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WORKING CHILDREN IN INDONESIA 2009



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IN INDONESIA
2009**





Work Children In Indonesia 2009

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Foreword

Working children in Indonesia are vividly observable and hence deniable. As yet they are so far statistically invisible in that we do not have even such basic data as their number. This is unacceptable for Indonesia where children are highly valued and wellprotected by a number of laws and regulations. The 2009 Indonesia Child Labour Survey (ICLS) is useful at least to fill such basic information gap.

The ICLS as reported here provides not only such basic data as the number of working children but also other invaluable data on children. The survey provides data on, for examples, the number of working children who can be recognized as child labour, the number of children aged 5-17 years old who may be considered as idle, and the social and economic characteristics of working children and their parents. These data cannot be provided by other surveys including the National Labour Force Survey or *Sakernas* and hence are too precious to be ignored by data users. Hopefully these data can be utilized by all stakeholders from both government and non-government organizations in designing programs relevant for promoting the fulfillment of children's rights and protection.

BPS-Statistics Indonesia fully recognizes and highly appreciates the contributions shared by many individual persons and organizations that made this survey successful. We honestly appreciate the trust, the financial support and technical assistance provided by the International Labour Organization to BPS to carry out the survey. We are looking forward further collaboration in near future with ILO in similar areas and in other areas as well.

Jakarta, February 2010
BPS-Statistics Indonesia


Rusman Heriawan

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ABREVIATION

BPS	:	Badan Pusat Statistik/Statistics Indonesia
CB	:	Census Block
ICLS	:	Indonesia Child Labour Survey
ILO	:	International Labour Organization
IPEC	:	International Programme on The Elimination of Child Labour
LFPR	:	Labour Force Participation Rate
NLFS	:	National Labour Force Survey
NAC	:	National Action Committee
NAP	:	National Action Planning
NI	:	National Instructure
PPS	:	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	:	Primary Sampling Unit
SAKERNAS	:	Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (National Labor Force Survey)
SEX-RATIO	:	The Ratio between male and female. The ratio is usually used to express the number of male per 100 females. This convention is applied in Chapter 4. Meanwhile, in Chapter 5 the ratio is used to express the number of female for 100 males. It to show the excess of female over male.
SNA	:	System of National Account
SPR	:	School Participation Rate
UN	:	United Nation

Executive Summary

The 2009 Indonesia Child Labour Survey (ICLS) was a sub-sample of and integrated in the 2009 National Labour Force Survey, or *Sakernas*. The ICLS was carried out because of the limitation of *Sakernas*: (1) *Sakernas*, a biannual survey dedicated exclusively to labour force issues, does not collect data on labour force for children aged below 10, and (2) the number of questions on child labour in *Sakernas* is considered too few to provide appropriate information on socio-economic characteristics of child labour. The major objectives of the ICLS were: (1) to estimate the prevalence of working children (including child labour) in Indonesia, and (2) to collect information on socio-economic characteristics of working children in the country.

The sampling frame of the ICLS was derived from the results of the listing of the 2008 *Sakernas*. Based on this frame, 248 districts were selected proportionately to the number of working children. From the selected 248 districts, 760 census blocks were selected using the same sampling technique.

The questionnaire, manuals and basic concepts that were used in the ICLS were basically adopted from those recommended by the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, IPEC. The term working children refers to the more technical term 'children in employment'. The term child labour refers to working children after considering age and working hours. Child labour includes (1) all working children aged 5-12 years, regardless their working hours, (2) working children aged 13-14 years who had worked more than 15 hours per week, and (3) working children aged 15-17 years who had worked more than 40 hours per week.

The major findings of the ICLS were as follows:

1. Out of the total number of children aged 5-17, about 58.8 million, 4.05 million or 6.9 percent were considered as working children. Out of the total working children, 1.76 million or 43.3 percent were child labour.
2. Out of the total number of children aged 5-17, 48.1 million or 81.8 percent were attending school, 24.3 million or 41.2 percent were involved in housekeeping, and 6.7 million or 11.4 percent of the children were considered as 'idle', that is, neither schooling, nor housekeeping, nor working.
3. About 50 percent of working children worked at least 21 hours per week and 25 percent 12 hours per week. On the average, working children worked 25.7 hours per week, while those categorized as child labour worked 35.1 hour per week. Some 20.7 percent of working children worked in hazardous situation as they spent more than 40 hours per week.
4. Working children were mostly still in school, working as unpaid family workers, and involved in agricultural, services and manufacturing-related works.
5. The numbers and the characteristics of working children and child labour were different between sex and age groups.

Chapter One

Introduction

This is a report of a sample household survey conducted in 2009 called the Indonesia Child Labour Survey (ICLS). As reflected in its name, the ICLS was aimed at collecting basic data on children in the country. The ICLS was integrated in a regular survey dedicated exclusively to collect employment-related data in Indonesia called the National Labour Force Survey or *Sakernas*. The survey was carried out in 760 census blocks (CBs, as PSUs) that were drawn randomly from about 18 000 CBs which were selected for *Sakernas*. The frame for the selection of the PSUs was provided by the listing of households selected for the 2008 *Sakernas*.

The major objective of the ICLS was to answer such basic questions as how many children in Indonesia were considered as in employment or as child labourers. This chapter is to briefly outline laws and regulation in Indonesia that are designed to address possible issues and problems that may be faced by children. The chapter also describes the survey objectives and why it is important for Indonesia.

1.1. Laws and Regulations in Indonesia on Children

Like in other countries, in Indonesia children are considered as invaluable in their own rights and as human resource that is shaping the future of the country. It is an obligatory for both nation and parents to guarantee that every child has best opportunity to grow healthily, to access appropriate education and to become productive citizen in the future. It is also an obligatory for both nation and parents to ensure that they are well protected for any kind of situation that is hazardous and harmful for children. In short, it is an

obligatory for all parties to make every effort possible to guarantee the fulfillment the human rights of the children.

The real situation is, however, not always as expected. For some reasons, quite many children in Indonesia are leaving school and entering labour market too early. This is a serious problem because, as noted by Indonesia's National Commission on Human Rights (1998), working children are leading to a poor quality human resources of a nation.

As explored later in this section, children in Indonesia are in fact well protected by laws. The challenge is the enforcement of these laws. In reality there are quite many working children in Indonesia and there is no guarantee that all of the children are well protected. According to data from the Jakarta Social Affairs Agency, there are more than 4,000 children living and working on the streets in Jakarta only. These children are at high risk to become victims of various abuses that might lead to a murder, as what just happened to more than 10 street children in Jakarta in 2009 and early 2010.

a. Age Boundary

Children are defined as boys and girls whose ages are under 18 years old as stipulated in the following legislation:

- The Convention of the Rights of Children ratified in 1990 (with Presidential Decree No. 36) defines age below 18 to define children unless, under the law, maturity is achieved earlier,
- ILO Convention No. 138 and ratified by Law No. 20 of 1999 declares minimum age admission to employment in Indonesia is 15 years old,
- The law No. 23 of 2002 on child protection defines children as those whose ages below 18 years old, including babies who are still in the womb of their natural mothers,
- The law No. 13/2003 on manpower defines child is every person who is under 18 years old.

In the ICLS as reported in next chapters, the term children refer ages 5-17 years old. The top boundary is as shown above is in line with the existing legislations. The lowest boundary, age 5, is selected because in Indonesia it is very rare case (if any) for children to get involved in employment. In contrast, it is quite possible for children to be in employment, at least as unpaid family workers.

b. Children Rights and Protection

Working children has long history and generally it is seen as a form of violation of child rights. Like their parents, children also have their own rights.

The ILO Convention No. 182 in 1999 on Prohibition and Immediate Action on Elimination of the Worst Form of Child Labour was ratified by the Law No. 01 in 2000. As a follow-up to the ratification, the National Action Committee (NAC) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour was established through Presidential Decree No. 12 in 2001. NAC later established the National Action Plan for (NAP) that was aimed at preventing and eliminating children engaged in all kind of worst forms of child labour.

Regarding with the protection of children from bad effects of working, the Presidential Decree No. 59 in 2002 has been issued and identified 13 kinds of the worst forms of child labour; namely:

1. The employment of children as prostitute;
2. The employment of children in mines;
3. The employment of children as pearl diver;
4. The employment of children in the construction sector;
5. The employment of children to work at offshore fishing platforms (known as jermal in Indonesia);
6. The employment of children as scavengers;
7. The employment of children in the production of explosive materials and activities involving the use of explosive materials;

8. The use of children for working on the street;
9. The employment of children as domestic helper;
10. The employment of children cottage industries;
11. The employment of children of plantations/estates;
12. The employment of children in activities associated with the business of cutting down trees for timber, processing wood to be use for timber, processing wood to be use for building, and transporting logs and timber;
13. The employment of children in industries and activities that make use of hazardous chemical substances.

Finally, the most recent regulation on children is the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 21 in 2007 on Anti Trafficking. Article 1 of the regulation requires that a child is someone who has not aged 18 (eighteen) years, including children who are still in the mothers' womb. Table 1.1 lists laws and regulation relevant for children.

In summary, there are quite many laws and regulations at both national and global levels that have been issues to promote the rights of children and to protect them from any kind of abuses. Nonetheless, because of problem in law enforcement, there are in reality many working children who are believed not always in good protection.

1.2 Indonesia Child Labour Survey (ICLS)

A global estimate on the number of child labourers reported by the ILO in 2006 indicates that the number of child labourers globally fell by 11 percent over the year 2000 to 2004. Such progress in reduction of child labourers is a result of global efforts to end child labour. However, despite such progress, the number of child labourers was still staggering. The report says that in 2004 there were 218 child labourers aged 5 to 17 year olds globally. Poverty plays a major role in the vulnerability of children to child labour. However other factors some into play as well, including parent's perception on the importance of education, lack access to education, and low quality of

education. Tradition and culture also play a role such as cultural perception of the nature of childhood, and the role of responsibilities of children towards their elders and siblings which influence parents to decide whether a child is sent to school or into labour.

Working children in Indonesia is a reality, but statistically is not 'visible'. There are two explanations on this. First, *Sakernas*, biannual survey dedicated exclusively on labour force issues, does not collect data on labour force for children aged below 10. Second, the number of questions on child labour in *Sakernas* is considered too few to provide appropriate information on socio-economic characteristics of child labour.

To fill the informational gap, the ICLS was designed to achieve two major objectives: (1) to estimate the prevalence of working children (including child labour) in Indonesia, and (2) to collect information on socio-economic characteristics of working children in the country.

1.3 Outline of the Report

As mentioned before, the ICLS is a sample survey. The next chapter of this report illustrates how the survey is designed to meet its objectives. Chapter Three shows how *Sakernas* can, to an extent, provide some lessons about working children in Indonesia.

The results of the ICLS are presented in the remaining three chapters. Chapter Four provides a broad picture of how children in Indonesia are involved in economic and non-economic activities. The chapter also provides estimates the total children who can be considered as working children, and how many of the working children may be considered as child labour. Chapter five illustrates the social and economic characteristics of working children in Indonesia and their differences between sex and age groups. Chapter Six, the last chapter, provides findings on children's involvement in housekeeping activities.

Table 1.1
List of Laws and Regulation Regarding Children

Basic Law	Description
The Book of Law (KUH) Civil	Article 330; give the age limit has not been desawa and with adults of 21 years, with the exception if the child is married before the age of 21 years, and with maturity in accordance with the rules of the Civil Code Article 419 KUH.
Act. No 4 / 1979	About: Child Welfare.
UN Convention calm children's rights in 1989, the UN adopted 20 November 1989, through Resolution 44/25 and apply 2 September 1990.	Article (1) paragraph 2; child is a person who has not reached 21 years and had never married. In The Act states that the 21-year age limit does not reduce the age limit provisions in the laws and other regulations..
Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990 on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child	Article (1); child means every human being below eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, maturity is achieved earlier.
ILO Convention. 138, and ratified by Law No. 20 of 1999	About: Minimum Age for Admission to Employment
ILO Convention. 182 of 1999, ratified by Law No. 1 in 2000	Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Worst Forms of Child Labour
Formed the National Action Committee (KAN) through Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2001	
Act.No 23 / 2002	About child Protection Article (1), which meant the child is a person who has not aged 18 (eighteen) years, including children who are still in the womb.
Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2002	About 13 (thirteen) the worst forms of child work. Goal: Protecting children from the harmful effects due to work. a. The employment of children as prostitute; b. The employment of children in mines; c. The employment of children as pearl diver; d. The employment of children in the construction sector; e. The employment of children to work at offshore fishing platforms (known as Jermal in Indonesia); f. The employment of children as scavengers; g. The employment of children in the production of explosive materials and activities involving the use of explosive materials; h. The use of children for working on the street; i. The employment of children as domestic helper; j. The employment of children cottage industries; k. The employment of children of plantations/estates; l. The employment of children in activities associated with the business of cutting down trees for timber, processing wood to be use for timber, processing wood to be use for building, and transporting logs and timber; m. The employment of children in industries and activities that make use of hazardous chemical substances.
Act. No. 13 / 2003	On Employment. the issue of child labor by starting with the basic premise that no entrepreneur can employ a child under the age of 18. (art. 68) The law then goes on to provide an exception for employing a child aged 13 to 15 to perform "light work" for up to three hours per day, as long as the parents grant their permission, the work does not interfere with the child's schooling, and as long as the work does not disrupt the child's physical, mental, or social development (art. 26, 68,69). The law, on its face, makes no provision for children aged 16 and 17 to engage in either light work or general employment. The law also prohibits anyone from employing and involving children in the worst forms of child labor, such as slavery or practices similar to slavery; jobs that use, procure, or offer a child for prostitution, pornography or gambling; jobs which use a child to procure, or involve a child for production and trade of alcoholic beverages, narcotics, or psychotropic substances; and all kinds of jobs harmful to the health, safety, and morals of a child.(Art 74)
Act No. 20 / 2003	About: The National Education System.
Decision of Minister of Manpower and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia No. 235/2003	About: concerning Jobs that Jeopardize the Health, Safety or Morals of the Child
Act. No.21/ 2007	Elimination of trafficking in persons crimes. Article (1) Child is a person who has not 18-year-old, including children are still in the womb.
Decision Minister Of Manpower And Transmigration Republic Of Indonesia Number: Kep. 235 / Men/2003	About worke type harmful _health, safety or moral child
Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 6 Year 2009.	Guidelines for the establishment of local action committee, the designation of regional action plans, and community empowerment in the elimination of worst forms of child work.
Act. No 11 / 2009	About: social welfare



Photo: ILO Documentation

Chapter Two

Methodology

The 2009 Indonesia Child Labour Survey (ICLS) is a sample based household survey dedicated exclusively to collect some basic data on economic and non-economic activities of children aged 5-17. The age boundary was chosen after considering all relevant legal bases relevant for children as discussed in the previous chapter. Given this age boundary, the ICLS is indispensable to collect information on children activities because the National Labour Force Survey or *Sakernas*, conducted regularly by BPS-Statistics Indonesia, collecting data only for population aged 10 years and over. Moreover, for official tabulation, *Sakernas* data are released even only for age 15 and over. In addition, the *Sakernas* as it exists is not suitable to collect comprehensive information on children activities because the questions in the *Sakernas* questionnaire on children activities are very limited.

The chief objective of the ICLS is to collect such basic information as how many children in Indonesia can be considered as working, child labour, or others. Because the intention here is to 'infer' or to estimate how many (at national level), the ICLS applied random sampling selection. The purpose of this chapter is to describe how the sampling design was run. This chapter is also to describe definitions of basic concepts such as working children including child labour and their operational definitions used in this report.

2.1 Sampling Frame and Design

The ICLS is a subset of *Sakernas* (See Graph 2.1). The sampling frame was derived from the results of the listing of 2008 *Sakernas*. During the listing, all children aged 5-17 who were considered as working by the *Sakernas* standard

were recorded. The results were applied to develop as what was called the 'district frame'; that was, the number of working children in each district. From this district frame, 248 districts were selected proportionately to the number of working children. Using the technical terminology of sampling, the selection of districts was based on probability proportional to size (PPS) with the number of working children as size. From the selected 248 districts, 760 census blocks were selected. Here also the PPS technique was applied.

Graph 2.1: ICLS as a Subset of *Sakernas*

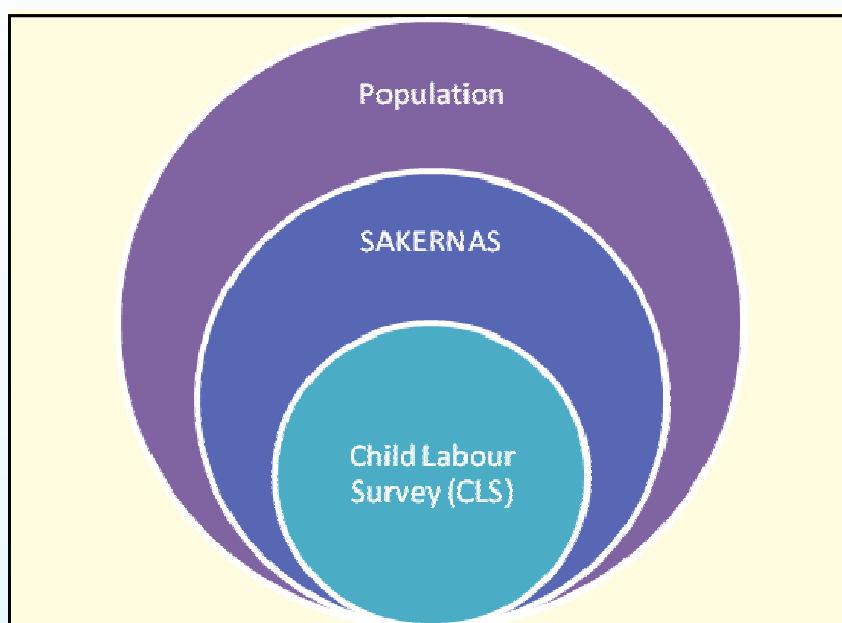


Table 2.1 shows the number of districts and census blocks selected for the ICLS. As shown by the table, big provinces (in term of population size) have not necessarily had big samples of districts and census blocks. As an illustration, the biggest province, Jawa Barat, has smaller samples of districts and census blocks than, for example, Sumatera Utara, a moderate province in term of population size. The reason for this is that the proportion of working children is more likely to be bigger in Sumatera Utara than that in Jawa Barat.

During the 2009 *Sakernas* listing, the results of the listing carried out in 2008 were updated. The updated results were used as weighting or inflation

factors for estimating the number of working children in the ICLS. All households in the selected census blocks were then interviewed using the ICLS questionnaire (and obviously also by *Sakernas* questionnaire).

In the ICLS about 12,000 households were interviewed by the team coordinator of *Sakernas*. The number was considered as a minimum sample of households that was required to provide a national estimate of working children. Based on this sampling design just discussed, the method of estimation of the number of working children is expressed in the following formula:

$$\hat{Y}_{CLS09} = AdjW \sum_{i=1}^{n_{LFS}} \frac{M_0}{n_{LFS} M_i} \sum_{j=1}^{248} \frac{X_{0j}}{248 X_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{CLS}} \frac{H_0}{n_{CLS} H_{ijk}} \frac{H^*_{ijk}}{m_{ijk}} y_{ijk}$$

where

- $\hat{Y}_{CLS09}$: Estimate
- $AdjW$: Adjusted Weight
- n_{LFS} : Number of census block of the 2008 LFS
- n_{CLS} : Number of census block of the 2009 CLS
- M_0 : Number of household in the frame
- M_i : Number of household of the selected CB in the 2008 LFS
- X_0 : Number of child labour household resulting from the listing of all selected CBs in the 2008 LFS
- X_{ij} : Number of child labour household in district j
- H_0 : Number of child labour household in the 248 selected districts
- H_{ijk} : Number of child labour household resulting from the listing of the 2008 LFS in the selected CB
- H^*_{ijk} : Number of child labour household resulting from the listing of the 2009 LFS in the selected CB of the 2009 CLS
- m_{ijk} : Number of household selected in the 2009 LFS in the selected CB of the 2009 CLS
- y_{ijk} : Household member characteristic of the selected household in the 2009 CLS

Table 1.2
Numbers of Selected Districts and Census Blocks Selected for the ICLS

Code	Province	Number of District	Number of Census Block
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
11	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	11	32
12	Sumatera Utara	20	68
13	Sumatera Barat	7	19
14	Riau	5	16
15	Jambi	5	12
16	Sumatera Selatan	8	20
17	Bengkulu	5	13
18	Lampung	7	16
19	Bangka-Belitung	3	10
21	Kepulauan Riau	2	11
31	DKI Jakarta	2	23
32	Jawa Barat	13	47
33	Jawa Tengah	20	55
34	DI Yogyakarta	3	9
35	Jawa Timur	20	51
36	Banten	4	14
51	Bali	5	19
52	Nusa Tenggara Barat	6	19
53	Nusa Tenggara Timur	13	32
61	Kalimantan Barat	10	30
62	Kalimantan Tengah	10	26
63	Kalimantan Selatan	8	19
64	Kalimantan Timur	6	19
71	Sulawesi Utara	6	16
72	Sulawesi Tengah	8	18
73	Sulawesi Selatan	7	40
74	Sulawesi Tenggara	10	28
75	Gorontalo	2	10
76	Sulawesi Barat	4	10
81	Maluku	4	15
82	Maluku Utara	4	12
91	Papua Barat	3	12
94	Papua	7	19
Indonesia		248	760

2.2 Questionnaire and Manuals

The questionnaire of the ICLS that was applied in the field was in Bahasa. It was developed by adapting almost entirely that recommended by ILO-IPEC as “Essential Questions on Child Labour for Household Survey” (dated: 17 July 2008)¹. Very few questions in the recommendation were adjusted or deleted to fit the field situation. Annex-1 shows the English version of the questionnaire used in the ICLS.

A manual of the questionnaire was adopted from ILO-IPEC’s “National Child Labour Survey: Interviewer’s Manual” (dated: 30 September 2008)² only with minor and negligible adjustments. Like the questionnaire, the manuals used in the actual situation were also written in Bahasa.

Both the questionnaire and manuals were served as the core materials for the interviewers in two days training provided by well-trained trainers called national instructors (*Instruktur Nasional* or *Inas* in Bahasa) who had attended intensive training in advance. This procedure is the standard procedure for BPS-Statistics in Indonesia in carrying out a national survey like the ICLS.

2.3 Basic Concepts and Definitions

Basically, all concepts and definitions applied in the ICLS were in line with resolution concerning statistics of child labour adopted by the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in December 2008³. For Indonesia this is important because the ICLS data are expected to provide for meaningful and useful international comparison.

¹ <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5014>

² <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=9610>

³ http://www.ilo.org/global/What_we_do/Statistics/events/icls/lang--en/docName--WCMS_101467/index.htm (pages 56-66)

a. Age boundary of Children

The term children reported here refers to children aged 5-17 years, regardless their sex. For analytical purpose, this age group is further regrouped into three: 5-12, 13-14 and 15-17. For the youngest group, 5-12, working is completely intolerable, even light work. For the next age group, 13-14, light work is considered as tolerable by the law. For the oldest age group, 15-17, working in general is allowed by the law. However, they are protected by the law to engage in the worst form or hazardous work. These age boundaries are made in line with a number regulations currently applied for children in Indonesia. As will be clear later, these boundaries differ slightly from those recommended by the resolution.

b. Working Children

The term working children as reported here refers technically to 'children in employment' as defined by ILO; that is, children who engaged in any activity falling within the production boundary in the SNA for at least one hour during the reference period. This is general definition of 'working' or 'employed' that is adopted by international community and is applied also in *Sakernas*. The term 'working children' is applied in this report because it is more popular and less technical than 'children in employment'.

According the international resolution mentioned before, working children consist of three categories as follows: (1) those in child labour within the SNA production; (2) children aged 12 to 14 years in permissible light work; and (3) adolescents in the age group 15 to 17 years engaged in work not designated as one of the worst forms of child labour. It is worth noting here that according to the resolution it is obvious that child labour is part of, or a subset, of working children. In addition, as mentioned before, to meet the provisions in regulations on children's work in Indonesia, a little adjustment in age boundaries is required.

c. Child Labour

Following the resolution, child labour includes all persons aged 5 to 17 years who, during a specified time period, were engaged in one or more of the following categories of activities: (1) worst forms of child labour, and (2) employment below the minimum age for employment or work.

Also following the resolution, child labour may be measured in terms of the engagement of children in productive activities either on the basis of the general production boundary, or on the basis of the SNA production boundary, and the underlying measurement framework should be clearly specified. Graph 2.2 presents the framework for defining child labour for the ICLS that is based on the resolution.

2.4 Operational Definitions

The ICLS applies consistently the concept of working children as discussed above. As mentioned before, the concept is also applied in *Sakernas*. However, the ICLS can not apply the strict concept of child labour. The reason is obvious: child labour in 'hazardous work' and 'worst forms' are in reality difficult to be captured by a household survey like *Sakernas* or the ICLS.

The operational definition of child labour as reported here refers to "working children who engaged in any kind of presumably hazardous works as indicated by working hour". This definition obviously emphasizes two things: (1) child labour is part of working children and this is consistent with the resolution, and (2) working hour is used as a proxy indicator of hazardous work.

Based on this definition, and considering the relevant regulation and laws for children protection, child labour as reported in this report consist of the following component:

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

For Indonesia, using the variable of weekly working hours as proxy indicator of hazardous work has an obvious advantage. That is because *Sakernas* collects the variable (working hours) regularly, and hence it keeps opens the opportunity to estimate in the future on a regular basis – at least obtain a crude estimate – the number of child labour, perhaps at the provincial level. To highlight this potential, the next chapter shows how lessons about working children (including child labour) can be learnt from *Sakernas*.

Graph 2.2: Framework for statistical identification of child labour

Age group	SNA Production			
	(1a) Light work ²	(1b) Regular work ³	Worst forms of child labour	
			(2a) Hazardous work	(2b) Worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work
Children below the minimum age specified for light work (for example, 5-11 years) ¹	Employment below the minimum age for light work	Employment below the general minimum working age	Employment in industries and occupations designated as hazardous, or work for long hours and/or at night industries and occupations not designated as hazardous	Children trafficked for work; forced and bonded child labour; commercial sexual exploitation of children; use of children for illicit activities and armed conflict
Children within the age range specified for light work (for example, 12-14 years) ¹				
Children at or above the general minimum working age (for example, 15-17 years) ¹				

Note for the framework:

- ¹ Age-group limits may differ across countries depending upon the national circumstances: generally 5 years is the official age in countries for entry to compulsory primary level schooling, 12-14 years reflects provision for 'light work' where it exists by legislation, 15 reflects the age at entry to work or employment.
- ² Where applicable at the national level, and is provided by legislation.
- ³ Children in employment other than those covered under columns (1a), (2a), and (2b).



Denotes 'child labour' as defined by the 18th ICLS resolution.



Denotes activities not considered child labour, and is permissible work by children



and



together is 'children in employment' (working children)



Photo: ILO Documentation

Chapter Three

Profile of Working ChildrenAge 10-17:

Some Evidence from *Sakernas*

This chapter highlights the profile of working children in Indonesia based on the National Labour Force Survey or *Sakernas*. The term working children here refers to children aged 10-17⁴ who were considered as employed by the standard definition; that was, engaging in any kind of economic activities that fall within SNA concept. Children who assisted their mothers doing domestic work or housekeeping, for example, were not considered as working children. In contrast, children who are helping their mothers doing any work to earn money, are considered as employed and hence as working children regardless the 'form' of the work, whether it is hazardous for children or not. As highlighted in the previous term, the term of working children here is synonym with 'children in employment', a standard terminology used by ILO. Accordingly, in this report the two terms can be used interchangeably without loss any meaning.

3.1 Working Children

Sakernas shows that in 2009 the number of children aged 10-17 in Indonesia were about 35.7 million. Of the number, about 3.7 million or 10 percent were in employment or working children. About 615 thousand were not in employment but seeking work actively or inactively, and hence, should be considered as within the labour force. The size of the labour force for the children of this age group was then about 4.3 million. The ratio of this number

⁴ For respondents aged less than 10 years *Sakernas* does not ask any question on employment.

to the total population, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) of the children in the age boundaries, would be then 12.1 percent (see Table 3.1).

The figures of the LFPR would be higher if those who were 'available for work' (inactive or discouraged unemployment) were considered also as labour force. The number of this category was about 375 thousand and by considering this figure the LFPR 10-17 would be 13.2 percent. However, evaluation of the trend of the figures during the period 2004-9 suggests that the figures of inactive unemployment reflect more noises than signals of the real situation. This; in turn, might suggest that the concept of inactive unemployment seems inapplicable or even irrelevant for children.

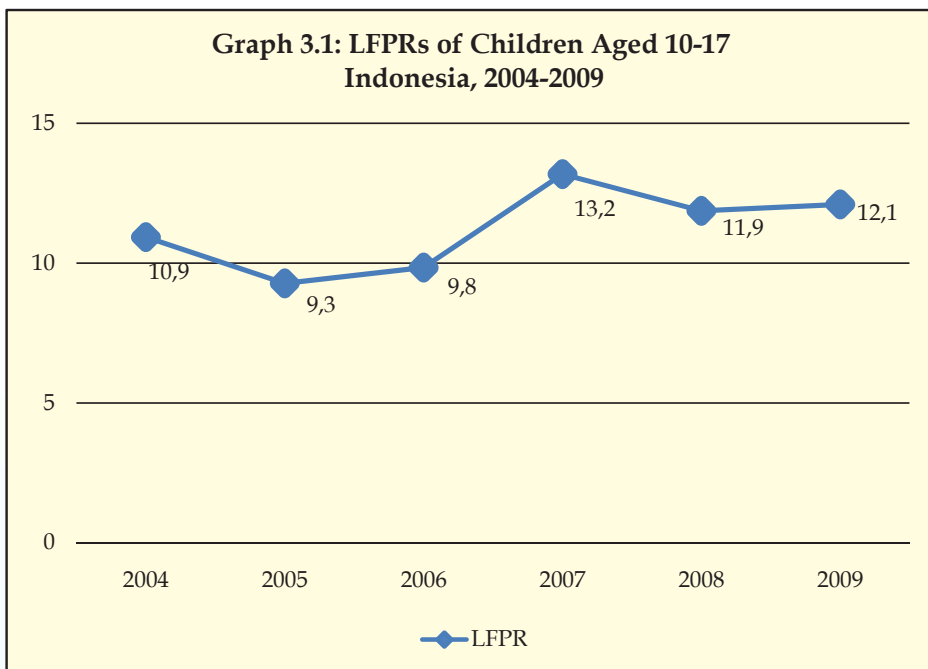
Graph 3.1 shows that for children aged 10-17 during 2004-9, overall LFPR slightly increased. These low LFPRs are understandable because the concerned sub-population are still of school-going age (discussed further later in this section). In addition, since both employment and unemployment of children are not desirable, LFPR may be considered as more meaningful to measure child labour in a population than employment or unemployment rates that are viewed separately. In addition, one might concern about the figure of 'others' that was quite big, almost 14 million in 2009. They were probably what so-called 'idle' children (discussed in Chapter Four).

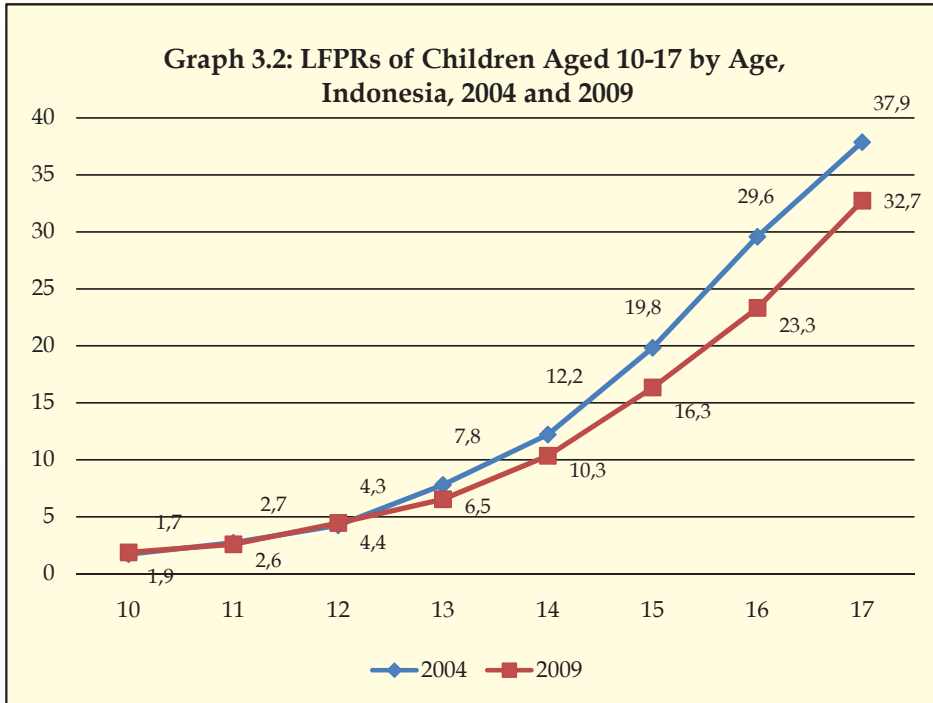
As Table 3.1 shows, in overall, LFPR for children aged 10-17 slightly increased over time. Between 2004 and 2009, for example, the increase was from about 11 to 12.1 percent, perhaps statistically insignificant. However, as Graph 3.2 shows, LFPR between the two years varied between ages: for ages below 13 LFPR increased, while for ages above 13 is decreased. As Graph 3.2 also shows, in the two compared years, while LFPR gradually increase by age for those below 13, its level was relatively low (less than 10 percent).

Table 3.1
Children Aged 10-17 by Economic Activity (in thousand), Indonesia 2004 - 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Row
In Employment	2 865.1	2 553.7	2 692.9	3 745.1	3 513.4	3 698.6	a
Not in employment:							
Seeking Work	726.2	717.4	753.5	793.7	673.2	615.6	b
Inactive (discourage)	1 088.2	1 122.9	890.3	386.0	340.8	375.3	c
Schooling	26 413.9	29 122.9	28 948.6	27 143.5	28 188.8	28 439.8	d
Housekeeping	676.4	626.0	612.9	1 022.5	1 141.9	1 144.9	e
Others	1 098.2	1 129.4	1 131.0	1 350.9	1 425.5	1 389.0	f
Total Population	32 867.9	35 272.1	35 029.1	34 441.8	35 283.5	35 663.2	g
<u>Labour Force:</u>							
Standard	3 591.3	3 271.0	3 446.3	4 538.9	4 186.5	4 314.2	h=a+b
Relaxed	4 679.5	4 393.9	4 336.7	4 924.8	4 527.4	4 689.4	i=a+b+c
<u>LFPRs:</u>							
Standard	10.93	9.27	9.84	13.18	11.87	12.10	j=h/g
Relaxed	14.24	12.46	12.38	14.30	12.83	13.15	k=i/g
Employed and Schooling	595.2	403.3	497.7	1 061.7	1 063.9	1 254.4	
Employed and Housekeeping	648.2	538.9	645.0	1 073.8	1 088.7	1 206.9	
Employed, Schooling and Housekeeping	161.9	66.1	129.7	325.8	377.2	459.7	

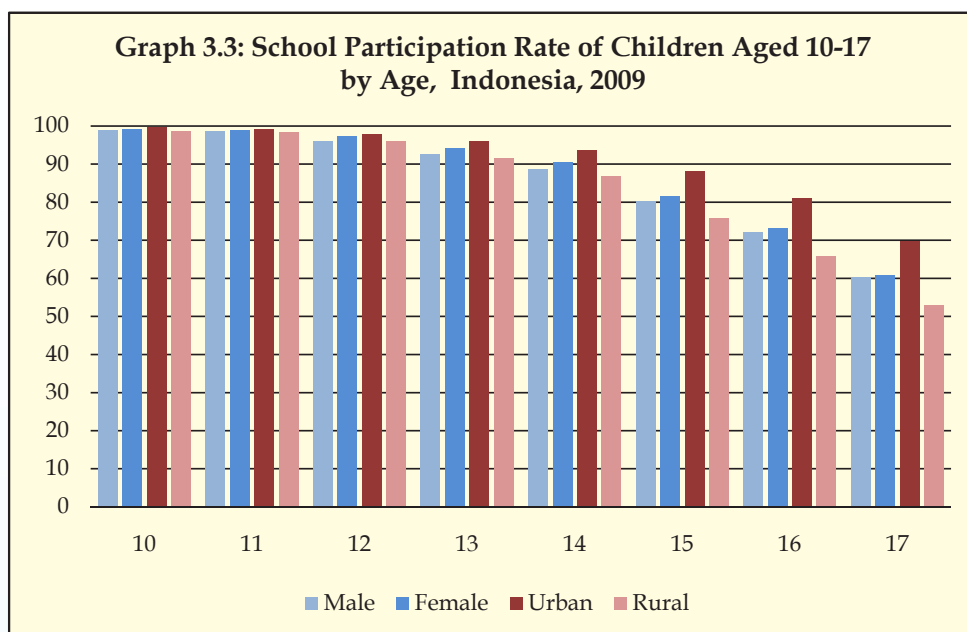
Source: *Sakernas*



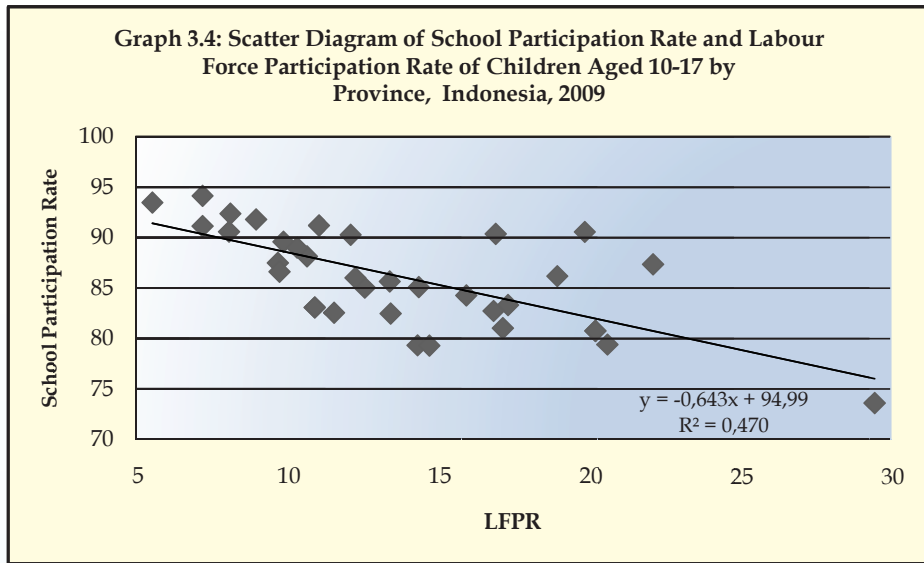


Overall figure LFPR for the whole children in 2009 was about 12.1 percent. This means that the majority of the children in that age group were not in labour force and mostly still participating in school. Like LFPR, school participation of children varied by age. However, in contrast to LFPR, school participation rate (SPR) decreased by age. For almost all children aged below 15, school participation rate was still high, about 80 percent in 2009 (See Graph 3.3).

Graph 3.3 exhibits SPR of the children in 2009 by single age, sex and urban/rural areas. As shown by the graph, SPR was always higher for urban than rural areas, and almost at same levels for male and female. Nonetheless, irrespective of sex or type of residence, SPR gradually decreased by age.



Different age patterns in LFPR (Graph 3.2) and in SPR (Graph 3.3) for children would suggest that between the two indicators there was a negative relationship. This hypothesis was confirmed as shown by the scatter diagram of provincial SPR and LFPR as shown by Graph 3.4. The linear regression that was derived from the scatter diagram shows that the correlation coefficient was about negative 0.47, showing a significant but not very strong relationship. A policy question from this finding would be that whether or not the increase in age limit for compulsory education from 15 to 18 years, for example, could be expectedly lowering LFPR for children.

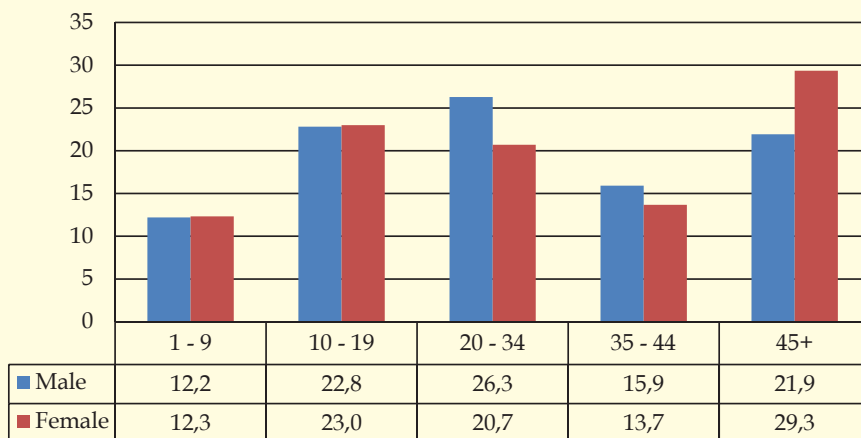


3.2 Working Hours

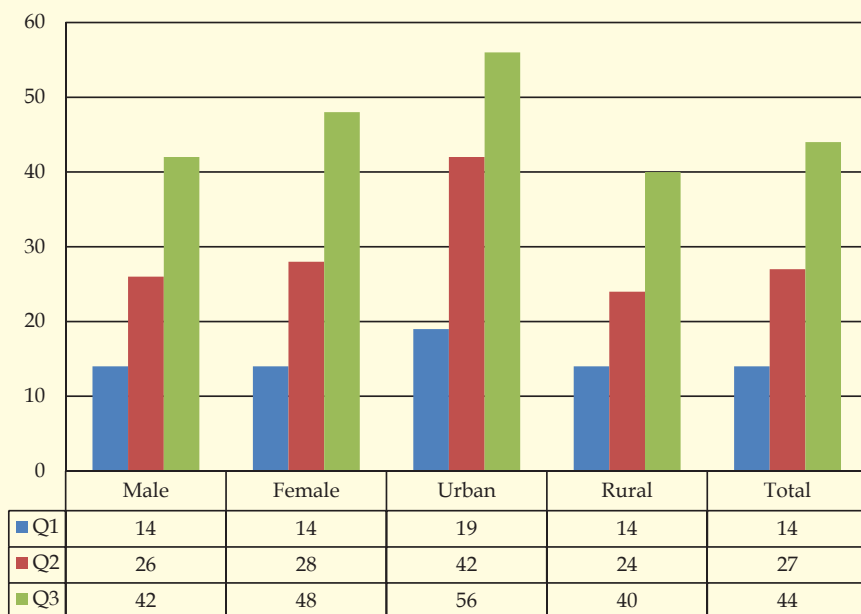
The 2009 *Sakernas* data show that the median weekly working hours for working children was 27 hours. This means that half of them work at least 27 hours in a week. The figure seems too high for types of work that is 'safe' for children. Working children with relatively low working hours, 1-20 hour, comprised about 36 percent. In contrast, those who had weekly working hours of more than 45 were quite high: almost 22 percent for male and 29 percent for female (See Graph 3.5).

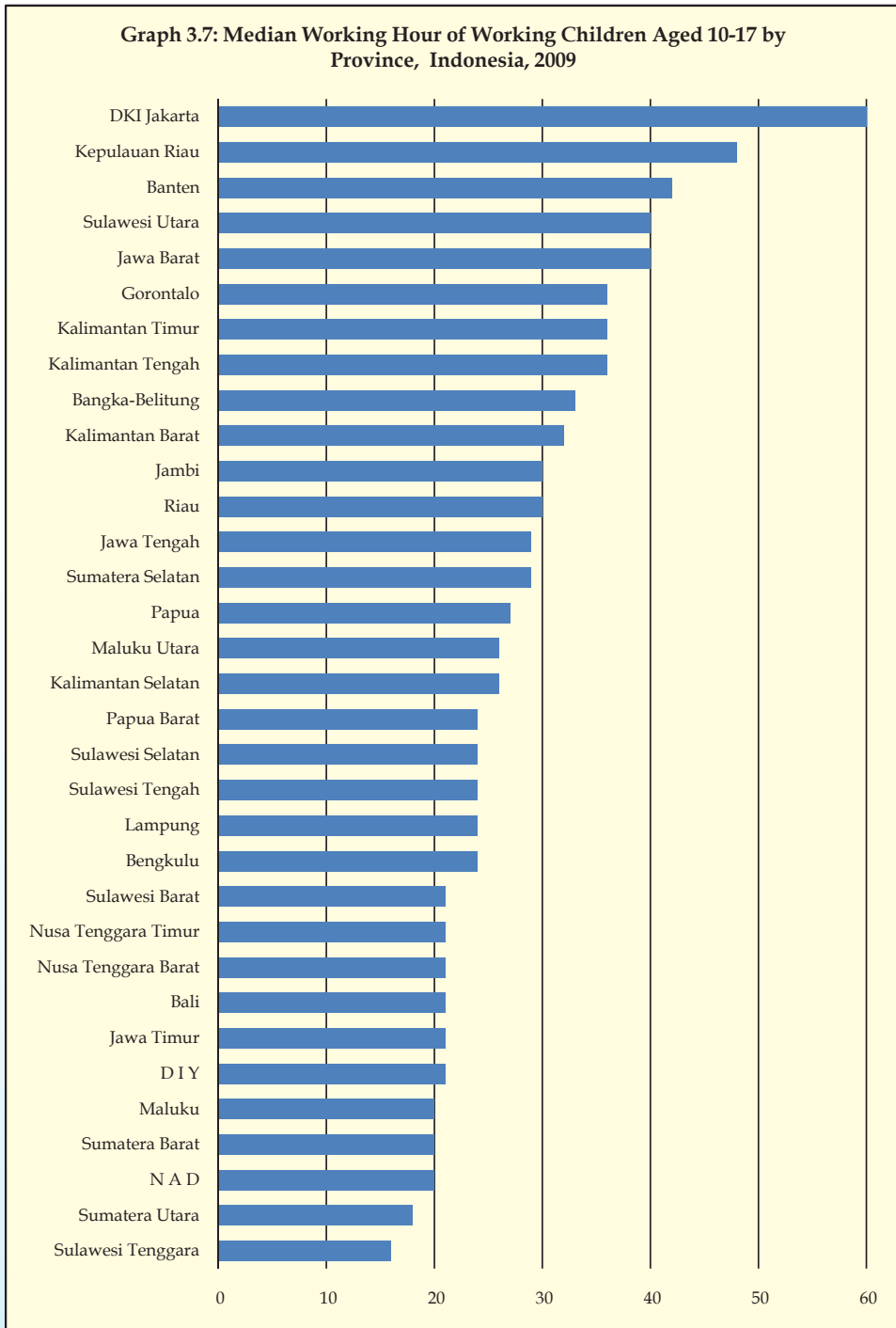
Comparison between type of residence shows higher working hours in urban than in rural areas (see Graph 3.6). The first quartile working hours were 14 hours in rural areas and 19 hours in urban areas. As a comparison, the third quartile working hours was 40 in rural and 56 in urban areas. These meant that 25 percent of child labour in rural areas worked at least 40 hours in week and same percentage of child labour in labour in urban areas worked at least 56 hour in a week. The relatively high working hours for children in urban areas is shown also by the figure that one-half of urban working children laboured at least 42 hours per week.

Graph 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Working Children by Working Hour, Indonesia, 2009



Graph 3.6: Quartile and Mean Working Hour of Working Children Aged 10-17 by Sex and Region, Indonesia, 2009





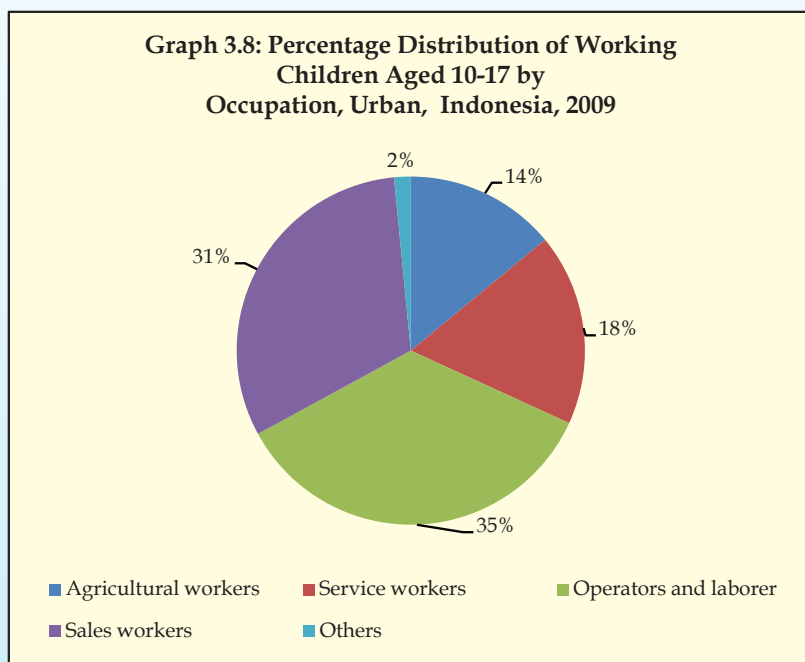
Comparison between sex shows that working hours for child labour was higher for female than male children. Median working hour, for example, was

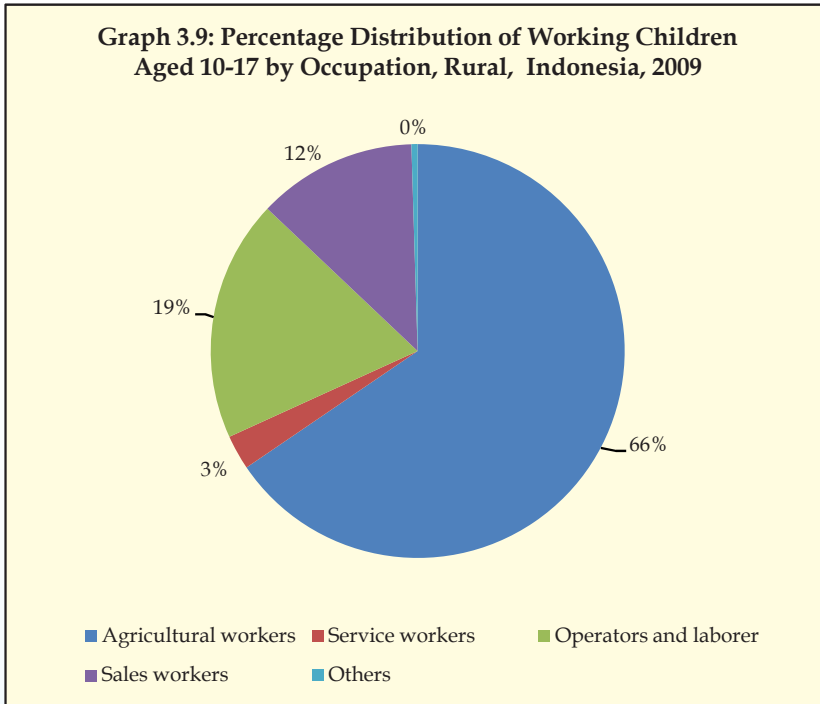
about 28 hour for female child workers compared to 26 hours for male child workers (Graph 3.6).

As shown by Graph 3.7, children's working hours varied between provinces. As measured by its median, children's working hours was definitely high (that is, more than 40 hours) in the provinces of Jakarta, Kepulauan Riau, Banten, Sulawesi Utara, and Jawa Barat. In contrast, working hours was relatively low (20 hours or less) in Maluku, Sumatera Barat, Nangroe Aceh Darusalam, Sumatera Utara and Sulawesi Tenggara.

3.3 Occupation

Major occupations of working children differ between urban and rural areas. The 2009 *Sakernas* data show that in urban areas, the majority of working children, about 35 percent, worked as operator and labourers. As a comparison, the percentage for the same occupation in rural areas was smaller, less than 20 percent. In contrast, about two-third of working children in rural areas were engaged as agricultural workers, while it was only 14 percent for urban areas (See Graphs 3.8 and 3.9)





3.4 Child Labour

As discussed in Chapter Two, child labour is considered as a subset working children and measured by working hours. Child labour is then defined included those: (a) all working children aged 10-12, (b) working children who have working hour more than 15 hours for week for aged 13-14, and (c) working children who have working hour more than 40 hours for week for aged 15-17. Using this definition, the estimated number of child labourers aged 10-17 in 2009 was about 1.7 million (See Table 3.2). Graph 3.10 shows that the number of child labour slightly increased during in the last six years. For example, the number was about 1.4 million in 2004, and slightly decreased in the next year; however, it increased again before reaching a peak in 2007 of about 1.81 million and declining slightly thereafter to almost 1.68 million in 2009. The reason for such fluctuation is not clear.

Table 3.2: Estimated Number of Child Labour Aged 10-17 (in thousand), Indonesia, 2009

Characteristic	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Working children aged 10-12	180.6	39.5	320.1
Working children aged 13 - 14 with working hours > 15 hours per week	198.7	43.2	341.9
Working children in aged 15-17 with working hours > 40 hours per week	570.2	447.0	1 017.2
Total Child labour	949.5	729.6	1 679.1

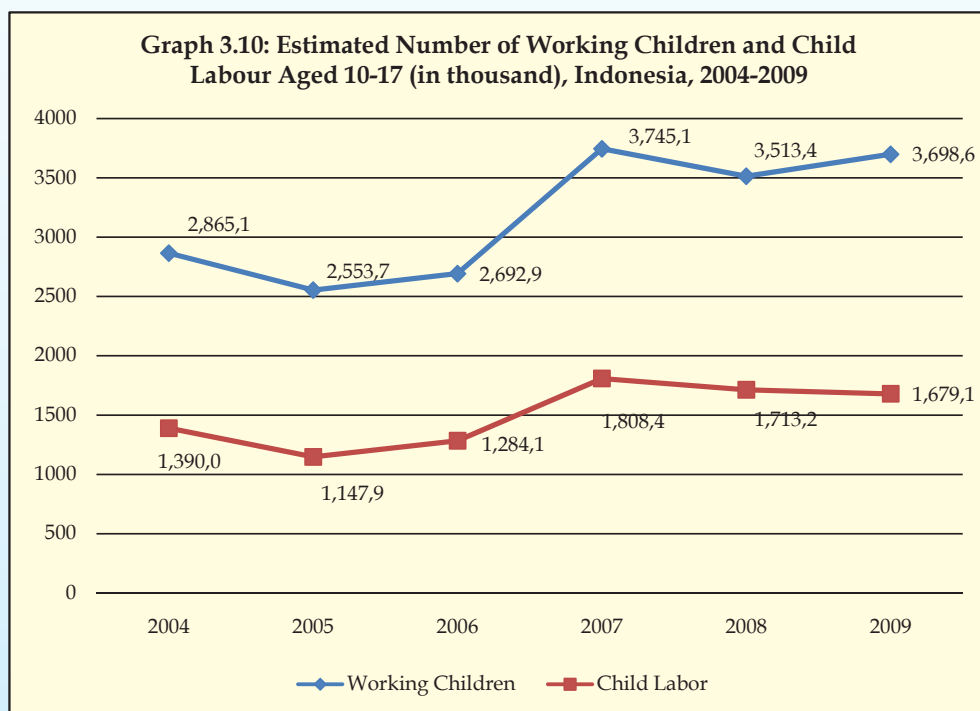




Photo: ILO Documentation

Chapter Four

Activities of Children Aged 5-17:

The Results of the 2009 ICLS

The term children reported here refers to children whose ages are within 5-17 years. This age boundary is in line with ILO standard and also with the relevant regulation stipulated by the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration of the Government of Indonesia (GOI). In Indonesia, and perhaps in other countries as well, the children at the specified age group are considered as schooling-age population and are hence expected to be in school attendance, either pre-school, primary or secondary schools. However, as a rule, the reality is not always as expected. As described later in this chapter, a number of children in Indonesia have already engaged in economic activity, some of them are not enrolled in school any more, and some of them are working quite long hours even by adult standards. This chapter is aimed at describing activities performed by Indonesia's children in as observed by the 2009 Indonesia Child Labour Survey (ICLS).

4.1 Children's Activities

The estimated number of children aged 5-17 in mid-2009 was about 58.8 million with a slightly higher number of males than females. Some of them engaged in various activities: employment, schooling or housekeeping activities. However, the major concern in this report is of those who were engaged in economic activities, and hence, were considered as in employment. Table 4.1 shows that out of the total, 4.1 million children or 6.9 percent were considered as in employment by international and also by *Sakernas* standards because fall their activities fall within the SNA production

boundary. The proportion may be considered as relatively small in compared to most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, and South Asia; nonetheless, the proportion was higher in compared to those of countries in developed and transition Economies (ILO, 2002).

Some aspects of the ICLS results are worth noting. The total number of 4.1 million children in employment by *Sakernas* standards could be considered as an underestimate if what is called the 'refined definition' is applied. By the refined definition working children include not only children who are engaged in economic activities [which are considered as in 'employment' or at 'work' by *Sakernas*], but also those engaged in other activities which fall conceptually within the SNA production boundary such as helping their parents' jobs in farming. In the questionnaire of ICLS the question on such activities was asked, but not in the questionnaire of *Sakernas*. If the refined definition is applied, the estimated number of working children would be 4.3 million.

Furthermore, the last number just mentioned [4.3 million by the refined definition] could be still considered as underestimate if what may be called the 'extended definition' is applied. By the extended definition, employment includes all children as covered by relaxed definition, and also children who engaged in household activities which have obvious but indirect economic implication such collecting firewood for cooking. If the extended concept is applied, the total working children would be much higher, about 5.7 million (See Table 4.1).

For the sake of simplicity, the rest of the report considers employment using only the *Sakernas* standard. Using this definition the ICLS shows that out of the total number of working children (4.1 million), about 1.7 million or 41 percent were female. In the other words, the sex-ratio was about 144 (that is, 144 male for 100 female) which is quite different from 100, meaning thereby that working children were more likely to be male than female.

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

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

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

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

Table 4.1a Proportion of Children Aged 5-17 by Type of Activity and Sex (%)
Indonesia, 2009

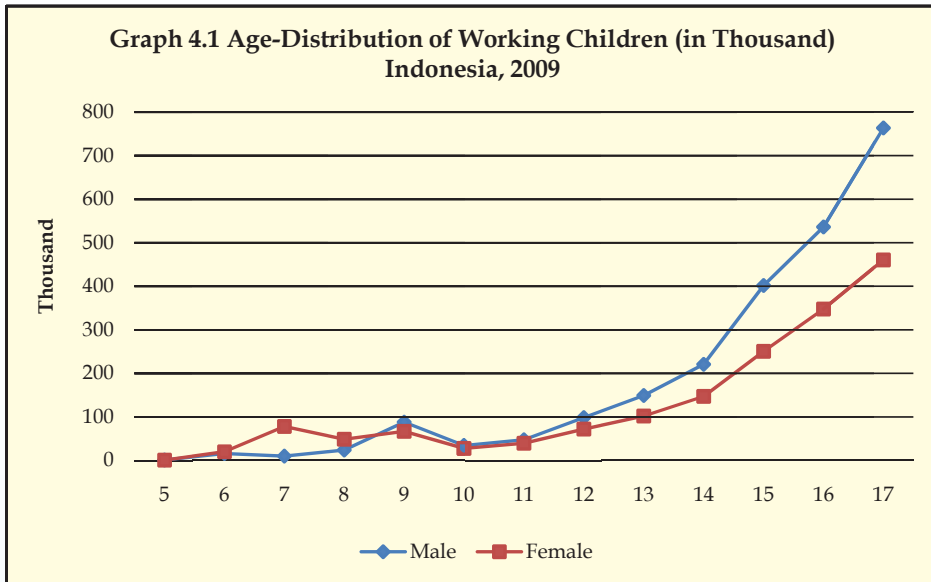
Type of Activity	Male	Female	Total
Working Children	7.9	5.8	6.9
Working only	1.9	0.4	1.2
Working and schooling	3.8	3.4	3.6
Working and housekeeping	4.8	5.0	4.9
Working, schooling and housekeeping	2.6	3.0	2.8
Schooling only	53.6	36.5	45.3
Schooling and housekeeping	26.4	45.3	35.6
Housekeeping only	2.2	4.9	3.5
IDLE children (residual)	12.5	10.4	11.4

4.2 Children with Multiple Activities

As mentioned before, 4.1 million or 6.9 percent of the total children aged 5-17 were considered as in employment. Graph 4.1 illustrates that the number of working children, in general, increased by ages; that is, there were more working children for the older than the younger ages. In addition, until the age of 14, the distribution was relatively flat, but starting from that age the distribution increased steeply and this was true for both male and female. In fact, below the age of 10, the cumulative percentage was only 12.9 percent for male and 5.8 percent for female (not shown in the Graph).

As shown by Table 4.1, in most cases, working children were also engaged in other kinds of activities. Out of the total working children (4.1 million), only about 687,000 were exclusively engaged in employment not engaged in other activity). Much bigger percentages were found for those who engaged in multiple activities. For example, as shown in Table 4.1, children who were considered as in employment and also engaged in schooling was about 3.6 percent of total children. Working children who also engaged in schooling and in housekeeping activities was about 2.8 percent.

Multiple activities by children is clearly illustrated by Graph 4.1a. As shown by the graph, much more children engaged in schooling or housekeeping than those in employment. Thus, the total number of children who were reported as still in school was about 48.1 million, which is more than 11 times than the number of working children (4.1 million). The number of 48.1 million children at school is the sum of 26.7 million of children who engaged in schooling only and those who also engaged in other activities besides schooling (that is, 19.3 million in schooling and housekeeping, plus 1.6 million in schooling, housekeeping and employment, plus 0.51 million in schooling and employment).



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

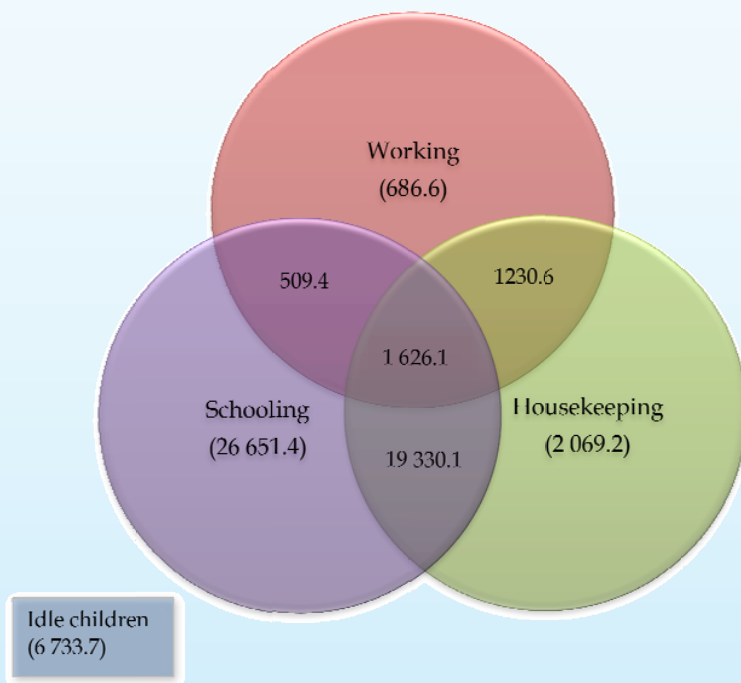


Table 4.2 shows that, in overall, more than half of children who were in employment were schooling as well, and the schooling percentage was higher for female than male. The table also shows that the percentage was negatively associated with age groups, that is, the percentage was higher for younger ages than for older ages. The percentage was the lowest for the age group 15-17.

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

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

4.3 Working Children and Working Hours

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of working children by age group and working hours. However, before discussing working hours it is worth noting the age-group distribution of the children as shown in the last column of the table. It is seen in the last column that about 2.8 million out of 4.1 million or, more than 68 percent of the total working children, were aged 15-17. In contrast, only 0.67 million or 16.6 percent of the total were aged 5-12 (the percentages are not shown in the table).

Turning now to working hours, Table 4.3 shows the variation of working hours of working children: about 38 percent worked per week less than 16 hours per week, 31 percent between 16-30 hours, 10 percent between 31-40 hours and 21 percent more than 40 hours. The table also shows that working hours varied between age groups. Those who worked less than 16 hours per week, perhaps quite acceptable for children, was quite high for children aged 5-12 (67 percent) but quite low for those aged 15-17 (29 percent). In contrast, those who worked more than 40 hours per week, obviously unacceptable

for children, was quite low (less than 5 percent) for aged 5-12 but quite high (almost 28 percent) for aged 15-17. In short, working hours were positively associated with age groups: older age group tends to have longer working hour

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

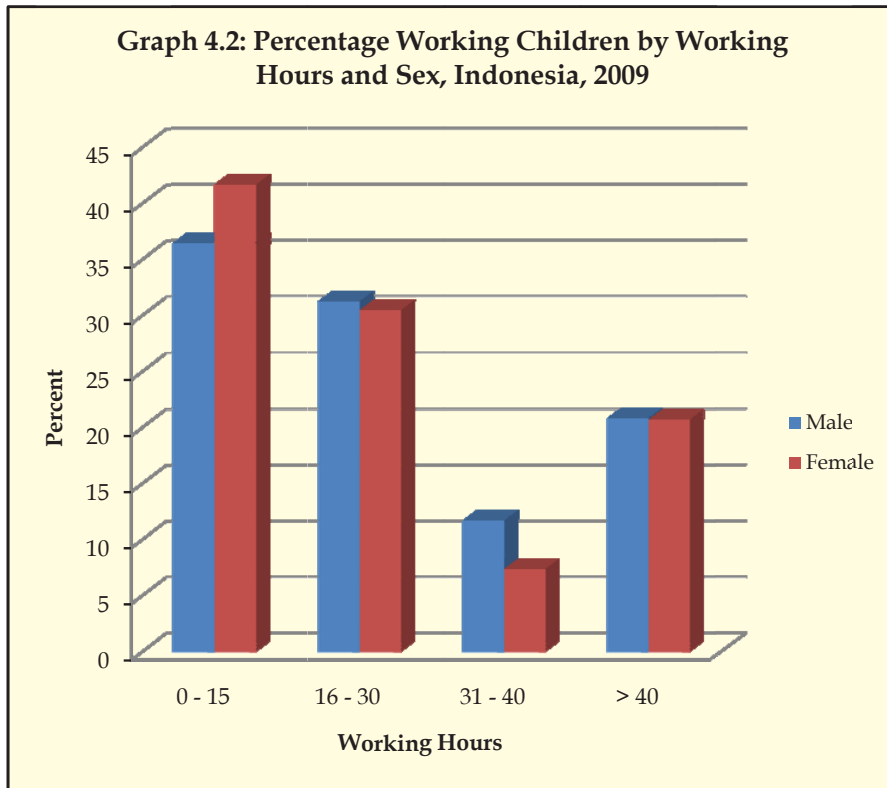
Age Group	Working Hours				Total
	0 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 40	> 40	
In thousand					
5 - 12	451.7	183.6	10.9	28.0	674.3
13 - 14	297.9	233.8	35.9	51.5	619.1
15 - 17	811.2	834.0	354.3	759.8	2 759.4
5 - 17	1 560.8	1 251.4	401.1	839.4	4 052.8
In percent					
5 - 12	67.0	27.2	1.6	4.2	100.0
13 - 14	48.1	37.8	5.8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

Comparison between sexes shows that, in overall, working hours was slightly higher for male than female. As shown by Graph 4.2, for working hours less than 16 hours per week, the percentage was higher for female than male; in contrast, for weekly working hours more than 29, the percentage was higher for male than female.

Working hours was also associated with schooling status: working hours tended to be higher for working children who were not in school anymore than those who were still in schooling. As Table 4.4 shows, for the children in who were not in school anymore, only 16 percent worked less than 16 hours per week, but almost 40 percent of them worked more than 40 hours per week. In contrast, less than 5 percent of children who were schooling at Junior High School, for example, worked more than 40 hours, but almost 52 percent worked less than 16 hours

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

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



4.4 Working Hours for Children in Multiple Activities

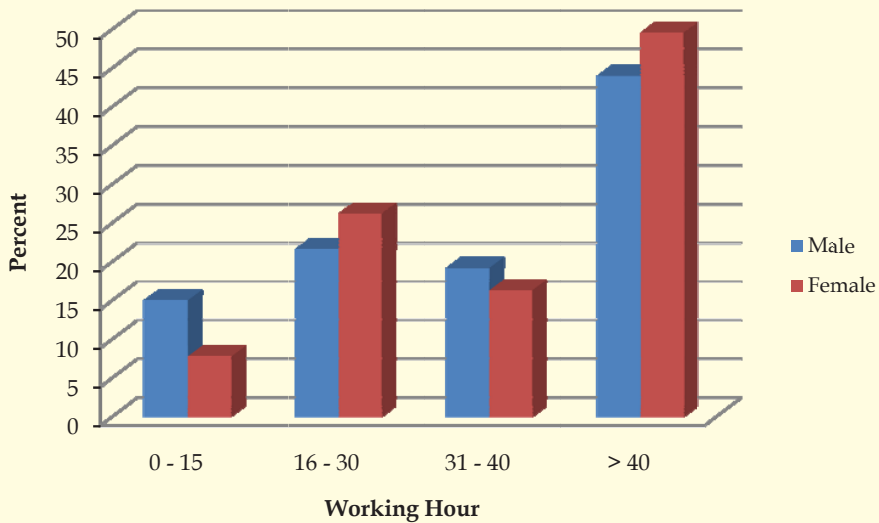
As has been previously mentioned, working children were more likely to be engaged in more than a single activity, that is, not engaged exclusively in employment only. One may expect working hours were longer for those who engaged in employment only than those engaged in multiple activities. Such expectation was supported by the survey as shown in Table 4.5.

As Table 4.5 shows, for children who engaged exclusively in employment (panel 1), almost 45 percent of them spent more than 40 hours per week for working, and only 14 percent had less than 16 working hours per week. In comparison, for children who engaged employment and schooling (panel 2), only 3.7 percent having working hours more than 40 hours, but 59 percent worked hours less than 16 hours. This held for both male and female as shown by Graphs 4.3 and 4.4.

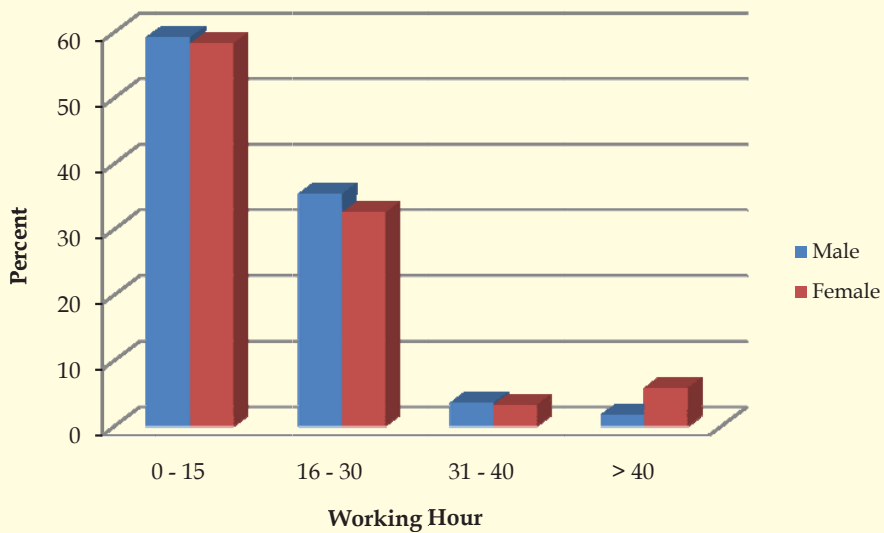
Table 4.5 Percentage of Working Children by Type of Activity, Age Group and Working Hour, Indonesia, 2009

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

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



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



4.5 Child Labour

As discussed in Chapter 2 (Methodology), in this report child labour is considered as a subset of working children and measured by working hours of children after taking into account their age groups. Just to reiterate and for clarity, in this report child labour are defined as working children who had working hours per week as follow:

- For aged 5-12: working hours ignored (even 1 hour not permitted),
- For aged 13-14: working hours more than 15 hours, and
- For aged 15-17: working hours more than 40 hours.

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

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

By applying this operational definition, the estimated the total number of child labour in Indonesia in 2009 was about 1.8 million; about 3.0 percent of the total children aged 5-14 and 43.3 percent of total working children (the percentages are not shown in the table). The total was the

sum up of the total working children aged 5-12, plus 52 percent of working children aged 13-14, plus 28 percent of working children aged 15-17 (See Table 4.6).

Table 4.6 indicates also that the sex composition of child labour was 126 male for 100 female. The table also shows that total child labour was more likely in the age group 15-17 than in the other age groups.

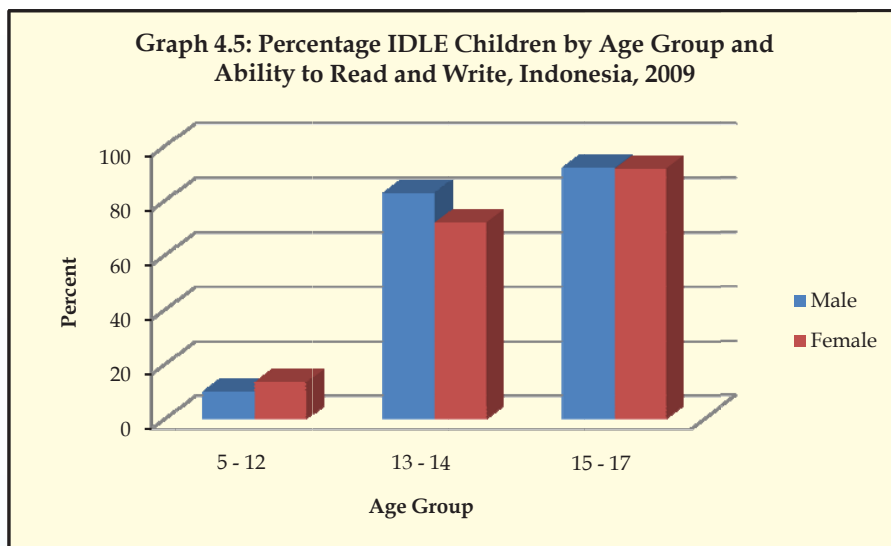
4.6 Idle Children

The term 'idle children' as reported here refers to children aged 5-17 who, during a specified time reference, did nothing: neither schooling, nor housekeeping, nor engaged in employment. As shown by Tables 4.1 and 4.1a, the estimated number of such 'idle children' was about 6.7 million or 11.4 percent to the total children.

One may be concerned that the number was quite high and therefore it is useful to enquire into the characteristics of idle children. It may be speculated also that they were 'working children' who were not living in regular households or were homeless. However, this was very unlikely the case because the ICLS-- a household survey-- covers only regular households. In fact, the survey strongly suggests the idle children come from regular households as explained below.

Graph 4.5 shows that for most idle children in the age-group 5-12, the proportion who were reportedly able to read and write simple messages was relatively low. This was true for both male and female children, but as shown by Graph 4.5, the low proportion was only for aged 5-12. For older age groups the proportions were quite high.

To explain the relatively high proportion of idle children who never had any schooling, Table 4.7 and Graph 4.6 show the age distribution of idle children.



It is observed from Table 4.7 and Graph 4.6 that those aged 5 and 6 years cover almost 80 percent of the total idle children. This high percentage is understandable because children in that age group are normally not yet in formal school. Starting from age 7, the proportion of idle children was relatively constant, about 1.5 percent on average. This is true for both male and female.

However, Table 4.7 also shows that the number of idle children for age group 10-11 was exceptionally low. There is no apparent explanation for this dip, and more in-depth study would be required.

Table 4.7: IDLE Children by Single Age and Sex (in Thousand)
Indonesia, 2009

Age	Male	Female	Total
5	2 019.5	1 884.8	3 904.3
6	763.5	596.2	1 359.7
7	106.0	96.7	202.7
8	83.4	38.8	122.3
9	58.0	40.1	98.1
10	21.5	5.6	27.2
11	18.7	12.3	31.0
12	66.6	15.0	81.6
13	50.1	54.3	104.4
14	102.5	30.6	133.1
15	140.2	55.9	196.1
16	141.4	60.7	202.1
17	189.2	82.1	271.3
Total	3 760.5	2 973.2	6 733.7

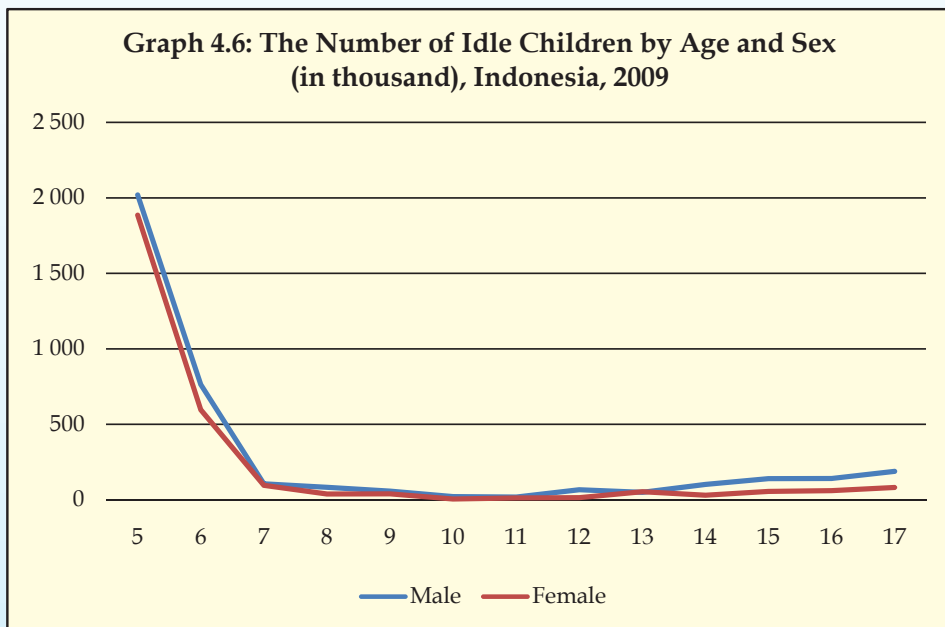




Photo: ILO Documentation

Chapter Five

Employment Characteristic :

Children Aged 5-17 Based on the 2009 ICLS

This chapter describes the employment characteristics of children aged 5-17 using the 2009 Indonesia Child Labour Survey (ICLS). The major objective is to answersuch questions as in what industry children more likely engaging in employment, in what position, and doing what job. Using the same data source, this chapter also describesworking place of working children, their working hours and their earnings As far as the data allows, comparison between age groups and between sexes are described.

5.1 Employment Characteristics

a. Industry

Similar to adult employment, children employment engaged in almost all industries. Also like adult employment, most children were found in three major industries in Indonesia, that is, agriculture, trade and manufacturing. Table 5.1 shows that in overall, 57 percent of children aged 5-17 employed in agriculture, including forestry, hunting and fishery (Code 1). The ICLS indicated that children were more likely to be engaged in plantation-related employment (discussed later in this chapter).

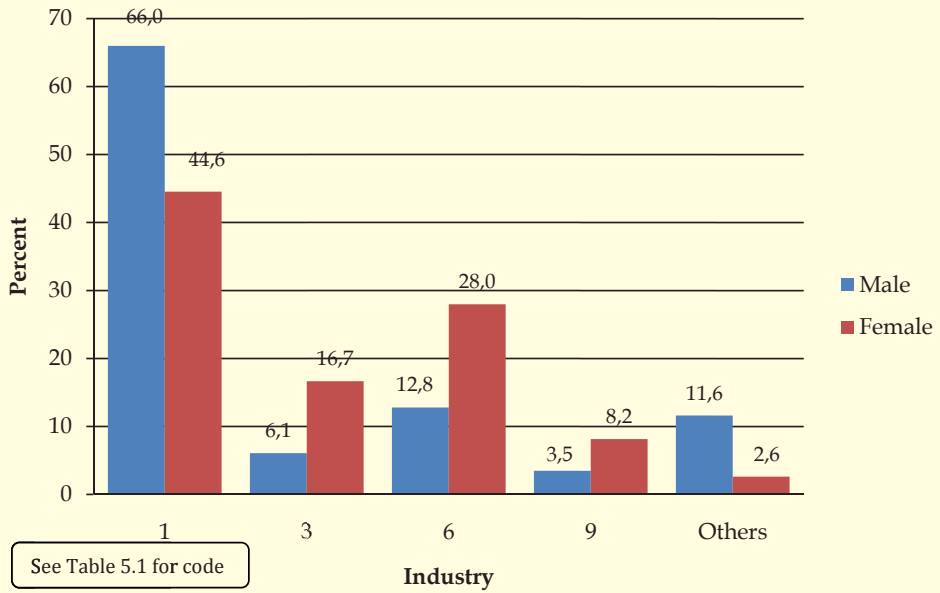
Comparison between age groups shows that the percentage was relatively low for aged 15-17 (in compared to those of other younger age groups). Comparison between sexes shows the percentage was higher for male than female (Graph 5.1). There were, on average, 213 male children per 100 female children engaging in agriculture (Graph 5.2)).

Table 5.1 Percentage of Working Children by Industry and Age Group
Indonesia, 2009

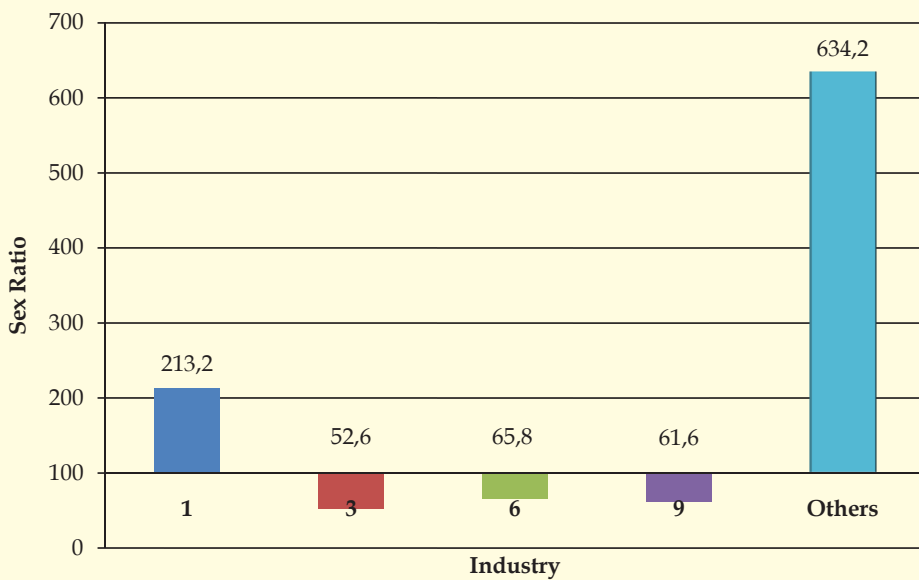
Industry	5-12	13-14	15-17	5 - 17
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	64.3	64.6	53.8	57.2
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	10.7	8.4	10.8	10.4
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	18.3	18.4	19.3	19.0
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	4.3	3.4	6.1	5.4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

The second most importance industry for working children was trade, including wholesale and retail trades, restaurant and hotels (Code 6). Table 5.1 shows that in overall, 19 percent of children engaged in trade. There was no big different between age groups. However, comparison between sexes shows quite significant differences: unlike agriculture, trade was female-dominated industry. Graph 5.1 shows the proportion for female children was 8.2 percent, compared to only 3.5 percent for male children. Graph 5.2 shows that on average there were 66 male children for every 100 female children engaging in trade. These two graphs also show, like trade, manufacture and services (including community, social and personal services Code 9) were female-dominated industries.

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



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



b. Employment Status

Working children were mostly unpaid family workers and hence can be considered as engaging in informal sector. As shown by Table 5.2, about two-third of the total working children was unpaid family workers. The proportion was lower for older age groups: for aged 5-12 almost 83 percent in compared to that of about 58 percent for aged 15-17. The difference in proportion between sexes was almost the same (Graph 5.3). On the average, there were 146 males for every 100 female who were unpaid family workers (Graph 5.4).

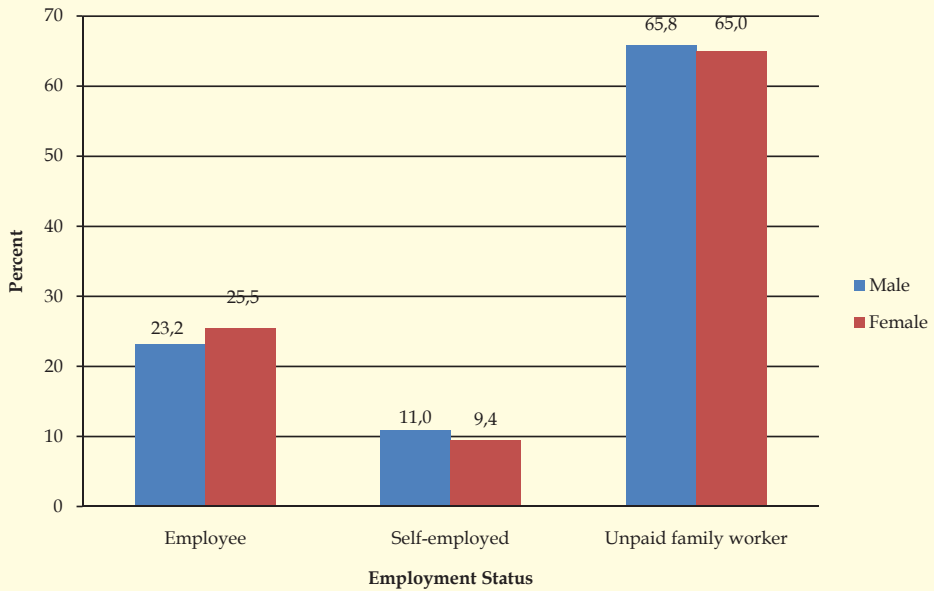
Table 5.2 Percentage of Working Children by Employment Status and Age Group, Indonesia, 2009

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

The proportion of working children as employee-- employment status which is usually used as proxy for formal sector-- in overall was only 24 percent. For the category of working children who were employee, the proportion was positively associated with ages: the older the children, the more likely they were employee, that is, employed by others.

What might be worth noting here is that the proportion of employee was slightly higher for female than male (Graph 5.3). Nonetheless, the absolute number was still higher for male than female: there were on average 131 male children for every 100 female children as employee (Graph 5.4)

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



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



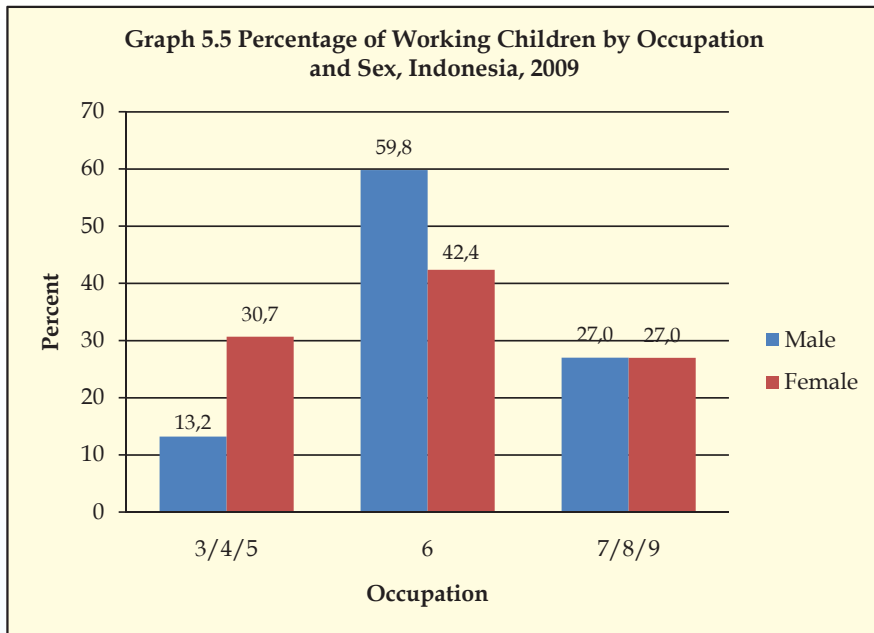
c. Occupation

Table 5.3 shows that most working children, about 53 percent, were involved in agricultural-related workers, including animal husbandry and forestry workers, fisherman and hunter (Code 6). However, the proportion was lower for older age groups. Comparison between sexes shows the proportion was higher for male than female (Graph 5.5). On the average, there were about 200 male for 100 female involved in this occupation (Graph 5.6).

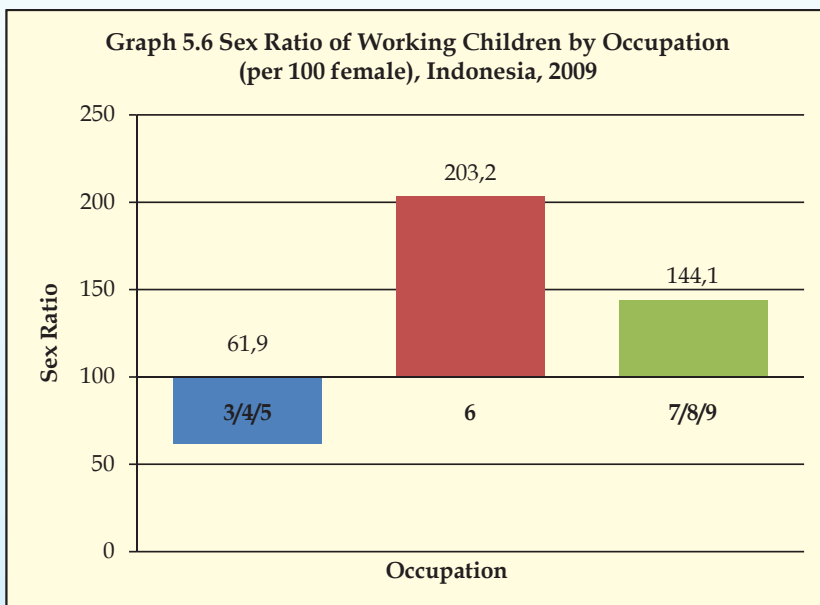
The second most importance occupation for children was production-related workers, including transport equipment operators and labourers (Code 7/8/9). The types of work in this occupation is very unlikely categorized as 'light work' that is suitable for children. Whatever the case might be, the proportion of children who engaged in this occupation was 27 percent (Table 5.3), perhaps quite high for children.

Table 5.3 Percentage of Working Children by Occupation and Age Group
Indonesia, 2009

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



Graph 5.6 shows that unlike other occupations, clerical and related workers, sale and services were female-dominated. In this occupational group, on the average there were 62 male for 100 female.



5.2 Working Place

As mentioned before in this chapter, there were many children who were engaged in plantation, including farm or garden (Code 3). The ICLS does not provide information whether this kind of place is safe for children. Whatever, the case, Table 5.4 shows that in overall the proportion of the children engaged in this working place was quite high, about 47 percent. Moreover, the proportion was higher for younger than older age groups. This is true for both male and female; nonetheless, the proportion was exceptionally high for male (Graph 5.7). The number of male working in this kind of places was almost five times than their counterparts (Graph 5.8).

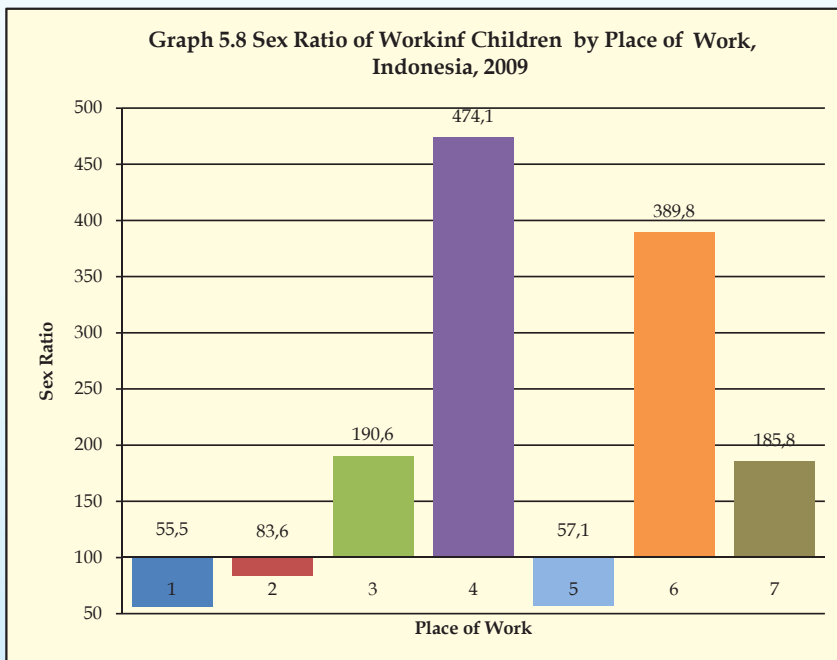
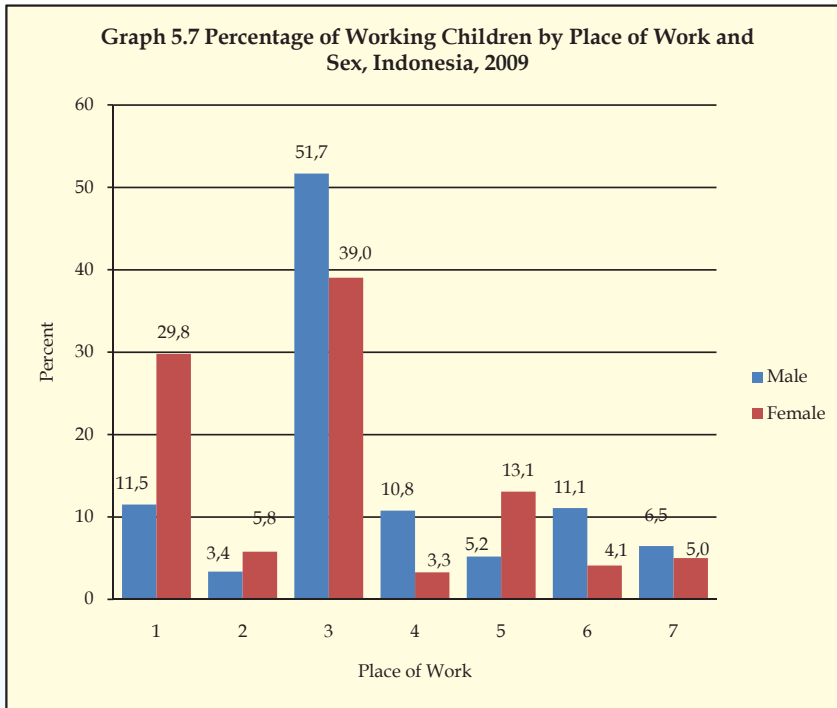
Table 5.4 Percentage of Working Children by Place of Work and Age Group
Indonesia, 2009

Place of Work	5-12	13-14	15-17	5 - 17
1 At family dwelling	17.8	19.8	19.1	19.0
2 Client Places, Office, Factory	2.9	1.7	5.3	4.4
3 Plantation/Farm/Garden	53.8	51.7	43.5	46.5
4 Construction Sites, Mine/Quarry, Pond/lake/river	3.2	7.4	8.8	7.7
5 Shop/Kiosk/Coffee House/Restaurant/Hotel	4.5	8.2	9.4	8.4
6 Mobile Places, Fixed, street / market stall, Traffic Light	10.4	4.6	8.5	8.2
7 Others	7.4	6.5	5.3	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

What might concern many is that more than 8 percent of working children worked in mobile place street, traffic light and similar places (Code 6) was quite high, more than eight percent. For the youngest age group, 5-12, the proportion even more than 10 percent. This kind of places is obviously not safe and are hazardous for children.

Comparison between sexes shows that the proportion was higher for male than female (See Graph 5.7). In addition, as shown by Graph 5.8, on the

average, the number of male worked in such places was almost four time than that of female child workers (Graph 5.8).



5.3 Working Hours

As discussed in the previous chapters, in this report working hours is used as proxy variable to estimate child labour. The rationale for this is that long working hours is not acceptable for children, even for what so-called light work. If 15 hours per week is taken as cut-point for acceptable working hour for children, then there were less than 39 percent of working children who were so engaged in work that is acceptable. Moreover, the proportion was less than 30 percent for aged 15-17 as shown by Table 5.5. As shown in the table, almost 21 percent of working children engaging in very long working hours even by adult standards, that is, more than 40 hours per week.

Table 5.5 Percentage of Working Children by Working Hour and Age Group
Indonesia, 2009

Working Hours *)	5 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 17	5 - 17
0 - 15	67.0	48.1	29.4	38.5
16 - 30	27.2	37.8	30.2	30.9
31 - 40	1.6	5.8	12.8	9.9
> 40	4.2	8.3	27.5	20.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Working Hours Quartile and Mean</u> (hours)				
Q1	7	10	14	12
Q2	12	16	26	21
Q3	20	24	42	36
Mean	14.5	19.3	29.8	25.7

*) Total working hours (main and additional work)

In overall, the mean of working hour for working children was about 26 hour per week (the last line of Table 5.5). Nonetheless, the mean varied by age group: about 15 hour for aged 5-12 and 30 hour for aged 15-17. Comparison between sexes shows that there was no big difference in working hour between male and female (not shown in the table).

Another way to have a broad and perhaps more accurate picture of working hour of children is by looking the quartiles and the mean of their working hours. The figures of Q1 and Q3 as shown in Table 5.5, for illustration, indicating that in overall, 25 percent of working children worked 12 hour or less and other 25 percent of them worked 36 hours per week or more. As another illustration, Q3 for aged 15-17 was 42 shows that there were 25 percent of working children aged 15-17 worked 42 hours per week or more, obviously unacceptable for children.

5.4 Earnings

The term earning here refers to all kinds of remuneration received by workers in cash or kinds and measured monetarily. It includes wage and salary received by employee and income received by self-employed workers.

Table 5.6 shows a big variation in earning received by working children, and in overall, the proportion of children with lower earnings was higher for younger age groups than for older age groups; the situation was in opposite for higher earnings. About 22 percent received Rp 100,000 per month or less; and in contrast, about three percent received Rp 1,000,000 or more per month. The table also shows a big variation in earning by age groups. As illustration, for earnings Rp 100,000 or less, the proportions were more than 68 percent for aged 5-12 and only 16 percent for aged 15-17. Again, for earnings more than Rp 750,000, the proportion was only 2.1 percent for those aged 5-12 and 8.9 percent for those aged 15-17.

Table 5.6 also shows that the mean of earnings for working children was Rp 407,600 per month. However, there was a big variation in the mean between

age groups, as it ranged from Rp 150,300 for those aged 5-12 and Rp 444,700 for those aged 15-17.

The big variation was more obviously reflected in the quartiles. In overall, the lowest 25 percent of working children received at most Rp 150,000 per month (that is, Q1) while the top 25 percent of them received Rp 550,000 or more (Q3). The quartile varied by age group. Comparing Q3 for age groups 5-12 and 15-17, for example, shows that the top 25 percent of the working children for aged 5-12 received only Rp 150,000 per month or more, which is only one-fourth of the corresponding earnings for those of aged 15-17.

Male children were more likely having higher earnings than female children. This is shown by Graph 5.9

Table 5.6 Percentage of Working Children by Earning and Age Group
Indonesia, 2009

Earning (thousand rupiah)	5-12	13-14	15-17	5-17
Less than 100	68,4	36,8	16,0	22,2
101 - 250	28,5	27,8	12,9	15,4
251 - 500	1,0	19,4	41,2	36,0
501 - 750	-	6,3	17,6	15,2
751 - 1000	2,1	8,5	8,9	8,3
1000 and more	-	1,2	3,4	2,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
in Thousand	118,1	114,4	1 165,7	1 398,3
Quartile and Mean of Earning (<i>thousand rupiah</i>)*)				
Q1	100	100	210	150
Q2	100	200	400	350
Q3	150	400	600	550
Mean	150,3	295,3	444,7	407,6

*) Excluding unpaid family workers

Graph 5.9 Proportion of Working Children by Wage/Income/Salary and Sex, Indonesia, 2009

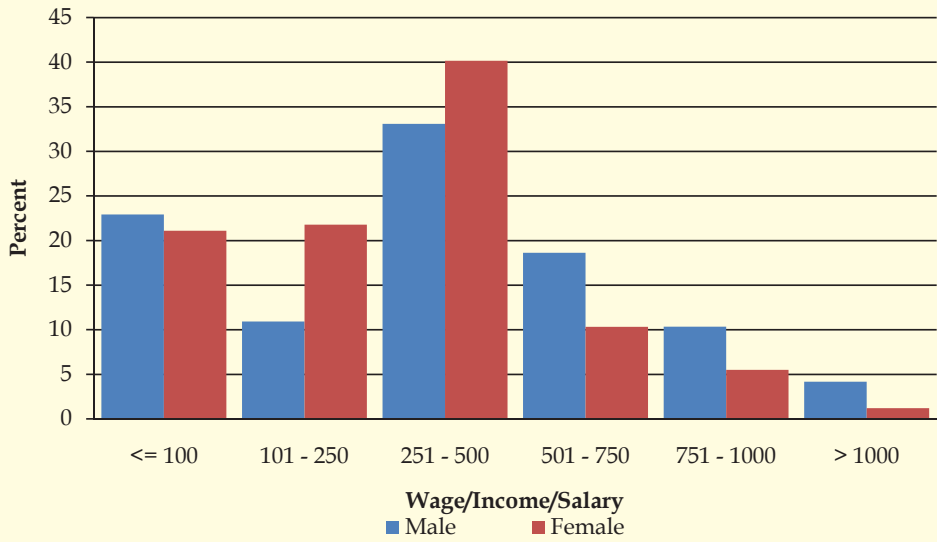




Photo: ILO Documentation

Chapter Six

Housekeeping Activities of Children Aged 5-17

This chapter describes the number and characteristics of children aged 5-17 who involved in housekeeping activities. The term ‘housekeeping activity’ in this report refers to any activity which is presumably beneficial or sharing ‘value added’ to household but not fall within SNA system and hence is not recognized as working activity⁵. This chapter is to answer such basic question as how many children did such housekeeping activities and how ‘intense’ (measured by time allocation) they were

6.1 Children in Housekeeping

The number of children who did housekeeping was quite big, much bigger than the number of working children. Table 6.1 shows that about 22.6 million or 18.5 percent of the total children aged 5-17 ‘did housekeeping’(panel e) during the reference period, that is, one week before the survey. But as shown in the table, those who did ‘housekeeping only’ were only about 2.1 million or about 9.1 percent of the total (panel a). This means, children who did housekeeping were mostly engaged in multiple activities. They were mostly also schooling as reflected in the number and the proportion of those who did ‘housekeeping and schooling’ (panel b). This can be also seen from the last column of panel b: almost 93 percent of children who did housekeeping were schooling.

The second largest proportion as shown in the last column – but very much lower—was that of ‘housekeeping and working’. The total number was

⁵ Thus the concept of ‘housekeeping activity’ applied in this report is similar to that of ‘unpaid household services’ commonly also called ‘household chores’.

almost 2.9 million or about 70 percent of the total working children. The fact that children were mostly engaged in multiple activities was also evident from the total number of children who did housekeeping but also ‘schooling and working’ which was not negligible at about 1.6 million.

Table 6.1 Children Who Did Housekeeping
Indonesia, 2009

	Number (in thousand)	As % to total children	As % to total children did housekeeping
a Housekeeping only	2 069.2	3.5	9.1
b Housekeeping and schooling	20 956.2	35.6	92.6
c Housekeeping and working	2 856.8	4.9	12.6
d Housekeeping, working and schooling	1 626.1	2.8	7.2
e did housekeeping (a+b+c-2d)	22 629.9	38.5	100.0

6.2 Types of Housekeeping Activity

Table 6.2 shows that children who did housekeeping were largely involving in house cleaning and laundry. More than two-third of them did these two activities regardless their ‘status of activity’, that is, regardless of their schooling or working status. The ‘intensity’ of their involvement in such activities was unknown since the ICLS was unable to provide information about time allocation spent for doing specific housekeeping activities.

In general, as might be expected, many more female than male children got involved in housekeeping activity. This was clearly indicated by sex-ratios that were always greater than 100 except for ‘repairing’ as shown by Graph 6.1. Cooking was the extreme example for this. As shown in the graph, for

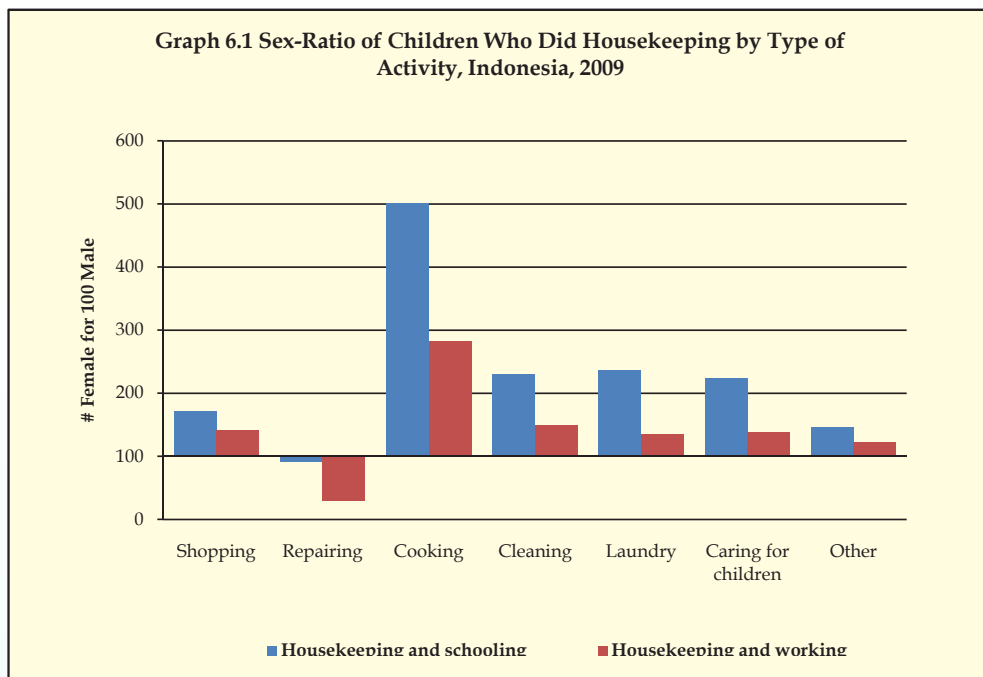
children who did 'housekeeping and schooling', the sex ratio was 500. This was showing that, on the average, there were 500 female for 100 male children who did cooking. The sex ratio for those did 'housekeeping and working' was smaller, 282 female for 100 males.

Comparisons in sex ratio on the basis of activities status for each type of housekeeping activity shows that sex ratio was always smaller for 'housekeeping and schooling' than that of 'housekeeping and working'. This clearly indicated that children were less likely to be involved in housekeeping activity if they got involved in working compared to that if they did not.

Table 6.2 Proportion of Children Who Did Housekeeping by Type of Activity and Status of Activity, Indonesia, 2009

Type of housekeeping activity	Status of activity		
	Housekeeping and schooling	Housekeeping and working	Housekeeping *)
Shopping	37.8	36.5	41.4
Repairing	5.2	10.7	6.4
Cooking	38.0	47.2	42.4
Cleaning	67.1	64.3	71.3
Laundry	61.3	73.6	68.0
Caring for children or other household members	11.5	14.6	13.2
Other	34.8	37.1	37.0

*) Regardless working or schooling status



6.3 Intensity of Children's Involvement in Housekeeping

The term intensity refers to that as indicated by time allocation. As mentioned before, the ICLS did not ask time allocation for each type of housekeeping activity. Nonetheless, the survey did enquire on time allocation for housekeeping activity as a whole performed by children.

Time allocation for doing housekeeping activity was positively related to the number of activities: the larger the number of activities engaged in, the longer the time allocation. This was true for both male and female children, and was also true regardless working statuses as shown by Table 6.3. The table also illustrated many other findings that may be summarized as follows.

- o Female children, on average, spent more hours for doing housekeeping activities than male children. This was true regardless statuses of activities and when performing 2 and more housekeeping activities.

- o Children who were 'working and housekeeping' spent more hours doing housekeeping activities than those children who did 'housekeeping and schooling'. This was true when performing 2 and more housekeeping activities.

On average, male and female children allocated 6.3 and 9.7 hours per week for housekeeping, respectively. Recalling working hours for children as discussed in Chapter Five (Table 5.5), 50 percent and 25 percent of children respectively spent at least 21 hours and 36 hours for working. By combining these figures, it can be inferred intuitively that a significant proportion of working children in Indonesia who spent more than a total of 40 hours per week for working and housekeeping taken together.

Table 6.3 Mean Hour of housekeeping by Number of Housekeeping Activity and Sex Indonesia, 2009

Number of housekeeping activity	Housekeeping and schooling	Housekeeping and working	Housekeeping *)
<u>Male</u>			
1	4.5	4.2	4.4
2	5.9	6.3	5.9
3	7.9	8.8	8.0
More than 3	10.4	9.6	10.7
Any Number	6.3	6.7	6.3
<u>Female</u>			
1	4.3	6.9	4.6
2	6.8	9.2	7.2
3	9.6	13.3	10.3
More than 3	12.6	13.4	13.7
Any Number	8.9	12.1	9.7

*) Regardless schooling or working activity



Photo: ILO Documentation

Concluding Remarks and Acknowledgment

In Indonesia children are highly valued and hence well-protected by laws and regulations to ensure their rights and protection. In order for children to earn their rights and protections, the government, parents, NGOs and other parties mostly express their concerns that children are not advisable to involve in any kind of economic activities, especially which those of possible negative effect on the physical and mental growth of the children, their health condition and educational participation, and their personal and social lives. Nonetheless, for some reasons, working children are vividly observable and hence deniable phenomenon in Indonesia. The ICLS as reported here is to make such phenomenon are statistically visible and hence useful for designing realistic relevant policy and programs.

The ICLS is not possibly carried out successfully without contributions shared by many individual persons and organizations. Extraordinary contributions are shared by Mr. Bijoy Rachaudry of the ILO headquarter by his initiative and generous technical assistances that made this survey is successful and by Mr. Peter van Rooij , the Officer in Charge ILO Jakarta, for his organizational and administrative support to the survey is possible.

Reference

- ❖ ILO, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. 2004. *Child Labour: A Textbook for university students*, (Geneva) in ILO/Inter-Parliamentary Union. 2002. *Eliminating the worst forms of Child Labour: A practical guide to ILO Convention no. 182, Handbook for Parliamentarians* No. 3, (Geneva)

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Annex

Table 1 Percentage of Children by Educational Attainment of Their Parents and Type of Activity, Indonesia, 2009

Educational Attainment	Type of Activity		
	Working Children	IDLE Children	All Children
<i><u>Mother's Education</u></i>			
No Schooling	13.3	7.1	5.7
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	44.3	21.0	22.3
Primary School	32.8	38.8	35.0
Junior High School	9.2	16.3	15.8
Senior High School and Higher	0.5	16.8	21.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	596.0	6 285.3	53 658.8
Mean years school (years)	5.9	7.0	7.7
<i><u>Father's Education</u></i>			
No Schooling	14.2	6.2	4.5
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	38.8	20.3	20.8
Primary School	32.1	38.4	32.0
Junior High School	9.4	13.5	15.6
Senior High School and Higher	5.6	21.6	27.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	552.8	5 992.7	50 644.8
Mean years school (years)	5.4	6.7	7.1

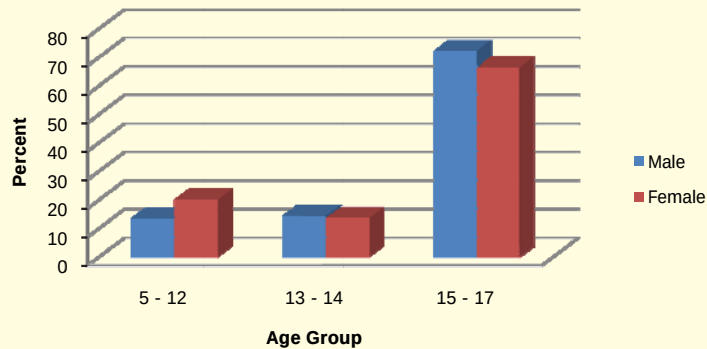
Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

**Table 2 Percentage of Children in Economic Activities By Age Group and Sex
Indonesia, 2009**

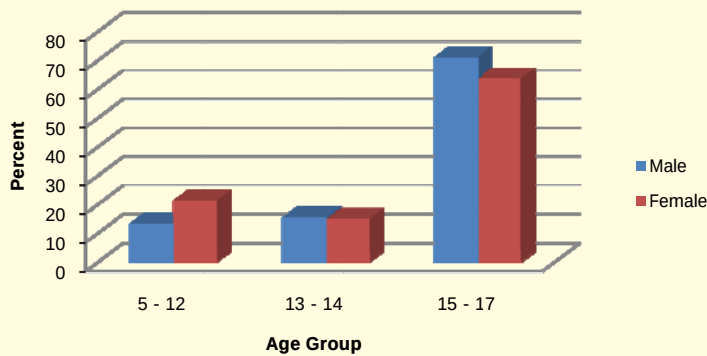
Age Group/ Sex	Children in Economic Activities		Total
	Working Children	Seeking work	
<i>Both Sex</i>			
5 - 12	16.6	12.9	16.3
13 - 14	15.3	4.2	14.1
15 - 17	68.1	82.9	69.6
5 - 17	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	4 052.8	475.6	4 528.4
<i>Male</i>			
5 - 12	13.4	14.3	13.5
13 - 14	15.5	3.4	14.5
15 - 17	71.1	82.3	72.1
5 - 17	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	2 391.3	221.4	2 612.6
<i>Female</i>			
5 - 12	21.3	11.8	20.1
13 - 14	15.0	4.9	13.7
15 - 17	63.7	83.4	66.3
5 - 17	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	1 661.5	254.2	1 915.8

Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

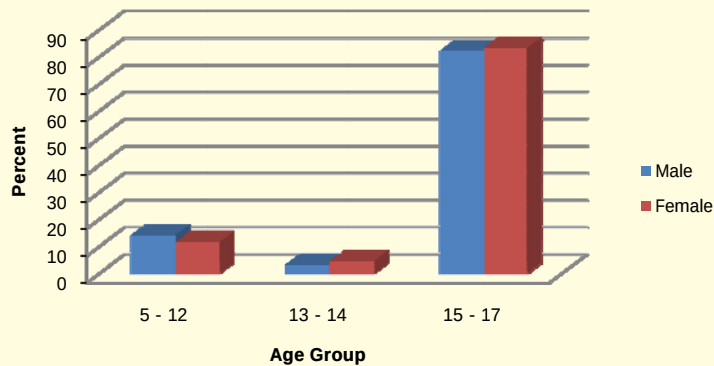
Graph 1.1 Percentage of Children in Economic Activities by Age Group and Sex, Indonesia, 2009



Graph 1.2 Percentage of Working Children by Age Group and Sex, Indonesia, 2009



Graph 1.3 Percentage of Children Who is Seeking Work by Age Group and Sex, Indonesia, 2009

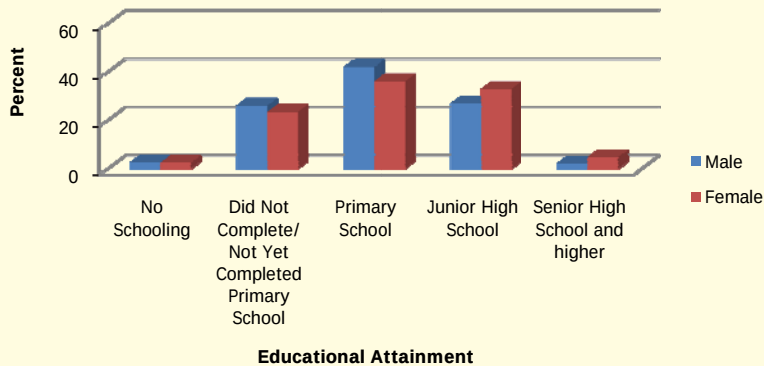


**Table 3 Percentage of Children in Economic Activities By Educational Attainment and Sex
Indonesia,2009**

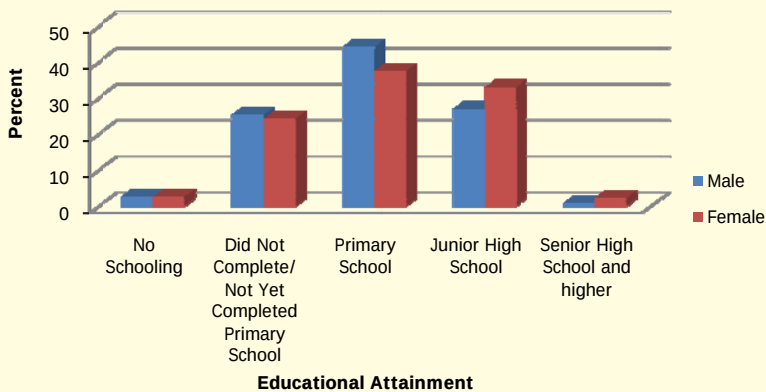
Educational Attainment/ Sex	Children in Economic Activities		Total
	Working Children	Seeking Work	
<i>Both Sex</i>			
No Schooling	2.7	1.3	2.6
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	24.9	26.0	25.1
Primary School	41.4	23.9	39.6
Junior High School	29.4	30.0	29.5
Senior High School and Higher	1.5	18.8	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	4 052.8	475.6	4 528.4
<i>Male</i>			
No Schooling	2.7	1.5	2.6
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	25.3	35.3	26.2
Primary School	44.2	19.8	42.1
Junior High School	27.0	26.3	26.9
Senior High School and Higher	0.9	17.1	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	2 391.3	221.4	2 612.6
<i>Female</i>			
No Schooling	2.7	1.1	2.5
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	24.4	17.9	23.5
Primary School	37.5	27.5	36.2
Junior High School	33.0	33.2	33.0
Senior High School and Higher	2.4	20.3	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	1 661.5	254.2	1 915.8

Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

Graph 2.1 Percentage of Children in Economic Activities by Educational Attainment and Sex, Indonesia, 2009



Graph 2.2 Percentage of Children in Employment by Educational Attainment and Sex, Indonesia, 2009



Graph 2.3 Percentage of Children Who is Seeking Work by Educational Attainment and Sex Indonesia, 2009

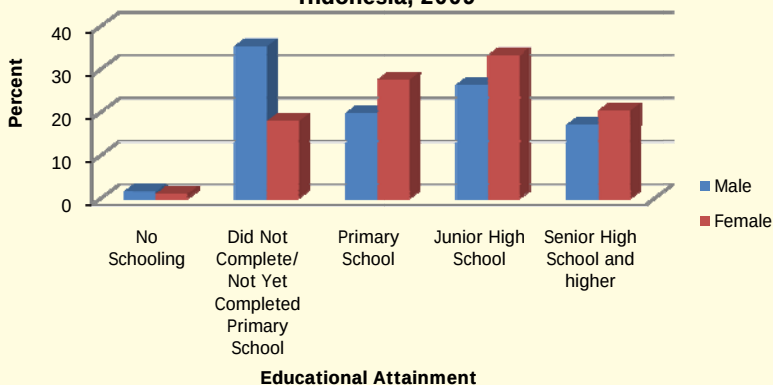
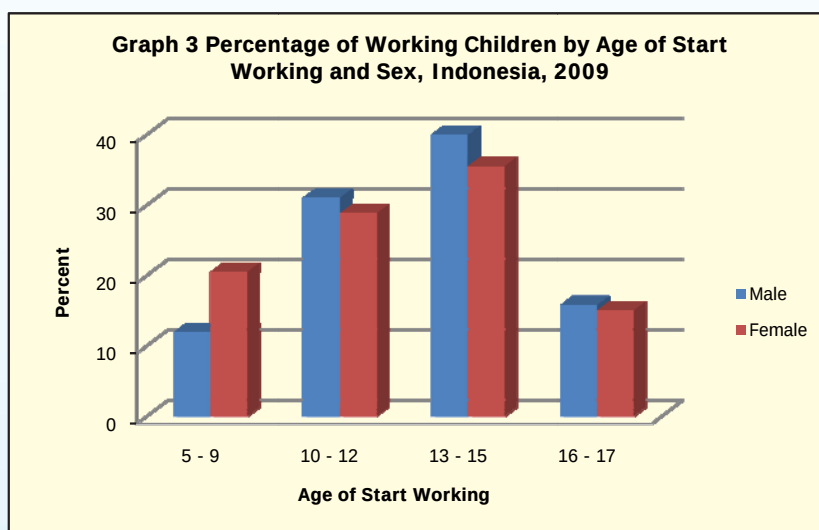


Table 4 Percentage of Working Children by Age of Start Working and Sex Indonesia, 2009

Age of start working	Sex		Both Sex
	Male	Female	
5 - 9	12.0	20.5	15.5
10 - 12	31.1	28.9	30.2
13 - 15	41.1	35.5	38.8
16 - 17	15.8	15.1	15.5
5 - 17	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	2 391.3	1 661.5	4 052.8



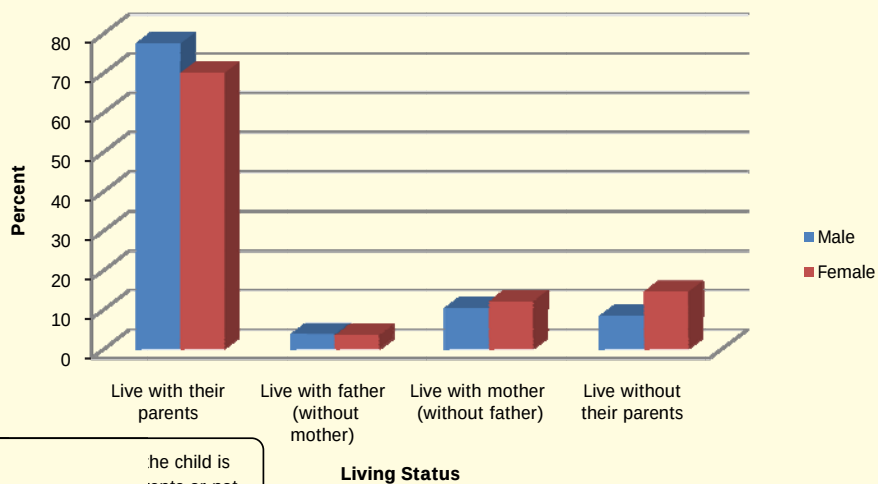
Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

**Table 5 Percentage of Working Children by Age Group and Living Status¹ and Sex
Indonesia, 2009**

Age Group/ Sex	Live with their parents	Live with father (without mother)	Live with mother (without father)	Live without their parents	Total
<i>Both Sex</i>					
5 - 12	79.6	6.1	6.7	7.7	100.0
13 - 14	78.6	2.8	10.2	8.4	100.0
15 - 17	72.2	3.2	12.4	12.2	100.0
5 - 17	74.4	3.6	11.1	10.9	100.0
In thousand	3 015.2	147.5	449.1	441.0	4 052.8
<i>Male</i>					
5 - 12	77.4	7.4	7.1	8.1	100.0
13 - 14	78.7	0.4	11.7	9.2	100.0
15 - 17	77.2	3.8	10.8	8.2	100.0
5 - 17	77.5	3.7	10.4	8.4	100.0
In thousand	1 852.7	89.6	248.6	200.4	2 391.3
<i>Female</i>					
5 - 12	81.5	4.8	6.3	7.3	100.0
13 - 14	78.5	6.4	8.0	7.1	100.0
15 - 17	64.1	2.4	14.9	18.6	100.0
5 - 17	70.0	3.5	12.1	14.5	100.0
In thousand	1 162.5	58.0	200.4	240.6	1 661.5

¹ refer to whether the child is living with their parents or not

**Graph 4 Percentage of Working Children by Living Status¹ and Sex
Indonesia, 2009**

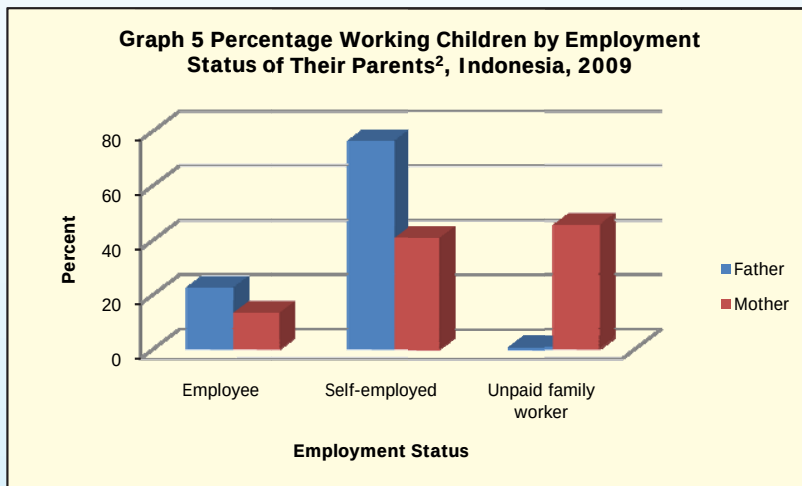


Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

Table 6 Percentage of Working Children by Employment Status of Their Parents² and Age Group, Indonesia, 2009

Employment Status of Their Parents ²	Age Group			
	5 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 17	5 - 17
<i>Father's employment status</i>				
Employee	20.6	19.5	24.0	22.7
Self-employed	78.9	78.9	75.1	76.4
Unpaid family worker	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	568.3	494.7	1 989.6	3 052.6
<i>Mother's employment status</i>				
Employee	7.3	10.7	15.7	13.4
Self-employed	43.2	41.4	40.2	40.9
Unpaid family worker	49.5	48.0	44.1	45.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	512.8	486.7	1 990.7	2 990.2

² Exclude children who lived without their parents and children whose parents did not work

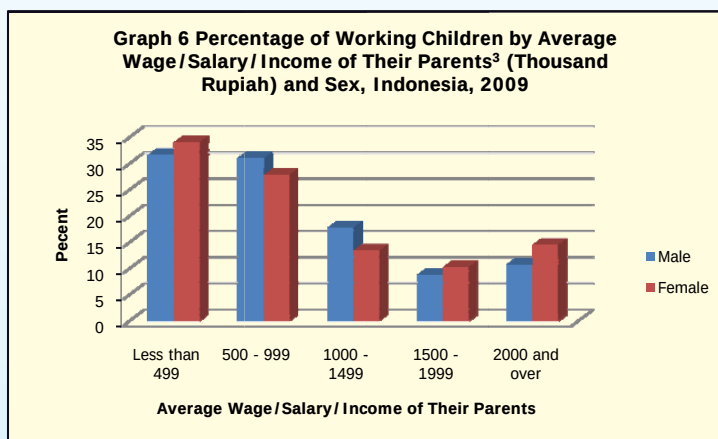


Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

Table 7 Percentage of Working Children by Age Group, Sex and Average Wage/Salary/ Income of Their Parents³ (Thousand Rupiah) Indonesia, 2009

Age Group/ Sex	Average Wage/Salary/Income of Their Parents ³ (Thousand Rupiah)				
	Less than 499	500 – 999	1000 – 1499	1500 – 1999	2000 and over
<i>Both Sex</i>					
5 – 12	18.0	17.3	17.6	22.6	12.4
13 – 14	16.7	15.2	12.2	17.8	19.2
15 – 17	65.3	67.4	70.2	59.6	68.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	1131.8	1034.9	557.1	325.0	425.5
<i>Male</i>					
5 – 12	16.1	13.3	12.6	13.7	10.2
13 – 14	17.0	13.5	12.5	14.9	22.7
15 – 17	66.9	73.2	74.9	71.4	67.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	663.7	651.8	372.3	184.2	226.1
<i>Female</i>					
5 – 12	20.6	24.2	27.6	34.1	14.8
13 – 14	16.3	18.2	11.6	21.6	15.3
15 – 17	63.1	57.6	60.8	44.3	69.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	468.1	383.1	184.8	140.8	199.4

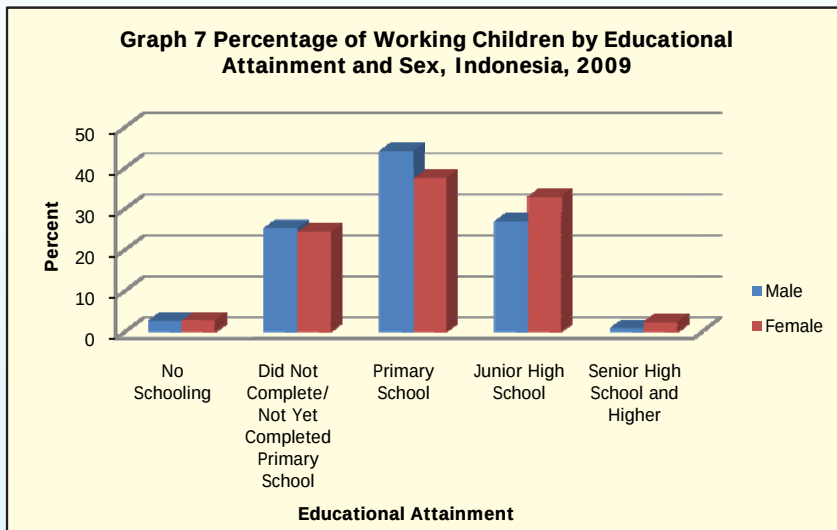
³ Exclude children who lived without their parents and children who their parents did not receive earning



Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

Table 8 Percentage of Working Children by Educational Attainment And Sex Indonesia,2009

Educational Attainment	Male	Female	Both Sex
No Schooling	2.7	2.7	2.7
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	25.3	24.4	24.9
Primary School	44.2	37.5	41.4
Junior High School	27.0	33.0	29.4
Senior High School and Higher	0.9	2.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	2391.3	1661.5	4052.8

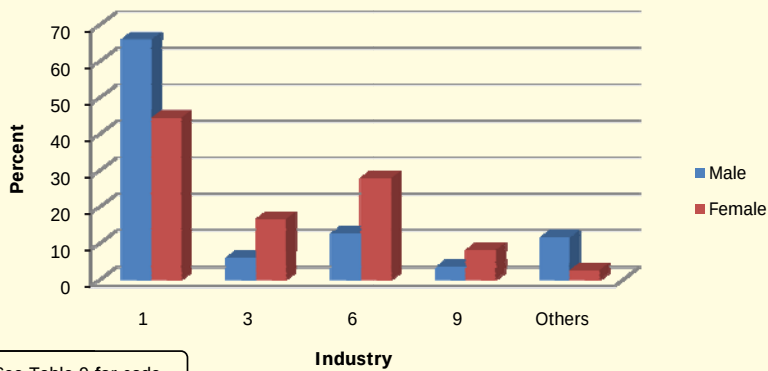
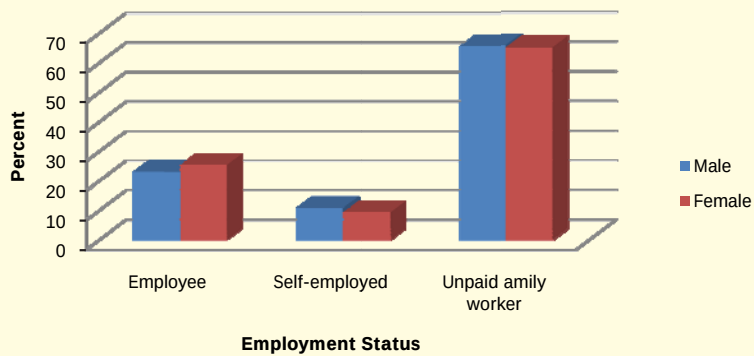
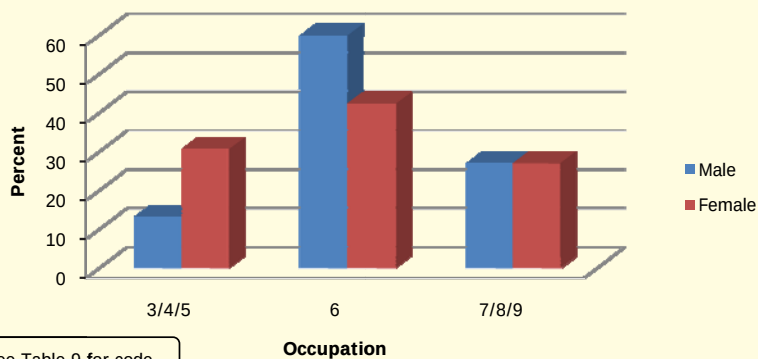


Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

Table 9 Percentage of Working Children by Industry, Employment Status, Occupation and Sex, Indonesia, 2009

	Male	Female	Both Sex
<i><u>Industry</u></i>			
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	66.0	44.6	57.2
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	6.1	16.7	10.4
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	12.8	28.0	19.0
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	3.5	8.2	5.4
Others (Codes 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	11.6	2.6	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	2391.3	1661.5	4052.8
<i><u>Employment Status</u></i>			
Employee	23.2	25.5	24.2
Self-employed	11.0	9.4	10.3
Unpaid family worker	65.8	65.0	65.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	2391.3	1661.5	4052.8
<i><u>Occupation</u></i>			
3/4/5. Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker	13.2	30.7	20.3
6. Agricultural, Animal husbandry, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter	59.8	42.4	52.7
7/8/9. Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	27.0	27.0	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	2391.3	1661.5	4052.8

Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

Graph 8.1 Percentage of Working Children by Industry and Sex, Indonesia, 2009**Graph 8.2 Percentage of Working Children by Employment Status and Sex, Indonesia, 2009****Graph 8.3 Percentage of Working Children by Occupation and Sex, Indonesia, 2009**

**Table 10 Percentage of Working Children by Industry, Educational Attainment and Sex
Indonesia, 2009**

Industry/ Sex	Educational Attainment				
	No Schooling	Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	Primary School	Junior High School	Senior High School and Higher
<i>Both Sex</i>					
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	86.9	64.3	59.6	46.9	21.7
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	8.2	12.2	9.0	11.4	4.8
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	2.6	11.7	15.6	29.0	69.8
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	2.3	3.8	6.5	5.7	0.0
Others (Codes 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	0.0	8.0	9.3	7.0	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	109.8	1 010.8	1 679.3	1 193.3	59.6
<i>Male</i>					
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	88.6	71.6	67.7	56.9	27.9
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	11.4	6.5	5.7	5.5	13.9
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	0.0	8.9	9.9	21.1	58.2
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	0.0	2.4	3.5	5.0	0.0
Others (Codes 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	0.0	10.6	13.2	11.5	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	64.5	605.4	1055.8	645.1	20.4
<i>Female</i>					
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	84.4	53.4	45.8	35.1	18.4
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	3.7	20.8	14.4	18.4	0.0
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	6.4	15.8	25.4	38.3	75.8
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	5.5	6.0	11.7	6.5	0.0
Others (Codes 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	0.0	4.0	2.6	1.6	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	45.3	405.3	623.5	548.2	39.2

Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

**Table 11 Percentage of Working Children by Industry, Educational Enrolment and Sex
Indonesia, 2009**

Industry/ Sex	Educational Enrolment		
	Primary School	Junior High School	Senior High School and Higher
<i>Both Sex</i>			
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	64.1	62.3	53.2
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	11.3	8.8	10.0
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	16.7	21.2	27.4
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	4.7	3.6	4.3
Others (Codes 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	3.1	4.1	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	607.1	788.4	740.0
<i>Male</i>			
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	75.0	74.4	59.1
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	6.4	3.3	4.4
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	13.8	13.1	22.9
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	4.0	3.2	7.2
Others (Codes 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	0.9	6.0	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	303.1	433.2	411.2
<i>Female</i>			
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	53.3	47.5	45.8
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	16.1	15.5	17.2
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	19.7	31.2	33.0
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	5.5	4.0	0.7
Others (Codes 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	5.4	1.7	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	304.1	355.2	328.8

Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

**Table 12 Percentage of Working Children by Employment Status, Educational Attainment and Sex
Indonesia,2009**

Employment Status/ Sex	Educational Attainment				
	No Schooling	Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	Primary School	Junior High School	Senior High School and Higher
<i><u>Both Sex</u></i>					
Employee	3.7	17.7	28.2	25.3	34.8
Self-employed	35.1	14.6	8.1	7.9	4.2
Unpaid family worker	61.2	67.7	63.6	66.9	61.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	109.8	1010.8	1679.3	1193.3	59.6
<i><u>Male</u></i>					
Employee	0.0	22.2	27.1	20.4	13.9
Self-employed	35.8	14.2	9.1	8.8	0.0
Unpaid family worker	64.2	63.6	63.7	70.8	86.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	64.5	605.4	1055.8	645.1	20.4
<i><u>Female</u></i>					
Employee	9.0	10.8	30.2	31.0	45.7
Self-employed	34.1	15.2	6.4	6.8	6.3
Unpaid family worker	56.8	74.0	63.4	62.2	47.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	45.3	405.3	623.5	548.2	39.2

Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

Table 13 Percentage of Working Children by Employment Status, Educational Enrolment and Sex, Indonesia, 2009

Employment Status/ Sex	Educational Enrolment		
	PrimarySchool	Junior High School	Senior High School and Higher
<i><u>Both Sex</u></i>			
Employee	4.4	11.9	7.5
Self-employed	12.7	3.7	5.7
Unpaid family worker	82.9	84.4	86.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	607.1	788.4	740.0
<i><u>Male</u></i>			
Employee	2.1	6.8	8.8
Self-employed	11.5	5.5	5.7
Unpaid family worker	86.4	87.8	85.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	303.1	433.2	411.2
<i><u>Female</u></i>			
Employee	6.7	18.1	5.9
Self-employed	13.8	1.6	5.7
Unpaid family worker	79.5	80.3	88.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	304.1	355.2	328.8

Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

**Table 14 Percentage of Working Children by Occupation, Educational Attainment and Sex
Indonesia,2009**

Occupation/ Sex	Educational Attainment				
	No Schooling	Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	Primary School	Junior High School	Senior High School and Higher
<i><u>Both Sex</u></i>					
3/4/5.Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker	5.1	12.3	18.3	28.8	73.5
6.Agricultural,Animal husbandry, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter	86.9	57.8	54.1	44.7	21.7
7/8/9.Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	8.1	29.9	27.6	26.6	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	109.8	1 010.8	1 679.3	1 193.3	59.6
<i><u>Male</u></i>					
3/4/5.Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker	3.3	10.0	11.7	18.2	58.2
6.Agricultural,Animal husbandry, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter	88.6	61.3	60.7	55.1	27.9
7/8/9.Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	8.2	28.7	27.6	26.7	13.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	64.5	605.4	1 055.8	645.1	20.4
<i><u>Female</u></i>					
3/4/5.Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker	7.7	15.8	29.5	41.2	81.6
6.Agricultural,Animal husbandry, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter	84.4	52.5	43.1	32.3	18.4
7/8/9.Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	7.9	31.7	27.4	26.5	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	45.3	405.3	623.5	548.2	39.2

Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

**Table 15 Percentage of Working Children by Occupation, Educational Enrolment and Sex
Indonesia, 2009**

Occupation/ Sex	Educational Enrolment		
	Primary School	Junior High School	Senior High School and Higher
<i><u>Both Sex</u></i>			
3/4/5. Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker	18.3	25.3	28.0
6. Agricultural, Animal husbandry, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter	61.5	59.6	51.0
7/8/9. Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	20.2	15.1	21.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	607.1	788.4	740.0
<i><u>Male</u></i>			
3/4/5. Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker	16.8	15.2	21.8
6. Agricultural, Animal husbandry, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter	70.9	71.3	57.7
7/8/9. Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	12.3	13.5	20.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	303.1	433.2	411.2
<i><u>Female</u></i>			
3/4/5. Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker	19.8	37.5	35.7
6. Agricultural, Animal husbandry, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter	52.1	45.4	42.7
7/8/9. Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	28.1	17.1	21.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	304.1	355.2	328.8

Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

**Table 16 Percentage of Working Children by Industry, Employment Status and Sex
Indonesia, 2009**

Industry/ Sex	Employment Status		
	Employee	Self-employed	Unpaid family worker
<i><u>Both Sex</u></i>			
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	26.0	49.8	69.9
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	20.7	15.7	5.8
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	19.9	13.7	19.5
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	14.5	4.9	2.1
Others (Code 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	18.9	15.9	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	979.1	419.2	2 654.5
<i><u>Male</u></i>			
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	35.5	57.2	78.2
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	16.5	4.6	2.7
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	10.6	13.0	13.5
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	4.9	3.4	3.0
Others (Code 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	32.6	21.8	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	555.2	262.2	1 573.9
<i><u>Female</u></i>			
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	13.6	37.4	57.8
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	26.3	34.2	10.3
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	32.2	14.9	28.2
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	27.0	7.6	0.9
Others (Code 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	0.9	6.0	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	423.9	157.0	1 080.6

Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

**Table 17 Percentage of Working Children by Industry, Occupation and Sex
Indonesia,2009**

Industry/ Sex	Occupation		
	3/4/5	6	7/8/9
<i><u>Both Sex</u></i>			
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	1.9	100.0	15.4
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	2.9	0.0	36.4
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	83.0	0.0	7.9
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	8.7	0.0	13.5
Others (Code 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	3.5	0.0	26.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	824.7	2 134.5	1 093.5
<i><u>Male</u></i>			
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	3.6	100.0	21.2
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	1.2	0.0	22.0
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	81.2	0.0	7.7
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	11.7	0.0	7.3
Others (Code 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	2.4	0.0	41.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	315.3	1 430.4	645.5
<i><u>Female</u></i>			
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	0.8	100.0	7.2
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	4.0	0.0	57.2
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	84.2	0.0	8.1
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	6.8	0.0	22.5
Others (Code 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	4.2	0.0	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	509.4	704.1	448.0

Note Occupation:

3/4/5.Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker

6.Agricultural, Animal husbandry, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter

7/8/9.Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers

**Table 18 Percentage of Working Children by Occupation, Employment Status and Sex
Indonesia, 2009**

Occupation/ Sex	Employment Status		
	Employee	Self- employed	Unpaid family worker
<i><u>Both Sex</u></i>			
3/4/5.Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker	21.9	16.3	20.4
6.Agricultural, Animal husbandry, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter	12.2	46.5	68.6
7/8/9.Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	65.8	37.3	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	979.1	419.2	2 654.5
<i><u>Male</u></i>			
3/4/5.Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker	9.2	12.4	14.7
6.Agricultural, Animal husbandry, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter	15.6	52.3	76.7
7/8/9.Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	75.2	35.3	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	555.2	262.2	1 573.9
<i><u>Female</u></i>			
3/4/5.Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker	38.6	22.8	28.7
6.Agricultural, Animal husbandry, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter	7.8	36.7	56.8
7/8/9.Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	53.6	40.5	14.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In thousand	423.9	157.0	1 080.6

Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

Table 19 Percentage of Working Children by Employment Status, Place of Work and Sex
Indonesia, 2009

Employment Status/ Sex	Place of Work							Total	In thousand
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
<i>Both Sex</i>									
Employee	22.3	14.3	18.6	13.4	16.3	10.1	5.0	100.0	979.1
Self-employed	16.8	2.8	35.6	13.5	0.6	22.9	7.8	100.0	419.2
Unpaid family worker	18.1	0.9	58.5	4.7	6.7	5.2	5.9	100.0	2 654.5
Total	19.0	4.4	46.5	7.7	8.4	8.2	5.9	100.0	4 052.8
<i>Male</i>									
Employee	10.6	10.0	26.3	22.1	9.4	15.2	6.3	100.0	555.2
Self-employed	9.1	3.5	29.8	18.1	0.0	31.0	8.6	100.0	262.2
Unpaid family worker	12.2	1.0	64.3	5.5	4.6	6.3	6.2	100.0	1 573.9
Total	11.5	3.4	51.7	10.8	5.2	11.1	6.5	100.0	2 391.3
<i>Female</i>									
Employee	37.6	19.8	8.4	2.0	25.3	3.6	3.3	100.0	423.9
Self-employed	29.6	1.6	45.4	5.9	1.6	9.3	6.5	100.0	157.0
Unpaid family worker	26.7	0.9	50.1	3.4	9.9	3.5	5.4	100.0	1 080.6
Total	29.8	5.8	39.0	3.3	13.1	4.1	5.0	100.0	1 661.5

Place of Work:

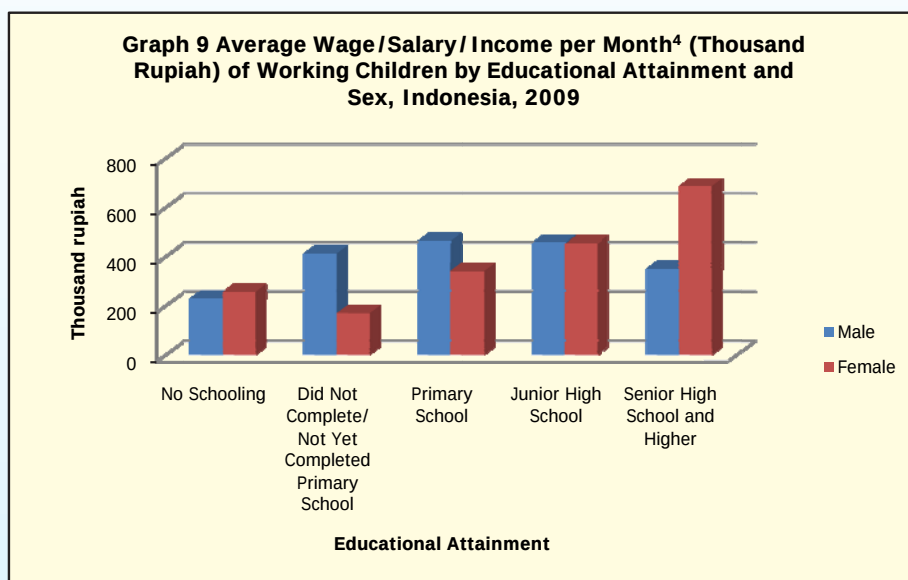
1. At his/her family dwelling
2. Client places, office, and factory
3. Plantation/farm subsistence and commercial
4. Construction sites, mine/quarry, and pond/lake/river
5. Shop/kiosk/coffee house/restaurant/hotel
6. Mobile places, fixed, street/market stall, and traffic light
7. Others

Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

Table 20 Average Wage/Salary/Income per Month⁴ (Thousand Rupiah) of Working Children by Educational Attainment and Sex, Indonesia, 2009

Educational Attainment	Average Wage/Salary/Income ⁴ (Thousand Rupiah)		
	Male	Female	Total
No Schooling	229.5	256.1	241.7
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	413.0	170.3	334.4
Primary School	463.5	341.8	418.1
Junior High School	457.9	453.7	455.7
Senior High School and Higher	350.0	686.4	645.2
Total	441.6	359.8	407.6

⁴ Exclude additional work and unpaid family worker

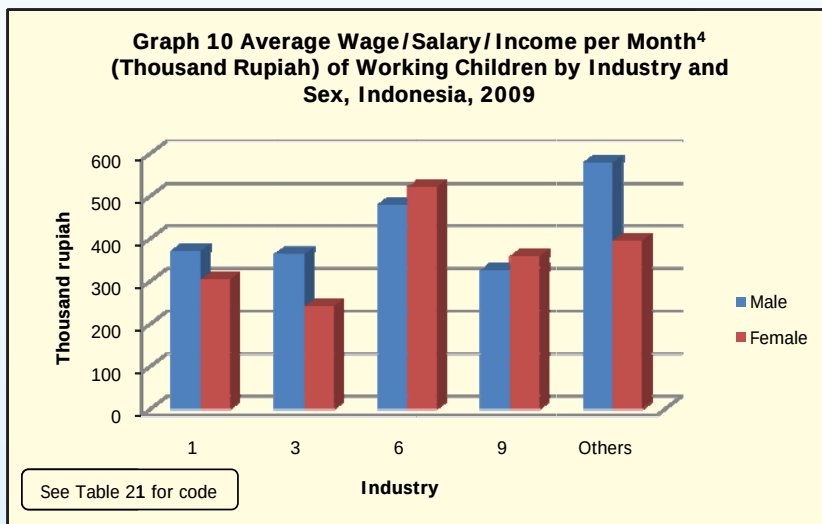


Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

Table 21 Average Wage/Salary/Income per Month⁴ (Thousand Rupiah) of Working Children by Industry and Sex, Indonesia, 2009

Industry	Average Wage/Salary/Income ⁴ (Thousand Rupiah)		
	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	371.9	304.3	354.9
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	363.7	241.2	288.4
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	479.5	521.3	506.0
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	326.4	358.1	351.1
Others (Code 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	579.6	394.3	569.8
Total	441.6	359.8	407.6

⁴ Exclude additional work and unpaid family worker

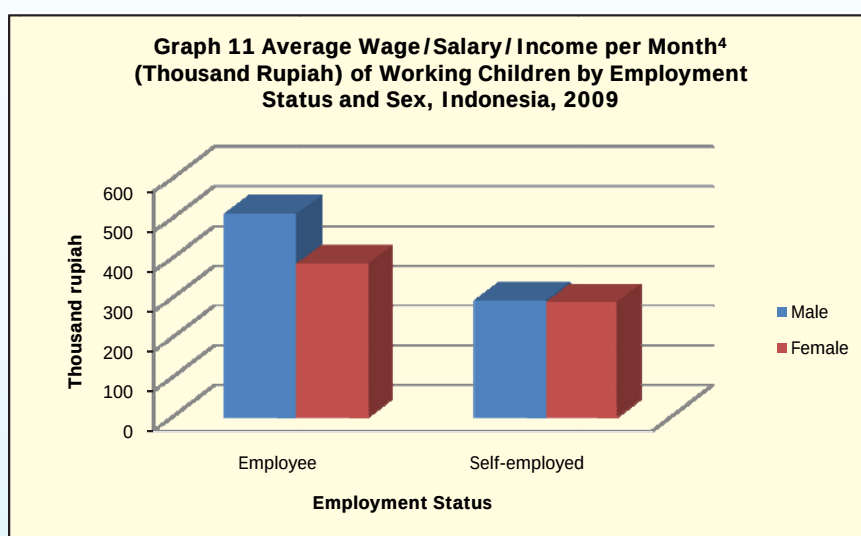


Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

Table 22 Average Wage/Salary/Income per Month⁴ (Thousand Rupiah) of Working Children by Employment Status and Sex Indonesia, 2009

Employment Status	Average Wage/Salary/Income ⁴ (Thousand Rupiah)		
	Male	Female	Total
Employee	511.9	386.1	457.5
Self-employed	292.7	288.7	291.2
Total	441.6	359.8	407.6

⁴ Exclude additional work and unpaid family worker



Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

Table 23 Average Wage/Salary/ Income per Month⁴ (Thousand Rupiah) of Working Children by Occupation and Sex, Indonesia,2009

Occupation	Average Wage/Salary/Income ⁴ (Thousand Rupiah)		
	Male	Female	Total
3/4/5.Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker	389.5	501.4	468.4
6.Agricultural,Animal husbandry, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter	346.3	314.6	337.1
7/8/9.Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	491.9	276.8	413.8
Total	441.6	359.8	407.6

⁴ Exclude additional work and unpaid family worker



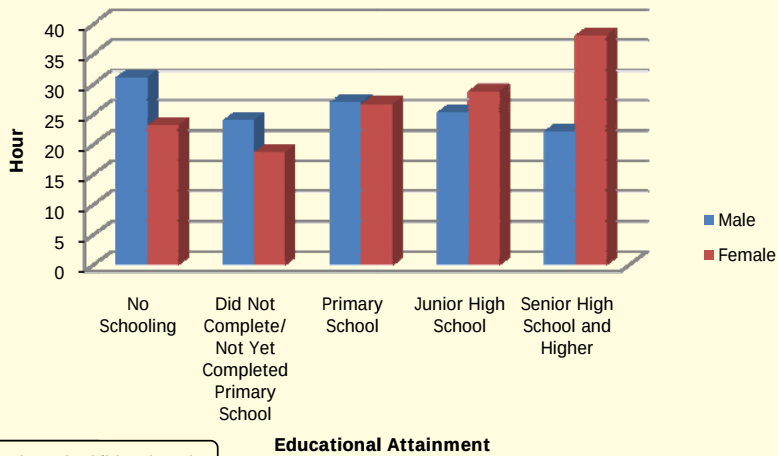
Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

Table 24 Quartile and Mean Working Hour⁵ of Working Children by Educational Attainment and Sex, Indonesia, 2009

Educational Attainment/ Sex	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Mean
<i><u>Both Sex</u></i>				
No Schooling	21	28	35	27.8
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	8	15	29	21.8
Primary School	12	21	40	26.8
Junior High School	12	20	36	26.8
Senior High School and Higher	22	33	40	32.5
Total	12	21	36	25.7
<i><u>Male</u></i>				
No Schooling	24	30	42	31.0
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	10	18	33	23.9
Primary School	14	23	40	26.9
Junior High School	12	18	35	25.3
Senior High School and Higher	15	15	33	22.1
Total	12	21	36	25.8
<i><u>Female</u></i>				
No Schooling	17	24	29	23.1
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	8	14	28	18.6
Primary School	12	21	35	26.6
Junior High School	12	21	42	28.7
Senior High School and Higher	28	40	48	37.9
Total	10	20	35	25.5

⁵ Main and additional work

Graph 13 Mean Working Hour⁵ of Working Children by Educational Attainment and Sex, Indonesia, 2009

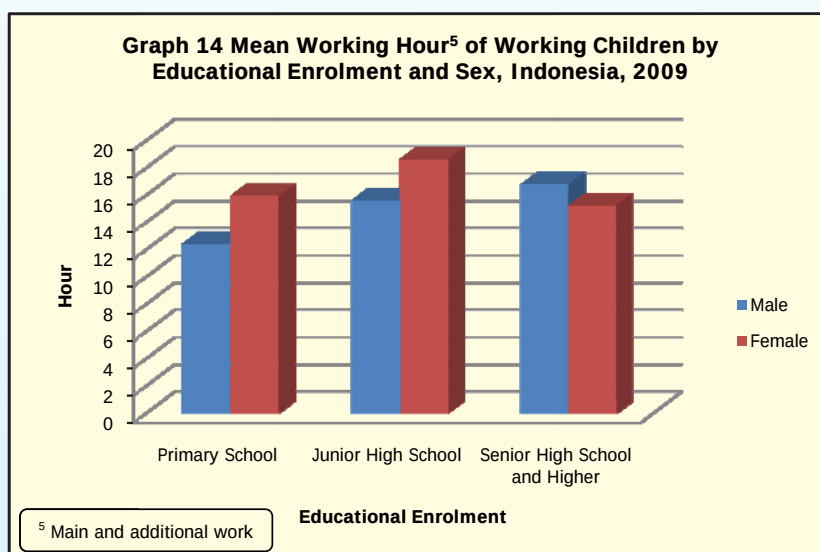


⁵ Main and additional work

Table 25 Quartile and Mean Working Hour⁵ of Working Children by Educational Enrolment and Sex, Indonesia, 2009

Educational Enrolment/ Sex	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Mean
<i>Both Sex</i>				
Primary School	7	12	18	14.2
Junior High School	8	15	21	17.0
Senior High School and Higher	8	14	21	16.1
Total	8	14	21	15.9
<i>Male</i>				
Primary School	6	12	16	12.4
Junior High School	9	15	21	15.6
Senior High School and Higher	10	15	21	16.8
Total	8	14	20	15.2
<i>Female</i>				
Primary School	7	12	21	15.9
Junior High School	8	16	22	18.6
Senior High School and Higher	8	14	21	15.2
Total	8	14	21	16.7

⁵ Main and additional work



Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

Table 26 Quartile and MeanWorking Hour⁶ of Working Children by Industry and Sex Indonesia,2009

Industry/ Sex	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Mean
<i><u>Both Sex</u></i>				
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	10	17	28	20.6
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	14	24	46	29.5
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	12	21	42	28.6
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	21	35	70	43.2
Others (Code 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	14	32	48	32.9
Total	12	20	35	25.2
<i><u>Male</u></i>				
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	12	18	30	22.4
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	16	36	48	35.7
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	10	20	35	25.9
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	14	26	30	23.1
Others (Code 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	20	40	48	35.4
Total	12	21	35	25.2
<i><u>Female</u></i>				
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	8	14	24	16.8
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	14	24	42	26.3
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	13	25	48	30.4
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	35	63	73	55.7
Others (Code 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	11	14	19	17.1
Total	10	19	35	25.4

⁶exclude additional work

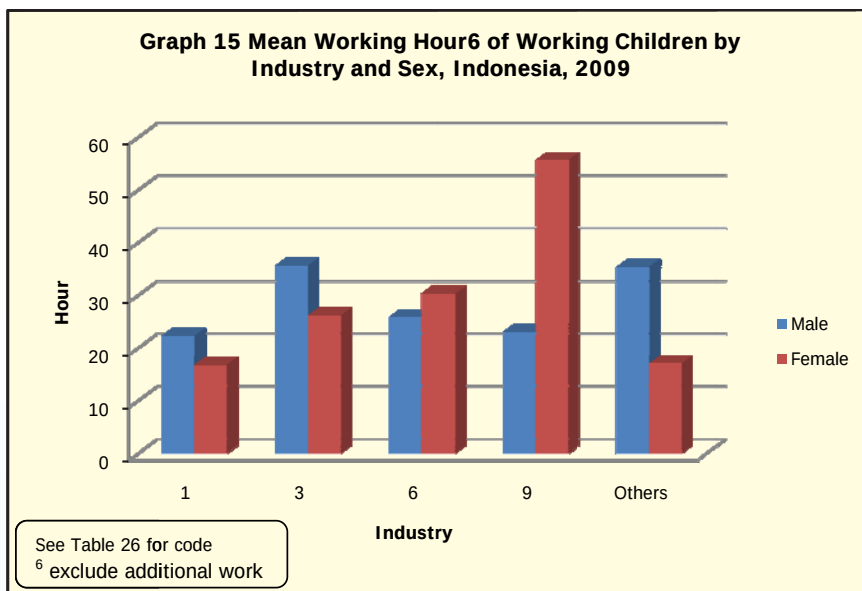
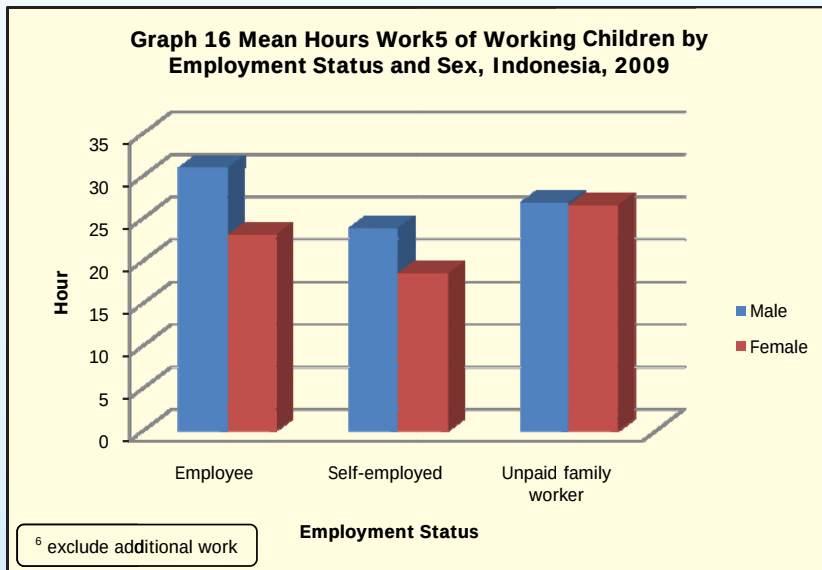


Table 27 Quartile and Mean Working Hour⁶ of Working Children by Employment Status and Sex, Indonesia, 2009

Employment Status/ Sex	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Mean
<i>Both Sex</i>				
Employee	21	28	35	27.8
Self-employed	8	15	29	21.8
Unpaid family worker	12	21	40	26.8
Total	12	21	36	25.7
<i>Male</i>				
Employee	24	30	42	31.0
Self-employed	10	18	33	23.9
Unpaid family worker	14	23	40	26.9
Total	12	21	36	25.8
<i>Female</i>				
Employee	17	24	29	23.1
Self-employed	8	14	28	18.6
Unpaid family worker	12	21	35	26.6
Total	10	20	35	25.5

⁶ exclude additional work

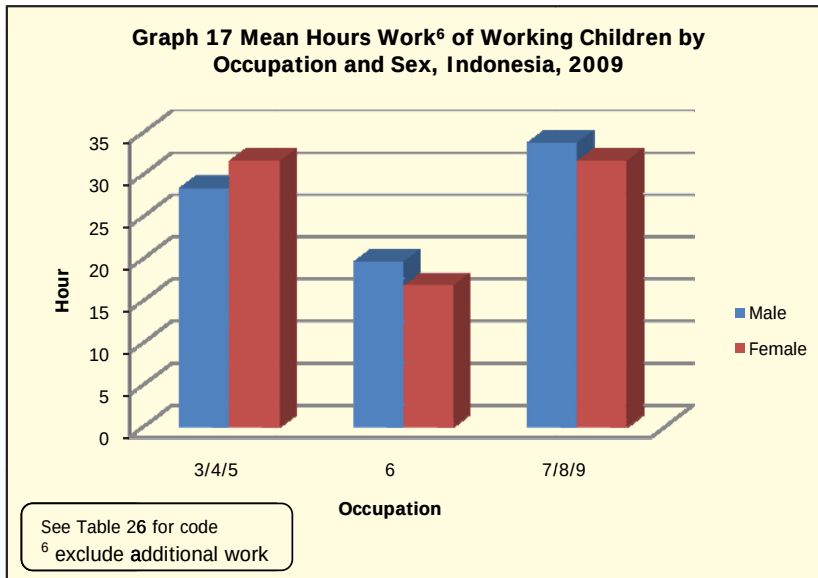


Note: Total could be not exactly 100% or absolute number due to rounding

Table 28 Quartile and Mean Working Hour⁶ of Working Children by Occupation and Sex Indonesia, 2009

Occupation/ Sex	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Mean
<i>Both Sex</i>				
3/4/5.Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker	12	21	41	28.4
6.Agricultural,Animal husbandry, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter	10	16	27	19.7
7/8/9.Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	15	30	48	33.8
Total	12	20	35	25.2
<i>Male</i>				
3/4/5.Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker	12	21	41	28.4
6.Agricultural,Animal husbandry, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter	10	16	27	19.7
7/8/9.Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	15	30	48	33.8
Total	12	20	35	25.2
<i>Female</i>				
3/4/5.Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker	13	25	49	31.6
6.Agricultural,Animal husbandry, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter	9	14	24	16.8
7/8/9.Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	14	25	48	31.6
Total	10	19	35	25.4

⁶ exclude additional work



CHILD LABOR SURVEY 2009

HOUSEHOLD DESCRIPTION

CONFIDENTIAL.

I. LOCATION IDENTIFICATION			
1.	PROVINCE		
2.	REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY ^{*)}		
3.	SUB-REGENCY		
4.	VILLAGE/POLITICAL DISTRICT ADMINISTERED BY LURAH ^{*)}		
5.	VILLAGE CATEGORY	URBAN -1 RURAL -2	
6.	A. CENSUS BLOCK CODE		
	B. SUB-CENSUS BLOCK CODE		
7.	SERIAL NUMBER OF SAMPLED CHILD LABOR SURVEY		
8.	SERIAL NUMBER OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD		
9.	NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD		

II. SUMMARY		
		Male Female
1.	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
2.	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 5-17 YEARS	
	A. ALTOGETHER (Q7=1)	
	B. WORKING (Q20=1 OR Q21=1 OR Q22=1)	

III. ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR			
1.	ENUMERATORS CODE::		SIGNATURE :
2.	ENUMERATOR'S NAME:		DATE OF ENUMERATION: SIGNATURE :
3.	SUPERVISOR'S NAME:		DATE OF SUPERVISION : SIGNATURE :

^{*)} Please, crossed it out the inapplicable one

Sequence number in the household members																		Continue to
Name of household members:																		
Q16. Is (NAME) ever attended school?																		
Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-Q18
No	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Q17. Is the main reason (NAME) never go to school? (Read out each option and circle one of the most important)																		
Too young	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Q20
Disabilities/illness	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
No school/school so far	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Families do not allow for the school	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Not interested in school	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Education is not important	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
School is not safe	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Learning to work/internship	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Working for a wage	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Working as unpaid workers in family business/farm	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Housework help at home	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Others (write the reason):	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Q18. Does the level of education/highest grade ever occupied (NAME)?																		
Elementary School (SD)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Junior High School (SMP)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Senior High School (SMU)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
University	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Code the highest grade ever occupied: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 = graduation																		
Q19. At what age years (NAME) quit school?																		

A. Economic Activities (Continued)

[illegible]

A. Economic Activities (Continued)																		
Q30. How many hours of work (NAME) of the main job and additional over the previous week? (Main = U, Additional= T)	U	T	U	T	U	T	U	T	U	T	U	T	U	T	U	T	U	T
TOTAL																		
Q31. At what age (NAME) began working for the first time? (As a employee, Own account worker/assisted by unpaid workers, Employer assisted by paid workers, Unpaid Family worker)																		
B. Looking for a job																		
Q32. Was looking for a job during the past week?																		
	Yes	1																
No	2																	

VII. HOUSEKEEPING ACTIVITIES FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 5 - 17 YEARS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK												
Sequence number in the household members	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Continue to
Name of household members:												
Q33. Over a previous week did (NAME) do domestic work in this household? (Read the options below, circle code 1 if "Yes" or code 2 if "No")	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	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	If all coded 2, proceed to Q35
Shopping for household	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
Appliance repair	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
Cooking	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
Household cleaning	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
Laundry	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
Caring for children / parents / ART is sick	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
Other household tasks: Describe:	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
Q34. During the previous week, how many hours (NAME) doing household work? (Write down for each day separately)												
1. Monday												
2. Tuesday												
3. Wednesday												
4. Thursday												
5. Friday												
6. Saturday												
7. Sunday												
TOTAL												

VIII. HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WORKING AGED 5-17 YEARS (If Q6 = 5-17 and Q20 = 1 or Q21 there are coded 1 or Q22 = 1)													
Sequence number in the household members	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Continue to the next question
Name of household members:													
Q35. Do you experience the following things in the past 12 months due to your work? (Read the options below, circle code 1 if "Yes" or code 2 if "No")	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	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	
Minor injuries/open wounds	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Fractures	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Sprain	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Burns, wounds exposed to corrosion, exposed to hot liquids	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Respiratory problems	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Vision problems	6	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Skin problems	7	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Digestive problems/diarrhea	8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Fever	9	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Fatigue	10	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Others (specify):	11	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
.....													
Q36. From the illness/injury you are the most serious, how it affects the work/school are you?													
No serious-not to make the work/school stops	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cause of work/school stopped for a moment	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cause of work/school really stopped	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Q37. What type of work you are doing when the illness/injury the most serious of the above happen?													
Occupation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Occupation Code (Code filled by enumerator and checked by the supervisor)													

If all
"No" → Q38

Sequence number in the household members	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	Continue to the next question
Name of household members:													
Q38. Do you bear the "heavy burden" in the workplace? Yes 1 No 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	
Q39. Do you operate machinery/heavy equipment in the workplace? Yes 1 No 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	
Q40. What types of tools/equipment/machines do you use in the workplace? (Write 2 tools/machines most commonly used)	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→Q41
Q41. Did you find the following things in the workplace? (Read out each of the following options and mark the 'Yes' or 'No' to all options)	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	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	
1 Dust, steam	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
2 Fire, gas	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
3 Noise or vibration	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
4 Cold or extreme heat	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
5 Dangerous objects (eg, knives, etc.)	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
6 Working in the basement	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
7 Working at height	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
8 Working in the water/lakes/ponds/rivers/sea	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
9 Workplace that is too dark or closed (locked)	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
10 Lack of ventilation	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
11 Chemicals (pesticides, glue, etc.)	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
12 Explosives.	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
13 Other things a situation/condition that an adverse impact on your health and safety (specify)	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
Q42. Have you ever experienced the following events in the workplace? (Read out each of the following options and mark the 'Yes' or 'No' to all options)	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	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	Yes = 1 No = 2	
1 Frequently yelled/shouted	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
2 Often ridiculed	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
3 Hit / experienced physical violence	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
4 Sexual abuse (being touched or treated you do not want)	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
5 Other (specify):	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	

FINISH

NOTES



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SAK09-AK

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BPS Regency

THE NATIONAL LABOR FORCE SURVEY 2009

INFORMATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

0 8 0 9

CONFIDENTIAL

I. LOCATION IDENTIFICATION			
1	PROVINCE		
2	REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY *)		
3	SUB-REGENCY		
4	VILLAGE/POLITICAL DISTRICT ADMINISTERED BY LURAH *)		
5	VILLAGE CATEGORY	URBAN - 1 RURAL - 2	
6	A. CENCUS BLOCK CODE		
	B. SUB-CENCUS BLOCK CODE		
7	SERIAL NUMBER OF SAMPLED SAKERNAS		
8	SERIAL NUMBER OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD		
9	NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD		

II. SUMMARY	
1	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
2	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER

III. INFORMATION OF FIELD WORKER			
1	ENUMERATOR CODE:		
2	NAME OF ENUMERATOR:	DATE OF ENUMERATION:	SIGNATURE:
			
3	NAME OF TEAM COORDINATOR :	DATE OF SUPERVISION :	SIGNATURE:
			

*) Please, crossed it out the inapplicable one

IV. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Number	Name of Household Members	Relationship to Head of Household (code)	Sex Male 1 Female 2	Age (Years)	Only for Those Aged 10 Years and Over	
					Marital Status (code)	School Participation (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0 1		1				
0 2						
0 3						
0 4						
0 5						
0 6						
0 7						
0 8						
0 9						
1 0						
1 1						
1 2						
1 3						
1 4						
1 5						

Codes for Column (3)
Relation to Head of Household

Household Head	1	Parent, Father/	
Wife or husband	2	mother in-Law	6
Son or daughter	3	Others Relative	7
Son/Daughter in-law	4	Housemaid	8
Grandchild	5	Others	9

Codes for Column (6)
Marital Status

Single	1
Married	2
Divorced	3
Widowed	4

Codes for Column (7)
School Participation

No Schooling	1
In School	2
Drop out and Incompleted of School	3

1. After recording all of the household members in column (2) and column (3), please confirm its ones again whether anyone such as : housemaid(s), driver, gardener, baby sitter and others on the same context, whom living in that household. If you found them, please added those names on the list.
2. Please confirm by asking whether anyone name was missed out. As an example: new born babies, and members of household who have been away for less than 6 months. If you found them, please added those names on the list.
3. Mean while, if there is a household member who is leaving for less than 6 months but intended to move or would leaving home for 6 months and more is not counted as a household member, take he/she out from the list.
4. Finally, reordering the serial number in column (1)

V. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER

Name: Serial No:
 Informant:

V. A. EDUCATION

1.a. What is the highest level of educational attainment (NAME)?

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------|-------------------------------|----|
| NO SCHOOLING | 1 | } Q1d | VOCATIONAL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL | 7 |
| INCOMPLETED PRIMARY SCHOOL | 2 | | DIPLOMA III | 8 |
| PRIMARY SCHOOL | 3 | } Q1c | ACADEMY/DIPLOMA III | 9 |
| GENERAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL | 4 | | DIV/S1 | 10 |
| VOCATIONAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL | 5 | | S2/S3 | 11 |
| GENERAL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL | 6 | | | |

b. Field of study:

Filled in by
Team Coordinator

c. Years of graduation:

d. Has (NAME) ever had training/course and got **certificate**?

Yes 1 No 2 → **SUB BLOCK V.B**

e. If "Yes", please stated the two main training/ courses based on priority use:

Filled in by
Team Coordinator

1.
 2.

V.B. ACTIVITY DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK

2.a. During the previous week? Yes No

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Did (NAME) go to work? | 1 | 2 |
| 2. Did (NAME) go to school? | 1 | 2 |
| 3. Did (NAME) do housekeeping? | 1 | 2 |
| 4. Did (NAME) have others activity, exclude 'personal action' ? | 1 | 2 |

(If Q2.a.1 through Q2.a.4=2, go to Q3)

b. According to the number of "yes" answered above, which activity was mostly engaged the time during the previous week?

1 → Q4 2 3 4
 (If Q2.a.1=1, go to Q4)

3. Did (NAME) have a job but temporarily not working ¹⁾ during the previous week?

Yes 1 No 2

4. Is (NAME) looking for a job?

Yes 1 No 2

5. Have (NAME) established a new business/firm during previous week?

Yes 1 No 2

(if Q2.a.1 = 2 and Q3 = 2, go to Sub Block V.E)

Q6 to Q15 are Just For Household Member Who Employed (Q2.a.1=1 or Q3=1)

6.a. Total working day(s): day(s)

b. Total number of working hours of **all jobs** during the previous week:

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thr	Fr	Sat	Sun	Total

V.C. MAIN INDUSTRY

7. What is main industry (NAME) during the previous week of jobs?

Filled in by
Team Coordinator

(COMPLETELY WROTE)

8. What is main occupation (NAME) during the previous week?

Filled in by
Team Coordinator

(COMPLETELY WROTE)

9. What is total number of hours worked of a main job (NAME) during the previous week? Hours

10.a. What is main employment status (NAME) during the previous week:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| Own account worker | 1 → Q11.a |
| Employer assisted by temporary workers/ unpaid worker | 2 → Q13 |
| Employer assisted by permanent workers | 3 |
| Employee | 4 → Q12 |
| Casual employee in agriculture | 5 } Q11.a |
| Casual employee not in agriculture | 6 } |
| Unpaid workers | 7 → Q14.a |

b. How many employee are paid: person (s)

1 - 4 employee(s) 1 ≥ 20 employees 3
 5 - 19 employees 2

(go to Q13)

11.a. How much did (NAME) get an income a month ago of main job?

Rp.

b. Number of day (s) was/were needed in R 11.a:

..... day(s)

(if Q10.a = 1 → Q13 or if Q10.a = 5 or 6 → Q14.a)

12. How much do (NAME) usually earn a salary/wage of a main job per month?

a. Cash : Rp.

b. Goods : Rp.

13. How long have (NAME) been working?

..... YEAR(S) MONTH(S)

1) Temporarily not working: if Q.3=1, Q.10.a cannot be coded as 5 or 6 or 7.

14.a. Where is job's location of (NAME) during the previous week? Filled in by Team Coordinator Province : Regency/Municipality ²⁾ : b. If the job's location is outside regency of resident's area, does (NAME) commute every day/week/month? Every day 1 Every week 2 Every month 3 c. How far is from home to the location of work? Km d. How long the trip from home to the location of work? ≤ 30 minutes 1 61-120 minutes 3 31-60 minutes 2 > 120 minutes 4 e. What kind of transportation is using by (NAME) to go and back to/from the location of work? Common transportation 1 Personal transportation 3 Collective transportation 2 Without using a transportation 4 15.a. When did (NAME) start working? August 31, 2008 and before 1 → Q16 September 1, 2008 or over 2 → MONTH YEAR b. How long have you been looking for a job/establishing a new business/firm ? MONTH(S)	19. What efforts have been done (NAME) to find a new job/establishing a new business/firm? YES NO <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>1. Registering at the Job Market</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Applying directly to establishment/offices</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Applying through advertisements</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Contact through relatives/friends</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Obtaining capital/equipments</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Looking for location/place of business</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Applying for permits, licences</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Others (.....)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> </table> (COMPLETELY WROTE) 20. How long have (NAME) been looking for a job/establishing a new business/firm? YEAR(S) MONTH(S) 21. What type of job has been looking for? Full time job 1 } Q24 Part time job 2 } Asked if Q4=2 and Q5=2 22. The main reason of not looking for a job: <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Discouraged ³⁾</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Have a job but has not started yet</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attending school</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Housekeeping</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Already have a job</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sufficient income</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unable to do work</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others (.....)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table> (COMPLETELY WROTE) 23.a. If offered a job, would (NAME) accept it? YES 1 NO 2 → Q24 b. Does (NAME) want to work outside Indonesia? YES 1 NO 2	1. Registering at the Job Market	1	2	2. Applying directly to establishment/offices	3	4	3. Applying through advertisements	1	2	4. Contact through relatives/friends	3	4	5. Obtaining capital/equipments	1	2	6. Looking for location/place of business	3	4	7. Applying for permits, licences	1	2	8. Others (.....)	3	4	Discouraged ³⁾	1	Have a job but has not started yet	2	Attending school	3	Housekeeping	4	Already have a job	5	Sufficient income	6	Unable to do work	7	Others (.....)	8
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V.F. JOB EXPERIENCE																																									
V.D. ADDITIONAL JOB 16. Did (NAME) have an additional job during the previous week? YES 1 NO 2 → SUB BLOK V.E 17. What is (NAME) type of industry of a main additional job? Filled in by Team Coordinator (COMPLETELY WROTE)	24. Did (NAME) ever work before? YES 1 NO 2 → STOP 25. Did (NAME) stop working or move out into another job after August 31, 2008? YES 1 NO 2 → STOP 26. The main reason of stop working/move into another job after August 31, 2008? <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Lay off</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business collapse</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Insufficient income</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unsuitable on working environment</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Work contract have finished</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (.....)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> </tr> </table> (COMPLETELY WROTE)	Lay off	1	Business collapse	2	Insufficient income	3	Unsuitable on working environment	4	Work contract have finished	5	Other (.....)	6																												
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V.E. LOOKING FOR A JOB ACTIVITY/ ESTABLISHED A NEW BUSINESS/FIRM																																									
Q18 to Q21 asked if Q4 = 1 or Q5 = 1																																									
18. What is main reason (NAME) of looking for a job/establishing a new business/firm: <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Completed/Not attending school anymore</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Responsible for making a living/supporting household financing</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional income</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current job unsuitable</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lay off</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business collapse</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others (.....)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7</td> </tr> </table> (COMPLETELY WROTE)		Completed/Not attending school anymore	1	Responsible for making a living/supporting household financing	2	Additional income	3	Current job unsuitable	4	Lay off	5	Business collapse	6	Others (.....)	7																										
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27. Previous job main industry (NAME) before stop working/move out into another job? Filled in by Team Coordinator (COMPLETELY WROTE) 28. Employment status of the previous job (NAME) before stopping or move into a new one? <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Own account worker</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employer assisted by temporary workers/unpaid worker</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employer assisted by permanent workers</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employee</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Casual employee in agriculture</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Casual employee not in agriculture</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unpaid workers</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7</td> </tr> </table>		Own account worker	1	Employer assisted by temporary workers/unpaid worker	2	Employer assisted by permanent workers	3	Employee	4	Casual employee in agriculture	5	Casual employee not in agriculture	6	Unpaid workers	7																										
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3). Q.22 code 1: A reason for those looking for job several times but do not obtain the job. So that they feel will not have a job or due to situation/condition/climate.



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