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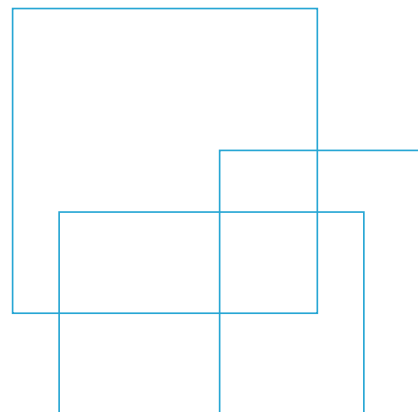


International  
Labour  
Organization

# Jordan National Child Labour Survey 2016



## ANALYTICAL REPORT





# **JORDAN NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2016**

## **ANALYTICAL REPORT**

**Centre for Strategic Studies (CSS) of the University of Jordan  
Fundamentals Principles and Rights at Work (FUNDAMENTALS)  
International Labour Organization (ILO)**

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**Research Team:** Prof. Musa Shteivi; Dr. Walid Alkhatib and Mr. Ahmad SaadEdeen

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## Preface

The *Jordan National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) 2016* is the first statistical report of its kind in Jordan to utilize large-scale survey data and it includes all residents of Jordan regardless of their nationality. The report is based on the data collected through the NCLS and implemented by the Center for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan. The questionnaire was designed to incorporate a wide range of information on various aspects of child work and child labour in the country and provides essential statistics for monitoring the child labour situation in Jordan. The report includes all Arab nationalities in the country with a special focus on the Syrian Refugees.

The Jordanian Government has ratified a number of regional and international conventions related to the welfare and rights of children (Jordan Labour Code No. 8). The ratified conventions include the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (No. 138) ratified in 1998, the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (No. 182) ratified in 2001; and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified in 1991.

The Employment and Labour Relations Act further states that no child shall be employed in any situation that is harmful to health, dangerous, or other unsuitable activities. The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines child labour as “work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to their physical and mental development”. Poverty is one of the reasons for child labour; it drives many children into premature employment. Children who lack financial and other support from their parents or guardians and those abused at home are more likely to engage in child labour.

This report provides a wealth of valuable statistical information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of working children aged 5-17 years as well as some related information on the households to which they belong. The report also contains survey findings on children’s non-economic activities, such as their school attendance and engagement in household chores. In general, all estimates and classifications of working children and child labour are aligned with the international statistical measurement standards adopted at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (18th ICLS).

This project is a collaborative effort and I would like to express my sincere thanks to the International Labour Organization (Mr. Insaf Nizam and Mr. Bijoy Raychaudhuri) for providing financial and technical support throughout the project and in the preparation of this report. I would also like to commend the Department of Statistics

(Dr. Qasem Alzoubi) for providing the national sample, and the Ministry of Labour (Mr. Hamada Abo Njmeh) for their cooperation with CSS in this endeavour.

I wish also to extend my sincere gratitude to various groups of participants for their efforts, which contributed to the production of this report.

Many thanks are also due to the Steering Committee for their support and guidance throughout the implementation of the project. Gratitude is also extended to the technical committee for their insight throughout the various stages of the project. The CSS Research team was composed of Prof. Musa Shteivi (Team leader), Dr. Walid Al-khatib, Mr. Ahmad SaadEdeen, and Miss Islam Bashayreh. Many thanks are due for their efforts and dedication.

Finally, I would like to thank all respondents who agreed to spare their time for the interviews and to provide useful information that enabled CSS to obtain the required information.

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## Abbreviations

<b>ASNW</b>	Attending Schools and Not Working
<b>CLS</b>	Core Labour Standards
<b>CSO</b>	Central Statistical Office
<b>DOL</b>	Department of Labour
<b>EA</b>	Enumeration Areas
<b>FSU</b>	First Stage Units
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>ICSE-93</b>	International Classification of Status of Employment
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IPEC</b>	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
<b>ISCO</b>	International Standard Classification of Occupations
<b>ISIC</b>	International Standard Industrial Classification
<b>NCLS 2016</b>	National Child Labour Survey 2016
<b>LFS</b>	Labour Force Survey
<b>MPCE</b>	Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure
<b>MY-PEC</b>	Jordan Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
<b>NASNW</b>	Not Attending School and Not Working
<b>NASW</b>	Not Attending School and Working
<b>PSU</b>	Primary Sampling Units
<b>SNA</b>	System of National Accounts
<b>SNGD</b>	Sub-national geographical domain
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
<b>SSU</b>	Second Stage Units
<b>TWGCL</b>	Technical Working Group on Child Labour
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCRC</b>	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>USU</b>	Ultimate Sampling Units
<b>WPR</b>	Worker-Population Ratio

## Key findings of the Jordan NCLS 2016

No.	Characteristics/ Items	Total	Boys	Girls
<b>1</b>	<b>Child population by age group, 2016</b>			
	<b>5-17 years, Total</b>	<b>4,030,384</b>	<b>2,069,273</b>	<b>1,961,111</b>
	5-11 years	2,364,596	1,207,746	1,156,850
	12-14 years	882,015	457,844	424,171
	15-17 years	783,773	403,683	380,090
<b>2</b>	<b>No. of children attending school/enrolment by age group</b>			
	<b>5-17 years, Total</b>	<b>3,734,028</b>	<b>1,900,708</b>	<b>1,833,321</b>
	5-11 years	2,239,407	1,140,652	1,098,754
	12-14 years	837,119	433,992	403,127
	15-17 years	657,503	326,063	331,439
<b>3</b>	<b>No. of children not attending school by age group</b>			
	<b>5-17, Total</b>	<b>296,356</b>	<b>168,565</b>	<b>127,790</b>
	5-11 years	125,189	67,093	58,096
	12-14 years	44,896	2,3852	21,044
	15-17 years	126,270	77,620	48,651
<b>4</b>	<b>No. of children who have never attended school by age group</b>			
	<b>5-17 years, Total</b>	<b>129,753</b>	<b>69,613</b>	<b>60,141</b>
	5-11 years	110,172	58,755	51,417
	12-14 years	9,819	5,118	4,701
	15-17 years	9,763	5,740	4,023
<b>5</b>	<b>Percentage of children attending school by age group</b>			
	<b>5-17 years, Total</b>	<b>92.6%</b>	<b>91.9%</b>	<b>93.5%</b>
	5-11 years	94.7%	94.4%	95.0%
	12-14 years	94.9%	94.8%	95.0%
	15-17 years	83.9%	80.8%	87.2%
<b>6</b>	<b>Current activity status of children aged 5-17 years</b>			
	Not working	3,954,403	2,002,159	1,952,243
	Working (Children in employment)	75,982	67,114	8,868
	<i>of which:</i>			
	<b>Child labour, Total</b>	<b>69,661</b>	<b>62,212</b>	<b>7,449</b>
	Hazardous child labour	44,917	42,524	2,393
	Other child labour	24,744	19,688	5,056
<b>7</b>	<b>No. of working children by age group</b>			
	<b>5-17 years, Total</b>	<b>75,982</b>	<b>67,114</b>	<b>8,868</b>
	5-11 years	11,810	9,074	2,736
	12-14 years	20,615	18,017	2,598
	15-17 years	43,556	40,023	3,533

No.	Characteristics/ Items	Total	Boys	Girls
<b>8</b>	<b>No. of working children by residence, 5-17 years</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75,982</b>	<b>67,114</b>	<b>8,868</b>
	Urban	58,702	52,502	6,200
	Rural	17,279	14,612	2,667
<b>9</b>	<b>No. of working children by status in employment, 5-17 years</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75,982</b>	<b>67,114</b>	<b>8,868</b>
	Employee and paid apprentice	35,947	35,135	812
	Self-employed	4,523	4,383	140
	Unpaid family worker	24,898	18,542	6,356
	Other category	10,613	9,055	1,559
<b>10</b>	<b>Nationality</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75,982</b>	<b>67,114</b>	<b>8,868</b>
	Jordanian	60,787	52,724	8,063
	Syrian	11,098	10,529	569
	Other nationality	4,096	3,860	236
<b>11</b>	<b>No. of working children by 1-digit industry sector, 5-17 years</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75,982</b>	<b>67,114</b>	<b>8,868</b>
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20,891	16,795	4,097
	Mining and quarrying	168	168	0
	Manufacturing	8,557	8,397	160
	Electricity, gas, and water supply	51	51	0
	Construction	8,801	8,801	0
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	22,356	22,152	203
	Accommodation and food service activities	3,249	3,249	0
	Transportation and storage	601	601	0
	Administrative and support service activities	466	406	59
	Household activities as an entrepreneur, household activities to produce goods and services is distinctive for its	6,210	2,089	4,121
	Other services	4,632	4,405	227
<b>12</b>	<b>No. of working children by weekly hours, 5-17 years</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75,982</b>	<b>67,114</b>	<b>8,868</b>
	Less than 36 hours	41,608	33,632	7,976
	36-48 hours	9,521	9,155	366
	More than 48 hours	24,853	24,327	526
<b>13</b>	<b>Percentage distribution of working children by weekly hours, 5-17 years</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
	Less than 36 hours	54.8%	50.1%	89.9%
	36-48 hours	12.5%	13.6%	4.1%
	More than 48 hours	32.7%	36.2%	5.9%



## Executive summary

This report estimates the Jordanian child<sup>1</sup> population aged 5-17 years to be 4,303,384 individuals. Children aged 5-11 years constitute the largest age group, representing 58.7 per cent of the total child population. Children aged 12-14 and 15-17 years respectively make up 21.9 per cent and 19.4 per cent of the total population. A majority, approximately 84 per cent, of all children reside in urban areas, most of them in Amman, Zarqa and Irbid, while 16 per cent reside in rural areas.

Approximately 75,982 children, representing 1.9 per cent of all children aged 5-17 years are working children, paid or unpaid. Around 67,000 of these children are boys and 8,000 are girls. Economic activities are also relatively more common among rural children than among urban children. Approximately 2.66 per cent of the rural child population, and 1.73 per cent of the urban child population, are estimated to work for pay. While working children are relatively more prevalent in rural areas when considering the worker-population ratio, 77 per cent of all working children reside in urban areas.

Workforce participation is higher among boys than among girls across all age groups and the proportion of working children increases with age: working children constitute approximately 0.5 per cent of the child population aged 5-11 years, the percentage increasing to 2.3 per cent for 12-14 age group and 5.6 per cent for 15-17 age group.

The results of the survey showed that a majority of working children are considered as classified as child labour (91.68 per cent of working children are in child labour, that is 69,661 children). The definition of child labour is based on ILO Convention No. 138 on minimum age and ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour, taken in conjunction with the relevant clauses on youth employment in the Jordan Labour Law No.8 of 1996.

Over 90 per cent of all children in Jordan are attending schools with no significant sex disparity. Disaggregated by age, school attendance is higher among younger children and decreases with age. 95 per cent of all children aged 5-14 years attend school, the figure for children aged 15-17 years being notably lower at 84 per cent.

Approximately 30 per cent of all children spend at least one hour per week doing household chores. Housework and participation in household chores is more common and extensive among working children than among non-working children. The report estimates that while about 60 per cent of all children in Jordan were participating

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1 In this report, a child refers to a person between the ages 5-17 and “working children” comprises all people within this age span who are engaged in economic activity and production of goods and services intended for sale or exchange on the market

in household chores in the 7 days prior to the interview, 80 per cent of the working children were participating in such housework during the same period. Common housework activities performed by children include shopping, cleaning and washing as well as cooking and care-taking. Such participation is much higher for girls than for boys and among urban children than among rural children.

In classifying children according to their activities, this report identifies four main groups; children who are: (1) not attending school and working (NASW), (2) attending school and not working (ASNW), (3) attending school and working (ASW), and (4) not attending school and not working (NASNW).

Most children in all age groups are found in the ASNW category. However, the share of children in this category decrease with age as 94 per cent of all children aged 5-11 years only attend school while 82.2 per cent of children aged 15-17 years only attend school. Of all working children, 22 per cent combine schooling and work, while 32 per cent are working only and 45 per cent are working, involved in household chores, and attending school. About 4.62 per cent of the total child population in the country are neither working nor attending school. This amounts to an estimated 186,122 children whose main activities remain unexplained.

Working children are somewhat more common among Syrian children than among Jordanian children. Most notable is the large share of children who neither work nor attend school among Syrians as compared to Jordanians. Almost a fifth of all Syrian children reported no activity as compared to less than 3 per cent among Jordanian children. In employing close to 80 per cent of all working children, the four major industries of: (1) agriculture, (2) manufacturing, (3) construction and (4) wholesale and retail together constitute the dominant sources of employment for children.

Most working children are either engaged as employees, are self-employed or are unpaid family workers. Almost half, 47.5 per cent, of the working child population work as paid employees, while only a small share, 6 per cent, work as self-employed. As many as 33 per cent of the working children are unpaid family workers. When it comes to work status, there are large sex disparities between girls and boys. Whereas only a minority of 9 per cent of girls work as employees, over 50 per cent of working boys find themselves in such employment. A large majority of over 70 per cent of the girls are engaged as unpaid family workers as compared to fewer than 30 per cent of the boys. Employment is more common in the higher age groups (12-17 years) while most children aged 5-11 years are unpaid family workers.

Working children in Jordan spend on average 34.5 hours per week working. There are however large sex disparities in weekly work hours; while the boys spend on average



37 hours a week working, girls work on average 16 hours a week. A similar disparity is found between urban and rural children. While urban children spend on average 37 hours working, their rural counterparts work on average 27 hours per week. Average weekly working hours also increase with age. While children aged 5-11 years spend an average of 15 hours working per week, children aged 12-14 years average about 25 hours per week while children aged 15-17 years work on average 44 hours per week. Whereas more than half of all working children spend less than 36 hours per week working, about a third of all working children work for more than 48 hours per week. These children spend more than 8 hours at work per day. Urban boys aged 15-17 years work the most, and Syrian children spend more time working than their Jordanian counterparts.

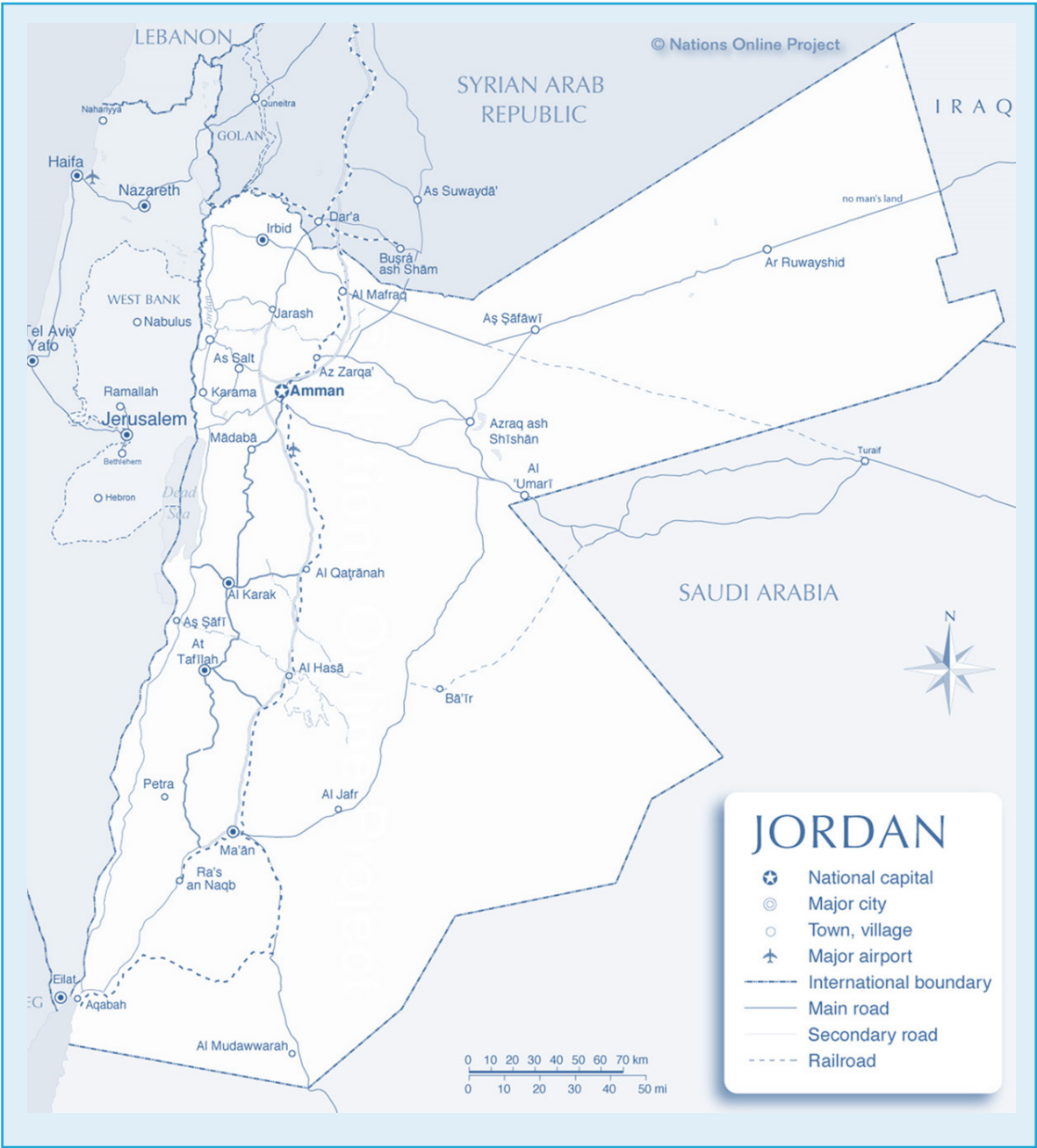
The average monthly income for working children in Jordan is JOD 170.8 (USD 241.25) per month. Average monthly earnings for girls, at JOD 190, is rather higher than the boys' earnings of JOD 170. Sex disparities are substantial in the younger age groups. Girls aged 5-11 and 12-14 years earn almost twice as much as the boys in their age groups. These disparities diminish in the 15-17 age group, in which the earnings of girls and boys are more similar and boys earn slightly more than girls.

Hazardous work includes long working hours of 43 hours per week, exposure to dust, fumes, fire, gas and flames as well as to hazardous substances, heavy lifting, loud noise, vibration and extreme temperatures. Such hazardous conditions are harmful to a child's physical and psychological health and impact negatively on their development. Mining and quarrying, construction and manufacturing along with accommodation and food services present the most hazardous work environments for children.

This report estimates that approximately 32 per cent (44,917) of all working children are exposed to hazardous working conditions. It is relatively more common for children as employees to perform hazardous work than for those who are self-employed or unpaid family workers. All children working in mining and quarrying are exposed to hazardous conditions, while almost half the children in construction and manufacturing and about a third of all children in accommodation and food services work in hazardous conditions. Urban children make up about three-quarters of all children in hazardous labour and the prevalence of children in hazardous working conditions increases with age.

Despite a fairly high prevalence of hazardous working conditions, only 120 cases of accidents and injuries were reported by working children during the year leading up to production of the report. This report estimates that 18 in every 10,000 working children experience accidents or injuries each year.

# Map of Jordan



## Chapter One: Introduction

### 1.1 Child labour in perspective

The Jordan National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) 2016 was implemented by the Centre for Strategic Studies, University of Jordan, in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and the Department of Statistics of the Government of Jordan. Technical and financial support was provided by the International Labour Office (ILO) under its “Moving towards a Child Labour Free Jordan” project (JOR/10/50/USA), in which the Ministry of Labour is the national partner.

The primary objective of the project and the NCLS 2016 is to provide an updated and comprehensive database on child labour in Jordan to support the creation of an enabling environment in which to combat child labour, by building on achievements already made in the country and to continue complementing other initiatives of the Government of Jordan and Civil Society aimed at reducing student drop-out from basic education, improving working conditions for youth, and progressively eliminating child labour. The findings of the Jordan NCLS 2016 should also facilitate the process of informed and targeted policy-making by the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Social Development in order to combat the underlying factors leading to child labour.

The Jordan NCLS 2016 is a successor to the Jordan NCLS 2007 that was likewise supported by the ILO but is an advance in several aspects. First, the survey estimates incorporate the guidelines and statistical measurement standards on child labour and relevant statistics of working children as contained in the Resolution concerning the statistics of child labour adopted in December 2008 at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Second, the initial survey covered children aged 5-17 years. Third, to provide robust estimates of child labour within Jordan, the entire resident population of Jordan, including migrants and refugee households, was the survey’s target population. This last point is important in that the situation on the ground in Jordan over the past few years has been considerably altered by the large influx of Syrian refugees.<sup>2</sup>

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2 An unpublished report, supported by the ILO “Rapid Assessment on Child Labour in the Urban Informal Sector in three governorates of Jordan (Amman, Mafrqa and Irbid)”, January 2014, found that child labour in Jordan is increasing. The highest percentage of the surveyed child labourers were selling food and non-food items in the streets and in shops, as well as working in the service sector generally. This indicates that the informal sector is a place where child labourers are employed. In their work, child labourers are making very significant contributions to household incomes, especially among Syrian families. Economic pressures on families are increasing as the cost of living rises, and Syrian children’s wages are contributing to rent and other basic household expenditures. Jordanian children contribute to rent and other household expenses, but also use their wages for entertainment purposes or for personal items such as mobile phone credit. There are risks that child labour will increase among Jordanians, as families appear to be accepting child work

Because of these methodological improvements in the Jordan NCLS 2016, it is not strictly correct to compare the findings in this report with the estimates contained in the Jordan NCLS 2007 report, except in respect of the percentage of working children.

In recent years, Jordan has taken significant steps to strengthen its policy responses to child labour. A Child Labour Unit has been established within the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry also chairs the National Committee on Child Labour (NCCL). In 2011, the Council of Ministers approved the National Framework to Combat Child Labour (NFCCL), implementation of which is being supported by the ILO. The NFCCL is designed to integrate efforts to combat child labour as between the Ministries of Labour, Education, and Social Development in order to effectively tackle the identification and referral of child labour across Jordan.

This Analytical Report presents the main features of the Jordan NCLS 2016 and its most relevant and important findings.

### *A. Survey scope and objectives*

The Jordan NCLS 2016 was implemented with a final sample size of 20,002 households selected randomly in a 2-stage sampling process across the entire country. It was designed to generate estimates disaggregated by the 12 governorates and the Zaatari Refugee Camp with breakdown by sex, children 5-17 years by major groups, rural or urban residence, and nationality as Jordanian, Syrian or other nationalities. The distribution of the sampled households is provided in Table 1.1.1.

**Table 1.1.1: Distribution of sampled households (unweighted)**

Governorates	Urban	Rural	Total
Amman	6,684	456	7,140
Balqa	1,044	384	1,428
Zarqa	2,808	156	2,964
Madaba	336	144	480
Irbid	2,951	648	3,599
Mafrq	335	516	851
Jerash	432	204	636
Ajloun	336	132	468
Karak	264	528	792
Tafeileh	216	120	336
Ma'an	180	168	348

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as a norm, while simultaneously finding that the schooling system is not of great value. As a result, the enrolment and school attendance rate is low among child labourers.

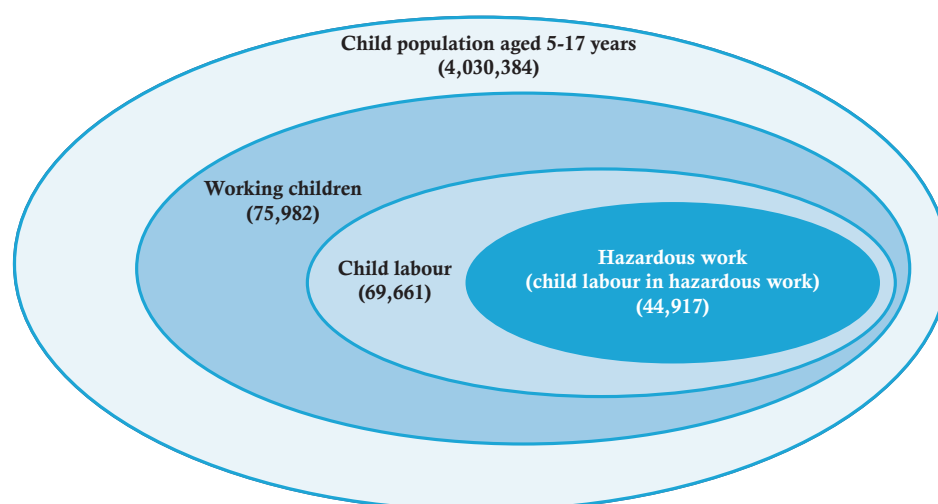
Governorates	Urban	Rural	Total
Aqaba	300	60	360
Zaatari Refugee Camp	600	0	600
<b>Jordan (Total)</b>	<b>16,486</b>	<b>3,516</b>	<b>20,002</b>

A national stakeholders' workshop was held on 4 June 2015 in Amman, on the proposed Jordan NCLS 2016 to obtain views from the National Committee on Child Labour, from ILO constituents (Ministry of Labour, and employers' and workers' associations), from concerned government ministries and offices, and from other stakeholders on the critical survey specifics for data collection in order that, both, the survey process and the data collection instrument (the questionnaire) were suitably designed. It was agreed that the survey would encompass the following:

- 1) A survey target population of all persons aged 5-17 years residing in Jordan.
- 2) Estimates of working children and child labour classified by:
  - (i) Sex;
  - (ii) Age groups to reflect school levels and the minimum legal age for work;
  - (iii) Rural or urban residence;
  - (iv) Major nationality groups, namely, Jordanian, Syrian, and others; and
  - (v) All 12 governorates.
- 3) Identification of the main economic sectors, geographical areas, patterns of work or types of economic activity (jobs), etc. in which child labour is found, with special focus on agriculture, and child workers in own family farm or business.
- 4) Classification of child workers by industry, occupation, status in employment.
- 5) Earnings, weekly hours of work, etc. of child workers.
- 6) Education levels, schooling status, and reasons for working or school drop-out.
- 7) Engagement in household chores (weekly hours, main types of chores).
- 8) Health and safety issues at the workplace; violence or abuse at the workplace.

## ***B. Child labour measurement protocol***

The child labour measurement protocol for the Jordan NCLS 2016 is illustrated by the four main aggregates estimated as the most important statistics from the survey.



Desegregation of each aggregate and the major activities and characteristics of working children by sex, age group, rural-urban residence, nationality, and governorates constitute the essence of the findings contained in the Jordan NCLS 2016 Report.

The following chapter illustrates the statistical measurement framework for working children, child labour and hazardous work as applied to the estimates contained in this report. The measurement framework is based on the guidelines provided by the Resolution concerning statistics of child labour adopted at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in December 2008, and take into account the provisions in Jordan's national legislation on compulsory schooling and employment, especially of juveniles.



## 1.2 Main concepts and definitions in child labour

**International Labour Standards:** The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) recognizes the child's right to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

**ILO Convention No. 138** contains standards for setting the age at which children can legally be employed or work. It calls on member states to set a general minimum age for admission to work (no lower than at the end of compulsory education, and generally at least 15 years of age) and a higher minimum age of not less than 18 years for employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of children, usually referred to as hazardous work.

The Convention does allow for some flexibility:

**Minimum age:** Countries with less developed economic or educational infrastructure may set the minimum age at 14 years.

**Light work:** countries may permit the employment of or work by children aged 13-15 years if it is: (a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development, and (b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school or their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes. The lower age limit for light work may be 12 years for developing countries.

**ILO Convention No. 182 (Article 3)** emphasizes the need for urgent focus on action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour which comprise:

- (a) all forms of slavery and practices similar to slavery, include debt bondage and forced labour, and use of children in armed conflict;
- (b) use, procurement or offering of a child for prostitution, pornography, etc.;
- (c) use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, particularly trafficking in drugs; and
- (d) work likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children (hazardous work).

**Recommendation No. 190** provides more detailed guidance to countries on defining hazardous work within their own borders. Together these Conventions provide the limits for fixing national legal boundaries for child labour and the legal basis for national and international action against it.

### 1.3 Key concepts and definitions

This section gives a description of the concepts and definitions adopted for the Jordan NCLS 2016. These have been framed in keeping with the system of National Accounts followed in Jordan as well as with the frame of reference and conceptual basis for classifying children's activities as follows from the ILO's conventions on child labour.

#### A. Concepts and definitions

**Household:** A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, who share the same housekeeping arrangements and who are catered for as one unit. Members of a household are not necessarily related to each other by either blood or marriage. In order to be considered a household member, a person must reside with the other household members in the dwelling for six months or more and must not be a member of any other household. Institutions such as military barracks, prisons, orphanages, etc. were not treated as households for this survey.

**Child:** In line with the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the 1999 ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour (WFCL), a child is defined as an individual under the age of 18. In addition, the Jordanian Labour Law No. 8 of 1996 defines a "juvenile" as "every person, male or female, who reached the age of seventeen and not yet eighteen." For this survey, the target population for measuring child labour comprises all children aged 5-17 years, age being measured as the number of completed years at the child's last birthday.

The child population and its characteristics are analyzed in the following age groups: 5-11 years, 12-14 years and 15-17 years. The exceptions related to: (i) the table concerning school attendance, in which the 16-17 age group is used to distinguish the age at which school is no longer compulsory, and (ii) the definition of hazardous work where the 16-17 age group (juvenile) is applied to distinguish a child who is above the Jordanian minimum age for employment.

**Employment:** Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a reference period of seven days, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. They comprise: (i) employed persons "at work", i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour; and (ii) employed persons "not at work" due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flextime and compensatory leave for overtime).



***Children in employment (“working children” or “children in economic activity”):*** Children are defined as “in employment” or as “working children” if they worked for at least one hour during the survey reference period (1 week) or if they had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent. Such work may be on full-time or part-time basis, paid or unpaid.

***Child labour:*** Child labourers are defined as children who are engaged in work unsuitable for their capacities as children or in work that may jeopardize their health, education or moral development. The definition is based on ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age and ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour, taken in conjunction with relevant clauses on employment of juveniles in the Jordan Labour Law No. 8 of 1996. Taking into account the minimum age for employment in Jordan (16 years) and the definition of hazardous work (see below), child labour is defined as:

- (i) All children in employment under the age of 16 years;
- (ii) Children aged 16-17 years employed for more than 36 hours per week; and
- (iii) Children under the age of 18 years engaged in designated hazardous work.

***Hazardous work by children:*** Hazardous work by children engaged in such work are defined on the basis of the guidelines provided under ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour. Hazardous work is work that might be harmful to a child’s physical, social or psychological development. The latter category was defined in detail by the Jordanian Ministry of Labour in 2011, in line with Article 74 of Labour Law No. 8 of 1996, via the Official Gazette on Decision issued by the Minister of Labour entitled “Decision on Dangerous, Strenuous or Health-Hazardous Forms of Labour for Juveniles for the Year 2011”. Such work includes that which involves the use of dangerous machinery and equipment; the use and manufacture of explosives; working with fire, gas or chemicals; guarding duties; work that requires excessive physical or repetitive effort; work that takes place in dusty, noisy, extremely hot or cold, or otherwise unhealthy environments; work that takes place underwater; work in mines and on construction sites; and work in hotels, restaurants, clubs and nightclubs.

***Household chores (also called “unpaid household services”):*** This refers to children aged 5-17 years who, during a short reference period were engaged in any unpaid activity to provide services for their own household or family, such as preparing and serving meals; mending, washing or ironing clothes; shopping; caring for siblings and sick or disabled household members; cleaning and maintaining the household dwelling; repairing household durables; and transporting household members and their goods.

*Engagement in “household chores” is not included in the estimate of “working children”.*

***Worst forms of child labour (WFCL):*** Under ILO Convention No. 182 these include:

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, and forced or compulsory labour including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- The use, procurement or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- The use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production or trafficking of drugs as defined in relevant international treaties; and
- Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (also called “Hazardous Work”).

*Among the WFCL, the Jordan NCLS 2016 measured only child labour in hazardous work.*

***Usual activity status:*** Work status over a 12-month reference period. (While the survey has collected this information, the estimates in the Jordan NCLS 2016 are based only on the data collected *over the reference period of 7 days.*)

***Job:*** A job is defined as a set of tasks and duties which are carried out by, or can be assigned to, one person as a single economic unit. Persons may have one or more jobs.

***Occupation:*** The term “occupation” refers to the kind of work done by the person in a specific job, irrespective of his or her status in employment (employee or self-employed) and of the kind of goods or services produced by the establishment where the person works (industry).

***Industry:*** This term refers to the type of economic activity carried out by the establishment, business or organization where the person holds a job, including own account enterprises. The type of economic activity is determined by the main goods and services produced or provided to other units or persons. An industry is a group of units which carry out similar economic activities.

**Table 1.3.1: Statistical Measurement Framework**

**Jordan NCLS 2016: Framework for statistical identification of “Child labour” and “Juveniles in hazardous work” among child population 5-17 years old**

Age group	SNA production boundary			
	(1) Up to 36 hours per week in non-hazardous work	Worst forms of child labour		
		(2a) Hazardous work		(2b) One hour and more in “the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work
		More than 36 hours per week in non- hazardous work	One hour and more in industries and occupations notified as hazardous  PLUS in hazardous working conditions	
Children aged 5 years and children within the age covered by compulsory schooling (5 year 8 months - 15 years)	A = 24,744	B = 8,546	B = 12,600	Children trafficked for work; forced and bonded child labour; commercial sexual exploitation of children; use of children for illicit activities and armed conflict (also called the “unconditional worst forms of child labour”)
Juveniles (16-17 years)	C = 6,321	B = 12,167	B = 11,604	[NOT COVERED BY JORDAN NCLS 2016]

**A** Child labour (5-15 years old) not in hazardous work

**B** Child labour (5-15 years old) and juveniles (16-17 years old) in hazardous work

**C** Juveniles (16-17 years old) in permissible work

Children in employment (working children) = A + B + C = 75,982

Child labour = A + B = 69,661

Hazardous work by children = B = 44,917



## Chapter Two: National context

### 2.1 Background information on child labour in Jordan

Eliminating child labour is a global priority for the ILO. The specific target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 8 on decent work and economic growth calls for immediate measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms. This marks the determination of the international community to address a devastating phenomenon which affects millions of children around the world.

Countries with enabling environments for tackling child labour and with what might be considered “manageable” numbers of child labourers, can be role models for others, developing and implementing national strategies that can reduce and ultimately eliminate child labour. One such country is Jordan, where the previous 2007 estimates indicated a figure of around 33,000 child labourers.

In 2007, a major child labour survey was carried out, covering 15,000 households with children aged 5-17 years. The survey included questions on nationality, and economic and social questions relating to child labour. In addition to the financial support provided to carry out the survey, the ILO supported the design of the methodology and the questionnaire, and the ensuing analysis of the results. The survey found that 33,000 children were in situations of child labour (about 2.5 per cent of primary-school-aged children) in Jordan. The findings contributed to Jordan’s adoption of the National Framework to Combat Child Labour (NFCL), the country’s multi-sector plan. Academic and government researchers accessed the raw data needed to conduct studies relating the family, the child, and the workplace. Since 2007 the figure 33,000 was the most frequently-mentioned child labour estimate for Jordan. This figure was cited with the proviso that, following the international economic crisis which began in 2008 and the influx of refugees from the Syrian conflict, the situation had greatly changed.

Jordan has ratified the four Conventions most relevant to child labour: In 1970 it signed the Arab Convention Number One (governing minimum ages for types of work); in 1991, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child; in 1997, the ILO Convention No. 138 (on minimum age for admission to employment and work); and in 2000, the ILO Convention No. 182 (on the worst forms of child labour). In 1999, the Ministry of Labour (MOL) formally created a Child Labour Unit (CLU) in its ministry.

In 2011 Jordan amended the list of hazardous work for children of working age. It specifies the occupations and work-places that are out of bounds for children such as carpentry, construction, mechanical work; electrical work; fishing; waste recycling; activities using sharp tools; work in confined spaces or in the open sun; work in hospitals, hotels, bakeries or dry cleaners; work on stairs or inclines; or any work in which the worker may be reprimanded. The list covers virtually every kind of work in the Jordanian economy.

Jordan has also integrated child labour issues into relevant legislation, policies and strategies. Article 73 of the Jordanian Labour Law prohibits the employment of children under 16, which is also the upper age limit for compulsory education. In addition, the country has benefited from a series of child labour projects supported by the US Department of Labour (USDOL) that have contributed significantly to strengthening national capacity.

As a more concrete step towards realization of these ratifications, the Government of Jordan signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the ILO and its International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) in October 2000 in order to establish a country programme to combat child labour. This programme, which in practice ran from September 2002 to September 2007, created a key stage and built a wide infrastructure within governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to prevent as well as combat child labour.

In spite of ongoing challenges, efforts to tackle child labour in Jordan were reinforced by a relatively strong enabling environment built on comprehensive policy, legislative and institutional frameworks. It was in the context of supporting the implementation of policy and legislation and of reinforcing institutional capacity that ILO-IPEC launched a new project, “Moving Towards a Child Labour Free Jordan”, in October 2011 with the support of USDOL.

In 2011, the Government adopted a National Framework to Combat Child Labour (NFCL). The plan was developed by the National Steering Committee against Child Labour (NSC) under the stewardship of the Ministry of Labour, and in collaboration with the ILO. Since March 2013, the NFCL has been operational in 12 governorates in Jordan. The NFCL was linked to a National Child Labour Database to identify information specific to child labour that links together the three main ministries of Labour, Education and Social Development (MOL, MOE, MOSD) which enable them to address child labour in a more holistic manner.



The ILO and the Jordanian Department of Statistics (DOS) first began discussing the importance of including child labour in Jordan's periodic labour force surveys in 2005. In its February 2014 quarterly survey, the DOS included a one-page questionnaire on child labour, with inconclusive findings. The results were later analysed. Although the analysis did not produce a comprehensive picture of child labour in the country, the exercise established the possibility of obtaining periodical insights into the situation of child labour among children within the 15-17 age group.

However, as stated above, the situation changed significantly in 2012 when the Syria crisis escalated and a large number of refugees started to enter Jordan. While the Jordanian government welcomed these refugees, severe restrictions were put in place that affected their ability to access the labour market, resulting in large-scale unemployment. Refugees were therefore heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance which was not always regular or adequate. In this context, child labour among Syrian refugee populations rose sharply. This also had a significant impact on the situation of child labour among non-refugee populations, which would soon grow into one of the biggest child protection challenges in Jordan.

In the context of the growing challenge, the Government of Jordan, ILO and other actors have strengthened their efforts to address child labour among children in Jordan including among Syrian refugees. Jordan ratified a new Juvenile Law in 2014 which recognized children engaged in child labour as a group that needs special protection. The NFCL was rolled out to all governorates of Jordan and in the process hundreds of government staff who had the mandate to address child labour were trained. In addition, inspectors of the Greater Amman Municipality were also trained in monitoring of child labour. The Ministry of Social Development established a Child Labour Unit and trained their Social Workers in all governorates on addressing child labour while the Ministry of Education revised its training curriculum for its School Counsellors and trained them to address school drop-outs, essentially contributing to the elimination of child labour.

Within the humanitarian response, child labour was identified as a major issue in the Jordan Response Plan, the country's framework of assistance for addressing the Syria crisis. ILO established a Child Labour Task Force in 2016 within the Child Protection Sub Working Group with a view to identifying and developing technical solutions to issues related to child labour. Other UN agencies and national and international Non-Governmental Organizations have also made significant contributions to these efforts.

Jordan is located in the middle of a conflict-affected region, with Syria in the northern borders, Iraq in the eastern borders and Palestine in the western borders. All these conflicts give rise to many immigrants (it was estimated in the DOS 2015 census that one-third of Jordan's population is not Jordanian). Recent reforms and development initiatives by the government comprise schemes to eradicate the factors that have deterred economic growth and thwarted enhancement of social welfare in the past. Labour market reforms, including abolition of the worst forms of child labour, have been among the main issues addressed by the law-makers in recent times. Special departments and the MOL for child labour and working children were established.

The present chapter provides a backdrop against which the survey results relating to working children and child labour are discussed in later chapters. It consists of an overview of the national situation in terms of its demographic parameters, economic performance and labour market characteristics. The overall situation outlined here is mostly based on estimates in the Jordan NCLS 2016.

## 2.2 Demographic structure

This subsection presents an overview of the size and composition of the national population. Table 2.2.1 gives the Jordan NCLS 2016 estimates of children population in Jordan by age group, sex, and province. It provides a sex-wise age-composition of the population aged 5 years or over in three broad age groups (5-11, 12-15 and 15-17 years).

According to the survey, the total population of Jordan in 2015 was about 9.9 million with, by and large, evenly balanced female and male shares of about 48 and 52 percent respectively. The survey estimates closely match the results of the 2015 Population and Housing Census. The female-to-male ratio obtained for the entire population from the Census was also 48:52. Any marginal divergence of the survey estimate from the Census result was, possibly due to differences in population coverage. While the Census was conducted on all kinds of household, the target population of the Jordan NCLS 2016, like most household surveys, was restricted only to conventional households.

The Jordan NCLS 2016 shows that the country has a very favourable age structure. The size of the 5-17 age group is estimated to be over 4 million, with more boys than girls. Of the 4 million children in Jordan, more than half (58 per cent) fall in the 5-11 age group. The 12-14 and 15-17 age groups respectively constitute 22 and 20 percent of the population of children. The respective age compositions of boys and girls match each other closely.



**Table 2.2.1: Number and percentage of children by sex and geographical domain**

	Number			Percentage			Boys-Girls Ratio
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Total Children (Jordan)	2,069,273	1,961,111	4,030,384	51.34%	48.66%	-	1.06
			100	100	100		
Age group							
5-11 years	1,207,746	1,156,850	2,364,596	58.40	59.00	58.70	1.04
12-14 years	457,844	424,171	882,015	22.10	21.60	21.90	1.08
15-17 years	403,683	380,090	783,773	19.50	19.40	19.40	1.06
Type of residence							
Urban	1,736,843	1,643,228	3,380,071	83.90	83.80	83.90	1.057
Rural	332,430	317,883	650,313	16.10	16.20	16.10	1.046
Geographical domain							
Amman	858,144	816,711	1,674,856	41.50	41.60	41.60	1.051
Balqa	107,255	97,933	205,188	5.20	5.00	5.10	1.095
Zarqa	307,383	286,723	594,107	14.90	14.60	14.70	1.072
Madaba	41,212	36,700	77,912	2.00	1.90	1.90	1.123
Irbid	380,653	367,110	747,763	18.40	18.70	18.60	1.037
Mafraq	94,248	90,727	184,975	4.60	.60	4.60	1.039
Jerash	51,844	50,183	102,028	2.50	2.60	2.50	1.033
Ajloun	40,073	33,602	73,675	1.90	1.70	1.80	1.193
Karak	66,281	67,770	134,051	3.20	3.50	3.30	0.978
Tafeileh	20,763	19,914	40,677	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.043
Ma'an	29,977	29,976	59,953	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.000
Aqaba	43,840	37,975	81,814	2.10	1.90	2.00	1.154
Zaatari Refugee Camp	27,600	25,786	53,386	1.30	1.304	1.30	1.070

The rural-urban distribution of the population of children is roughly 16:84. The number of boys and girls in the urban areas are evenly balanced, each estimated to be about 1.7 million. But rural boys outnumber rural girls by about 14,500.

Table 2.1.2 also gives the Jordan NCLS 2016 estimates of the number and percentage distributions of children, boys and girls according to SNGDs in Jordan by age group. The table reveals high regional variation in the child population for both sexes. The larger four among the SNGDs – Amman, Irbid, Zarqa and Balqa – between them account for about 79 percent of the children population in Jordan. At the other extreme, the provinces of Tafeileh and Ma'an have about 20,000 and 29,000 children respectively.



## Chapter Three: Survey methodology

This chapter summarizes the survey methodology used in Jordan NCLS 2016, variously encompassing the target population; the scope and coverage of the survey; questionnaire design; sample design; details of the data collection exercise; pre-test and fieldwork; data processing; response rates and weights used in the report; and finally the lessons learned from the survey and its limitations.

### 3.1 Scope and coverage of the survey

This section identifies the target population of the survey, discusses the main structure of the survey and presents the pre-fieldwork publicity campaign as conducted.

The target population for the survey was 20,000 families. As the NCLS is a household-based survey, the target group was households containing children aged 5-17 years, any household in the targeted sample thus needing to include at least one child in that age group. Other households that did not comply with these criteria were excluded from the sample.

#### TARGET POPULATIONS IN JORDAN NCLS 2016

In the Jordan National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) 2016; families of all nationalities residing in Jordan were included in the survey. In addition, a sample of the Syrian refugees living in refugee camps was also included in the survey. Although the survey has included all nationalities, it was nevertheless not possible to include them as a separate category in the analysis because of the small number of non-Arab nationalities. The target sample included families with children aged 5-17 years, and excluded families without children in that age group.

In order to arrive at a comprehensive conclusion on child labour in Jordan, a special questionnaire was designed to be applied to the Jordanian context, the questionnaire being compiled from the merged form (parents-and-child questionnaire), which contains the families' characteristics, and the second section containing the details of child labour including hazardous work and household chores. The advantage of this model is that it gives all details of the families and their members in terms of education and employment, plus all details relating to the work of children and the quality of the business and activities in which they take part, the place and times of work, and the exposure to risks at work. There is also a special section on domestic work.

## 3.2 Survey questionnaire

This section presents the questionnaire that was used to collect data on child labour in Jordan, which consists of seven main sections, namely:

1. Family and household characteristics
2. Characteristics for all family members aged 5 years and over
3. Educational status of all family members aged 5 years and over
4. Work or economic status for all family members aged 5 years and over
5. Safety and health standards of workers aged 5-17 years
6. Risks related to working children aged 5-17 years
7. Household chores for children aged 5-17 years

## 3.3 The sample design and implementation of the study

This section addresses the sample and frames used in the design process of the sample and the sample selection of the clusters and blocks.

This study aims to provide data on child labour within the 5-17 age group by conducting a statistical survey on a sample of private households (living) in Jordan in rural and urban areas and the desert areas, so as to cover Jordanians in all provinces. In addition, it covered camps for the Syrians and the camps of Palestinian refugees, and all nationalities residing in Jordan who speak Arabic.

### *Sampling frame*

Owing to the unavailability of the population census frame employed in 2015, the 2004 census frame was used for the purpose of designing and drawing the sample. The census provided detailed data on the level of each regional count (Block), and an update of the selected areas was implemented prior to implementation of the survey. In addition, all available information regarding Syrian refugees in camps was used to calculate the size of the Syrian sample (the Zaatari refugee camp was included in the sample only because it is the only camp in which refugees can work, whereas in all other camps no business or economic activities are allowed).

### *Sample size*

The sample size for this study included 1,667 blocks (PSU), covering 20,000 families. The final sample size was 20,002 families, comprising 122,446 members in total.

## Sample design

The sample used in this survey is a **Multistage Stratified Cluster** sample method of two phases:

- **Phase One:** sampling the primary sample units (PSU)
- **Phase Two:** Sampling the targeted household from each of the PSU

**First stage:** Selection of the enumeration areas according to probability in proportion to size (where the total number of private families was considered as the weighting factor for that area).

**Second stage:** Selection of the household sample for each selected area.

As regards the Jordan NCLS 2007 that was implemented by DOS, it was noticed that 95 per cent of the private families had children in the targeted age group (5-17 years). Accordingly, 12 families from each PSU were selected and an additional 4 as potential replacements in the event of no information being obtained from the selected family, or if the family did not have any children in the target age group. The sample of families was drawn in a systematic manner in which a pseudo-number was chosen and a systematic skip calculated according to the number of households in each block. This guaranteed a proper distribution and coverage of all the PSU, reducing the intra-class correlation factor and increasing the confidence interval.

For this survey, all children in the 5-17 age group were included in the sample and data collected on them.

- **Levels of disaggregation**

The sample was designed in such a way that results can be published at different levels (by sex, province, region, age groups, nationality of respondent). In addition, results can be disaggregated by urban or rural, and Bedouin areas.

- **Stratification in the sample**

The original population was divided into 32 strata according to the following criteria:

**Large cities:** Those with a total population of over 100,000 according to the 2004 census (there were six cities):

- (i) remaining urban areas (12 strata)
- (ii) rural areas (12 strata)
- (iii) Syrian refugees camps (6 strata)

Regarding Palestinian refugees camps, they have been covered within the urban sample in the provinces. An independent sample of some of the camps was taken to ensure that the sample size was sufficient for extraction of results at high accuracy in those camps.

### **SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION: THE ALLOCATION OF THE SAMPLE BETWEEN THE CLASSES**

The sample was distributed to the various classes using a Neiman Distribution. Some adjustments were made so that the minimum sampling units achieved a sufficient level of accuracy for dissemination of the results at county level. The following table shows the sample allocation between the various classes.

STRATUM CODE	N. OF PSUs	N. OF HOUSEHOLDS
1.00	116	1392
2.00	119	1428
5.00	41	492
6.00	117	1404
7.00	74	888
8.00	68	816
111.00	251	3012
121.00	54	648
131.00	17	204
141.00	24	288
211.00	163	1956
221.00	28	336
231.00	21	252
241.00	29	348
311.00	20	240
321.00	18	216
331.00	16	192
341.00	25	300
Refugee camps	122	1464
112.00	38	456
122.00	32	384
132.00	13	156
142.00	13	156
212.00	54	648
222.00	43	516
232.00	17	204
242.00	10	120
312.00	46	552
322.00	10	120
332.00	13	156
342.00	5	60
Syrian	50	600
<b>Total</b>	<b>1667</b>	<b>20,004</b>

### 3.4 Pilot test

Before starting the fieldwork, the questionnaire was tested by collecting 270 questionnaires from three governorates (Amman, Zarqa, and Madaba). The pilot test was conducted three days before the fieldwork began using paper questionnaires, and smart tablets. Then panel discussions with members of the technical committee took place to discuss the feedback from them, after which amendments to the questionnaire were made. The questionnaire was checked by a proof reader to ensure simplicity and clarity of the questions for the parents and the enumerators.

#### NOTES FROM THE PILOT TEST

During the preparation for the fieldwork and the pilot test, it was noticed that children in the 5-9 age group had problems in understanding some questions, especially those relating to the nature of work and the meaning of hazardous work. The technical committee therefore decided to give the data collectors a very detailed explanation of the questions, the meaning of each and how to handle this vulnerable group of children. A guidance booklet was given to each enumerator that included explanations of each question in the questionnaire.

### 3.5 Training: Data collectors, field supervisors and coordinators

For implanting of the NCLS, a panel of experts and specialist met to agree the main pillars and subjects to be included in the survey. Two committees were formed to complete the questionnaire: the Steering Committee (SC) and the Technical Committee (TC). The Technical Committee's main role was to go over all the previous studies relating to child labour, and prepare a hybrid version that applies to the Jordanian case. The Technical Committee included members from the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Development, ILO, CSS, and the Faculty of Economics at the University of Jordan. The roles of the Steering Committee included oversight, follow-up of the outcomes of the Technical Committee, and provision of advice. Thus the questionnaire was discussed twice and approved by the SC.

Data collectors and supervisors were chosen very carefully for this survey, and in a full 5-day training course (4-14 November 2015) in the University of Jordan, they were trained on the questionnaire, the sample, interview techniques, and fieldwork procedures. In addition, they underwent mock interviews in which they applied the questionnaires. Three members from CSS led the training sessions, along with an expert from the Department of Statistics. Representatives from the Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Labour and the ILO also attended the training.



### *Preparing main documents for the survey*

Before the data collection started, a set of manuals related to the questionnaire, fieldwork and ethical practices was compiled for all the field workers and field supervisors. The questionnaire manual has a full explanation of the terms that are used in the questionnaire, and skip patterns. These manuals served as reference guide to field workers and also to the analysts. The fieldwork manual covered all field work ethics and methods of interacting with the respondents, how the researcher should introduce himself and the subject of the study and its importance. In addition, and for the privacy of the target age group, the guide covered the ethics and methods of addressing the target included in the study (children aged 5-17 years).

### *Field work-smart tablet usage*

Workers at various levels of supervision were employed to work on this project to follow-up implementation of the survey. Qualification and experience were the main selection criteria used. CSS followed a strategy under which each group of four field workers had an experienced field supervisor with them all the time. Those supervisors were shuffled between different groups at different intervals so that field workers gain experience working with different field supervisors. For the purpose of this survey, CSS hired 80 field workers, 20 field supervisors and two field coordinators who visited the field workers on a daily basis. In addition, CSS hired a fieldwork coordinator, who oversees the daily work and reports to CSS polling unit team.

The CSS team with the support of the fieldwork coordinator put together a detailed comprehensive data collection work plan. The workload was distributed to field supervisors in a balanced manner that guaranteed representation and fairness. In addition, during the fieldwork, the fieldwork groups met again, and their work plans were revised, and then re-distributed into different groups. Fieldwork started on 14 November 2015 and ended on 24 February 2016.

To make the data collection easy for the groups, each group had to work on two blocks per day. Data checks were done automatically through the use of smart tablets in data collection. In addition, the field supervisors had to attend some of the interviews in the field and check on the data collectors. Callbacks were done on 20 per cent of the total sample and a team implemented a daily callback check on the collected data by calling the respondents to ensure that there was no missing data or to identify and correct any missing information.



### FIELD WORK REPORTING

In total, 107 people worked on the data collection, quality check and coding for the NCLS, including 64 women and 43 men (20 field supervisors, 80 data collectors, 2 field coordinators, 1 field manager, 4 office data quality checkers). This group of people worked for at least 45 days.

Daily reports from each field supervisor on the issues that they encountered in the field were submitted to CSS. Reports on the field workers work and the samples covered were likewise submitted. A weekly report from the field managers documenting their progress, the main issues they faced, and the subsequent steps they planned to take were also submitted to the CSS team.

## 3.6 Data processing and coding

Before data processing took place, the programmer programmed the questionnaire on the smart tablets using CSpro 6.2 (Android base tablets), and thus the questionnaire was completed electronically rather than using paper questionnaires. Quality checks and skips could be done automatically for each questionnaire completed in the field. This guaranteed higher-quality data and quick data transfer from tablets to the main server. The processing steps and coding started after all data were collected and more checks and tests had been done on the collected data. Data were transferred from tablets on a daily basis and extra copies of the data were stored in a safe drive in case of damage or loss. After completing the data collection, all data were merged into one SPSS file for quality check, coding and data analysis.

### DATA PROCESSING

Data were processed in two different stages, the first through using the CSPro in the data collection process, in which all audit rules and skips were uploaded to the programme. This ensured that no skipping errors would occur and no missing values would appear in the data file. The second stage was implanted after all the data were collected and when checking that rules, that had been written in advance, could be applied to the final data file. Any error that appeared was corrected before the data went for coding and analysis. The open-ended questions for the type of work and the economic activities were coded using the Coding International Economic Activity and Profession by a team of experts from the DOS. Data processing and coding took place from 20 February to 20 April 2016 and during that period 20,000 questionnaires involving over 120,000 members were checked, coded and prepared for analysis.

### 3.7 Response rate and data weighting

#### *Response rates*

The response rates show the percentage of people who responded to the questionnaire which provides important information on the outcomes of the study and the disaggregation level of the results and thus on whether the outcomes can be generalized for the whole of Jordan (e.g. low response rates will mean less confidence in the collected data which therefore cannot be generalized).

The sample size comprised 20,002 families, which is large enough to give a good estimate both at the urban/rural level and the level of the provincial and regional breakdown. It should be taken into consideration that houses that were not eligible, that refused to take part, or that were empty, were replaced in order to ensure that the sample target (20,002 families) would be maintained. The team visited 21,978 families and the distribution of the final sample is shown in Table 3.7.1.

**Table 3.7.1: Sample size and distribution**

Province	Complete interview	Families are not eligible	Interview postponed	House were not found	House were closed	Refused to be interviewed	Empty house	Other	Total
Amman	7,140	2	74	173	79	187	0	17	7,672
Balqa	1,428	0	41	39	9	18	0	1	1,536
Zarqa	2,964	1	136	63	39	94	0	0	3,297
Madaba	480	0	6	3	2	33	0	0	524
Irbid	3,599	1	97	73	34	145	0	0	3,949
Ma'raq	851	1	17	30	6	48	0	1	954
Jarash	636	1	7	7	1	31	0	0	683
Ajloun	468	7	4	2	1	40	0	0	522
Karak	792	0	17	8	6	45	0	7	875
Tafelah	336	0	7	3	14	22	3	0	385
Ma'an	348	12	24	9	0	34	1	0	428
Aqaba	360	1	7	17	2	32	0	1	420
Zaatri refugee Camp	600	6	41	0	18	68	0	0	733
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,002</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21,978</b>

#### *Data weighting*

To weight the data to represent the Jordanian population, design weighting, response rates and data calibration were used in the final weights. In addition, design weights were calculated in inverse proportionality to the probability of the overall selection through the following equations:

***First: The possibility of the appearance of a sampling unit which includes first and second phases are as follows***

**1) Probability that cluster i from stratum h will be included in the sample ( $P_{hi}$ ):**

$$P_{hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

Where:

$n_h$  = Total number of selected PSU from stratum (h)

$M_h$  = Total number of households from stratum (h) in 2004 census

$M_{hi}$  = Sum of households in cluster i from stratum h as appears in the sampling frame before updates

**2) Probability of Selecting Family j From Cluster i in Stratum h ( $P_{hij}$ )**

$$P_{hij} = \frac{m_{hi}}{M'_{hi}}$$

Where:

$P_{hij}$  = Probability of selecting a family (j) from cluster (i) in stratum (h)

$M_{hi}$  = Total number of selected families from cluster (i) in stratum (h)

$M'_{hi}$  = Total number of families in cluster i from stratum h after updates

***Second: Calculating the weights***

The sample is not self-weighted at the national and provincial levels, as has been mentioned previously. Rather, it is self-weighted on the stratum level prior to updating the clusters. As the weights might change after the updates (like: total number of families in each cluster, response rate, percentage of Jordanian in each cluster compared to all clusters in the stratum), this requires that each cluster will have final weights and the final results are then weighted accordingly.

Basic weight for family (j) from cluster (i) in stratum (h), equals the inverse of the probability that this family will appear in the sample ( $W_{hij}$ ):

$$W_{hij} = \frac{M_h \times M_{hi}}{n_h \times M_{hi} \times m_{hi}}$$

*Adjusting the Weights According to the 2015 Census:*

As new data from the 2015 census on the total number of families in each stratum becomes available through the national census, adjustments to the weighting calculation took place by using the total number of families in each stratum from the new frame rather than the old frame, thus reflecting the changes to the population composition. The final weight formula therefore is:

$$W_{hij} = \frac{M_{h,2015}}{n_h \times M_{hi}} \times \frac{X_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$$

where :  $M_{h,2015}$  : Total number of families in stratum (h) from the 2015 census.

## Chapter Four: Activities performed by children

As a study of child labour, this report focuses on issues relating to participation of children aged 5 years and over in economic activities. The age of 5 years is conventionally regarded as the lower age limit for being engaged in economic activities. The present chapter consists of discussion of the results of the Jordan NCLS 2016: the size, structure and characteristics of children engaged in economic activity. The chapter also discusses conditions relating to economic activities involving children, their school attendance status, their employment status, their wages, the number of hours worked in a day, their participation in household chores, and how all these activities were combined according to the estimates obtained from the survey.

Keeping in view the international norms and Jordan's existing national labour laws, individuals below the age of 18 years are considered as children in this report. The minimum age for admission to employment or work is in most countries determined by national legislation. In Jordan, 16 years is at present the legal age of entry to the labour market as far as factories and shops are concerned. However, as the labour laws in Jordan are under review and revision, the child population for this report is classified into the following three age groups: 5-11 years, 12-14 years and 15-17 years.

### 4.1 Main characteristics of the child population

This section specifically presents and discusses information on the percentage of children by sex, age group, and area of residence, and the geographical desegregation and vulnerability of special children. Information is provided on the children's composition by their main characteristics, age group, sex, and area of residence. Table 4.1.1 accordingly presents such data on children residing in Jordan and its sub-national geographical domains (SNGDs).

Jordan has a child (5-17 years) population of over 4 million, of which 2.0 million are boys and 2.1 million are girls. A majority, over half of the total, fall in the broad age group of 5-11 years (58.7 per cent), followed by the 12-14 years age group which accounts for less than half of the first group. The lowest percentage is observed in the 15-17 years age group, its share being less than one quarter of the entire child population.

In all three broad age group, the number of boys closely matches closely that of girls, with uniformly higher shares of the latter. Much like the overall urban-rural distribution of the population of all ages, an overwhelming majority (84 per cent) of children reside in the urban areas. No appreciable variation is observed in the

distribution of children between the two sexes in all the age groups and between urban and rural areas.

On the other hand, wide variations are found in the distribution of children between geographical domains. The SNGDs with a percentage share of above 5 per cent of the child population of Jordan are Amman (42 per cent), Zarqa (14.7 per cent), Irbid (18.6 per cent), Balqa (5.1 per cent). At the other end, the SNGDs with very low percentage shares of children are Tafielh (1.0 per cent) and Ma'an (1.5 per cent). The rest of SNGDs fall within the range of 4.6 per cent down to 2.0 per cent.

**Table 4.1.1: Child population by age group, sex, residence and geographical domain**

	Number			Percentage			Boys-Girls Ratio
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Total children (Jordan)	2,069,273	1,961,111	4,030,384	51.34%	48.66%	-	1.06
			100	100	100		
Age group							
5-11 years	1,207,746	1,156,850	2,364,596	58.40	59.00	58.70	1.04
12-14 years	457,844	424,171	882,015	22.10	21.60	21.90	1.08
15-17 years	403,683	380,090	783,773	19.50	19.40	19.40	1.06
Type of residence							
Urban	1,736,843	1,643,228	3,380,071	83.90	83.80	83.90	1.057
Rural	332,430	317,883	650,313	16.10	16.20	16.10	1.046
Geographical domain							
Amman	858,144	816,711	1,674,856	41.50	41.60	41.60	1.051
Balqa	107,255	97,933	205,188	5.20	5.00	5.10	1.095
Zarqa	307,383	286,723	594,107	14.90	14.60	14.70	1.072
Madaba	41,212	36,700	77,912	2.00	1.90	1.90	1.123
Irbid	380,653	367,110	747,763	18.40	18.70	18.60	1.037
Ma'fraj	94,248	90,727	184,975	4.60	.60	4.60	1.039
Jerash	51,844	50,183	102,028	2.50	2.60	2.50	1.033
Ajloun	40,073	33,602	73,675	1.90	1.70	1.80	1.193
Karak	66,281	67,770	134,051	3.20	3.50	3.30	0.978
Tafeileh	20,763	19,914	40,677	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.043
Ma'an	29,977	29,976	59,953	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.000
Aqaba	43,840	37,975	81,814	2.10	1.90	2.00	1.154
Zaatari Refugee Camp	27,600	25,786	53,386	1.30	1.304	1.30	1.070

The percentage distributions of boys and girls over the SNGDs are very similar to that for all children. Accordingly, the boy-girl ratio is very close to unity in all the SNGDs, with three exceptions. In Madaba, the ratio (1.123) is distinctly in favour of the boys, while in the SNGDs of Karak (0.978) girls outnumber the boys.

Table 4.1.2 provides estimates of the distribution of children separately by sex and area of residence, by age group. As for Jordan as a whole, more than half of the child population are in the 5-11 years age group for both sexes in both urban and rural areas. What emerges from the table is that the share of 5-11 year age group is distinctly higher in rural areas than in urban areas for all children as well as for both sexes. In contrast, urban areas have a larger proportion of children in the adolescent 15-17 years age group than do rural areas.

**Table 4.1.2: Percentage of children by age group, sex and residence**

	5-11 years	12-14 years	15-17 years	Total
<b>All children</b>				
Urban	58.6	22.0	19.4	100.0
Rural	58.9	21.5	19.6	100.0
<b>Boys</b>				
Urban	58.4	22.2	19.4	100.0
Rural	58.2	21.8	20.0	100.0
<b>Girls</b>				
Urban	58.8	21.7	19.4	100.0
Rural	59.8	21.1	19.2	100.0

## 4.2 Children's engagement in economic activities

This section of the report briefly covers the involvement of children in the 5-17 years age group in economic production activities which, *inter-alia*, include work done for at least for one hour during the reference week. This section also provides information by sex, age group, area of residence and geographical disaggregation. The Jordan NCLS 2016 has also collected information on children's work status over the 12-month reference period (their usual activity status). This report, however, contains estimates of working population based only on data collected within a reference period of seven days. A worker in this case is defined as one who, during a reference period of seven days, is engaged in any activity of production of goods and services for pay or profit.

Table 4.2.2 provides estimates of worker-population ratios (WPRs) in percentages by sex, age group, and area type. In Jordan, as seen from the table, over 1.8 percent of the child population work for pay or profit. The WPR (2.66 per cent) in rural areas is clearly higher than that of the urban areas (1.73 per cent).



An appreciable percentage of children in Jordan (around 2 per cent) usually become engaged in economic production once they cross the 12-year age barrier and by the time they reach age 15-17 over 5 per cent of them become engaged in work for pay or profit.

In all age groups, except for 5-11 years, boys lead the way, while girls are not far behind. Understandably, the WPR is higher in rural areas, where the boys outstrip the girls. Close to 4.4 per cent of rural children are engaged in economic activities. Most likely, with comparatively lower levels of income, rural families are forced to engage more children – boys more than girls – to ensure families' sustainability. That apart, agriculture and other rural activities in a non-mechanized set-up demand a high level of participation by family and local labourers, at nil or low wages.

**Table 4.2.1: Percentage of working children by sex, age group, residence and nationality**

	Sex	5-11 years	12-14 years	15-17 years	Total
All-Jordan	<b>Children</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>98.1</b>
	Boys	0.8	3.9	9.9	96.8
	Girls	0.2	0.6	0.9	99.5
<b>Type of residence</b>					
Urban	<b>Children</b>	0.4	2.0	5.5	98.3
	Boys	0.6	3.5	9.9	97.0
	Girls	0.2	0.5	0.9	99.6
Rural	<b>Children</b>	1.1	3.9	5.8	97.3
	Boys	1.8	6.4	9.9	95.6
	Girls	0.5	1.3	1.3	99.2
<b>Nationality</b>					
Jordanian	<b>Children</b>	0.5	2.2	4.9	1.7
	Boys	0.7	3.6	8.6	3.0
	Girls	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5
Syrian	<b>Children</b>	0.7	4.3	13.1	3.2
	Boys	1.2	8.3	23.4	5.9
	Girls	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.3
Other	<b>Children</b>	0.4	1.8	7.7	2.0
	Boys	0.7	3.0	15.0	3.6
	Girls	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2

The estimated number and percentage (WPRs) of working children within a 7-day reference period are presented in Table 4.2.2 separately for boys and girls by sub-national geographical domain (SNGD). At the national level, the size of the working child population is 75,982 out of a total child population of about 4 million. Thus, the WPR for the child population of Jordan is 1.89 per cent, with a perceptibly higher workforce participation rate for boys as compared to girls.

**Table 4.2.2: Number and percentage of working children by sex and geographical domain**

	Working children		Boys		Girls	
	Number	*WPR	Number	*WPR	Number	*WPR
<b>Jordan – All</b>	<b>75,982</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>67,114</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>8,868</b>	<b>0.45</b>
Urban	58,702	1.73	52,502	3.02	6,200	0.38
Rural	17,279	2.66	14,612	4.40	2,667	0.84
<b>Geographical domain</b>						
Amman	27,651	1.65	24,674	2.88	2,976	0.36
Balqa	1,952	0.95	1,892	1.76	59	0.06
Zarqa	9,523	1.60	8,840	2.88	683	0.24
Madaba	1,432	1.84	988	2.40	444	1.21
Irbid	13,899	1.86	12,343	3.24	1,555	0.42
Mafrq	4,100	2.22	3,873	4.11	227	0.25
Jerash	2,943	2.88	2,654	5.12	289	0.58
Ajloun	2,201	2.99	1,676	4.18	525	1.56
Karak	5,661	4.22	4,280	6.46	1,380	2.04
Tafeileh	1,140	2.80	1,008	4.85	132	0.66
Ma'an	1,941	3.24	1,749	5.83	191	0.64
Aqaba	2,422	2.96	2,108	4.81	314	0.83
Zaatari Refugee Camp	1,119	2.10	1,028	3.72	91	0.35

\*WPR = Worker-population ratio expressed as percentage.

The estimates in the table point to a high order of regional variation in WPRs. The highest WPRs (3 per cent or more) of working children are seen in the Karak, Ma'an, Ajloun regions. At the other extreme, the SNGD estimates WPRs for the remainder at less than 3 per cent. The table also indicates a clear divergence between the WPRs for boys and girls, with that of the former usually higher than that of the latter.

Table 4.2.3 provides the percentage distribution of working children over the SNGDs by urban or rural sub-divisions separately for each sex. It is seen that 77 per cent of working children reside in urban areas, as largely determined by the urban areas' share of the total population. Accordingly, the percentage shares of urban and rural areas as well as SNGDs among boys and girls working children reflect a high divergence.

In spite of noticeable variation in the WPRs, the geographical distribution of working children across the SNGDs is nearly proportionate to the total size of the child population. Thus the SNGDs with large shares of overall child population also have large shares of the working child population. The SNGDs of Amman, Irbid, and

Zarqa have the highest shares of working children - each with more or less 12 per cent. Together they constitute about 67 per cent of Jordan's working children. Interestingly, these SNGDs also have relatively high WPRs.

**Table 4.2.3: Number of working children by sex, residence and geographical domain**

	Boys	Girls	Total
<b>All Jordan</b>	<b>67,114</b>	<b>8,868</b>	<b>75,982</b>
<b>Area of residence</b>			
Urban	52,502	6,200	58,702
Rural	14,612	2,667	17,279
<b>Geographical domain</b>			
Amman	24,674	2,976	27,651
Balqa	1,892	59	1,952
Zarqa	8,840	683	9,523
Madaba	988	444	1,432
Irbid	12,343	1,555	13,899
Mafraq	3,873	227	4,100
Jerash	2,654	289	2,943
Ajloun	1,676	525	2,201
Karak	4,280	1,380	5,661
Tafeileh	1,008	132	1,140
Ma'an	1,749	191	1,941
Aqaba	2,108	314	2,422
Zaatari Refugee Camp	1,028	91	1,119

### 4.3 School attendance

Universal education is the cornerstone of national development. It would be pertinent to study, therefore, the level the country has achieved in this area, percentage of school dropout and enrolment with respect to sex, age group, differences in urban and rural areas and regional variations.

This section gives a general overview of school attendance levels of boys and girls by main background characteristics. Table 4.3.1 includes the number and percentage of children attending school, by sex, age group, area of residence, geographical disaggregation and other relevant factors.

In Jordan, over 90 per cent of the children attend schools and there is no visible sex disparity. With respect to age, disaggregation reveals that close to 94 per cent children go to schools in the age group 5-11 years, with practically no difference between the percentages of girls and boys attending school. The percentage of children attending

school is visibly lower (84 per cent) in the 15-17 years age group. Clearly, a significant proportion of children had discontinued their studies and joined the labour market at an early age.

Girls are ahead of boys in all three categories, albeit marginally. Rural children have a better attendance level. A higher proportion of girls attend school in both urban and rural areas. The marginal difference between boys' and girls' attendance rates, is statistically insignificant.

**Table 4.3.1: Percentage of children attending school by sex, nationality, residence, age group and geographical domain**

	Total children	Sex		Nationality		
		Boys	Girls	Jordanian	Syrian	Other nationality
<b>Jordan</b>	<b>4,030,384</b>	<b>2,069,273</b>	<b>1,961,111</b>	<b>3,478,876</b>	<b>344,779</b>	<b>206,729</b>
<b>In school</b>	<b>3,734,028</b>	<b>1,900,708</b>	<b>1,833,321</b>	<b>3,296,808</b>	<b>250,067</b>	<b>187,154</b>
Jordan	92.60%	91.90%	93.50%	94.80%	72.50%	90.50%
<b>Area of residence</b>						
Urban	92.50%	91.70%	93.30%	94.70%	72.90%	91.00%
Rural	93.50%	92.50%	94.50%	94.90%	68.20%	84.00%
<b>Age group</b>						
5-11 years	94.70%	94.40%	95.00%	96.50%	80.40%	92.70%
12-14 years	94.90%	94.80%	95.00%	96.90%	71.10%	94.60%
15-17 years	83.90%	80.80%	87.20%	87.50%	39.80%	78.10%
<i>of which: 15 years</i>	88.92%	87.46%	90.52%	92.71%	46.98%	85.66%
16-17 years	80.88%	76.70%	85.26%	84.42%	34.56%	73.41%
<b>Geographical domain</b>						
Amman	92.60%	91.90%	93.30%	94.20%	74.90%	90.40%
Balqa	93.70%	92.50%	95.00%	95.30%	64.10%	90.40%
Zarqa	92.50%	91.80%	93.20%	94.10%	68.40%	89.20%
Madaba	94.90%	93.30%	96.70%	95.90%	69.60%	69.80%
Irbid	93.50%	93.00%	94.10%	95.60%	74.50%	96.50%
Mafrq	90.00%	88.90%	91.10%	93.90%	68.60%	92.60%
Jerash	94.80%	94.60%	95.10%	97.20%	76.80%	88.90%
Ajloun	94.80%	94.70%	95.00%	96.80%	74.40%	100.00%
Karak	96.00%	95.10%	96.90%	97.10%	74.80%	89.40%
Tafeileh	95.00%	94.40%	95.50%	95.40%	86.00%	59.20%
Ma'an	89.00%	87.00%	90.90%	92.10%	66.00%	91.80%
Aqaba	93.40%	90.80%	96.50%	94.80%	47.80%	92.70%
Zaatari Refugee Camp	71.30%	66.60%	76.40%	0.00%	71.30%	0.00%

Geographical data reveal an important feature of the 13 SNGDs: 12 have achieved more than 90 per cent school attendance levels and, particularly significantly, the percentage of girls is higher than for boys in all of them. Clearly, the SNGD of Zaatari refugee camp lags far behind the national average. At national level, attendance in primary or basic level education is good and, with a little directed effort, the 100 per cent target could be achieved.

#### 4.4 Participation in household chores by children

This section presents the findings concerning the involvement of children in household chores. Participation of children in household chores may have an adverse impact on schooling as well as on their personal growth.

The survey results discussed here describe in some detail the features of children's engagement in household chores. However, the estimates used for this purpose do not have a bearing on whether or not the housekeeping tasks are of a hazardous nature. The percentage of children performing household chores by sex, age group and area of residence is presented in Table 4.4.1.

**Table 4.4.1: Percentage of children, working and non-working, performing household chores in last 7 days by task, sex and age group**

	Cooking	Shopping for household	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes	Minor house hold repairs	Caring for children/ old, sick	Other household tasks
<b>All children</b>							
<b>All-Jordan</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>16.60</b>	<b>19.10</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>0.10</b>
Boys	0.70	25.80	8.90	0.90	4.30	6.50	0.10
Girls	9.50	6.90	29.80	14.40	0.70	16.30	0.10
5-11 years	1.10	12.80	11.30	2.30	0.80	7.00	0.10
12-14 years	8.00	22.90	29.60	12.80	4.20	17.60	0.10
15-17 years	13.40	21.10	30.80	17.00	6.00	16.90	0.10
<b>Working children</b>							
<b>All-Jordan</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>36.30</b>	<b>15.20</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>9.90</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>0.20</b>
Boys	1.20	39.30	9.40	0.50	10.90	7.00	0.20
Girls	30.40	13.40	59.00	36.00	2.10	31.30	0.00
5-11 years	4.20	36.90	18.60	3.60	2.20	15.80	0.00
12-14 years	5.10	41.50	21.90	6.50	13.60	13.90	0.00
15-17 years	4.50	33.60	11.10	4.10	10.20	6.20	0.30

	Cooking	Shopping for household	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes	Minor house hold repairs	Caring for children/ old, sick	Other household tasks
<b>Non-working children</b>							
<b>All-Jordan</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>16.20</b>	<b>19.20</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>0.10</b>
Boys	0.70	25.30	8.90	0.90	4.10	6.40	0.10
Girls	9.40	6.90	29.70	14.30	0.70	16.20	0.10
5-11 years	1.00	12.70	11.20	2.30	0.70	7.00	0.10
12-14 years	8.10	22.40	29.80	12.90	3.90	17.70	0.10
15-17 years	14.00	20.30	31.90	17.80	5.70	17.50	0.10

Data on household chores performed by children collected in the survey relates to shopping, cooking, cleaning, washing and so forth. Boys mainly attend to, as part of their household chores, shopping, washing and cleaning. Girls are additionally entrusted with cooking. Predictably, participation by girls in household chores is in percentage terms much higher than for the boys.

An important finding from the table is that a greater percentage of working children perform household chores than do non-working children. This is despite the fact that these working children have spent gruelling hours outside their homes. There is a conspicuous gap between the four major chores handled by the girls and the boys in the working category.

The percentages of working and non-working children who are performing household tasks are shown by area of residence in Table 4.4.2. The table indicates that urban children have higher participation in household chores in both the working and non-working categories than have rural children. The four distinct major household chores performed by the children are shopping, cleaning, washing and cooking. With respect to percentages, rural working children are much more active in the areas of cooking, shopping and washing and all other chores. In the areas of cleaning, minor repairs and caring for the sick and old, working children in both sectors are almost equally active. Irrespective of the urban-rural divide, participation by working children in household chores is much higher than for non-working children.

**Table 4.4.2: Percentage of children, working and non-working, performing household chores in last 7 days by task and area of residence**

Area of residence	Shopping for household	Minor household repairs	Cooking	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes	Caring for children and old, sick
<b>All children</b>						
<b>All Jordan</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Urban	17.0	2.5	4.8	19.0	7.3	11.2
Rural	14.7	2.6	5.9	19.5	8.5	11.6
<b>Working children</b>						
<b>All Jordan</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Urban	37.2	10.0	4.3	13.8	3.8	9.3
Rural	33.2	9.5	5.8	20.1	7.6	11.4
<b>Non-working children</b>						
<b>All Jordan</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Urban	16.6	2.4	4.8	19.1	7.3	11.2
Rural	14.1	2.4	5.9	19.5	8.5	11.6

Table 4.4.3 represents data on working and non-working children performing household tasks by age group. The four major tasks identified in terms of percentage participation of working and non-working children are: shopping (16.6 per cent), cleaning (19.1 per cent), washing (7.4 per cent), and caring for children, the sick and the old (11.3 per cent). More than 30 per cent of children in the 15-17 years age group handle cleaning of utensils or the house against 22.6 per cent of those in the age group 12-14 years age group. The percentage is much lower for children in the 5-11 years age group.

The working children's participation ranges are: for the 15-17 years age group 6-33 per cent, the 12-14 years age group 5-41 per cent, and for 5-11 years age group 2-36 per cent. By far, the highest participation rate by percentage is in shopping for the household, followed by cleaning of utensils or the house. For the non-working category, in terms of percentage order of participation, the most common household chores are: shopping, cleaning, washing, and cooking.



**Table 4.4.3: Percentage of children, working and non-working, performing household chores in last 7 days by task, age group and sex**

	Cooking	Shopping for household	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes	Minor household repairs	Caring for children /old, sick	Other household tasks
<b>All children</b>							
<b>All-Jordan</b>	<b>5.00%</b>	<b>16.60%</b>	<b>19.10%</b>	<b>7.40%</b>	<b>2.50%</b>	<b>11.30%</b>	<b>0.10%</b>
Boys	0.70%	25.80%	8.90%	0.90%	4.30%	6.50%	0.10%
Girls	9.50%	6.90%	29.80%	14.40%	0.70%	16.30%	0.10%
5-11 years	1.10%	12.80%	11.30%	2.30%	0.80%	7.00%	0.10%
12-14 years	8.00%	22.90%	29.60%	12.80%	4.20%	17.60%	0.10%
15-17 years	13.40%	21.10%	30.80%	17.00%	6.00%	16.90%	0.10%
<b>Working children</b>							
<b>All-Jordan</b>	<b>4.60%</b>	<b>36.30%</b>	<b>15.20%</b>	<b>4.70%</b>	<b>9.90%</b>	<b>9.80%</b>	<b>0.20%</b>
Boys	1.20%	39.30%	9.40%	0.50%	10.90%	7.00%	0.20%
Girls	30.40%	13.40%	59.00%	36.00%	2.10%	31.30%	0.00%
5-11 years	4.20%	36.90%	18.60%	3.60%	2.20%	15.80%	0.00%
12-14 years	5.10%	41.50%	21.90%	6.50%	13.60%	13.90%	0.00%
15-17 years	4.50%	33.60%	11.10%	4.10%	10.20%	6.20%	0.30%
<b>Non-working children</b>							
<b>All-Jordan</b>	<b>5.00%</b>	<b>16.20%</b>	<b>19.20%</b>	<b>7.50%</b>	<b>2.40%</b>	<b>11.30%</b>	<b>0.10%</b>
Boys	0.70%	25.30%	8.90%	0.90%	4.10%	6.40%	0.10%
Girls	9.40%	6.90%	29.70%	14.30%	0.70%	16.20%	0.10%
5-11 years	1.00%	12.70%	11.20%	2.30%	0.70%	7.00%	0.10%
12-14 years	8.10%	22.40%	29.80%	12.90%	3.90%	17.70%	0.10%
15-17 years	14.00%	20.30%	31.90%	17.80%	5.70%	17.50%	0.10%

Average weekly hours of household chores by sex, age group and area of residence are shown in Table 4.4.4. Data reveals that approximately 30 per cent of all children spend at least one hour a week on household chores. The percentage is higher among girls than among boys. Participation by urban children of both sexes is higher than for rural children and is more pronounced among girls than boys, notwithstanding the urban-rural division.

Age disaggregation data reveals that almost all of the girls in the age group 5-11 years age group are engaged for at least an hour per week. The corresponding figure for boys is only 50 per cent. In fact, in all the three age groups, percentage of girls participating in household tasks is higher than that for boys. In general, average weekly hours spent by girls in household tasks are higher than for boys across all the age groups in both urban and rural areas.

**Table 4.4.4: Percentage of children performing at least one hour of household chores in last 7 days and average of worked hours per week, by residence, age group and nationality**

	Children			Average of worked hours per week		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
All Jordan (Number)	1,232,195	582,645	649,550	7.61	6.4	8.7
All Jordan (Percent)	30.60%	47.30%	52.70%	-	-	-
Area of residence						
Urban	84.30%	47.80%	52.20%	7.54	6.37	8.61
Rural	15.70%	44.50%	55.50%	8.02	6.6	9.15
Age group						
5-11 years	38.40%	50.40%	49.60%	6.44	6.16	6.73
12-14 years	32.50%	46.50%	53.50%	7.83	6.54	8.95
15-17 years	29.00%	44.00%	56.00%	8.92	6.61	10.73
Nationality						
Jordanian	87.20%	47.60%	52.40%	7.51	6.37	8.54
Syrian	7.50%	46.30%	53.70%	8.93	6.92	10.67
Other nationality	5.30%	44.30%	55.70%	7.38	6.15	8.36

## 4.5 Children grouped by activities performed

The section presents the findings on the number and distribution of children combining schooling and engagement in economic activities by disaggregating the child population into four non-overlapping activity groups, that is those only engaged in economic activity (NASW), those only attending school (ASNW), those attending school and working (ASW) and those doing neither (NASNW). The child population is disaggregated by sex, age groups and area of residence.

Close to 94 per cent of the children in the 5-11 years age group are in the ASNW category. This percentage goes down as one move up the age ladder. The 15-17 years age group has only about 82 per cent in ASNW and more than 4 per cent in NASW. By the time they reach this stage, over 12 per cent have quit schooling. This is more pronounced among boys than among girls.

**Table 4.5.1: Percentage of children over activity status by sex, residence and age group**

	Sex	Children				Total
		Attending school only	Working only	Working and attending school	Neither working nor attending school	
All-Jordan	Children	91.7	0.9	1.0	6.4	100.0
	Boys	90.3	1.7	1.5	6.4	100.0
	Girls	93.1	0.1	0.4	6.4	100.0
Area of residence						
Urban	Children	91.7	0.9	0.8	6.6	100.0
	Boys	90.5	1.8	1.3	6.5	100.0
	Girls	93.0	0.1	0.3	6.6	100.0
Rural	Children	Total	91.6	0.8	1.9	5.7
	Boys	89.5	1.5	2.9	6.1	100.0
	Girls	93.8	0.1	0.7	5.4	100.0
Age group						
5-11 years	Children	94.2	0.0	0.5	5.3	100.0
	Boys	93.8	0.1	0.7	5.5	100.0
	Girls	94.8	0.0	0.2	5.0	100.0
12-14 years	Children	93.2	0.6	1.7	4.5	100.0
	Boys	92.0	1.2	2.8	4.0	100.0
	Girls	94.4	0.0	0.6	5.0	100.0
15-17 years	Children	82.2	3.9	1.7	12.2	100.0
	Boys	78.1	7.2	2.7	12.0	100.0
	Girls	86.6	0.4	0.6	12.4	100.0

Discussion of the combination of activities in which the children are engaged, by disaggregating the child population into eight non-overlapping activity groups involving engagement in economic activity, household chores, and education, is presented later in this section.

The table reveals that a large percentage of children are attending schools and not working (78 per cent). Henceforth this category is denoted by ASNW. The percentage

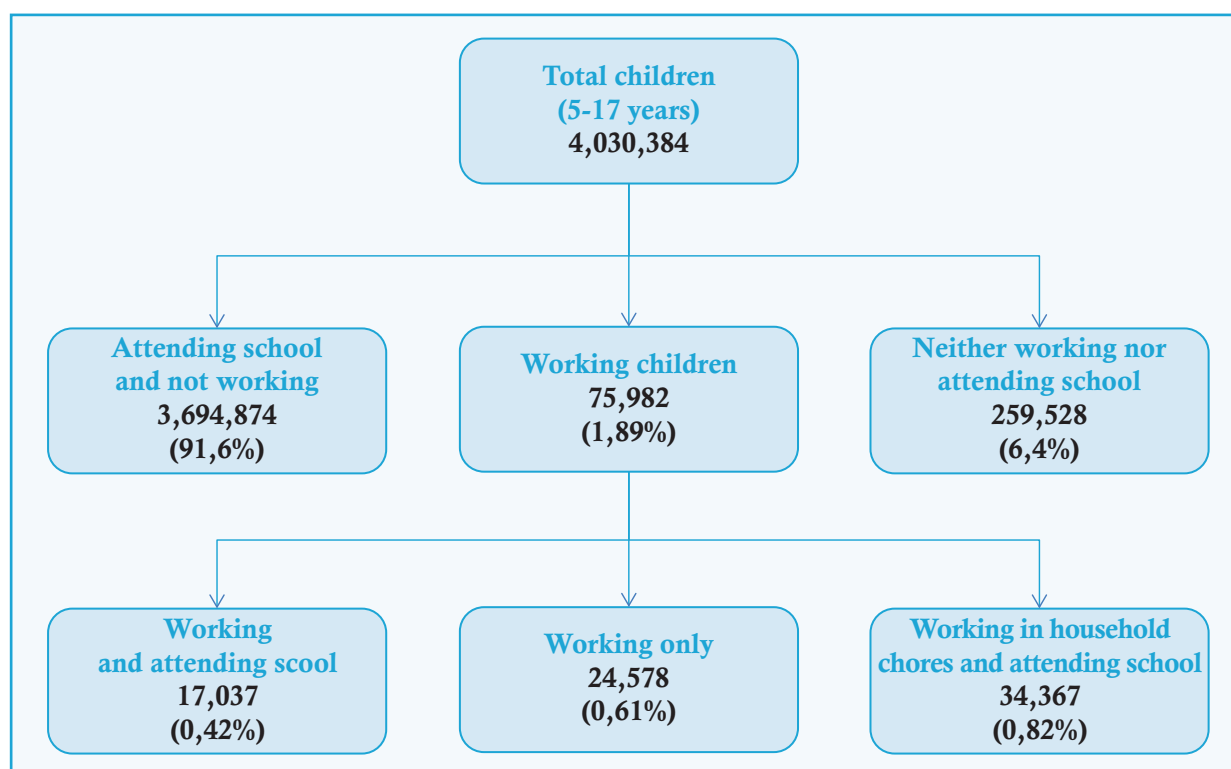
of girls in this category is marginally higher than for boys. The other two categories, that is “Children not attending school and working” (NASW) and “Not attending school and not working (NASNW)” together constitutes 22 per cent of the total and indicates the percentage of children not attending school.

The percentage of children in both kind of engagement – that is, those both attending school and working – is only 0.3 per cent. This insignificant percentage alone gives a clear signal as to the acceptability and effectuality of combining two activities.

In the urban areas, both boys and girls have a higher percentage of ASNW and consequently, a lower percentage of NASW and NASNW. The percentage of children not attending school, whether working or not, is significantly higher in rural areas than in urban areas. In the urban areas, non-attendance in schools is evident more among boys than among girls; in rural areas the percentages are more or less the same.

Close to 91 per cent in the 5-11 age group are in the ASNW category. This percentage goes down as one moves up the age ladder. The 15-17 years age group has approximately 47 per cent in ASNW and more than 50 per cent in NASW and NASNW combined. By the time they reach this stage over a third have quit schooling. This is more pronounced among boys than among girls.

**Figure 4.1: Child population aged 5–17 years in Jordan, 2016**



To obtain a more comprehensive view of the time disposition of children, let us now turn to the combinations of activities the children are engaged in. Table 4.5.2 gives the percentage distribution of children disaggregated by eight non-overlapping activity groups covering engagement in economic activity, household chores, and education.

Among the working children (75,982) only an insignificant proportion (0.55 per cent) have managed to successfully combine schooling with either working or housekeeping, or both, across all age groups. Working children are most active in doing household tasks. About 0.3 per cent of such working children, despite their long hours at work, attend to housekeeping and are the mainstay of the households. The table reveals that more than half of children (64 per cent of 2.5 million) attend schools as their only activity. Another 27.9 per cent are engaged in housekeeping tasks in addition to schooling. Accordingly, about 92 per cent of the children, that is about 3.7 million out of 4 million children, stay connected to the education system.

In the “attending only” category, the 5-11 years age group accounts the largest percentage (75 per cent), followed by the 12-14 years age group (51 per cent). In sharp contrast, the adolescents in the 15-17 years age group have only 44.6 per cent in this category. Combining schooling with other activities severely impinges and encroaches on children’s psychological and physical development. The children in the adolescent age group, however, are expected either to share the household tasks or to contribute towards household income by taking up work for pay or profit. As a result, they discontinue attending school.

**Table 4.5.2: Percentage of children over combination of activities performed by age group, sex and nationality**

Activity combination	Children				No. of children (5-17)	Nationality		
	5-11 (%)	12-14 (%)	15-17 (%)	5-17 (%)		Jordanian	Syrian	Other
<b>Jordan</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,030,384</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Working only	0.03	0.35	2.65	0.61	24,578	0.50	1.64	0.72
Attending school only	74.85	51.10	44.63	63.78	2,570,452	64.88	53.82	61.77
Involved in household chores only	0.39	2.09%	5.83	1.82	73,406	1.22	7.38	2.62
Working and attending school	0.23	0.71%	0.69	0.42	17,037	0.45	0.24	0.29

Activity combination	Children				No. of children (5-17)	Nationality		
	5-11 (%)	12-14 (%)	15-17 (%)	5-17 (%)		Jordanian	Syrian	Other
Working and involved in household chores	0.01	0.27	1.24	0.30	12,250	0.23	1.00	0.47
Attending school and involved in household chores	19.39	42.09	37.59	27.90	1,124,422	28.86	18.13	27.97
Working, attending school and involved in household chores	0.24	1.02	0.97	0.55	22,117	0.57	0.34	0.49
Neither activity	4.87	2.38	6.38	4.62	186,122	3.29	17.45	5.65

The table shows that a relatively high percentage of Syrian children (17.45 per cent) are neither working nor attending school as compared to Jordanian children (3.29 per cent) and children of other nationalities (5.65 per cent). Thus there are almost 50,000 children whose activities remains unexplained. It is possible that some of these children are engaged in child labour but did not reveal their activities correctly. Another possibility is that they are engaged in some activity that was not covered by the survey. On the other hand, it is also possible that they are not engaged in any activity at all, that is “idle” children as they are referred to in some countries. However, as the majority of them are Syrian refugees, this could be because they are not enrolled in public schools (maybe unwilling to do so) in Jordan and are living on the money giving by international organizations to their families. In any case, this leaves room for further studies and research to determine the exact nature of their activity and come up with appropriate programmatic and policy recommendations as per Article 54 of the ILO Resolution concerning statistics of child labour.

## Chapter Five: Characteristics of working children

A working child or a child in employment is not necessarily a child labourer. Nevertheless, it is essential to have a comprehensive view of the characteristics and conditions of children in employment to set the study of child labour in its proper perspective. In particular, cognizance of the number, composition and nature of working children and their economic activities is a prerequisite for gauging the prevalence of child labour.

This chapter of the report hence takes a closer look at the nature of children's employment as measured variously by employment, occupation and status in employment, working hours, engagement in non-market economic activities, the characteristics of their earnings and other aspects of their work.

In this report, the term “children” refers to all persons in the 5-17 years age group. All activities falling within the general production boundary – that is, any human controlled activity resulting in an output capable of being exchanged – are termed as productive activities. Thus non-productive activities are those for which this condition does not hold and includes such items as education and leisure.

As follows from above, the term “working children” comprises all children in the 5-17 years age group engaged in economic production leading to production of goods and services intended for sale on the market. However, not all working children are included in “child labour”. For statistical measurement purposes, child labour is defined as all persons aged 5-17 years who, during the specified time period, were engaged in one or more of the following activities:

- (i) worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work;
- (ii) hazardous work;
- (iii) other forms of child labour.

### 5.1 Industry of employment

This section describes employment in industries in which working boys and girls can be found, which is particularly important for targeting programmes aimed at child labour in specified industries. Table 5.1.1 presents the distribution of working children by industry, sex, age group and area of residence. Of particular interest are industries in which children can most often be found to be working and differences in participation by boys and girls, their age groups and areas of residence.



The percentage distributions presented in Table 5.1.1 are estimated on the basis of working children reporting employment in industry.

Data reveals that in Jordan, 28 per cent of working children are engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, 46 per cent of them being girls. Involvement of boys and girls is almost equal. A possible explanation for this could be that rural production presents ample opportunities for children of financially-constrained households to enter the labour market. Higher poverty levels drive the children to seek employment. A significant percentage (56 per cent) of rural boys are found working in the agricultural sector. The other broad economic activity group in which working children are employed in is the wholesale and retail trade; and the repair of motor vehicles, which account for 29 per cent of working children. Sex inequities are against girls, a higher percentage of whom live in urban areas.

**Table 5.1.1: Percentage of working children by industry and sex**

Industry	Urban		Rural		All children	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<b>All Jordan</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.5%	34.3%	55.7%	73.9%	25.0%	46.2%
Mining and quarrying	.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.3%	0.0%
Manufacturing	13.7%	.7%	8.4%	4.5%	12.5%	1.8%
Electricity, gas, and water supply	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.1%	0.0%
Construction	14.6%	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%	13.1%	0.0%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles etc.	38.2%	1.3%	14.4%	4.6%	33.0%	2.3%
Accommodation and food service activities	5.8%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%
Transportation and storage	1.0%	0.0%	.6%	0.0%	.9%	0.0%
Administrative and support service activities	.5%	0.0%	.9%	2.2%	.6%	.7%
Household activities as an entrepreneur, household activities to produce goods and services is distinctive for its	3.4%	60.1%	2.0%	14.8%	3.1%	46.5%
Other services	5.8%	3.7%	9.2%	0.0%	6.6%	2.6%
<b>Estimated number of working children</b>	<b>52,502</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>14,612</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>67,114</b>	<b>8,868</b>

In respect of construction (11.6 per cent), the percentage share of girls is lower than for boys irrespective of the area of residence. Manufacturing, in which participation by girls is also much lower than for boys, accounts for 11.3 per cent. Close to 80 per cent

of working children are engaged in the four major industry categories of agriculture, manufacturing, construction and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, etc. Participation by boys, both urban and rural, is appreciably higher in most of the recorded industry categories.

The industry categories used for Table 5.1.1 and Table 5.1.2 are based on the most recent International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC Rev.4). The category “Others” includes “Information and communication”, “Financial and insurance activities”, “Real estate activities”, “Professional, scientific and technical activities”, “Administrative and support service activities”, “Public administration and defence”, “Compulsory social security”, “Education”, “Human health and social work activities”, “Arts, entertainment and recreation”, “Other service activities” and “Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies”.

**Table 5.1.2: Percentage of working children by industry and age group**

Industry	5-11 years	12-14 years	15-17 years	All children
<b>All Jordan</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	55.7	36.7	15.5	27.5
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing	1.9	8.6	15.1	11.3
Electricity, gas, and water supply	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Construction	7.0	8.8	14.2	11.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles etc.	20.3	28.6	32.3	29.4
Accommodation and food service activities	0.6	2.7	6.0	4.3
Transportation and storage	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6
Household activities as an entrepreneur, household activities to produce goods and services is distinctive for its	13.9	11.2	5.2	8.2
Other services	.6	2.6	9.2	6.1
<b>Estimated number of working children</b>	<b>11,810</b>	<b>20,615</b>	<b>43,556</b>	<b>75,982</b>

Table 5.1.2 presents information on distribution of working children by industry of employment for each age group. The most active age group, by percentage share of children in employment, is the 15-17 years age group (57 per cent), followed by the 12-14 years age group at 27 per cent.

As expected, agriculture engages most children across all age groups – for the 5-11 years age group it is 55.7 per cent, followed by the 12-14 years age group with 36.7 per cent,

and the 15-17 years age group at 15.5 per cent. In wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles, the 15-17 years age group leads the way (32.3 per cent). The 5-11 years age group has an edge over others in wholesale and retail trade and motor repairs (1.9 per cent). The most sensitive group 5-11 years age group has the highest participation in household activities which is a matter of grave concern. This age group's engagement in hard and laborious work also denies them basic education and leisure time to which they are entitled.

## 5.2 Occupational classification

Information on the tasks or occupations performed by children at work will be presented in this section. The information in Table 5.2.1 displays the distribution of working children by occupation categories, sex and area of residence. The estimates of percentage distribution presented in the table are based only on those working children for which occupation codes were reported.

As expected, most rural children do not have choices. They voluntarily or otherwise select elementary occupations and related work as their main occupation. Girls, especially in rural areas, with their restricted mobility, are exposed to such perils to a lesser degree than are rural boys. In urban areas, children are under-represented in skilled jobs such as service and sales, owing either to paucity of such activities or to absence of such skills.

**Table 5.2.1: Percentage of working children by occupation, residence and sex**

Major occupation group	Urban		Rural	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<b>All child workers</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Service and sales	35.7	2.6	19.7	0.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery	3.7	1.1	19.6	4.7
Craft and related trades	36.1	1.9	16.3	1.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Elementary occupations	20.7	93.3	43.3	91.7
Others	0.7	1.2	0.0	2.4
<b>Estimated number of working children</b>	<b>52,502</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>14,612</b>	<b>2,667</b>

Little more than one-third of urban boys are engaged in craft and related trade work. About 35.7 per cent are in service and sales, a smaller percentage in other elementary occupations (20.7 per cent). The percentage engaged in other elementary occupations is almost the same in the urban and rural sectors.

The majority of rural girls (about 92 per cent) are predisposed towards elementary occupations, their urban counterparts (93.3 per cent) being employed in the same category.

Distribution of children, both boys and girls, is low in occupations such as plant and machine operators and assemblers in both urban and rural sectors. Elementary occupations are the main employment provider in the rural sector and more urban girls are engaged as craft and related trade workers.

Table 5.2.2 gives data on distribution of working children by occupation across age groups. The estimates reveal that “Elementary occupations” alone employ the largest number of children in all the age groups (33.5 per cent). Next comes “Service and sales” in which a higher percentage of children aged 15-17 years work. “Craft and related trades” attract more of children aged 15-17 years. In short, about 90 per cent of all children are attached to activities associated with “Elementary occupations”, “Craft and related trades” and “Service and sales”.

About 37 per cent of children aged 15-17 years who are on the threshold of achieving adulthood are engaged in “Craft and related trades”.

**Table 5.2.2: Percentage of working children by occupation, age group and nationality**

Major occupation group	5-11 years	12-14 years	15-17 years	Total 5-17 years	Nationality		
					Jordanian	Syrian	Other
<b>All working children</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Service and sales	18.00%	26.60%	32.50%	28.60%	27.20%	35.00%	33.10%
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery	8.90%	8.90%	4.90%	6.60%	7.50%	4.50%	0.00%
Craft and related trades	9.90%	19.30%	37.50%	28.30%	25.30%	37.30%	48.20%
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.60%	2.70%	2.50%	2.30%	2.20%	3.10%	1.60%
Elementary occupations	62.60%	42.40%	21.40%	33.50%	37.00%	20.20%	17.20%
Others	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%	0.70%	0.80%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Number of working children</b>	<b>11,810</b>	<b>20,615</b>	<b>43,556</b>	<b>75,982</b>	<b>60,787</b>	<b>11,098</b>	<b>4,096</b>

These categories are based on the most recent International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08).

### 5.3 Status in employment

This section focuses on the employment status of working boys and girls in the three broad age groups, by area of residence. Employment status denotes the type of contract which a person has with other persons or organizations when performing a particular job. The International Classification of Status of Employment (ICSE-93) consists of six main categories, namely *employees*, *employers*, *own-account workers*, *cooperative members*, *contributing family workers*, and *not classifiable*. Among working children, employers are very rare. Thus, the categories of *employers* and *own-account workers* are combined into one category – *self-employed*.

Table 5.3.1 presents the percentage distribution of the extent to which the working children work for pay, are self-employed or render help to the family without direct monetary gain (as unpaid family workers), with all other types of employment status taken together. Almost half of working children in Jordan are engaged as employees, a third as unpaid family workers, and only 6 per cent as self-employed. The distributional pattern varies considerably between the two sexes.

**Table 5.3.1: Percentage of working children by status in employment, sex, age group and residence**

	Status in employment					Estd. No. of working children
	Employee	Self-employed	Unpaid family worker	Others	Total	
<b>All-Jordan</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>75,982</b>
Boys	52.4	6.5	27.6	13.5	100.0	67,114
Girls	9.2	1.6	71.7	17.6	100.0	8,868
<b>Area of residence</b>						
<b>Urban</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58,702</b>
Boys	58.3	7.2	21.6	12.9	100.0	52,502
Girls	7.7	1.2	72.3	18.7	100.0	6,200
<b>Rural</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,279</b>
Boys	30.8	4.1	49.4	15.6	100.0	14,612
Girls	12.5	2.4	70.3	14.9	100.0	2,667
<b>Age group</b>						
<b>5-11 years</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,810</b>
Boys	14.6	5.2	57.3	22.9	100.0	9,074
Girls	2.6	0.0	73.8	23.5	100.0	2,736

	Status in employment					Estd. No. of working children
	Employee	Self-employed	Unpaid family worker	Others	Total	
<b>12-14 years</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,615</b>
Boys	37.6	6.1	40.9	15.4	100.0	18,017
Girls	0.0	2.4	79.3	18.2	100.0	2,598
<b>15-17 years</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43,556</b>
Boys	67.6	7.0	14.9	10.5	100.0	40,023
Girls	21.0	2.2	64.4	12.5	100.0	3,533

The distributional patterns of employment status for urban and rural areas, however, are distinctly different. What is common is a tendency to work as an employee. Of working urban boys and girls, respectively 58.3 per cent and 7.7 per cent work as employees. In the rural sector, this is much less common (30.8 per cent and 12.5 per cent). A lower percentage of employees is distributed over the other two categories of status. Urban children engaged as self-employed or unpaid family workers account for twice that of the rural percentage.

In the 5-11 years age group, about 11 per cent are employees and 61 per cent are unpaid family workers. 74 per cent of girls of this age are unpaid family workers. More importantly, 57 per cent of boys are unpaid family workers and 2.6 per cent of girls are employees.

In the 12-14 years age group, 33 per cent are engaged as employees and the boy-girl ratio varies considerably. About 48 per cent are unpaid family workers, 79 per cent of girls are unpaid family workers, and 38 per cent of boys are employees. The 15-17 years age group has a high concentration of employees (64 per cent) but the largest concentration is evident between boys 68 per cent whereas 21 per cent of girls work as employees. The largest concentration of unpaid family workers occurs in the 12-14 years age group for girls. The most preferred status in employment for working children is as employees. This is independent of sex and the urban-rural divide. To start and own businesses or services, they need to have minimum level of start-up funds, which are not readily available.

## 5.4 Weekly hours of work

The analysis reveals the categories in which children can be most found and the differences between groups. In the analysis of the characteristics of the work performed by children, particularly noteworthy is the intensity of their work which can be



considered as an important proxy for the potential harmfulness of work. Long hours of work are likely to mean less time available to children for education and leisure.

The *weekly hours of work* indicator refers to the hours worked during the 7 days prior to the survey at the children's main job or in all their jobs. In the case where a child is considered to be working but was temporarily absent from work during the previous 7 days due to illness, holidays or for other reasons, hours of work could be defined (*only* for those children) in terms of their usual hours of work per week. Tables 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 relate to the number of hours worked per week by working children by age group, sex and area of residence. The estimates presented in these tables are based on those reporting hours of work.

The data in Table 5.4.1 reveals that in Jordan, children put in 34.5 hours of work on average per week- girls (15.9 hours) much less than boys (37 hours). This would mean a working day of more than 5.8 hours which effectively reduces the hours available for their education and leisure. The working hours are more for urban boys (39.1 hours) compared to that for rural boys (29.3 hours) and rural girls (17.2 hours).

Children in the age groups 12-14 years and 15-17 years clock in more hours of work per week (approx. 25-43 hours) with significant variation between boys and girls. The youngest age group (5-11 years) who otherwise would have been studying or playing, spend 15.4 hours per week, with boys working more than girls.

**Table 5.4.1: Average of working hours per week by sex, age group and residence**

	Average of working hours per week		
	Total children	Boys	Girls
<b>Jordan</b>	<b>34.55</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>15.93</b>
<b>Area of residence</b>			
Urban	36.65	39.16	15.38
Rural	27.4	29.26	17.21
<b>Age group</b>			
5-11 years	15.45	16.69	11.36
12-14 years	25.67	27.54	12.73
15-17 years	43.92	45.87	21.83
<b>Working children</b>	<b>75,982</b>	<b>67,114</b>	<b>8,868</b>



Table 5.4.2 shows the distribution of children by weekly hours of work, clearly indicating the number of children who work for more than 5-7 hours per working day. Besides depriving them of school study and a normal childhood, long and demanding working hours deeply affect their general wellbeing.

A third of all children work for more than 48 hours per week or more than 8 hours per day, 54.8 per cent work for less than 36 hours and 12.3 per cent for 36-48 hours per week. This disturbing scenario differs between boys and girls; the percentage of children working for more than 8 hours a day is higher for boys than for girls.

**Table 5.4.2: Percentage of working children by working hours per week**

	Less than 36 hours	36-48 hours	48+ hours	Total	Estimated working children
<b>Jordan</b>	<b>54.80%</b>	<b>12.30%</b>	<b>32.90%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75,982</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Boys	50.10%	13.40%	36.50%	100	67,114
Girls	89.90%	4.10%	5.90%	100	8,868
<b>Area of residence</b>					
Urban	50.10%	13.50%	36.40%	100	58,702
Rural	70.80%	8.20%	21.00%	100	17,279
<b>Age group</b>					
5-11 years	88.70%	5.20%	6.10%	100	11,810
12-14 years	72.30%	8.60%	19.00%	100	20,615
15-17 years	37.20%	16.00%	46.70%	100	43,556
<b>Nationality</b>					
Jordanian	59.80%	12.30%	27.90%	100	60,787
Syrian	30.40%	11.30%	58.30%	100	11,098
Other	46.60%	15.30%	38.10%	100	4,096

In the urban areas, a higher percentage of children (36.8 per cent) are engaged for more than 48 hours per week. However, the rural areas have a higher percentage (70.8 per cent) in the less than 36 hours category. In the 48+ hours category, 46.7 per cent fall in the 15-17 years age group. The percentage of participation is higher in the less than 36 hours category (88.7) for the younger 5-11 years age group, but only 6.1 per cent for the 48+ hours category.

**Table 5.4.3: Average working hours per week by industry of current employment, sex, residence, age group and nationality**

	Average working hours per week						
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Accommodation and Food Service Activities
<b>All Jordan</b>	<b>6.81</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>8.34</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>7.61</b>	<b>8.36</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Boys	6.60	1.00	8.14	7.00	7.15	7.60	8.36
Girls	7.46		12.41			8.23	
<b>Area of residence</b>							
Urban	6.98	1.00	8.58	7.00	7.30	7.83	8.60
Rural	6.63		6.41		6.10	5.59	4.00
<b>Age group</b>							
5-11 years	6.43		4.00		3.94	7.18	
12-14 years	6.82		7.41		6.77	8.12	2.89
15-17 years	7.17	1.00	9.03	7.00	7.73	7.43	9.54
<b>Nationality</b>							
Jordanian	6.77	1.00	9.00	7.00	8.34	6.74	3.94
Syrian	5.62		5.56		5.07	12.67	19.50
Other	11.05		7.41		6.96	5.52	6.00

Table 5.4.3 focuses on the characteristics of children who work for long hours, and is intended to indicate industries that demand long working hours. It also highlights the main differences between groups by sex, age group, area of residence, school attendance, status, and industry of employment. The percentage distributions presented in the table are estimated on the basis of working children reporting their industry of employment. Those not reporting their industry code were not counted when generating the table.

Table 5.4.3 (contd.)

	Average working hours per week					Estd. no. of working children
	Transportation and Storage	Administrative and Support Service Activities	Household Activities as an Entrepreneur, Household Activities to Produce Goods and Services is Distinctive for its	Other Services	All	
<b>All Jordan</b>	<b>10.97</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>75,982</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Boys	10.97	1.00	5.61	7.19	7.21	67,114
Girls			11.68	5.85	9.41	8,868
<b>Area type</b>						
Urban	10.97	1.00	10.39	7.16	7.94	58,702
Rural			7.00	6.57	6.46	17,279
<b>Age group</b>						
5-11 years			10.84	7.00	6.96	11,810
12-14 years	7.00		8.05	8.55	7.27	20,615
15-17 years	15.10	1.00	11.44	6.74	8.02	43,556
<b>Nationality</b>						
Jordanian	8.22	1.00	10.31	5.83	7.30	60,787
Syrian	28.00		11.67	11.78	9.68	11,098
Other			3.13	8.00	6.93	4,096

## 5.5 Characteristics of earnings

The average monthly income for working children in Jordan is 170.8 JOD (241.2 USD), and for girls (190.2 JOD) it is higher than for boys (170.3 JOD). Working children in rural areas earn more than those in urban areas. The younger age group (5-11 years) tend to earn more than other age groups. Workers from nationalities other than Jordanian tend to earn more money than Jordanians and Syrians.

Table 5.5.2 tries to capture average earnings per month of work of working children by sex, age groups, area of residence and industry category.

Table 5.5.3 shows average income earned by working children per month by industry in Jordan. The estimates given in the table are derived from the reported hours of work in a week and the monthly income of paid employees.

**Table 5.5.2: Average earnings per month of work of working children by sex, residence, age group and nationality**

Monthly in cash	
<b>All-Jordan</b>	<b>170.79</b>
Boys	170.32
Girls	190.18
<b>Area of residence</b>	
<b>Urban</b>	<b>167.43</b>
Boys	166.96
Girls	194.46
<b>Rural</b>	<b>190.28</b>
Boys	190.74
Girls	183.42
<b>Age group</b>	
<b>5-11 years*</b>	<b>181.96</b>
Boys*	177.65
Girls*	310.00
<b>12-14 years</b>	<b>164.51</b>
Boys	162.85
Girls	230.00
<b>15-17 years</b>	<b>171.83</b>
Boys	172.01
Girls	165.36
<b>Nationality</b>	
<b>Jordanian</b>	<b>174.14</b>
Boys	174.11
Girls	175.98
<b>Syrian</b>	<b>158.55</b>
Boys	157.46
Girls	185.18
<b>Other</b>	<b>178.12</b>
Boys	174.33
Girls	310.00

\* These estimates are based on too few sample.

**Table 5.5.3: Average income per hour by industry, sex and nationality**

Industry	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Jordanian	Syrian	Other nationality	Jordanian	Syrian	Other nationality	Jordanian	Syrian	Other nationality
<b>All-Jordan</b>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	213.35	173.65	312.22	198.08	95.69	320.00	212.41	162.57	314.40
Mining and quarrying	100.00	150.00					100.00	150.00	
Manufacturing	161.34	154.20	138.06		150.00	300.00	161.34	153.92	152.14
Electricity, gas, and water supply	150.00						150.00		
Construction	175.85	148.57	163.24				175.85	148.57	163.24
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles etc.	152.54	150.22	171.09	120.00			152.37	150.22	171.09
Accommodation and food service activities	164.17	159.82	266.09				164.17	159.82	266.09
Transportation and Storage	222.78	60.00	175.00				222.78	60.00	175.00
Administrative and support service activities	335.35	100.00		190.00			308.97	100.00	
Household activities as an entrepreneur, household activities to produce goods and services for its own use	271.30	359.83			304.92		271.30	333.73	
Other services	222.11	168.42		169.06			218.80	168.42	

## 5.6 Other relevant characteristics

This chapter includes a few other relevant features (in addition to those mentioned in the previous sections) that might be useful for understanding the characteristics and conditions of the work performed by boys and girls. These include information on, and analysis of, the distribution of working children by place of work, sex, age groups and area of residence.

Table 5.6.1 provides the estimates of working children by physical location of work. This gives an idea of the kind of environment in which the child workers spend their time during their daily working hours.

The table reveals that a clear majority (49.6 per cent) of children work indoors. A quarter of those work at home. Only 11.6 per cent work in farming of land, while 9 per cent work on the street.

More than 70 per cent of children work in the three locations combined (indoors, at home, farming land). About 19 per cent of boys and 68.7 per cent of girls work in their homes. The proportion of girls working in the private house of their employer or client or inside or next to their own house is marginally higher. The difference between boys and girls in terms of distribution by work-place is minimal.

As expected, more than 19 per cent in rural areas work on farms or plots. The percentage of urban children working in their own home or next to it, or in the houses of their employers or clients, or in fixed locations with permanent structures is much higher than for their rural counterparts. A majority of children in the 12-14-year (38 per cent) and 15-17-year (36.8 per cent) age groups work indoors.

**Table 5.6.1: Percentage of working children by their place of work, sex, residence, age group and nationality**

	Percentage of working children					
	Indoors	On the streets	At home	Farming land	Construction site	Total
<b>All Jordan</b>	<b>49.6%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Boys	55.50%	10.20%	18.90%	10.00%	5.40%	100
Girls	4.40%	3.20%	68.70%	23.70%	0.00%	100
<b>Area of residence</b>						
Urban	54.70%	10.20%	20.30%	9.20%	5.60%	100
Rural	31.90%	6.80%	39.80%	19.70%	1.80%	100
<b>Age group</b>						
5-11 years	17.20%	11.10%	47.10%	22.70%	1.90%	100
12-14 years	38.00%	12.20%	31.90%	14.60%	3.30%	100
15-17 years	63.80%	7.60%	15.30%	7.20%	6.20%	100
<b>Nationality</b>						
Jordanian	46.70%	8.50%	29.30%	12.60%	2.90%	100
Syrian	59.30%	14.60%	4.80%	9.20%	12.10%	100
Other	66.10%	8.40%	10.10%	3.50%	11.80%	100

## Chapter Six: Child labour and hazardous work

Jordan ratified ILO's Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour in December 2013. However, as things stand now, there is as yet no official definition of child labour in Jordan. The Jordan Child Law defines a "child" as one who is yet attain the age of 16 years. Under the current labour laws of Jordan, the minimum age for working in factories, shops, commercial or public entertainment establishments is set at 16 years. Furthermore the labour laws prohibit the employment of children aged 15-16 years for more than 4 hours a day **and those hours must be confined to the period between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.** Furthermore, for children aged 16-17 years the maximum hours of work permitted in a week is 20.

However, national labour legislation as a whole is under review. The minimum age principles are laid down in ILO Conventions and do not cover children working in the informal economy where the vast majority of child labour is believed to exist. This chapter, therefore, begins with a summary of the estimation method used to compute each indicator of child labour. Subsequent sections will take a closer look at the characteristics of hazardous work.

This chapter focuses on children in child labour, reflecting the engagement of children in prohibited and hazardous activities or, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable.

In 2011, the Jordanian Government adopted a National Framework to Combat Child Labour (NFCL). The plan was originally developed by the National Steering Committee against Child Labour (NSC). Therefore, the definitions followed by CSS in this survey are in accordance with the international practices where working children in the following categories are considered as child labour:

- i. **Children aged 5-17 years** and engaged in hazardous work for pay or profit for at least 1 hour per week; **OR**
- ii. **Children aged 5-12 years** and engaged for at least 1 hour per week for pay or profit; **OR**
- iii. **Children aged 13-14 years** and engaged for more than 24 hours per week or working at night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.) for pay or profit; **OR**
- iv. **Children aged 15-17 years** and engaged in work more than 44 hours a week for pay or profit.

The remaining working children are not categorized as child labour in this report and are labelled "working children other than child labour".



Hazardous work has defined in detail by the Jordanian Ministry of Labour in 2011, in line with Article 74 of Labour Law No. 8 of 1996, *via* the Official Gazette on Decision issued by the Minister of Labour entitled “Decision on Dangerous, Strenuous or Health-Hazardous Forms of Labour for Juveniles for the Year 2011”. Countries that ratify ILO Convention No. 182 are obliged to determine hazardous work “by national laws or regulations or by the competent authority, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, taking into consideration relevant international standards.” Countries are then obliged to identify where such types of work are deemed to exist, to notify such a list of designated hazardous industries and occupations in which children may not work or be employed, and review and update this list periodically. This process has not yet started in Jordan.

The present study of child labour, however, is based on the following data collected in Jordan NCLS 2016:

- (i) work which exposes children to dust and fumes; to fire, gas and flames, loud noise or vibration; to extreme cold or heat
- (ii) work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- (iii) work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- (iv) work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels or vibrations damaging to their health;
- (v) work under particularly difficult conditions such for long hours or during the night, or where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

It may be further noted that children satisfying conditions (i) to (iii) above have been considered as children performing hazardous work, which is harmful to their physical and psychological health and which might have a negative impact on their developmental milestones.

The methodology followed in the Labour Force Survey and Child Labour Survey was a house-to-house enquiry at the residences of the workers, and responses were recorded based on what the respondent said. No further checks at the work site based on such feedback from the workers or their family members were conducted. It is therefore impossible to state with certainty the actual hazardous conditions prevailing in the work places. For a more detailed analysis, further research or a survey on this issue is recommended.

## 6.1 Child labour

In line with the breakdown of types of child labour set out in Chapter 4, child labourers can be grouped in mutually-exclusive categories according to the type and conditions of their work. This categorization provides a distribution of child labour in which children are counted only once, even if they face multiple risks.

As the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work are not captured by household-based child labour surveys, this component of child labour is not included in the estimates of child labour. Accordingly, the child labour classification process for statistical measurement includes:

### *Hazardous work*

- all children aged 5-17 years working in designated hazardous industries (namely, mining and quarrying, and construction);
- among working children aged 5-17 years not working in hazardous industries, those who are working in designated hazardous occupations;
- among working children aged 5-17 years not working in hazardous industries nor in hazardous occupations, those who are working for long hours (say, 43 hours or more per week);
- among working children aged 5-17 years not working in hazardous industries, hazardous occupations or for long hours, those who are working under hazardous conditions.

### *Child labour other than hazardous work*

- all children aged 5-11 that are not in hazardous work; and
- all children aged 12-14 that are not in hazardous work and work for 14 hours or more (not in light work).

## 6.2 Major child labour characteristics

This section offers a general picture of the extent of child labour in the country and its breakdown into the various elements that it comprises. The information here focuses on: the number and percentage of children in child labour; working children not in child labour; and non-working children by sex, age group and area of residence.

The Table 6.2.1 presents data which shows that in Jordan, 1.7 per cent or 69,661 out of a total of 4.3 million children are in child labour. A very small percentage

(0.2 per cent or 6,321 in aggregate) are working but are not in child labour. The vast majority of children (98.1 per cent or 3.9 million) are not working. 3.0 per cent of all boys and 0.4 per cent of all girls are employed as child labour; in absolute terms, these number 62,212 and 7,449. The percentages of boys and girls falling in the not working category are very similar (0.2 per cent and 0.1 per cent).

**Table 6.2.1: Number and percentage of children in child labour, working children not in child labour, and non-working children, by sex, age group and residence**

	Sex	Percentage				Aggregates			
		Total child labour	Working but not child labour	Not working	Total	Total child labour	Working but not child labour	Not working	Total
Jordan	Children	1.7	.2	98.1	100.0	69,661	6,321	3,954,403	4,030,384
	Boys	3.0	.2	96.8	100.0	62,212	4,902	2,002,159	2,069,273
	Girls	4.	.1	99.5	100.0	7,449	1,419	1,952,243	1,961,111
Area of residence									
Urban	Children	1.6	.1	98.3	100.0	53,658	5,044	3,321,369	3,380,071
	Boys	2.8	.2	97.0	100.0	48,618	3,884	1,684,341	1,736,843
	Girls	3.	.1	99.6	100.0	5,040	1,160	1,637,028	1,643,228
Rural	Children	2.5	.2	97.3	100.0	16,003	1,277	633,034	650,313
	Boys	4.1	.3	95.6	100.0	13,594	1,018	317,818	332,430
	Girls	8.	.1	99.2	100.0	2,408	259	315,215	317,883
Age group									
5-11 years	Children	5.	0.0	99.5	100.0	11,810	0	2,352,785	2,364,596
	Boys	8.	0.0	99.2	100.0	9,074	0	1,198,672	1,207,746
	Girls	2.	0.0	99.8	100.0	2,736	0	1,154,114	1,156,850
12-14 years	Children	2.3	0.0	97.7	100.0	20,615	0	861,400	882,015
	Boys	3.9	0.0	96.1	100.0	18,017	0	439,827	457,844
	Girls	6.	0.0	99.4	100.0	2,598	0	421,573	424,171
15-17 years	Children	4.8	.8	94.4	100.0	37,235	6,321	740,217	783,773
	Boys	8.7	1.2	90.1	100.0	35,121	4,902	363,660	403,683
	Girls	6.	.4	99.1	100.0	2,114	1,419	376,556	380,090
Nationality									
Jordanian	Children	1.6	.2	98.3	100.0	55,492	5,295	3,418,089	3,478,876
	Boys	2.7	.2	97.0	100.0	48,693	4,031	1,731,018	1,783,743
	Girls	.4	.1	99.5	100.0	6,799	1,264	1,687,071	1,695,134
Syrian	Children	3.0	.2	96.8	100.0	10,509	589	333,680	344,779
	Boys	5.6	.3	94.1	100.0	10,014	515	169,032	179,562
	Girls	.3	.0	99.7	100.0	495	74	164,648	165,217

	Sex	Percentage				Aggregates			
		Total child labour	Working but not child labour	Not working	Total	Total child labour	Working but not child labour	Not working	Total
Other	Children	1.8	.2	98.0	100.0	3,659	437	202,633	206,729
	Boys	3.3	.3	96.4	100.0	3,504	356	102,109	105,969
	Girls	.2	.1	99.8	100.0	155	81	100,524	100,760

Rural children (2.5 per cent), of whom boys (4.1 per cent), are more disposed to join the child labour force, compared to urban children (1.6 per cent) and urban boys (2.8 per cent). This is understandable as the rural economy based on mainly agriculture offers very many opportunities for work for such children belonging to relatively poorer households. The percentage of children who are working but are not necessarily child labour is also higher in rural areas in the case of both boys and girls.

The most prolific group of children, from the point of view of their participation in the labour market, is of course the 15-17 years old. These children are at the threshold of joining the wider labour market. About one-third of the boys in this group (8.7 per cent), much higher than for the girls (0.6 per cent), are child labourers. As a result, the 15-17 years age group are the minority in the “Not working” category, whereas in the “Working but not child labour” category, this group is in the majority (0.8 per cent against 0.0 per cent of 12-14-year-olds). The youngest and the most numerous group, the 5-11-year-olds accounts for only 0.5 per cent of child labour. The 12-14-year-old group has 2.3 per cent in child labour and in a few years will add to the 15-17-year-old group in significant numbers.

**Table 6.2.4: Number and percentage of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by geographical domain**

Geographical domain	Percentage				Aggregates			
	Total child labour	Working but not child labour	Not working	Total	Total child labour	Working but not child labour	Not working	Total
Jordan	1.7	0.2	98.1	100.0	69,661	6,321	3,954,403	4,030,384
Amman	1.5	0.1	98.3	100.0	25,733	1,918	1,647,205	1,674,856
Balqa	1.0	0.0	99.0	100.0	1,952	0	203,236	205,188
Zarqa	1.4	0.2	98.4	100.0	8,461	1,061	584,584	594,107
Madaba	1.7	0.1	98.2	100.0	1,329	103	76,480	77,912
Irbid	1.7	0.2	98.1	100.0	12,746	1,153	733,864	747,763
Mafrq	2.1	0.1	97.8	100.0	3,943	157	180,874	184,975

Geographical domain	Percentage				Aggregates			
	Total child labour	Working but not child labour	Not working	Total	Total child labour	Working but not child labour	Not working	Total
Jerash	2.6	0.3	97.1	100.0	2,613	330	99,085	102,028
Ajloun	2.8	0.2	97.0	100.0	2,030	170	71,474	73,675
Karak	3.7	0.5	95.8	100.0	5,008	653	128,390	134,051
Tafeileh	2.3	0.5	97.2	100.0	927	213	39,537	40,677
Ma'an	3.0	0.3	96.8	100.0	1,775	166	58,013	59,953
Aqaba	2.7	0.2	97.0	100.0	2,237	185	79,392	81,814
Zaatari Refugee Camp	1.7	0.4	97.9	100.0	907	212	52,268	53,386

The Table 6.2.4 gives information as to distribution of children in child labour, working children not in child labour, and non-working children by SNGDs. In Jordan, 1.7 per cent of children (69,661) are in child labour. Only 7 SNGDs out of 12 have a child labour percentage of 2 to 4 per cent. They are Ma'raq, Jerash, Ajloun, Karak, Tafeileh, Ma'an, and Aqaba. The SNGD of the remainder is less than 2 per cent. In absolute terms, Karak has the highest number of child labour and Balqa the lowest number.

About 2 per cent of children are working in all the SNGDs; nationally this adds up to only 1.89 per cent. The SNGDs where the percentage of children not working are more than 96 per cent are-Balqa (99 per cent), Zarqa (98.4 per cent), and Amman (98.3 per cent).

### 6.3 Child labour and hazardous work by children

This section examines the working conditions of children aged 5-17 years engaged in hazardous work. It seeks to provide a comprehensive account of the extent and nature of hazardous work performed by children. The extent is measured in terms of the percentage of children engaged in such activities and the study consists of identifying the industries, occupations and working places where hazardous jobs have significant prevalence.

Table 6.3.1 gives the number and percentage of working children over broad age groups for working children, boys and girls. Jordan has a working children population of over 75,000, of which 67,000 are boys and 8,000 are girls. Of the 75,000 working children, over 69,000 are adolescents (in the 15-17 years age group), who constitute about 91 per cent of the working child population. Those in the 12-14 years age group

account for one-quarter, while the 5-11 years age group has a meagre 5 per cent share in the working population. The percentage distributions over broad age groups for boys and girls closely resemble those for the entire child population.

**Table 6.3.1: Child workers in child labour and hazardous child labour**

Age group	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Child labour</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,661</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62,212</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,449</b>	<b>100</b>
5-11 years	11,810	16.95	9,074	14.59	2,736	36.74
12-14 years	20,615	29.59	18,017	28.96	2,598	34.88
15-17 years	37,235	53.45	35,121	56.45	2,114	28.38
<b>Hazardous child labour</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,917</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42,524</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>100</b>
5-11 years	3,733	8.30%	3,148	7.40%	586	24.50%
12-14 years	9,018	20.10%	8,331	19.60%	687	28.70%
15-17 years	32,165	71.60%	31,045	73.00%	1,120	46.80%

Child labour, as defined for the present survey, includes the activities only those adolescents who are either reported to be engaged in hazardous work or have been working for 36 hours or more in a week. As expected, therefore, an overwhelmingly large proportion of the children engaged in hazardous work are from the adolescent age group.

**Table 6.3.2: Percentage of working children over severity of employment by status of employment**

Status of employment	Percentage of working children				Estd. No. of children
	Hazardous child labour	Other child labour	Not child labour	All working children	
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>75,982</b>
Employee	40.2	53.9	5.9	100.0	35,947
Self-employed	32.4	61.4	6.2	100.0	4,523
Unpaid family worker	20.4	69.1	10.5	100.0	24,898

Table 6.3.2 attempts to compare severity in working conditions *vis-à-vis* the status of employment of working children. Under status of employment, the category “Others” is not included in the table since none in this category was reported in the sample.



The categories of “employer” and “own-account worker” are also merged into one category “self-employed”, as few cases of employers were found in the sample of children. Surprisingly, working children who are themselves employers are most likely to experience hazardous conditions but their numbers are very small. However, of 47 per cent of working children who work as employees, 40 per cent are likely to encounter hazardous conditions and 54 per cent work in other forms of child labour. In the “Own account worker” category, 32 per cent are in hazardous child labour, 61 per cent as other child labourers.

Table 6.3.3 presents data on distribution of working children in designated and non-designated industries where the severity of work impinges on their normal development. By and large, mining and quarrying account for the largest percentage of hazardous child labour (100 per cent of working children), followed by construction (44.7 per cent), manufacturing. (44 per cent), accommodation and food service activities (35 per cent). These are the few major industries with concentration of hazardous child labour. The other child labour category is more likely to be found in Trades, domestic work, transportation and storage.

**Table 6.3.3: Percentage of working children over severity of employment by major industry**

Major industry	Percentage of working children				Estd. No. of working children
	Hazardous child labour	Other child labour	Not child labour	All working children	
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>75,982</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26.5	63.5	9.9	100.0	20,891
Mining and quarrying	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	168
Manufacturing	43.9	54.6	1.5	100.0	8,557
Electricity, gas, and water supply	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	51
Construction	44.7	46.0	9.3	100.0	8,801
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles etc.	30.7	64.8	4.5	100.0	22,356
Accommodation and food service activities	34.8	61.7	3.5	100.0	3,249
Transportation and storage	30.0	46.0	24.0	100.0	601
Administrative and support service activities	31.5	68.5	0.0	100.0	466



Major industry	Percentage of working children				Estd. No. of working children
	Hazardous child labour	Other child labour	Not child labour	All working children	
Household activities as an entrepreneur, household activities to produce goods and services is distinctive for its	11.7	71.9	16.3	100.0	6,210
Other services	38.0	41.4	20.5	100.0	4,632

In aggregate terms, mining and quarrying employs the largest number of children in hazardous work, and electricity, gas and so forth the least. Agriculture, by its sheer size, accounts for the largest concentration of other child labour. This again brings to light the fact that in agriculture, more children have to face severe and hazardous work conditions. Electricity, gas and water supply has the largest percentage of working children who are not in child labour.

Table 6.3.4 shows the distribution of working children in designated major occupations, hazardous conditions such as long hours, excess work and so forth. In aggregate terms, the Service and sales sector employs the highest number of children (21,768). Of these, 23 per cent are exposed to hazardous child labour, 69 per cent are in other forms of child labour.

**Table 6.3.4: Percentage of working children over severity of employment by major occupation**

Major occupation	Percentage of working children				Estd. no. of working children
	Hazardous labour	Other child labour	Not child labour	All working children	
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>75,982</b>
Service and sales workers	23.1	69.0	7.9	100.0	21,768
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	36.4	49.9	13.7	100.0	5,025
Craft and related trades workers	48.8	46.0	5.2	100.0	21,491
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	50.9	45.2	3.9	100.0	1,739

Major occupation	Percentage of working children				Estd. no. of working children
	Hazardous labour	Other child labour	Not child labour	All working children	
Elementary occupations	22.9	66.8	10.3	100.0	25,451
Other	25.0	50.7	24.3	100.0	508

The Service and sales sector, therefore, experiences the highest impact of hazardous conditions. Craft and related trades workers account for about 21491 working children (48.8 per cent) in hazardous child labour and 46 per cent in other child labour category. Elementary occupations account for another 25451 workers of which 22.9 per cent are in hazardous work, and 66.8 per cent are other child labourers.

Table 6.3.5 presents data on distribution of working children in designated hazardous industries and non-designated industries in which the conditions of work are severe due to long hours, excess work etc.

**Table 6.3.5: Percentage of working children over major occupations for each category of working children**

Major occupation	Percentage distribution over major occupations			
	Hazardous child labour	Other child labour	Not child labour	All working children
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Service and sales workers	20.8	33.1	27.0	28.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	7.6	5.5	10.9	6.6
Craft and related trades workers	43.3	21.7	17.7	28.3
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	3.7	1.7	1.1	2.3
Elementary occupations	24.1	37.4	41.3	33.5
Others	.5	.6	2.0	.7

The information shows that hazardous child labour is more commonly encountered in the skilled Craft and related trades workers (43.3 per cent), followed by the Elementary occupations sector (24.1 per cent), and the Service and sales sector (20.8 per cent). These three occupations put together account for about 88 per cent of hazardous child labour. The three occupations listed above employ about 92 per cent of the other child labour category. Over 41 per cent of children who are working but are not child labour are in Elementary occupations, 18 per cent in craft and 27 per cent in Service and sales.

## 6.4 Weekly hours of work

Table 6.4.1 gives insight into the severity of work of child labour due to long hours of work-disaggregating sex, age and area of residence. The aggregate number of child labour in Jordan is 69,661. Average working time put in by them are 36.21 hours per week which is more than 6 hours per day, on the basis of six working days per week. The boys clock in more hours than the girls.

The 15-17 years age group accounts for 53 per cent of child labour and works more per week on average (48.64 hours) than the other groups. The 12-14 years age group figure is lower at an average of 25.67 hours per week. The youngest, 5-11 years age group also works for 2.5 hours per day, their normal physical and psychological development becoming stunted in the process.

The severity of long hours of work, is more marked in urban children (38.61 hours per week), specifically for urban boys who have to work for more than 6.8 hours per day. Rural children workers in the 15-17 years age group work more hours per week than their urban counterparts. The 5-11 years age group in the rural child labour group outstrips the urban group by a small margin.

**Table 6.4.1: Working hours per week performed by children by residence, sex and age group**

Age group	Boys	Girls	Total	Est. number
<b>Total</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.63</b>	<b>15.99</b>	<b>36.21</b>	<b>69,661</b>
5-11 years	16.69	11.36	15.45	11,810
12-14 years	27.54	12.73	25.67	20,615
15-17 years	50.00	25.98	48.64	37,235
<b>Urban</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.01</b>	<b>15.51</b>	<b>38.61</b>	<b>53,658</b>
5-11 years	15.32	12.92	14.75	7,418
12-14 years	18.96	8.59	16.63	4,392
15-17 years	16.69	11.36	15.45	11,810
<b>Rural</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.15</b>	<b>16.99</b>	<b>28.17</b>	<b>16,003</b>
5-11 years	18.96	8.59	16.63	4,392
12-14 years	16.69	11.36	15.45	11,810
15-17 years	29.45	13.13	27.58	15,099

Table 6.4.2 focuses on children exposed to hazardous work by sex, age and area of residence. A total of 24,205 children are engaged in hazardous work; they work on average 40.84 hours per week. The 15-17 years age group (66 per cent) works about 49 hours per week (about 8 hours per day in a 6-day working week), and the 12-14 years age group (21 per cent) works about 29 hours per week. The 5-11 years age group works on average 3.2 hours per day on a 19 hours per week schedule and account for only 1.21 per cent of children in hazardous work.

**Table 6.4.2: Working hours per week performed by children in hazardous work by sex, age group and residence**

Age group	Boys	Girls	Total	Est. number	Sample No.
<b>Total</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.38</b>	<b>20.90</b>	<b>40.84</b>	<b>24,205</b>	<b>332</b>
5-11 years	20	14	19	2,934	43
12-14 years	31	13	29	5,187	71
15-17 years	49	32	49	16,084	218
<b>Urban</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.14</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>42.82</b>	<b>18,501</b>	<b>242</b>
5-11 years	17	17	17	1,806	24
12-14 years	32	14	31	3,552	46
15-17 years	51	23	50	13,142	172
<b>Rural</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.15</b>	<b>23.32</b>	<b>34.43</b>	<b>5,704</b>	<b>90</b>
5-11 years	24	9	22	1,128	19
12-14 years	30	12	26	1,634	25
15-17 years	44	46	44	2,941	46

Boys work longer hours than do girls. In the 15-17 years age group, boys work about 49 hours per week, while girls work about 32 hours per week. However, in the 12-14 years age group, boys clock in 2.4 times more than girls. This again brings into focus the plight of boys in the youngest 5-11 years age group who are forced to do hazardous work. Their numbers are however very limited (2,934).

Urban children, who account for 76.4 per cent of such hazardous labour, work 42.8 hours per week, while rural children (23.6 per cent) work 34.4 hours per week on average. With the exception of the 5-11 years age group, rural children work longer

hours per week. For the 5-11 years age group, rural children work 1.3 times longer than do urban children.

The vulnerability of the 5-11 years age group, especially the girls in this age group, is a main focus of this study. Ideally, these children should have been receiving primary or basic education and having quality leisure time at this stage in life. Instead, they are swelling the ranks of child labour. More important, these budding citizens are performing hazardous work that impedes their normal development. Urgent steps need to be taken to stem the flow.

Table 6.4.3 seeks to study hours of work performed by children engaged in other than hazardous work. An estimated number of 51,777 children are engaged in this category of work. They work for 31.6 hours on average per week – boys much more than girls. The 15-17 years age group accounts for 53 per cent of these children and work for 41 hours per week, followed by the 12-14 years age group (30 per cent) who work for 24 hours per week.

**Table 6.4.3: Working hours per week performed by children in other than hazardous work, by sex, residence and age group**

Age group	Boys	Girls	Total	Est. number	Sample No.
<b>Total</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.30</b>	<b>14.72</b>	<b>31.60</b>	<b>51,777</b>	<b>707</b>
5-11 years	15	11	14	8,876	130
12-14 years	26	13	24	15,428	205
15-17 years	44	19	41	27,473	372
<b>Urban</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.66</b>	<b>14.71</b>	<b>33.81</b>	<b>40,202</b>	<b>530</b>
5-11 years	15	12	14	5,612	80
12-14 years	29	13	27	11,546	147
15-17 years	45	17	42	23,043	303
<b>Rural</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.75</b>	<b>14.75</b>	<b>23.94</b>	<b>11,575</b>	<b>177</b>
5-11 years	17	9	15	3,264	50
12-14 years	19	12	18	3,882	58
15-17 years	37	27	36	4,429	69

The urban population of children in other than the hazardous work category (77 per cent) accounts for more than 2.3 times that of the rural. Urban children work longer per week (the 5-11 years age group work almost the same hours).

In the urban areas, the boy-girl work hours ratio is nearly to 2.5 in general. It is higher in the 15-17 years age group (2.6 times). In the rural areas, this is 1.78 in favour of boys. In all age groups, the work hours of urban children in other than hazardous categories are about 1.4 times those of rural children for both boys and girls.

## Chapter Seven: Educational characteristics

Education is a key element in the prevention of child labour, as children with no access to quality education may have no other option than to enter the labour market. On the other hand, child labour is one of the main obstacles to education, since children who are working full time cannot go to school and the academic achievement of children who combine work and school often suffers.

In-depth analysis entails providing information and data which includes, for example, school enrolment and out-of-school children (never attended and drop-outs) figures. Analysis will also provide further information on the special challenges faced by working students such as grade attende, age distortions, repetition rates and attendance regularity. Finally, this section also includes the involvement of children in vocational training and the impact of parents' education on the activities performed by children.

### 7.1 School attendance

School attendance or enrolment rates reflect to some extent the involvement of children in what ideally should be their main activity. Accordingly, this section aims at describing school enrolment for working and non-working children and among the different types of child labourers taking into account background information.

Table 7.1.1 presents data on school attendance and the working status of children, by sex and area of residence.

In Jordan, general concern over the impact of employment on education of children has resulted in 91.7 per cent enrolment of these children in schools. This is an impressive achievement but it must also be noted that over 8 per cent of children do not attend schools at all. Rather, these children are compelled to work for various socio-economic reasons. Another 6.4 per cent are neither attending schools nor working. Combining schooling and working is clearly not a viable alternative as only an insignificant minority (1.0 per cent) embraces this option.

There are no significant variations between boys and girls, in percentage terms, in either status noted above. Girls, however, show a higher rate of school attendance than boys.

School attendance rates are the same in urban and rural areas, with little noticeable variations observed between the sexes. However, it is urban and rural boys who constitute the small percentage of those children who both attend school and work. The boys' percentage (6.4 per cent) in the "not attending, not working" category is also higher, especially in urban areas.



**Table 7.1.1: Percentage of children over working and school attendance status by residence, sex and nationality**

	Sex	Attending and not working	Attending and working	Not attending and not working	Not attending and working	Total	Estd. No. of children
Jordan	<b>Children</b>	91.7	1.0	6.4	.9	100.0	4,030,384
	Boys	90.3	1.5	6.4	1.7	100.0	2,069,273
	Girls	93.1	.4	6.4	.1	100.0	1,961,111
<b>Area of residence</b>							
Urban	<b>Children</b>	91.7	.8	6.6	.9	100.0	3,380,071
	Boys	90.5	1.3	6.5	1.8	100.0	1,736,843
	Girls	93.0	.3	6.6	.1	100.0	1,643,228
Rural	<b>Children</b>	91.6	1.9	5.7	.8	100.0	650,313
	Boys	89.5	2.9	6.1	1.5	100.0	332,430
	Girls	93.8	.7	5.4	.1	100.0	317,883
<b>Age group</b>							
5-11 years	<b>Children</b>	94.2	.5	5.3	.0	100.0	2,364,596
	Boys	93.8	.7	5.5	.1	100.0	1,207,746
	Girls	94.8	.2	5.0	.0	100.0	1,156,850
12-14 years	<b>Children</b>	93.2	1.7	4.5	.6	100.0	882,015
	Boys	92.0	2.8	4.0	1.2	100.0	457,844
	Girls	94.4	.6	5.0	0.0	100.0	424,171
15-17 years	<b>Children</b>	82.2	1.7	12.2	3.9	100.0	783,773
	Boys	78.1	2.7	12.0	7.2	100.0	403,683
	Girls	86.6	.6	12.4	.4	100.0	380,090
<b>Nationality</b>							
Jordanian	<b>Children</b>	93.7	1.0	4.5	.7	100.0	3,478,876
	Boys	92.6	1.6	4.4	1.4	100.0	1,783,743
	Girls	94.9	.4	4.6	.1	100.0	1,695,134
Syrian	<b>Children</b>	72.0	.6	24.8	2.6	100.0	344,779
	Boys	69.1	1.0	25.1	4.8	100.0	179,562
	Girls	75.1	.1	24.6	.3	100.0	165,217
Other	<b>Children</b>	89.7	.8	8.3	1.2	100.0	206,729
	Boys	87.4	1.4	9.0	2.3	100.0	105,969
	Girls	92.2	.2	7.5	.1	100.0	100,760

Table 7.1.2 indicates, school attendance levels among children of various age groups. As high as 94.2 per cent of children in the 5-11 years age group are only attending school, irrespective of their sex. In the 12-14 years age group too, 93.2 per cent of children are only attending school and are not working. By the time they reach the 15-17 years age group, about 16.1 per cent have already quit schooling and feature in other categories in the higher age group, particularly the “not attending but working” category (3.9 per cent). This transitional phenomenon is more marked in boys (7.2 per cent) than in girls (0.4 per cent).

The percentage of children in the “not attending, not working” category also increases with age and is highest at the 15-17 years age group – higher than the national average. Boys are generally more likely than girls to quit school, whether through joining the workforce or not. Attention now needs to be shifted to this 15-17 years age group and the urgent need to address this marked increase in child labour.

**Table 7.1.2: Percentage distribution of children over working and school attendance status by sex and age groups**

	Sex	Attending and not working	Attending and working	Not attending and not working	Not attending and working	Total	Estd. No. of children
Jordan	<b>Children</b>	91.7	1.0	6.4	.9	100.0	4,030,384
	Boys	90.3	1.5	6.4	1.7	100.0	2,069,273
	Girls	93.1	.4	6.4	.1	100.0	1,961,111
<b>Age group</b>							
5-11 years	<b>Children</b>	94.2	.5	5.3	.0	100.0	2,364,596
	Boys	93.8	.7	5.5	.1	100.0	1,207,746
	Girls	94.8	.2	5.0	.0	100.0	1,156,850
12-14 years	<b>Children</b>	93.2	1.7	4.5	.6	100.0	882,015
	Boys	92.0	2.8	4.0	1.2	100.0	457,844
	Girls	94.4	.6	5.0	0.0	100.0	424,171
15-17 years	<b>Children</b>	82.2	1.7	12.2	3.9	100.0	783,773
	Boys	78.1	2.7	12.0	7.2	100.0	403,683
	Girls	86.6	.6	12.4	.4	100.0	380,090
<b>Nationality</b>							
Jordanian	<b>Children</b>	93.7	1.0	4.5	.7	100.0	3,478,876
	Boys	92.6	1.6	4.4	1.4	100.0	1,783,743
	Girls	94.9	.4	4.6	.1	100.0	1,695,134
Syrian	<b>Children</b>	72.0	.6	24.8	2.6	100.0	344,779
	Boys	69.1	1.0	25.1	4.8	100.0	179,562
	Girls	75.1	.1	24.6	.3	100.0	165,217

	Sex	Attending and not working	Attending and working	Not attending and not working	Not attending and working	Total	Estd. No. of children
Other	<b>Children</b>	89.7	.8	8.3	1.2	100.0	206,729
	Boys	87.4	1.4	9.0	2.3	100.0	105,969
	Girls	92.2	.2	7.5	.1	100.0	100,760

Table 7.1.3 gives an overview of school attendance levels and related data spread over different SNGDs in the country. Madaba and Balqa record the highest degree of school attendance-93.4 per cent, followed by Tafeileh and Jearsh (92.8 per cent) then Ajloun and Irbid (92.5 per cent). Ma'an has the lowest at 87.0 per cent. Only two SNGDs are below the 90 per cent level but only marginally as against the national average of 91.7 per cent. Karak also has the distinction of having the highest percentage of children who are both attending schools and working (3.4 per cent). Children not attending schools (combining those working and not working) are numerous in the Ma'an and Ma'raq SNGDs – more than 20 per cent each. However, Karak, Ajloun and Madaba have the lowest percentages.

**Table 7.1.3: Percentage of children over working and school attendance status by sex and geographical domain**

Geographical domain	Attending and not working	Attending and working	Not attending and not working	Not attending and working	Total	Estd. No. of children
<b>Jordan</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,030,384</b>
Amman	91.9	.7	6.4	1.0	100.0	1,674,856
Balqa	93.4	.3	5.7	.6	100.0	205,188
Zarqa	91.9	.6	6.5	1.0	100.0	594,107
Madaba	93.4	1.5	4.8	.3	100.0	77,912
Irbid	92.5	1.0	5.6	.8	100.0	747,763
Ma'raq	88.3	1.6	9.5	.6	100.0	184,975
Jerash	92.8	2.0	4.3	.9	100.0	102,028
Ajloun	92.5	2.4	4.5	.6	100.0	73,675
Karak	92.6	3.4	3.1	.9	100.0	134,051
Tafeileh	92.8	2.1	4.4	.7	100.0	40,677
Ma'an	87.0	1.9	9.8	1.3	100.0	59,953
Aqaba	92.1	1.4	5.0	1.6	100.0	81,814
Zaatari refugee camp	70.8	.6	27.1	1.5	100.0	53,386

## 7.2 Out-of-school children

This section gives detailed information on children not attending school. This group of children could be disaggregated at a higher level: to children that never attended school and those that attended school previously but dropped out; to the main reasons for their dropping out; and to the activities performed by these children. These indicators can be used to afford an insight into the impact of work on children's ability to enrol and survive in the school system.

Table 7.2.1 presents the distribution of children who have never attended school, broken down into the categories of those working, those not working and the national totals of both categories. About 87 per cent of all children who have never attended school (296,356) are not working.

The boys are more numerous (168,565 *vis-à-vis* 127,790 girls) in the “never attended school” category. The percentages of boys working and of the child labour category among them is higher than for the girls.

In the urban areas, a higher percentage of boys and girls who never attended schools are working in comparison with the rural areas.

The highest prevalence of working children who have never attended school is observed in the 15-17 years age group and that too, among boys (37.5 per cent). In the 12-14 years age group, the proportion is around one-half of that and becomes insignificant in 5-11 years age group (0.7 per cent). Boys-girls variations are high in each age group; differences of between 1 per cent and 34 per cent are observed.

**Table 7.2.1: Percentage of working and not working children never attended school by sex, residence, age group and nationality**

	Sex	Children not working	Children working	Total children
Jordan	<b>Children</b>	87.6	12.4	296,356
	Boys	79.1	20.9	168,565
	Girls	98.8	1.2	127,790
<b>Area of residence</b>				
Urban	<b>Children</b>	87.5	12.5	253,873
	Boys	78.8	21.2	143,522
	Girls	98.9	1.1	110,351
Rural	<b>Children</b>	87.8	12.2	42,483
	Boys	80.7	19.3	25,043
	Girls	98.1	1.9	17,440

	Sex	Children not working	Children working	Total children
<b>Age group</b>				
5-11 years	<b>Children</b>	99.3	.7	125,189
	Boys	98.8	1.2	67,093
	Girls	99.8	.2	58,096
12-14 years	<b>Children</b>	88.0	12.0	44,896
	Boys	77.3	22.7	23,852
	Girls	100.0	0.0	21,044
15-17 years	<b>Children</b>	75.8	24.2	126,270
	Boys	62.5	37.5	77,620
	Girls	97.1	2.9	48,651
<b>Nationality</b>				
Jordanian	<b>Children</b>	86.1	13.9	182,068
	Boys	76.5	23.5	102,961
	Girls	98.7	1.3	79,107
Syrian	<b>Children</b>	90.4	9.6	94,712
	Boys	83.8	16.2	53,697
	Girls	99.0	1.0	41,015
Other	<b>Children</b>	87.4	12.6	19,576
	Boys	79.9	20.1	11,907
	Girls	98.9	1.1	7,668

## Chapter Eight: Other relevant characteristics

Earlier chapters on the findings of the survey mainly address activities performed by the children, the respective work performed and the educational consequences. This chapter covers two other important aspects of working children. The first part examines the findings relating to hazards faced by the children and the facilities experienced. The second part concerns the workplaces of the working children.

### 8.1 Hazards and facilities at work

In the context of exposure to health hazards, this chapter examines the categories of hazardous work, according to the definition of hazardous child labour, performed by children working in designated industries, their specific occupations and the long hours of work. In addition, certain working conditions are also included under hazardous work because they significantly impact on the health and safety of working children. Hazardous working conditions can be caused by unhealthy work environments, unsafe equipment or heavy loads and dangerous work locations. Data available on these particular conditions are analyzed in detail in this section.

Table 8.1.1 presents in detail data on working children exposed to various hazards at their current place of work.

The main hazards faced by Jordan children are: dust and fumes to which 17.8 per cent of working children are exposed; extreme cold or heat (9.5 per cent), loud noises or vibration (9.3 per cent), dangerous tools such as knives (8.2 per cent). These categories collectively account for 45 per cent of the dangers faced by working children.

Agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction are the major industries responsible for exposing children to dust and fumes. These industries are also those where children are exposed to handling of dangerous tools, pesticides or chemicals, exposure to heat or cold, lifting of weights and so forth. The construction industry additionally exposes 17 per cent of children to working at heights.

**Table 8.1.1: Percentage of working children by hazards exposed at work over major industry sections at current main job**

Industry Section	Percentage of working children exposed to hazard at work						
	Dust, fumes	Fire, gas, flames	Loud noise or vibration	Extreme cold or heat	Dangerous tools (knives etc)	Work under ground	Work at heights
<b>All Jordan</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	19.9	1.1	3.5	9.8	1.6	0.2	1.8
Mining and Quarrying	100.0	0.0	33.0	100.0	33.0	0.0	62.4
Manufacturing	20.2	17.4	25.7	10.6	13.9	1.7	6.6
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	26.8	2.5	15.4	12.9	13.2	5.1	16.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade; repair of motor vehicles etc.	18.5	9.6	14.1	12.3	10.6	1.2	0.5
Accommodation and food Service Activities	5.4	21.7	3.9	6.5	21.5	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Storage	0.0	0.0	12.8	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Administrative and Support Service Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	0.0	15.5
Household Activities as an Entrepreneur, Household Activities to Produce Goods and Services is Distinctive for its	6.0	1.2	1.9	1.6	4.0	3.4	4.1
Other Services	16.6	2.9	6.1	7.7	7.1	.6	3.9
Estimated Number	19749	6125	10355	10573	9060	1369	4532
Sample Number	266	82	143	151	116	18	57



Table 8.1.1 (Contd.)

Industry Section	Percentage of working children exposed to hazard at work								
	Work in water/ lake/sea/ river	Workplace too confined	Workplace too dark	Insufficient ventilation	Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	Explosives	Narcotic substances	Weapones	Other things (lifting weights etc.)
All Jordan	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Mining and quarrying	0.0	33.0	33.0	37.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	5.0	7.9	6.8	8.1	3.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.9
Electricity, gas, and water supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	2.6	6.6	8.3	6.6	4.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	1.5	2.9	1.8	2.6	3.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.4
Accommodation and food service activities	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Storage	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household activities as an entrepreneur, household activities to produce goods and services is distinctive for its	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Other services	0.3	1.6	2.5	1.9	2.6	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.6
Estimated Number	1427	2788	2852	2833	2763	286	315	688	970
Sample Number	16	36	35	37	37	4	5	9	13

Table 8.1.2 details the sex and age compositions and area of residence of working children exposed to selected hazards at workplaces. The above table shows that dust and fumes account for the highest percentage of working children exposed to hazards at work.

**Table 8.1.2: Percentage of working children by selected kinds of hazards exposed at work by sex, residence and age group**

	Percentage of working children exposed to hazard at work						
	Dust, fumes	Fire, gas, flames	Loud noise or vibration	Extreme cold or heat	Dangerous tools (knives, etc.)	Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	Other things (lifting, weights, etc.)
<b>All Jordan</b>	<b>18.30%</b>	<b>6.70%</b>	<b>10.90%</b>	<b>10.50%</b>	<b>8.50%</b>	<b>2.60%</b>	<b>1.00%</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Boys	19.20%	7.40%	12.20%	11.00%	9.50%	2.70%	1.10%
Girls	11.40%	0.70%	1.40%	6.20%	1.30%	1.70%	0.40%
<b>Area of residence</b>							
Urban	17.00%	7.40%	12.00%	10.10%	10.10%	3.10%	1.20%
Rural	22.60%	4.20%	7.10%	11.90%	3.20%	0.90%	0.20%
<b>Age group</b>							
5-11 years	19.20%	1.70%	5.80%	6.00%	3.30%	0.60%	0.00%
12-14 years	14.20%	5.40%	8.10%	8.10%	6.20%	1.80%	0.70%
15-17 years	19.90%	8.60%	13.70%	12.80%	11.00%	3.50%	1.40%

Boys, perhaps owing to their greater ability to take risks in households, are more exposed to most of the selected hazards. In the rural areas, children are more susceptible to being exposed to hazards from dust and fumes, extreme cold or heat. In urban areas, more dangers are posed by fire and gas, loud noise and so forth.

In all age groups (5-11, 12-14 and 15-17), children are exposed to threats from dust and fumes, extreme heat or cold, dangerous tools, chemicals and pesticides. These dangers are generally associated with agriculture and related work.

The analysis here reveals the specific hazardous work conditions of children, that is whether there are specific groups of children that are more exposed to certain type of health hazard, and also whether there are certain occupations and industries where exposure to hazards occurs more often.

As regards exposure to abuse, information collected on the exposure of children to physical and psychological abuse and the number and percentage of children in hazardous work exposed to this abuse is now considered by type, sex, age group, area of residence, industry and occupation.

An analysis of the data presented in Table 8.2.3 reveals that about 12 per cent of working children in Jordan have to face constant shouting and repeated insults at their workplaces. There are no major differences according to sex or area of residence.

**Table 8.1.3: Percentage of working children by type of abuse at workplace**

	Percentage of working children abused			
	Constantly shouted	Repeatedly insulted	Beaten/ physically hurt	Touched or done the child dislike things
<b>All-Jordan</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Boys	12.2%	5.6%	2.0%	0.10%
Girls	10.2%	2.1%	0.00%	0.70%
<b>Area type</b>				
Urban	11.8%	5.6%	2.10%	0.10%
Rural	12.5%	3.7%	0.70%	0.40%

**Table 8.1.4: Percentage of working children sustaining injury during one year**

Indicator	Estimate
Average no. of Injuries per 100 Working Children	0.18
Average no. of Man-Days Lost Due to Injury	0.43

As regards exposure to accidents and injuries, data gathered in the survey on the effects of work on health gives a more detailed picture of the real hazards faced by boys and girls at work. Information on the extent and nature of accidents, injuries or sickness incurred as a result of work activities were collected over a reference period of one year.

In fact, only 120 cases of accidents and injuries were reported by the working children in the sample. Thus, as the estimates indicate, only about 18 in every 10,000 working children suffered any injury from accidents at their workplace over the course of a year. This low percentage might be due to the fact that children are not aware of how to report such injuries or were afraid to report them.





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## DRAFT NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE 2011

(Addressed to the most knowledgeable member of the household)

CONFIDENTIAL: All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purpose only.

GENERAL INFORMATION			
REGION..... DISTRICT.....	LOCALITY (urban, rural).....		HOUSE/STRUCTURE NO. .....
ADDRESS OF HOUSEHOLD.....	ENUMERATION AREA CODE ..... Region District/Locality EA Number .....		HOUSEHOLD ID NUMBER .....
PHONE NUMBER (.....)			
INTERVIEWER VISITS			FINAL VISIT
	1	2	3
DATE			DATE/MONTH/YEAR .....-.....-.....
INTERVIEWER'S NAME			RESULT * ..... ( * ) RESULT CODES 1. Completed 2. No household members at home or no competent respondent 3. Entire Household absent for extended period of time 4. Postponed 5. Refused 6. Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling 7. Dwelling destroyed 8. Dwelling not found 9. Other (Specify).....
SUPERVISOR'S NAME	ELIGIBILITY Number of persons in the household..... Number of children (5-17) .....		
NEXT VISIT	Starting Time: : Ending Time: : If Additional Questionnaires used indicate Number .....		

## Section I:

## Household and Housing characteristics

HA1. In what type of dwelling does the household live?	1. Villa.....	1	HA7. What is the main source of drinking water?	1. Pipe-borne inside house.....	1	
	2. Private house.....	2		2. Pipe-borne outside house.....	2	
	3. Apartment.....	3		3. Tanker service.....	3	
	4. Mobile home (e.g. tent).....	4		4. River/stream.....	4	
	5. Shanty.....	5		5. Bore-hole/tube well.....	5	
	6. Caravan.....	6		6. Well.....	6	
	7. Other (.....)	7		7. bottled water.....	7	
	Other (specify).....			8. filtered water (10 lit, 18 lit).....	8	
				9. Rain water.....	9	
				10. Other.....	10	
				Other (Specify).....	0	
HA2. What is the ownership status of this dwelling?	1. Owned by any household member.....	1	HA8. Has the household ever changed the place of residence? (district/province/country)	1. Yes, on country level.....	1	
	2. Rented.....	2		2. Yes, province level.....	2	
	3. Provided free.....	3		3. Yes, district level.....	3	
	4. Subsidized by employer (lodging).....	4		4. No.....	4	
	5. Other.....	5		HA9. In which district/province/country was the last place of residence of the household? (Ask about the last move)		→HA12
	Other (specify).....			Country:.....		
				Province:.....		
				District:.....		
HA3. How many sleeping and living rooms are there in this dwelling?	1.					
HA4. What is the overall size of dwelling in square metres?	1. Less than 20 square metres... 2. 20 to 39 square metres... 3. 40 to 69 square metres... 4. 70 to 99 square metres... 5. 100 square metres or more.....	1 2 3 4 5				
HA5. Are any of these facilities available to the household? (Enter appropriate code for each facility)	1. Inside house and exclusive..... 2. Inside house and shared..... 3. Outside house and exclusive... 4. Outside house and shared.....	KITCHEN 1 2 3 4 5 BATHROOM 1 2 3 4 5 Independent TOILET 1 2 3 4 5 Shower +toilet 1 2 3 4 5				
HA6. What is the main source of energy?	1. Wood..... 2. Coal..... 3. Kerosene/Diesel..... 4. Gas..... 5. Electricity..... 6. Solar..... 7. Other... 8. Nothing	COOKING 1 2 3 4 5 HEATING 1 2 3 4 5 cooling 1 2 3 4 5 Lighting 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				
Other (Specify).....						

HA16. How many Acres of land does the household own? (in acres)	1. Agricultural (cultivable).... 2. Other ..... Other (Specify)	Acres                     
HA17. What is the household's average monthly expenditure? (in local currency) ... (in '000 Leones) (This question is to be recorded as expenditure incurred at the household level.)		           
HA18. What are the household's sources of income?	1. Employment. 2. Social transfers 3. Scholarship 4. Rent/property 5. Private transfers 6. Income from self-production (domestic) 7. Income from private enterprise (self-employed) 8. Financial income from property (stocks, bonds, .....) 9. others (specify)	Yes=1, No=2   Yes=1, No=2   Yes=1, No=2   Yes=1, No=2   Yes=1, No=2   Yes=1, No=2   Yes=1, No=2
HA19. What is the household's average monthly income? (in local currency) ... (in '000 Leones)		           



<b>HA20</b>	Who is the person in your family, which contributes the biggest bulk of the monthly income of the family?				
	The Father	1			□
	The Mother	2			
	Male family member	3			
	Female family member	4			
	Others (Specify....)	5			
<b>HA21</b>	Which of the following consume the largest bulk of the family income?				
	Rents	1			□
	Education	2			
	Transportations	3			
	Health/Medicines	4			
	Food/clothes	5			
	Communications (telephone, Internet)	6			
	Water/Electricity bills	7			
	Others (Specify....)	8			
<b>HA22</b>	If we assume that social class determined by the economic aspects only, and you are asked to use one of the following four options to describe the social class to which your family belongs to, which one you would choose: the upper class, the middle upper class, middle class, or working class?				
	Upper Class	1			□
	Upper Middle Class	2			
	Middle Class	3			
	Working Class	4			
	Refused to answer (Don't read)	8			
	Don't Know (Don't read)	9			
<b>HA23</b>	In Jordan, poverty line is (almost 365) dinars per month per family. Tell us if your family income is less or more than that?				
	A lot less than that	1			□
	Less than that	2			
	Almost equal to 365JD	3			
	More than that	4			
	A lot more than that	5			

Addressed to the most knowledgeable member of household												
Section II:		Household Composition and Characteristics for All Household Members										
Person's serial number in household	Can you please provide full names of all persons who are part of this household, beginning with the Head of the Household? <i>A Household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit. Members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) and not all those related in the same house or compound are necessarily of the same household</i>	Which household member provided information on the individual (write serial number from HC1)	What is (NAME)'s relationship to head of the household? 1. Household Head 2. Spouse 3. Son / Daughter 4. Brother/Sister 5. Father /Mother 6. Daughter-in-law/son-in-law 7. Grandchild 8. Niece / Nephew 9. Other relative 10. Servant (live-in) 11. Others	What is the sex of each of these individual household members? 1. Male 2. Female	How old was (NAME) at (his/her) last birthday? (In complete years)	Indicate "I" if person is between 5-17 years old, "0" otherwise	For persons between 5-60 years : Does he/she possess a visible disability that was acquired after he/ she was born? 1. Blind/ Impaired vision 2. Missing/ Imperfect limbs (hands and legs) 3. Deaf 4. Mental or Other 99. No disability	What is (NAME)'s marital status (for persons 12 years or above) ? 1. Single or never married 2. Married civil religious 3. Widowed 4. Divorced but separated 5. Married	For ALL household members			
									Please indicate (NAME)'s serial number. (Write 99 if absent or not applicable)			Nationality:
									Spouse (if applicable and s/he is among the household members)	Natural Mother (if she is among the household members)	Natural Father (if he is among the household members)	
HC1	HC2	HC3	HC4	HC5	HC6	HC7	HC8	HC9	HC10	HC11	HC12	
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												

Section III:		Educational Attainment for All Household Members aged 5 and above																
Serial No in HC1	Name of household member																	Skip To Question
	ED1. Can (NAME) read and write a short, simple statement with understanding in any language? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
	ED2. Is (NAME) attending school or pre-school during the current school year? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→ED3 →ED5
	ED2_ : Type of educational institute: 1. Governmental 2. Private 3. UNRWA 4. Military 5. others	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
	ED3. What is the level of school and grade (year) that (NAME) is attending? <i>Level: (L) Grade, Year: (G)</i> 1. Kindergartens 2. Basic Education 3. Professional apprenticeship 4. Secondary Education 5. Diploma 6. Bachelor 7. Higher Diploma 8. Master 9. Ph.D. 10. I do not know	L 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	G 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	L 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	G 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	L 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	G 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	L 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	G 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	L 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	G 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	L 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	G 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	L 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	G 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	L 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	G 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	If 1 go to CE1
	ED4. At what age did (NAME) begin primary school? (Age in completed years).....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	Go to CE1

Serial No in HC1													Skip To Question			
Name of household member																
ED5. Has (NAME) ever attended school?													→ED7 →ED6			
1. Yes.....	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
2. No.....																
ED6. What is/was the main reason why (NAME) has never attended school? (Read each of the following options and circle the most appropriate option.)													Skip to CE1 for all answers			
1. Too young .....	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
2. Disabled/illness.....	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
3. No school/school too far.....	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
4. Cannot afford schooling.....	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8
5. Family did not allow schooling....	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10
6. Not interested in school.....	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12
7. Education not considered valuable.	13		13		13		13		13		13		13		13	
8. School not safe.....																
9. To learn a job.....																
10. To work for pay.....																
11. To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm .....																
12. Help at home with household chores.....																
13. Other .....																
Other (specify)																
ED7. At what age did (NAME) begin primary school? (Age in completed years).....																
ED8. What is the highest level/type of school and grade (NAME) has attended? Level: (L) Grade (G)	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G
1. kindergartens	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
2. Primary	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
3. Preparatory	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
4. basic education																
5. professional apprenticeship	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8
6. Secondary Education	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10
7. Average Diploma	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12
8. Bachelor																
9. Higher Diploma																
10. Master																
11. Ph.D.																
12. I do not know																
ED9. At what age did (NAME) leave school? (Age in completed years).....													→Go to the next section, section IV, question CE1			

Section IV:		Current Economic Activity Status of All Household Members (5 and above) during the reference week														
Serial No in HC1		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Skip To Question	
Name of household member		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A. Employment																
CE1. Did (NAME) engage in any work at least one hour during the past week? (As employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker) 1. Yes..... 2. No.....		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→CE4 →CE2
CE2. During the past week did (NAME) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? (Read each of the following questions until the first affirmative response is obtained) (a) Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/herself or with one or more partners? Examples: Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hairdressing, crèche business, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public phone shop, barber, shoe shining, etc. (b) Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (excl. domestic work)? Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing. Types of work: bar attendant, restaurant worker, night watchman, scavenger, scrap metal collector, commercial sex worker, etc. (c) Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind?		1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	If any “YES” → CE4  Otherwise →CE3
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(d) Help unpaid in a household business of any kind? (Don't count normal housework) Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(e) Do any work on his/her own or the household's plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household? Examples: ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(f) Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, or business or those of the household?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(g) Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or household food?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(h) Fetch water or collect firewood for household use?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(i) Produce any other good for this household use? Examples: clothing, furniture, clay pots, etc.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[illegible]

<b>CE7. During the past week, which of the following best describe (NAME)'s work situation at his/her main work? (<i>Read out responses below</i>)</b>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	If 6 or 7 skip to CE10
<b>Other (specify)</b>								
Serial No in HC1								
Name of household member								Skip To Question
CE8. What is (Name's) average monthly cash income from the main work? ( <i>in local currency</i> )	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
CE9. What other benefits does (NAME) usually receive in his/her main work? <i>(Read each of the following questions and circle answers)</i>	<input type="text"/> 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	<input type="text"/> Not applicable if CE7=3,4,5 Weekly rest days..... Medical expenses..... School expenses..... Assistance with schooling ... Paid sick leave..... Annual vacation..... Free subsidized accommodation..... Food/meal..... Paid leave ..... Clothing..... Transportation .... National Social Security Other .... Nothing.....	<input type="text"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	<input type="text"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	<input type="text"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	<input type="text"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	<input type="text"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	
<b>Other (specify)</b>								
CE10. In addition to (NAME)'s main work, did (NAME) do any other work during the past week?	<input type="text"/>							
1. Yes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. No.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2



CE11. For each day worked during the past week how many hours did (NAME) actually work? <i>Main: (M) Other: (O)</i>	M	O	M	O	M	O	M	O	M	O	M	O	M	O	M	O	
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TOTAL	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	

## B. JOB SEARCH

Section V:		Usual Employment Status of All Household Members (5 and above) during the last 12 months												
Serial No in HC1	Name of household member	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Skip To Question
UE1. Was the work reported in CE4, CE5 and CE7 (NAME)'s main employment during the past 12 months? (As employee, own account worker, employer or unpaid family worker)														
1. Yes.....														
2. No.....														→ UE7 → UE4
UE2. Did (NAME) engage in any work during the past 12 months?														
1. Yes.....														
2. No.....														→ UE4 → UE3
UE3. In the past twelve months, did (NAME) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? (Read each of the following questions until the first affirmative response is obtained)														
(a) Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/herself or with one or more partners? Examples: Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hardwearing, crèche business, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public phone shop, barber, shoe shining, etc.														
(b) Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (excl. domestic work)? Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing, Types of work: bar attendant, restaurant worker, night watchman, scavenger, scrap metal collector, commercial sex worker, etc.														
(c) Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind?														
(d) Help unpaid in a household business of any kind? (Don't count normal housework) Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc.														
(e) Do any work on his/her own or the household's plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household? Examples: ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock.														
(f) Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, or business or those of the household?														
(g) Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or household food?														
(h) Fetch water or collect firewood for household use?														
(i) Produce any other good for this household use? Examples: clothing, furniture, clay pots, etc.														

If any

"YES"

→ UE4

Otherwise

Go to Section VI

(HS) if age &lt; 18

- If age &gt; 17 (18 and

more) then end

interview for this

member and go to

the next member in

Section II

[illegible]

Section VI:		Health and Safety issues about working children (5 - 17 years)										Skip to Question	
Serial No in HC1													
	<b>Name of household member</b>												
	HS1. Did you have any of the following in the past 12 months because of your work? (Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO		
	1. Superficial injuries or open wounds	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
	2. Fractures.....	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	
	3. Dislocations, sprains or stains...	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	
	4. Burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbite	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	5. Breathing problems.....	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	
	6. Eye problems...	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	
	7. Skin problems...	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	
	8. Stomach problems / diarrhea ...	15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16	15 16	
	9. Fever.....	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	
	10. Extreme fatigue.....	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	
	11. Snake bite .....	21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22	21 22	
	12. Insect bite .....	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	23 24	
	13. Other (specify).....	25 26	25 26	25 26	25 26	25 26	25 26	25 26	25 26	25 26	25 26	25 26	
	<b>Other (specify)</b>												
	HS2. Think about your most serious illness/injury, how did this/these affect your work/schooling?	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3		
	1. Not serious- did not stop work/schooling											1	
	2. Stopped work or school for a short time											2	
	3. Stopped work or school completely											3	
	HS3. Think about your most serious illness/injury, what were you doing when this happened?												
	Job/Task												
	OCCUPATION CODE For Official use												

[illegible]

HS9. Does your Father/Mother:	1= YES 2= NO	1= YES 2= NO	1= YES 2= NO	1= YES 2= NO	1= YES 2= NO	1= YES 2= NO	1= YES 2= NO
1. Cares about your work conditions	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
2. force you to work at the place you are working in now	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
3. force you to do house chores after finishing your work	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4. have you suffer from any diseases before joining the work?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Is there any cleaning materials at work place (water, soap, etc...)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>



Section VII:		Household Tasks of Children (5 - 17 years)										Skip to Question
Serial No in HC1	Name of household member	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Name of household member		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
HT1. During the past week did you do any of the tasks indicated below for this household? (Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
1. Shopping for household.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
2. Repair any household equipment's	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
3. Cooking.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
4. Cleaning utensils/house/cars.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
5. Washing clothes.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
6. Caring for children old/sick.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
7. Other household tasks.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Other (Specify)		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
HT2. During each day of the past week how many hours did you do such household tasks? (Record for each day separately)		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
1. Sunday.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
2. Monday.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
3. Tuesday.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
4. Wednesday.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
5. Thursday.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
6. Friday.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
7. Saturday.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
TOTAL		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
HT3. During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities? <u>For ALL children (including children attending school):</u>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
1. During the day (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.) ....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
2. In the evening or at night (after 6 p.m.) .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
3. During both the day and the evening (for the entire day).....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
4. On the week-end .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
5. Sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<u>ADDITIONAL: For children attending school ONLY (If ED2=YES):</u>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
1. After school.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
2. Before school.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
3. Both before or after school.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
4. On the week-end.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
5. During missed school hours/days.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

## Annex 2: References

### *Jordan Labour Law Code No. 8*

**Child:** In line with the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the 1999 ILO Convention (No. 182) on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL), a child is defined as an individual under the age of 18. In addition, the Jordanian Labour Law No. 8 of 1996 defines a “juvenile” as “Every person, male or female, who reached the age of seventeen and not yet eighteen.” For this survey, the target population for measuring child labour comprises all persons in the age group from 5 to 17 years, where age is measured as the number of completed years at the child’s last birthday.

The child population and its characteristics is analysed by the age groups (5-11, 12-14 and 15-17). The exceptions are: (i) the table concerning school attendance, where the 16-17 years age group is used to distinguish the age at which school is no longer compulsory, and (ii) in the definition of hazardous work for which the 16-17 years age group (juvenile) is applied to distinguish a child who is above the Jordanian minimum age for employment.

**Employment:** Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a reference period of seven days, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. They comprise: (i) Employed persons “at work”, i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour; and (ii) Employed persons “not at work” due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexitime and compensatory leave for overtime).

**Children in employment (“working children” or “children in economic activity”):** Children are defined as “in employment” or as “working children” if they worked for at least one hour during the survey reference period (1 week) or if they had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent. Such work may be on a full-time or part-time basis, paid or unpaid.

**Child labour:** Child labourers are defined as children who are engaged in work unsuitable for their capacities as children or in work that may jeopardize their health, education or moral development. The definition is based on ILO Convention No. 138 on minimum age and ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour, taken in conjunction with relevant clauses on employment of juveniles in the Jordan Labour Law No.8 of 1996. Taking into account the minimum age for employment in Jordan (16 years) and the definition of hazardous work (see below), child labour is

defined as:

- (i) All children in employment under the age of 16 years;
- (ii) Children aged 16 -17 years employed for more than 36 hours per week; and
- (iii) Children under the age of 18 years engaged in designated hazardous work.

***Hazardous work by children:*** Hazardous work by children engaged in such work are defined based on the guidelines provided under ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour. Hazardous work is work that might be harmful to a child's physical, social or psychological development. The latter category has been defined in detail by the Jordanian Ministry of Labour in 2011, in line with Article 74 of Labour Law No. 8 of 1996, via the Official Gazette on Decision issued by the Minister of Labour intitled "Decision on Dangerous, Strenuous or Health-Hazardous Forms of Labour for Juveniles for the Year 2011". Such work includes that which involves the use of dangerous machinery and equipment; the use and manufacture of explosives; working with fire, gas or chemicals; guard duties; work that requires excessive physical or repetitive effort; work that takes place in dusty, noisy, extremely hot or cold, or otherwise unhealthy environments; work that takes place underwater; work in mines and at construction sites; and work in hotels, restaurants, clubs and nightclubs.

***Household chores (also called "unpaid household services"):*** This term refers to all children aged 5-17 years who, during a short reference period were engaged in any unpaid activity to provide services for their own household or family, such as preparing and serving meals; mending, washing and ironing clothes; shopping; caring for siblings and sick or disabled household members; cleaning and maintaining the household dwelling; repairing household durables; and transporting household members and their goods. Engagement in "household chores" is not included in the estimate of "working children". The definition of "home-bound girls", covering those who are not attending school and not working, indicates that the only thing they do is housework and that they might be forced to do that.

***Worst forms of child labour (WFCL):*** According to ILO Convention No. 182 these are:

- all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, as well as forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- the use, procurement or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;

- the use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in relevant international treaties; and
- work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (also called “*hazardous work*”).

*Among WFCL, the Jordan NCLS 2016 measured only child labour in hazardous work.*

**Usual activity status:** Work status over a 12-month reference period. (While the survey has collected this information, the estimates in the Child Labour in Jordan 2016 Report are based only on the data collected over the reference period of 7 days.)

**Job:** A job is defined as a set of tasks and duties, which are carried out by, or can be assigned to, one person as a single economic unit. Persons may have one or more jobs.

**Occupation:** The term “occupation” refers to the kind of work done by the person in a specific job, irrespective of his or her status in employment (employee or self-employed) and of the kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which the person works (industry).

**Industry:** This term refers to the type of economic activity carried out by the establishment, business or organization where the person holds a job, including own account enterprises. The type of economic activity is determined by the main goods and services produced or provided to other units or persons. An industry is a group of units which carry out similar economic activities.







The Jordan National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) 2016 is the first statistical report of its kind in Jordan to utilize large scale survey data and it includes all residents of Jordan regardless of their nationality. The report is based on the data collected through the NCLS and implemented by the Center for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan. The questionnaire was designed to incorporate a wide range of information about various aspects of child work and child labour in the country and provides essential statistics for monitoring the child labour situation in Jordan. The report includes all Arab nationalities in the country with a special focus on the Syrian Refugees.

The Jordanian Government has ratified a number of regional and international conventions, which are related to the welfare and rights of children (Jordan Labour Code No. 8). The ratified conventions include the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (No. 138) ratified in 1998, the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (No. 182) ratified in 2001; and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified in 1991.

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