

**Working Children in Indonesia:
The Results of
the 2009 Indonesia Child Labour Survey
(ICLS)**

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Presentation Outline

1. Background
2. Objectives
3. Methodology:
 - ICLS as a subset of Sakernas,
 - Sampling Design,
 - Estimation Method,
 - Questionnaire and Manuals,
 - Basic concepts,
 - Components of child labour
4. Results: Some Examples

Background

1. Working children, especially child labour, are of global concern
2. Working children aged 5-17 in Indonesia is a reality, but statistically is not 'visible':
 - *Sakernas* does not collect data on working children aged below 10.
 - The number of questions in *Sakernas* is too few to provide appropriate information on socio-economic characteristics of child labour.

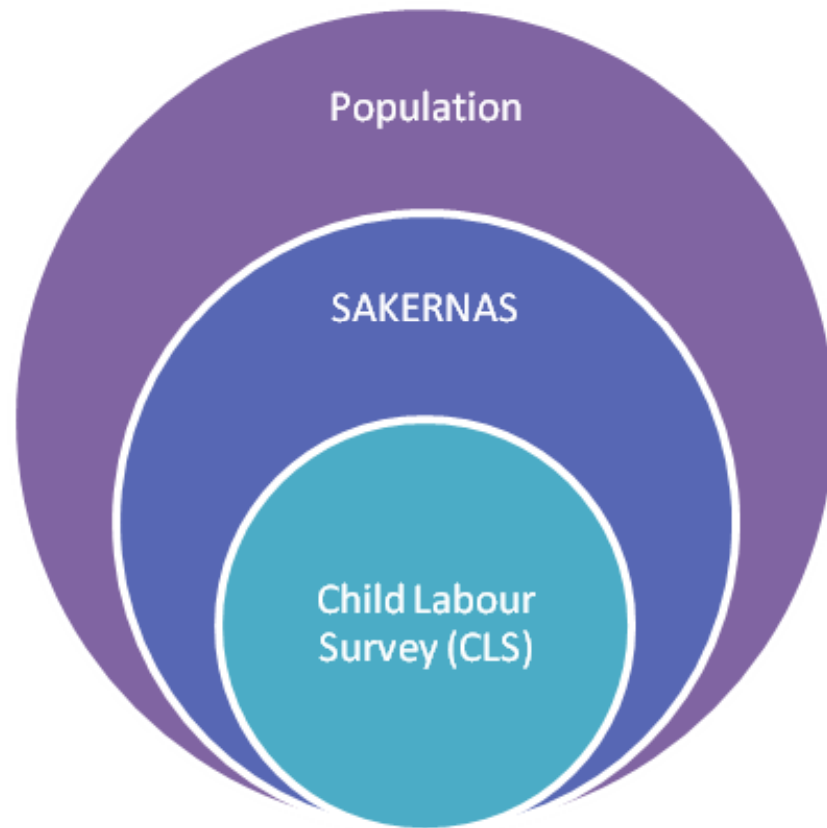
Objectives

Two major objectives of ICLS:

- to estimate the prevalence of working children (including child labour) in Indonesia, and
- to collect information on socio-economic characteristics of working children in the country.

Methodology:

ICLS as a subset of Sakernas



Methodology:

Sampling Design

- The sampling frame was derived from the results of the listing of 2008 Sakernas.
- Based on the frame, 248 districts were selected by PPS (with the number of working children as size).
- Based on the selected district, 760 census blocks (CBs) were selected by PPS.

Methodology: Sampling Design (Cont'd)

- In 2009, household listing in the selected 760 CBs was updated and based on the updated listing, 16 households in each selected CBs were selected by systematic sampling for the ICLS.
- In total about 1200 households were selected and interviewed by the ICLS questionnaire

Methodology: Estimations

$$\hat{Y}_{CLS09} = AdjW \sum_{i=1}^{n_{LFS}} \frac{M_0}{n_{LFS} M_i} \sum_{j=1}^{248} \frac{X_0}{248 X_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{CLS}} \frac{H_0}{n_{CLS} H_{ijk}} \frac{H^*_{ijk}}{m_{ijk}} y_{ijk}$$

Methodology:

Questionnaire and Manuals

- ICLS Questionnaire: “Essential Questions on Child Labour for Household Survey” (dated: 17/07/08), with minor adjustment.
- ICLS Manual: “National Child Labour Survey: Interviewer’s Manual” (dated: 30/9/08), with minor adjustment.
- Sources:
<http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5014> and
<http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=9610>

Methodology: Basic Concepts

1. Children: Aged 5-17
2. Working children: children who engaged in any activity falling within the production boundary in the SNA for at least one hour during the reference period.
3. Idle children: Children who did not engaged in any activity of employment, schooling or housekeeping.

Methodology:

Basic Concepts (Cont'd)

4. Child labour: working children who engaged in any kind of presumably hazardous works as indicated by working hour:
- child labour is part of working children and this is consistent with the resolution, and
 - working hour is used as a proxy indicator of hazardous work.

Methodology:

Components of Child Labour

| | |
|---|---|
| All working children aged 5-12. | This definition is consistent with the regulation that specifying minimum age for working is 13 years old. |
| Working children aged 13-14 worked >15 hours per week. | The regulation allows children at this age group engaging in light work; here working hour less than 15 hours per week is used as an indication of light work. |
| Working children aged 15-17 worked > 40 hours per week. | The regulation defined age 15 as minimum age for general work. However, for children there is special regulation dedicated to protect children in hazardous and worst form works. Here, 40 hours per week is used as proxy indicator for hazardous work. However, the worst forms of child labour is admittedly difficult to measure even by using a proxy measure. |

Results:

Some Examples

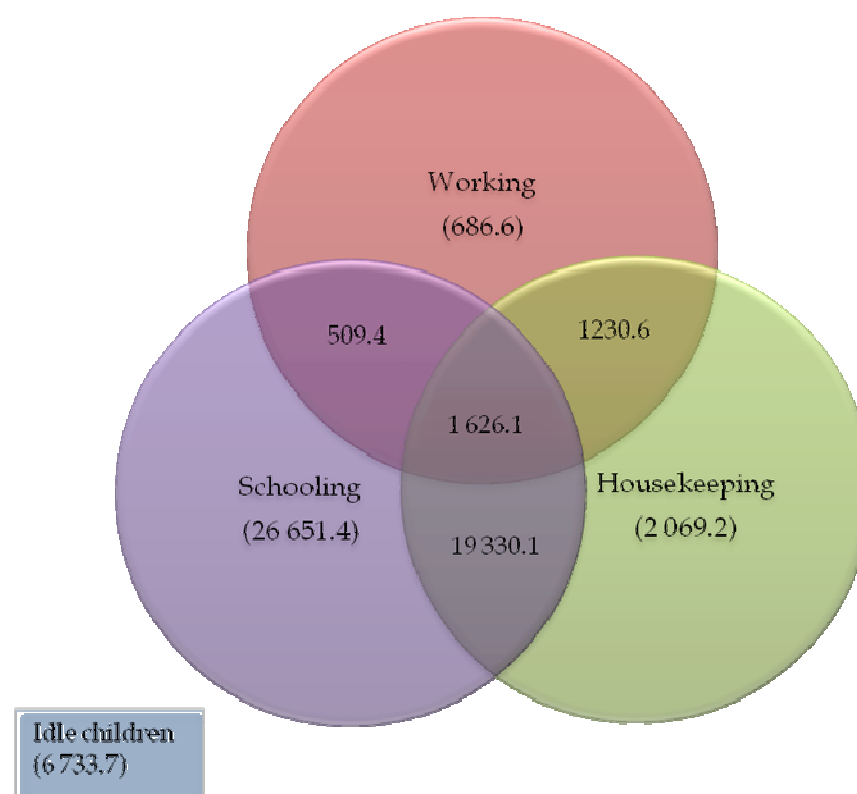
Table 4.1 Children Aged 5-17 by Type of Activity and Sex(000)
Indonesia, August 2009

| Type of Activity | Male | Female | Total |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| Children in Economic Activities | 2,612.6 | 1,915.8 | 4,528.4 |
| Children in Employment | 2,391.3 | 1,661.5 | 4,052.8 |
| Seeking Work | 221.4 | 254.2 | 475.6 |
| Children not in Economic Activities | 27,517.7 | 26,791.1 | 54,308.9 |
| Total | 30,130.3 | 28,706.9 | 58,837.2 |
| In Employment only | 585.0 | 101.6 | 686.6 |
| In Employment and schooling | 1,147.4 | 988.1 | 2,135.5 |
| In Employment and housekeeping | 1,433.1 | 1,423.6 | 2,856.8 |
| In Employment, schooling and housekeeping | 774.3 | 851.8 | 1,626.1 |
| Schooling only | 16,159.9 | 10,491.5 | 26,651.4 |
| Schooling and housekeeping | 7,941.4 | 13,014.8 | 20,956.2 |
| Housekeeping only | 651.6 | 1,417.6 | 2,069.2 |
| IDLE children(residual) | 3,760.5 | 2,973.2 | 6,733.7 |
| Children in Employment | | | |
| A. Standard (Sakernas Standard) | 2,391.3 | 1,661.5 | 4,052.8 |
| B. Refined* | 2,496.5 | 1,788.2 | 4,284.8 |
| C. Extended** | 3,237.8 | 2,432.3 | 5,670.2 |

*) A plus children not in employment (by sakernas standard) but doing economic activities

**) B plus children neither in employment nor doing economic activities but engaged in house chores which obvious economic benefit

Graph 4.1a: Children Aged 5-17 by Type of Activity (in thousand),
Indonesia, 2009



Graph 4.1 Age-Distribution of Working Children (in Thousand)
Indonesia, 2009

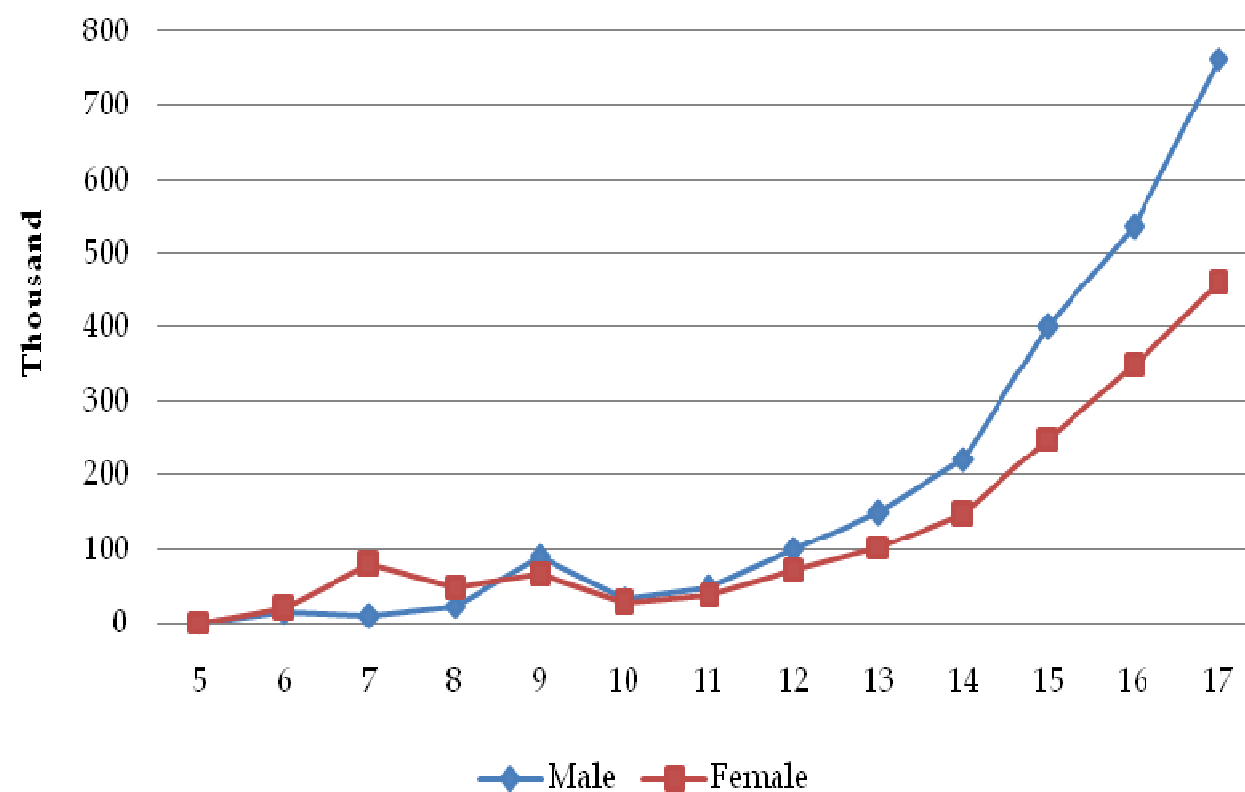


Table 4.2 Proportion of Working Children Who are Schooling by Age Group and Sex, Indonesia, 2009

| Age Group | Male | Female | Both Sex |
|-----------|------|--------|----------|
| 5 - 12 | 90.3 | 90.7 | 90.5 |
| 13 - 14 | 72.2 | 81.1 | 75.7 |
| 15 - 17 | 34.8 | 43.9 | 38.3 |
| 5-17 | 48.0 | 59.5 | 52.7 |

**Table 4.3 Working Children by Age Group, Total Working Hours and Sex
Indonesia, 2009**

| Age Group | Working Hours | | | | Total |
|-------------|---------------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| | 0 - 15 | 16 - 30 | 31 - 40 | > 40 | |
| In thousand | | | | | |
| 5 - 12 | 451.7 | 183.6 | 10.9 | 28.0 | 674.3 |
| 13 - 14 | 297.9 | 233.8 | 35.9 | 51.5 | 619.1 |
| 15 - 17 | 811.2 | 834.0 | 354.3 | 759.8 | 2 759.4 |
| 5 - 17 | 1 560.8 | 1 251.4 | 401.1 | 839.4 | 4 052.8 |
| In percent | | | | | |
| 5 - 12 | 67.0 | 27.2 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 100.0 |
| 13 - 14 | 48.1 | 37.8 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 100.0 |
| 15 - 17 | 29.4 | 30.2 | 12.8 | 27.5 | 100.0 |
| 5 - 17 | 38.5 | 30.9 | 9.9 | 20.7 | 100.0 |

Table 4.4 Percentage of Working Children by Status of Schooling and Working Hour
Indonesia, 2009

| Schooling Status | Working hour | | | | <u>Total</u> | |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|------|--------------|---------|
| | 0 - 15 | 16 - 30 | 31 - 40 | > 40 | % | 000 |
| Not in Schooling Anymore | 15.9 | 27.3 | 17.1 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 1 917.2 |
| Schooling: | | | | | | |
| Primary School | 70.8 | 23.1 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 607.1 |
| Junior High School | 51.7 | 40.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 788.4 |
| Senior High School | 56.6 | 36.6 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 740.0 |
| Total | 38.5 | 30.9 | 9.9 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 4 052.8 |

Graph 4.2: Percentage Working Children by Working Hours and Sex, Indonesia, 2009

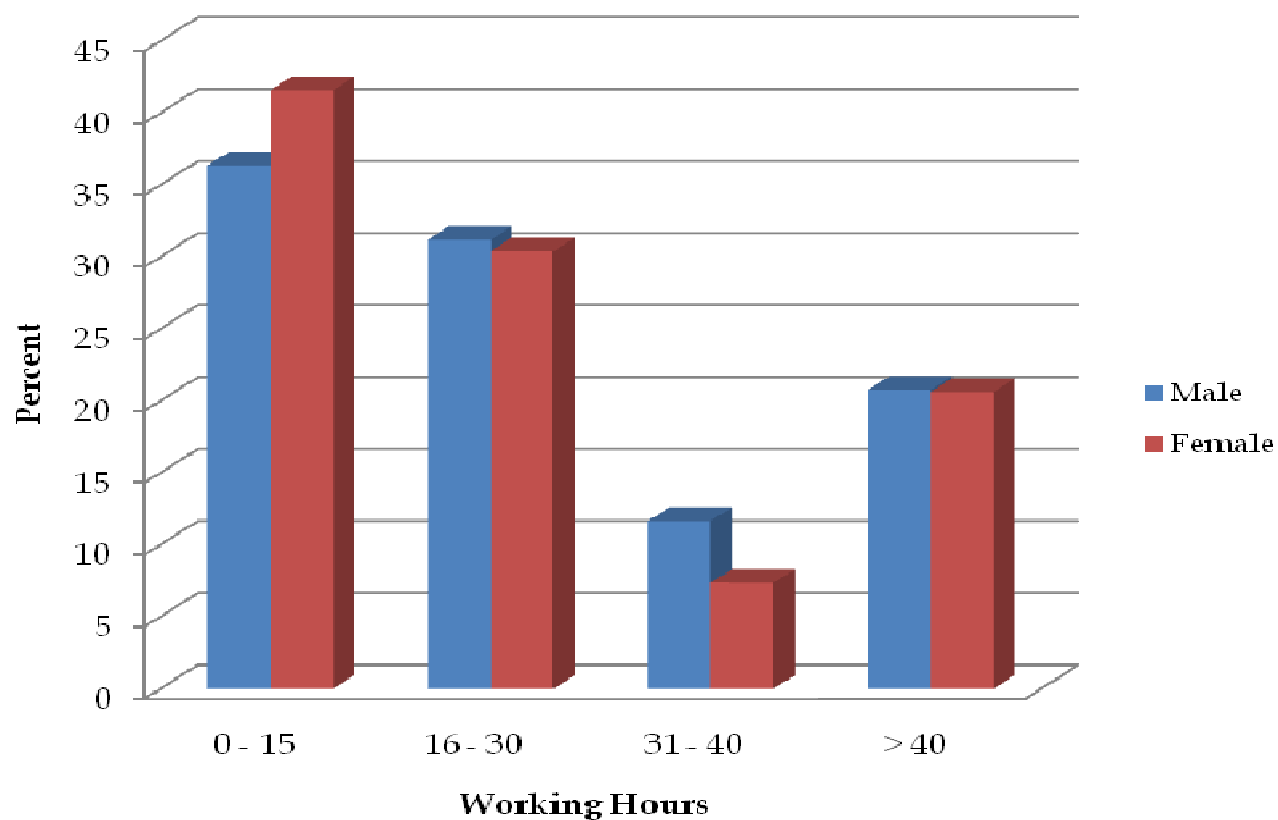
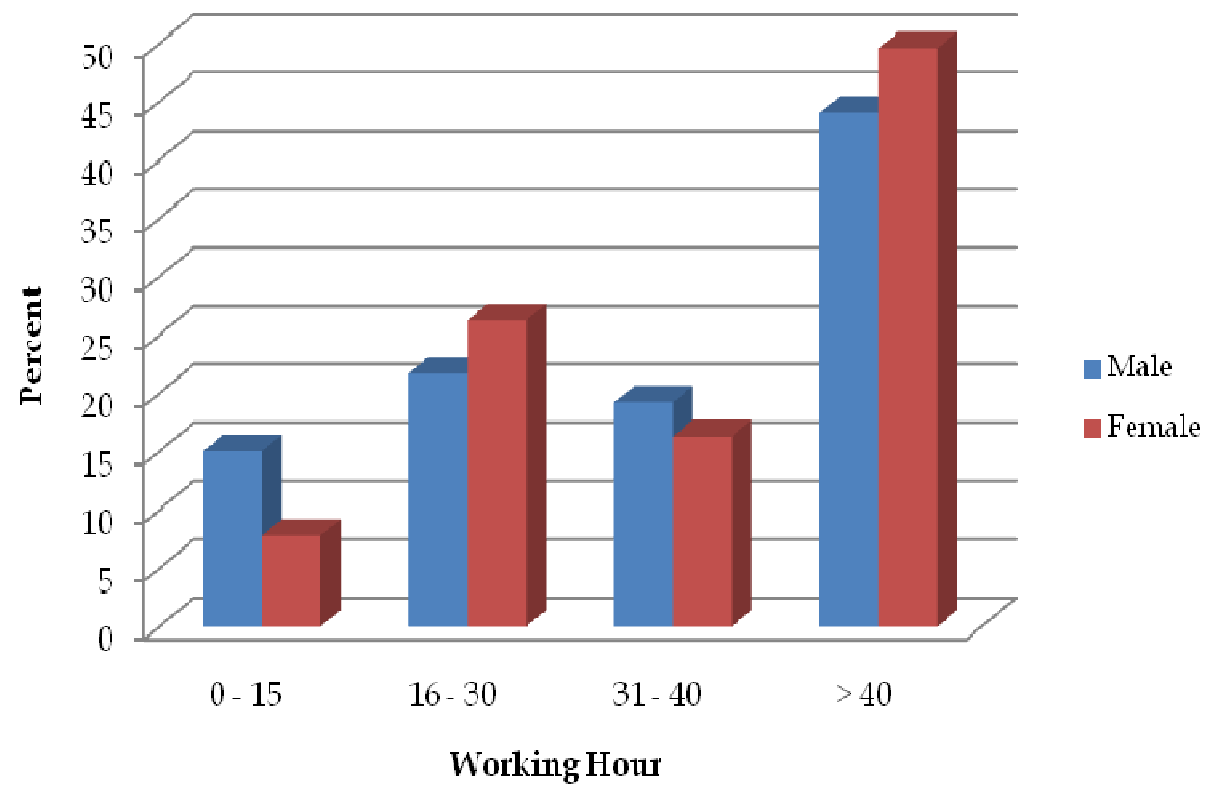


Table 4.5 Percentage of Working Children by Type of Activity, Age Group and Working Hour, Indonesia, 2009

| Age Group | Working Hour | | | | Total |
|---|--------------|---------|---------|------|-------|
| | 0 - 15 | 16 - 30 | 31 - 40 | > 40 | |
| <u>Working children only</u> | | | | | |
| 5 - 12 | 13.9 | 75.4 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 13 - 14 | 20.1 | 33.4 | 20.4 | 26.1 | 100.0 |
| 15 - 17 | 13.3 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 48.7 | 100.0 |
| 5 - 17 | 14.0 | 22.4 | 18.8 | 44.9 | 100.0 |
| <u>Working children and schooling</u> | | | | | |
| 5 - 12 | 70.5 | 24.3 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 100.0 |
| 13 - 14 | 56.4 | 38.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 100.0 |
| 15 - 17 | 53.1 | 37.9 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 100.0 |
| 5 - 17 | 58.8 | 34.1 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 100.0 |
| <u>Working children and housekeeping</u> | | | | | |
| 5 - 12 | 70.6 | 27.6 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 13 - 14 | 48.8 | 38.9 | 4.8 | 7.5 | 100.0 |
| 15 - 17 | 33.5 | 31.3 | 11.7 | 23.5 | 100.0 |
| 5 - 17 | 41.9 | 31.9 | 9.0 | 17.2 | 100.0 |
| <u>Working Children, schooling and housekeeping</u> | | | | | |
| 5 - 12 | 72.8 | 26.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 13 - 14 | 55.0 | 39.2 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| 15 - 17 | 57.3 | 34.3 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| 5 - 17 | 60.7 | 33.4 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 100.0 |

Graph 4.3: Percentage of Working Children Only by Sex and Working Hour, Indonesia, 2009



Graph 4.4: Percentage of Working Children and Schooling by Sex and Working Hour, Indonesia, 2009

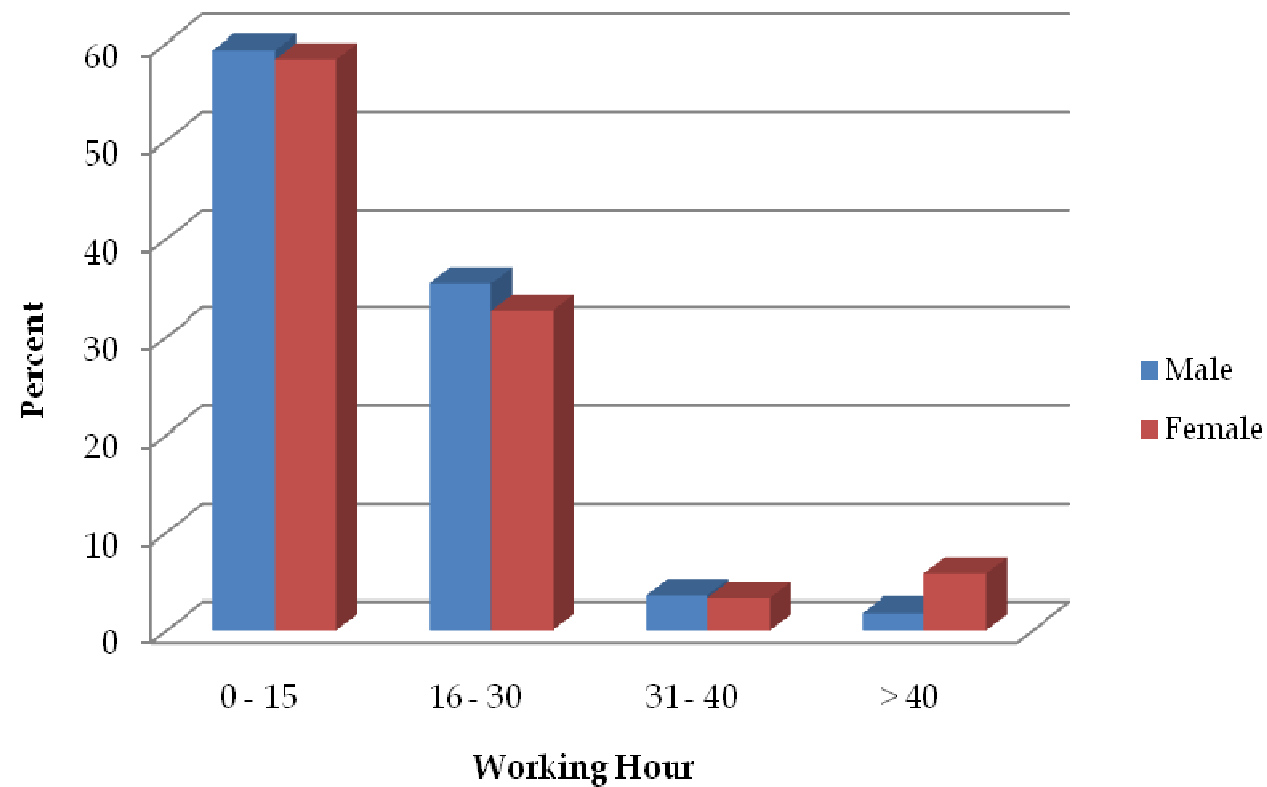
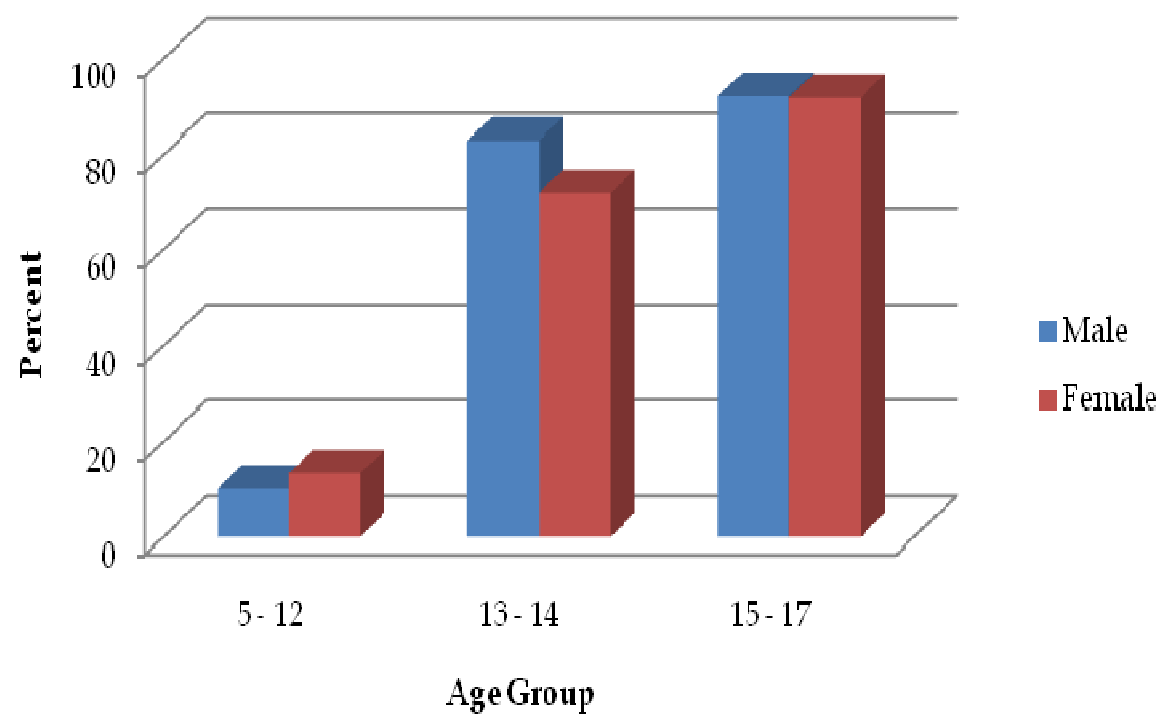


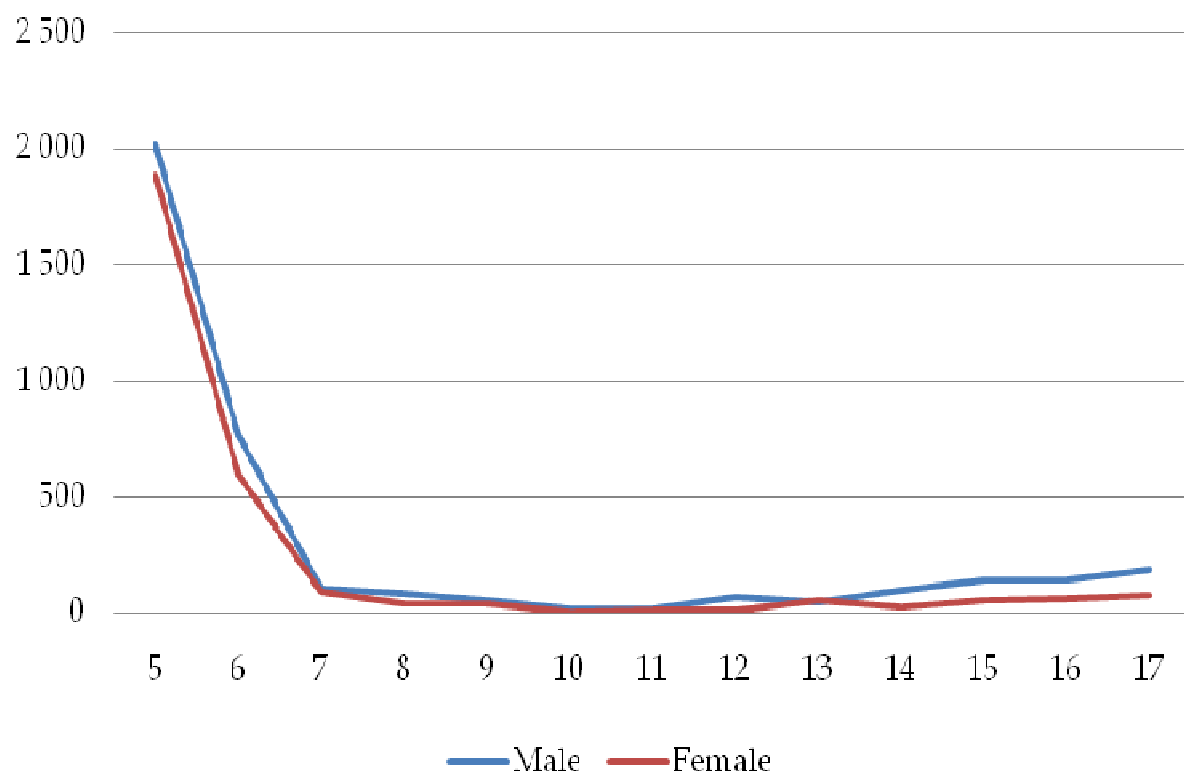
Table 4.6 Estimated Number of Child Labour (in Thousand)
Indonesia, 2009

| Characteristic | Male | Female | Total |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| All working children aged 5 - 12 | 320.1 | 354.2 | 674.3 |
| Working children aged 13 - 14 with working hours > 15 hours per week | 193.4 | 127.8 | 321.2 |
| Working children aged 15 - 17 with working hours > 40 hours per week | 463.6 | 296.3 | 759.8 |
| Total Child Labour: | 977.1 | 778.2 | 1 755.3 |
| As % to total children aged 5-17 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| As % to total working children aged 5-17 | 40.9 | 46.8 | 43.3 |
| Proportion to total children at respective ages (%) | | | |
| Aged 5-12 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Aged 13-14 | 52.3 | 51.3 | 51.9 |
| Aged 15-17 | 27.3 | 28.0 | 27.5 |

Graph 4.5: Percentage IDLE Children by Age Group and Ability to Read and Write, Indonesia, 2009



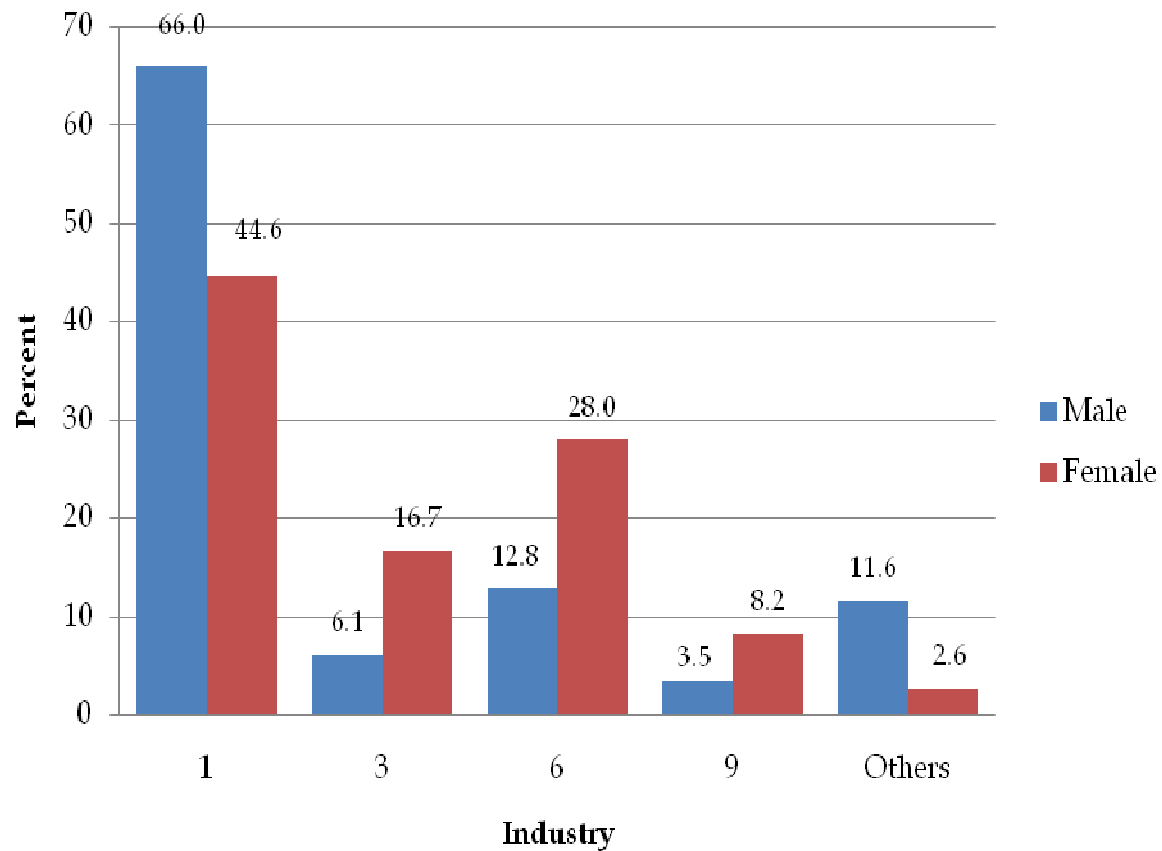
Graph 4.6: The Number of Idle Children by Age and Sex
(in thousand), Indonesia, 2009



**Table 5.1 % of Working Children by Industry and Age-Group
Indonesia, 2009**

| Industry | 5-12 | 13-14 | 15-17 | 5 - 17 |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1) | 64.3 | 64.6 | 53.8 | 57.2 |
| Manufacturing Industry (Code 3) | 10.7 | 8.4 | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6) | 18.3 | 18.4 | 19.3 | 19.0 |
| Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9) | 4.3 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 5.4 |
| Others (Codes 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8) | 2.4 | 5.3 | 9.9 | 7.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| in thousand | 674.3 | 6 190.9 | 2 759.4 | 4 052.8 |

Graph 5.1: Percentage of Working Children by Industry and Sex, Indonesia, 2009



Graph 5.2: Sex Ratio of Working Children by Industry (per 100 female), Indonesia, 2009

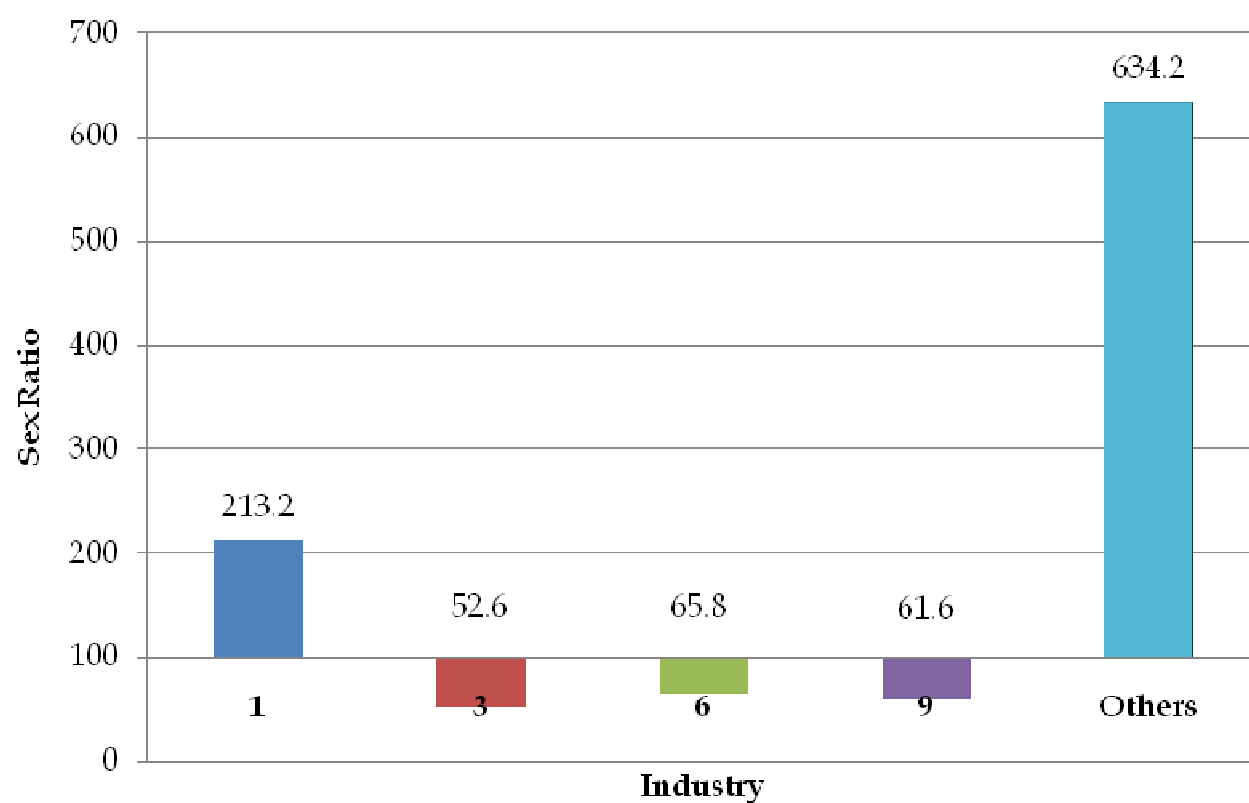
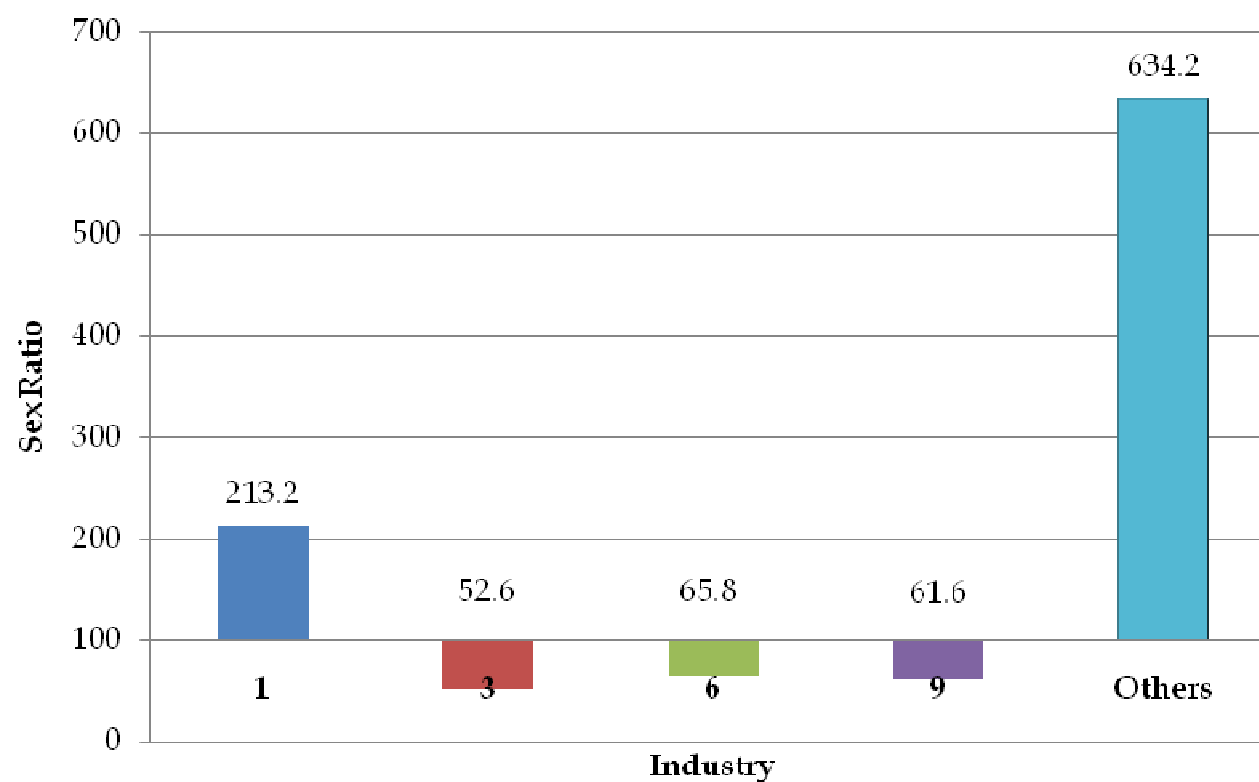


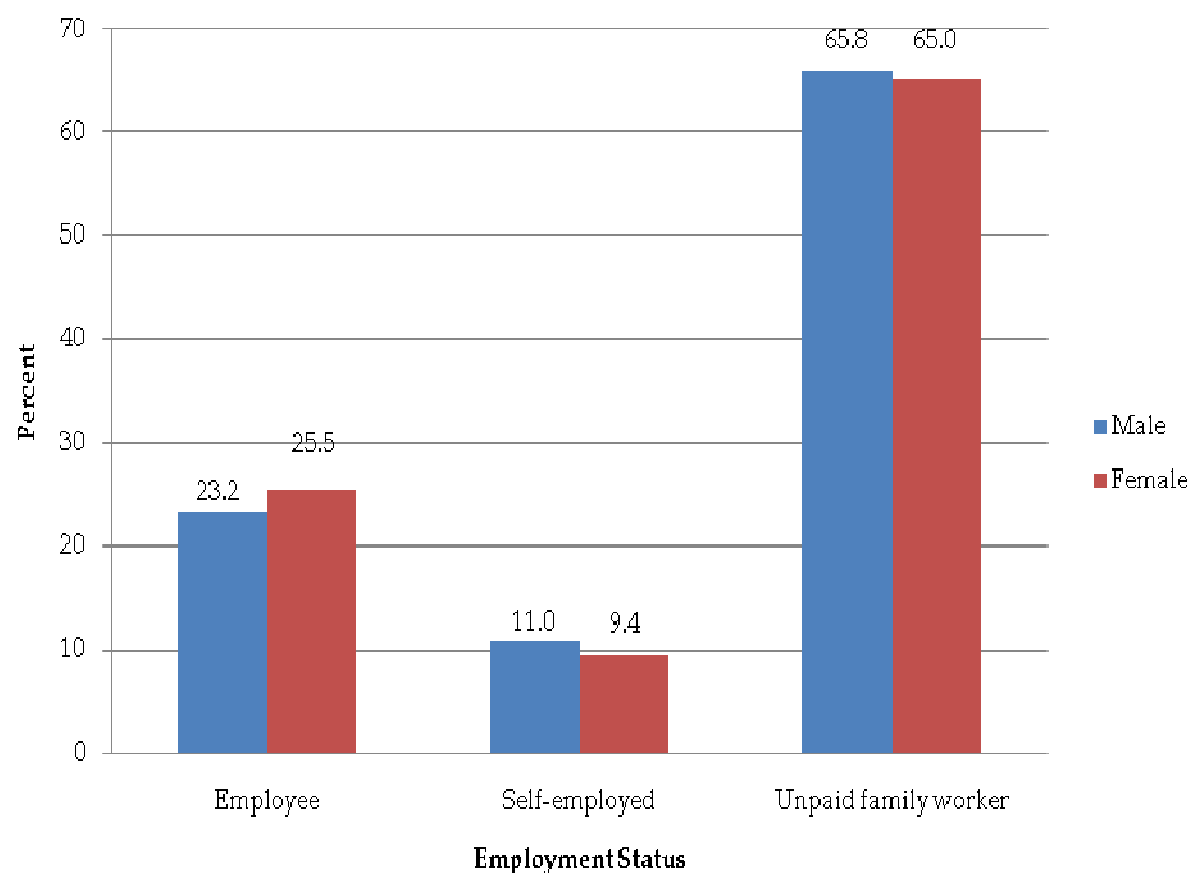
Table 5.2 Percentage of Working Children by Employment Status and Age Group, Indonesia, 2009

| Employment Status | 5-12 | 13-14 | 15-17 | 5 - 17 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Employee | 4.8 | 12.1 | 31.6 | 24.2 |
| Self-employed | 12.7 | 6.3 | 10.7 | 10.3 |
| Unpaid family worker | 82.5 | 81.5 | 57.8 | 65.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Graph 5.2: Sex Ratio of Working Children by Industry (per 100 female), Indonesia, 2009



Graph 5.3 Percentage of Working Children by Employment Status and Sex, Indonesia, 2009



Graph 5.4 Sex Ratio of Working Children by Employment Status, Indonesia, 2009

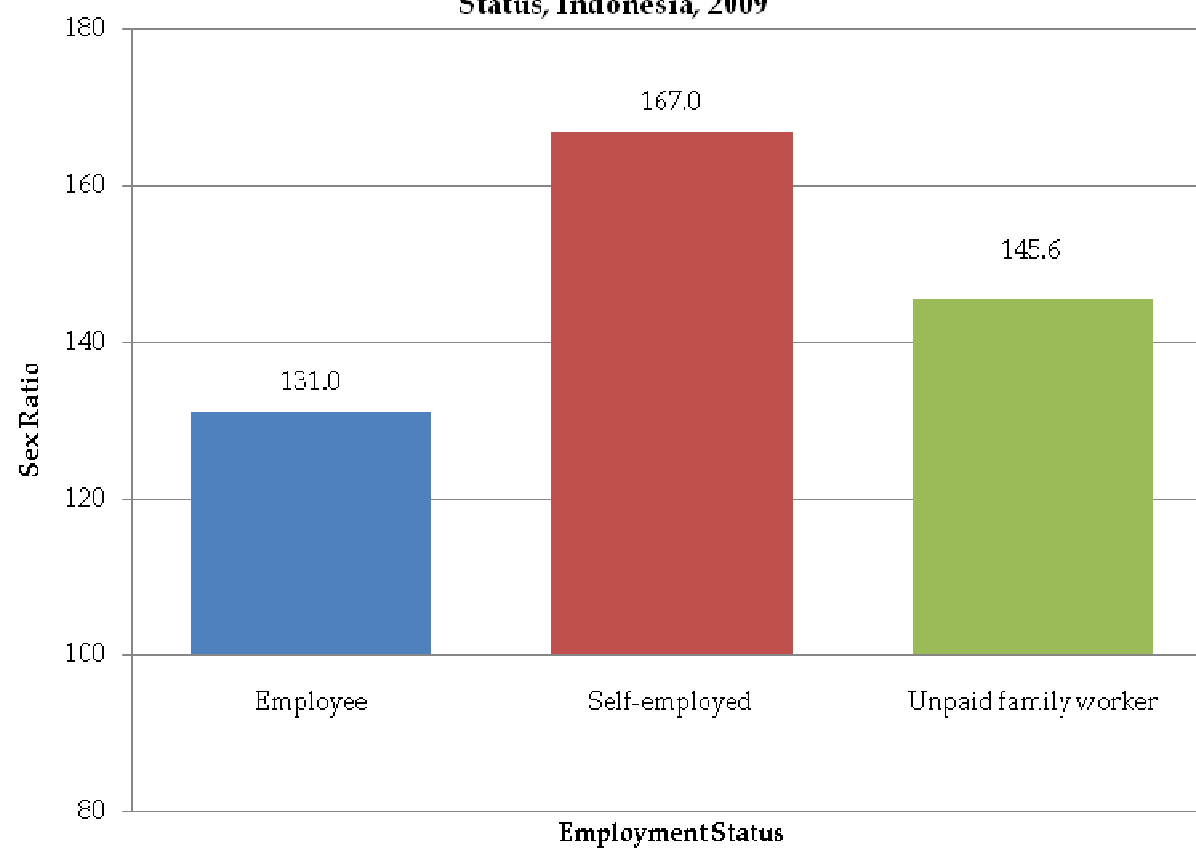


Table 5.3 Percentage of Working Children by Occupation and Age Group

| Occupation | 5-12 | 13-14 | 15-17 | 5 - 17 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 3/4/5 Clerical and Related Workers, Sales and service workers | 19.0 | 20.8 | 20.6 | 20.3 |
| 6 Agricultural, Animal husbandry, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter | 61.9 | 59.9 | 48.8 | 52.7 |
| 7/8/9 Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers | 19.1 | 19.3 | 30.6 | 27.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Graph 5.5 Percentage of Working Children by Occupation and Sex, Indonesia, 2009

