



Indonesia Child Labour Free How close?

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Working Children

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Child Labour

- Concept: A Brief Overview
- Overall Trends
- Gender and Age Differentials
- Urban-Rural Differentials
- Provincial Variation
- Employment Characteristics

Summary and Lessons Learned

► Introduction: Global Situation

- ▀▀ Child labour remains a persistent problem in the world today
- ▀▀ The latest global estimates indicate that 160 million children – 63 million girls and 97 million boys – were in child labour globally at the beginning of 2020, accounting for almost 1 in 10 of all children worldwide
- ▀▀ Global progress against child labour has stagnated for the first time in the last 20 years since 2016
 - ILO-UNICEF (2021)

Objectives of study



To identify children's activity



To estimate the prevalence of working children and child labour



To describe working children and child labour characteristics

Covered Period

Aged 10-17



2011

2018

Data for aged 10-14 are unavailable for 2019-2010

Aged 15-17



2011

2020

Methodology



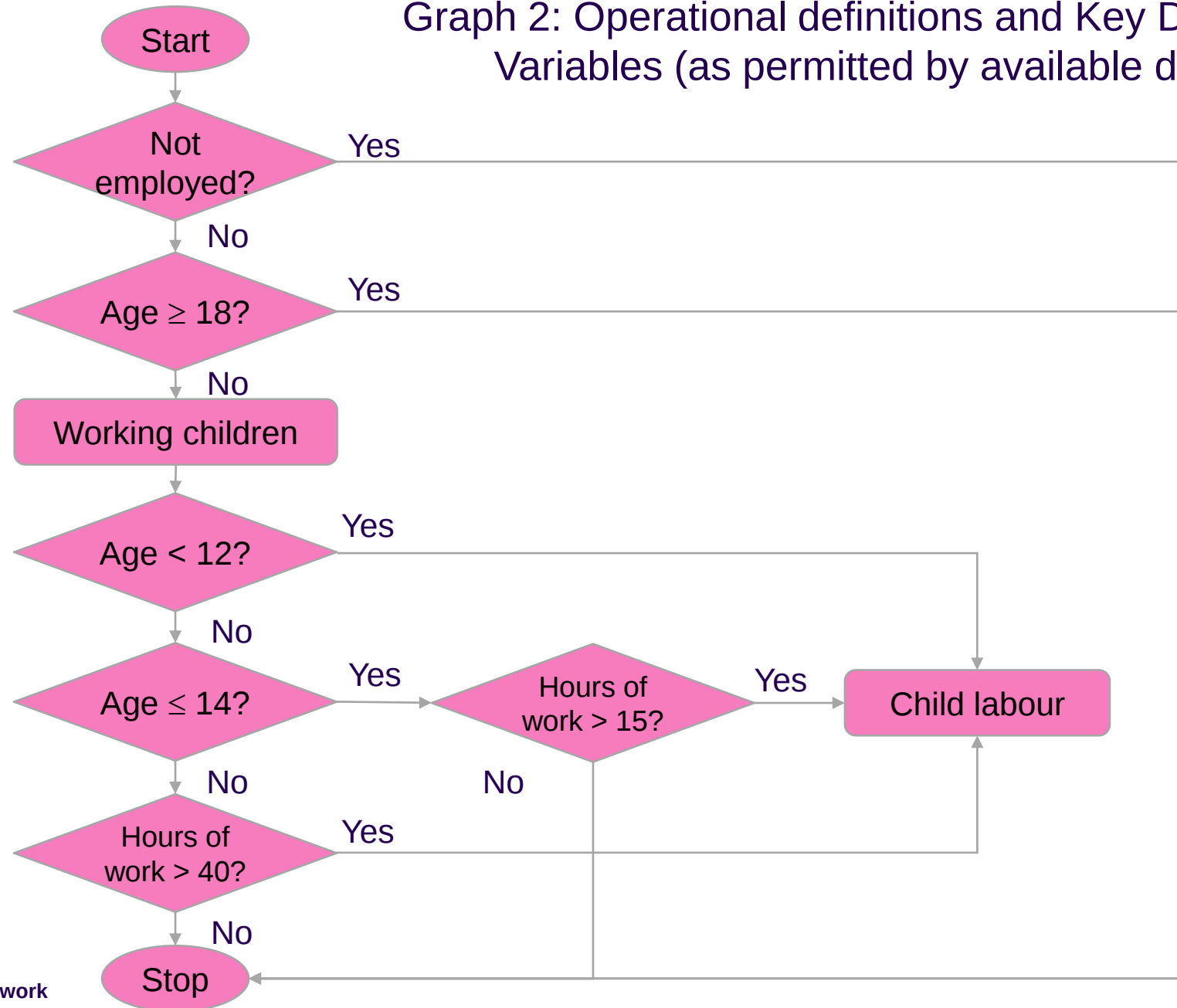
Concepts and Definitions

- The concepts of “labour”, “working children” and “child labour” used in this study are all in line with global concepts.
 - ▶ Employment: work for pay or profit. (ICLS 19, Par. 27.)
 - ▶ Working children: Children in employment or children who “performed for others in exchange for pay or profit”. (ICLS 20, Par. 12 b.)
 - ▶ Child labour: working children engaged form of work that is not in accordance with the age limit of children, hazardous work, or worst form of CL. (ICLS 20; marked by yellow colour in Graph 1.)
- The operational definitions and key derivative variables are illustrated in Figure 2.
- The approach of identifying CL as described in Graphs 1 and 2 has been adopted by BPS-Statistic Indonesia and ILO since 2010 as reported in Child Labour in Indonesia 2009 (2010:17).

Graph 1: Framework for statistical identification of child labour

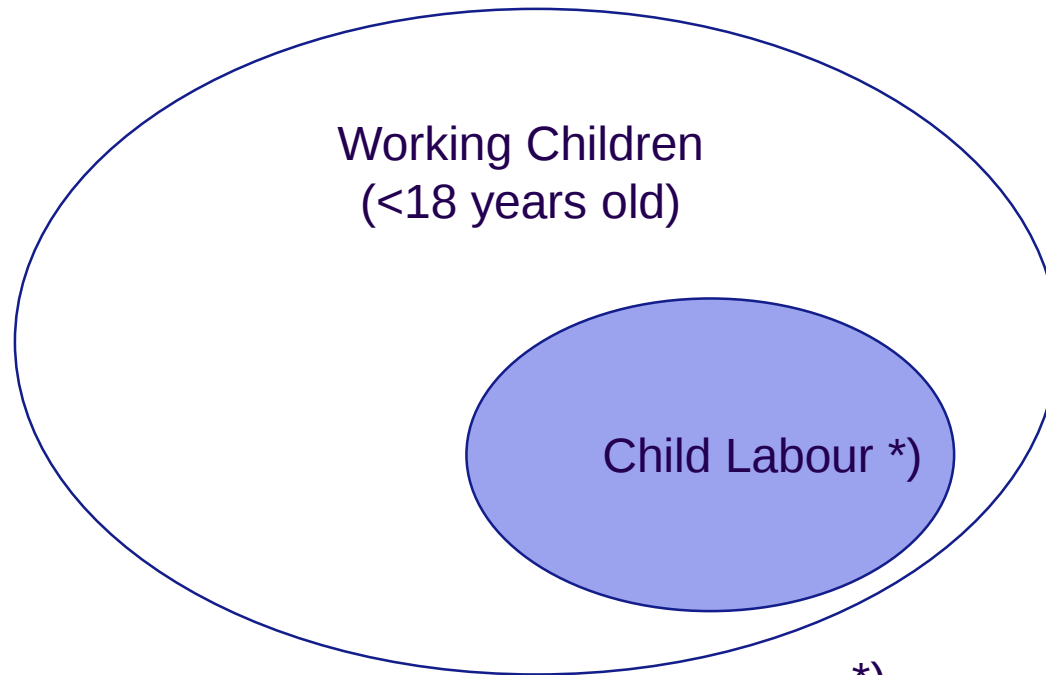
Age group	SNA Production			
	Light work ² (1a)	Regular work ³ (1b)	Worst forms of child labour	
			Hazardous work (2a)	Worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work (2b)
Children below the minimum age specified for light work (for example, 5- 11 years) ¹	Employment below the minimum age for light 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				

Graph 2: Operational definitions and Key Derivative Variables (as permitted by available data)



Operational definition of child labour

11



*)

(1) Aged <12, or

(2) Aged 12-14 with weekly hours work > 15

(3) Aged 15-17 with weekly hours work > 40

Data Source

The study uses Sakernas microdata, a regular survey of BPS (February and August) which can be used to monitor the prevalence of CL at least once a year.

Basic features of Sakernas:

- Designed to collect labour statistics for **the general population** aged 15+ with a household sample of approximately 75,000 for February and 300,000 for August.
- Labour statistics produced by Sakernas are **internationally comparable** as all concepts and definitions used in the survey basically follow global standards (especially those generated by the 5-year ICLS resolution).

Some **challenges** in using Sakernas to generate CL statistics:

- Children (ages 5-17) are a small part of the general population targeted by Sakernas;
- The proportion of CL is much smaller than the main headline indicator that is the main concern of Sakernas; that is, the unemployment rate;
- Sakernas microdata is publicly available only for ages 10+ to 2018 and ages 15+ since 2019; and

Some of the variables that could potentially be used to identify CL such as industry and employment variables are only available in a very broad category. As an example, industry variable is only available in 17 categories, not in 5 digits as suggested by the questionnaire.

Children's Activity



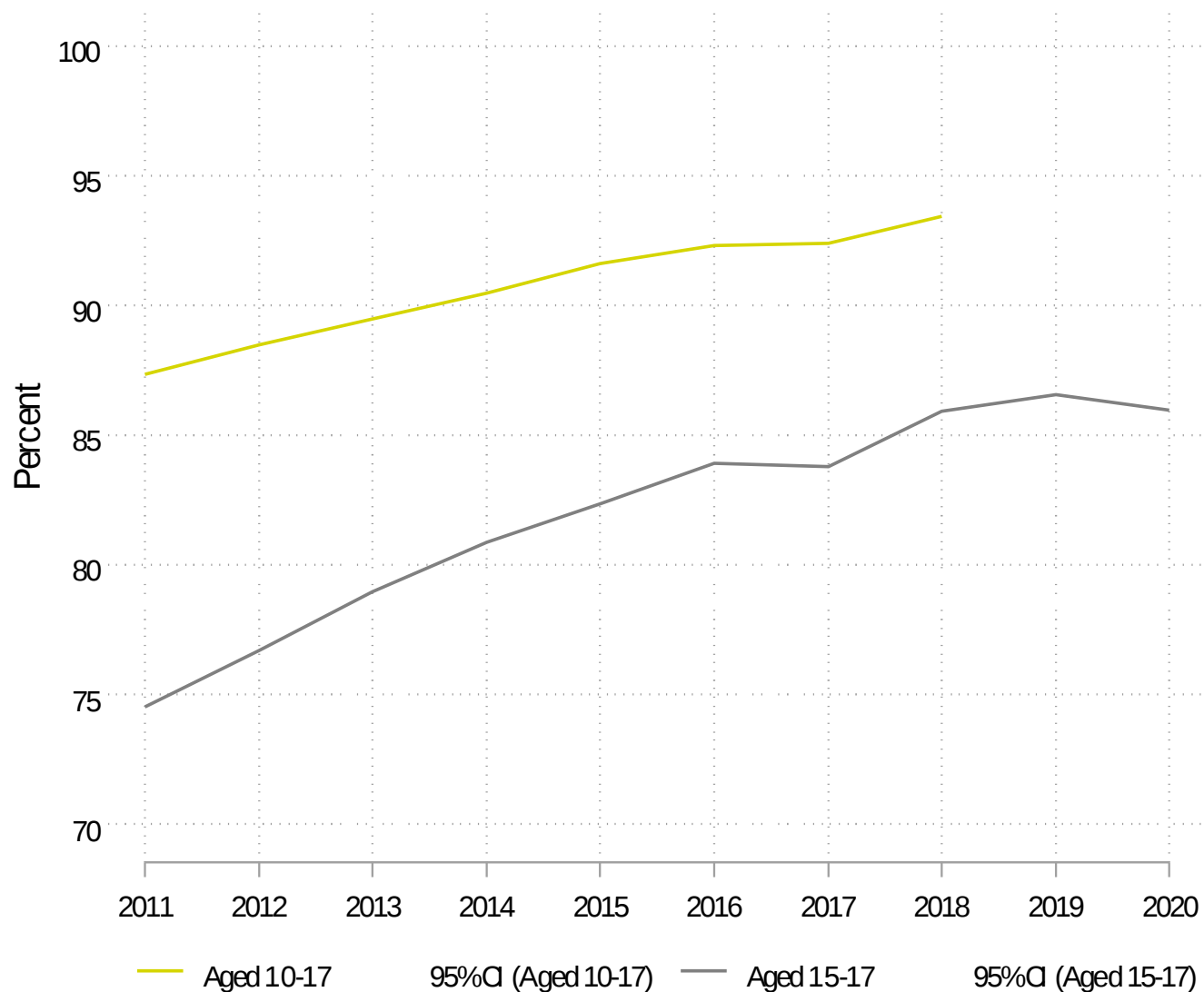
▶ Sakernas asked a series of questions about respondents' activities which are categorized into four: “**working**” (in terms of work), “**school**” (for formal education only), and “**household work**” (in terms of work), and “**others**”.
(More than one response is allowed and thus opens the opportunity to identify respondents with multiple jobs.)

The concern here is on children who engaged in **multiple activities**: some schooling children engaged in employment in the sense dealing with economic activity for payment or profit.

Schooling

- ▶
 - **Most Indonesian children participate in school and their participation tends to increase from year to year. As an illustration, the school enrolment rate (SPR) in 2018:**
 - **93% for aged 10-17, and**
 - **85% for aged 15-17.**
 - **No difference in CPR between gender. In 2018 for aged 10-17, as an example, CPRs are 93% for boys and 94% for girls. (For the record, this is Sakernas data which may differ from Susenas data.)**

School Participation Rate (%) Ages 10-17 and 15-17



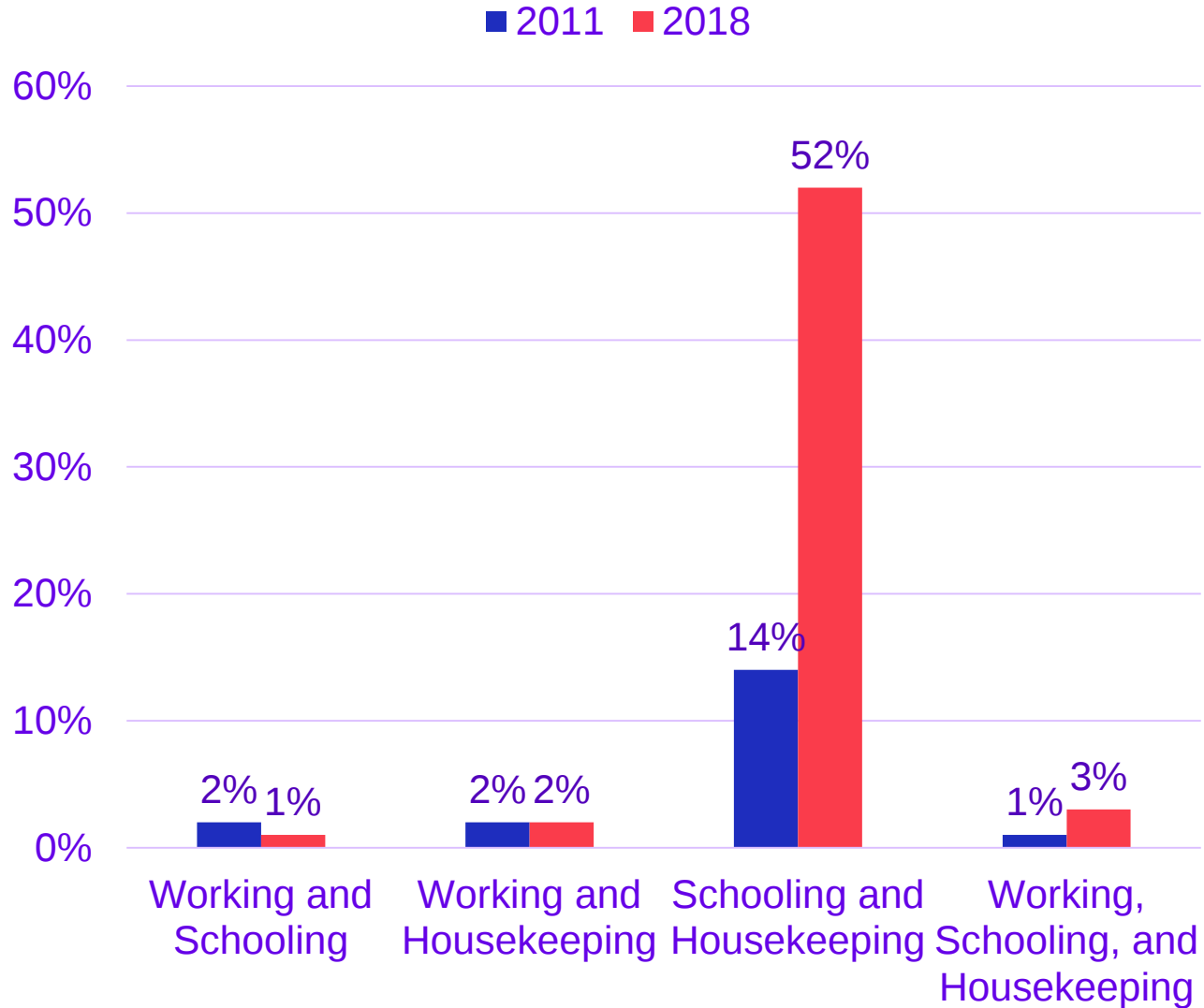
The trend of increasing SPR occurred in both age groups

However, SPR was significantly lower for ages 15-17 compared to their counterparts.

Multiple Activity

- Some schooling children engaged in multiple activities. For example, the estimate total of those engaged in schooling and employment for aged 10-17 in 2018:
 - **Boys: 300,000**
 - **Girls: 100,000**
- In proportion the numbers are relatively small: 2% in 2011 and 1% in 2018 for boys and girls. This implies a negative relationship between "school participation" and "work": those in school are less likely to work. Stated differently: those who do not attend school are more likely to work.

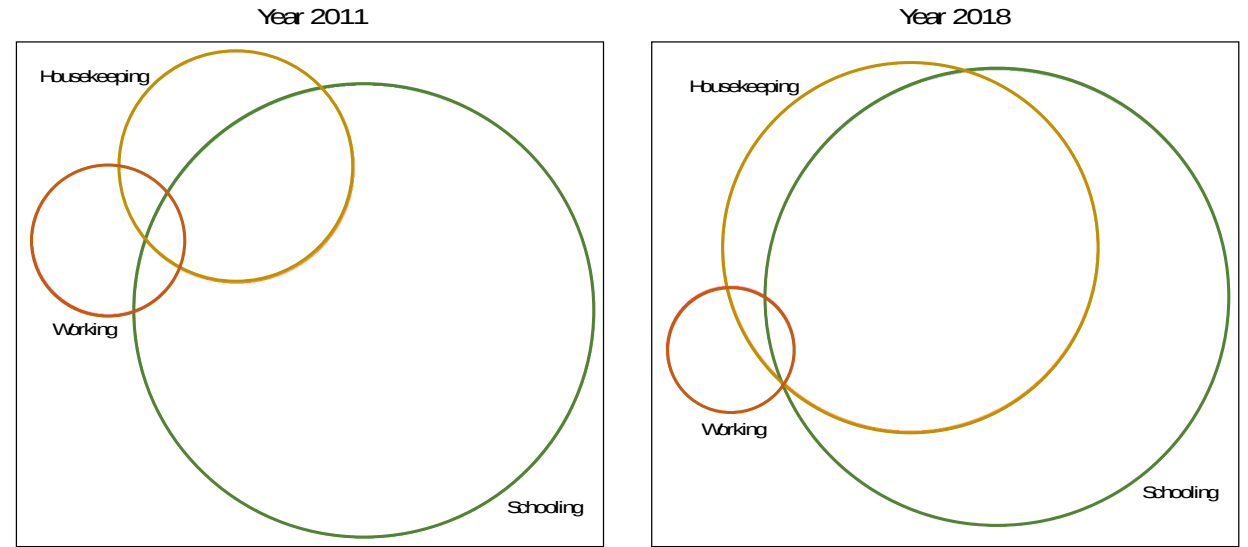
Children's Multiple Activities



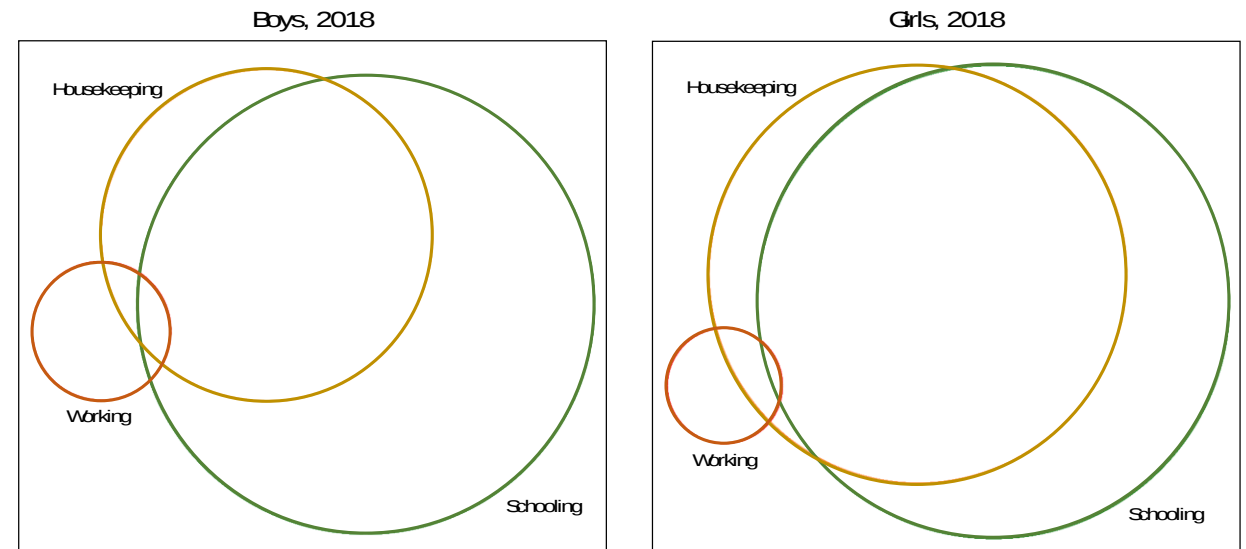
A relatively large proportion was found for children who attend school as well as carry out household activities and the proportion tends to increase.

The diversity of children's activities proportionally tends to differ between years and between sexes.

Children Aged 10-17 with Multiple Activities 2011 and 2018



Children Aged 10-17 with Multiple Activities by Gender in 2018



Working Children



Concept: A Brief Overview

► The term working children used in this study refers to “children in employment” (ICLS 20, 2018); that is, children, during a certain reference period, worked for pay or profits.

The key variable in Sakernas to identify working children is “*bekerja*” (Bahasa) which is operationally defined as “employment” in ICLS-19 (2013) term. (Sakernas uses one-week reference period.)

The term working children as used in the study thus does not include any form of work for own use and work for others but not for pay or benefits (volunteering). (As illustration, scavengers are therefore covered in working children but street buskers are not.)

Overall Trends

► In 2018, around 7% of children aged 10-17 years and 12% of children aged 15-17 years were categorized as working children. The prevalence rate tends to decline over time.

The decline for ages 15-17 was from 127 in 2018 to 117 in 2019 and then to 102. This decline is statistically significant with a 95% confidence interval (not shown in the table). This suggests that Sakernas data does not provide evidence of an increase in child labour due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which may be a common belief.

In 2018, the estimated total working children were around 1.8 million for ages 15-17 (column 7) and 2.6 million for ages 10-17 (column 3). In other words, the number of working children aged 15-17 years is more than two thirds of the total working children aged 10-17 years.

Trends in working children

Year	Panel A: Aged 10-17				Panel B: Aged 15-17			
	Estimation of total (in thousands)		Prevalence per 1,000 children	Children per working children	Estimation of total (in thousands)		Prevalence per 1,000 children	Children per working children
	Children*	Working children			Children*	Working children		
2011	35,448	3,232	91.2	11.0	13,268	2,276	171.5	5.8
2012	35,467	3,344	94.3	10.6	13,275	2,338	176.1	5.7
2013	35,485	3,007	84.7	11.8	13,282	2,208	166.3	6.0
2014	35,503	2,507	70.6	14.2	13,289	1,780	134.0	7.5
2015	35,522	2,128	59.9	16.7	13,296	1,524	114.7	8.7
2016	35,514	2,481	69.9	14.3	13,289	1,689	127.1	7.9
2017	35,514	2,569	72.3	13.8	13,285	1,781	134.0	7.5
2018	35,506	2,503	70.5	14.2	13,280	1,688	127.1	7.9
2019					13,281	1,549	116.6	8.6
2020					13,284	1,353	101.9	9.8

(All estimates in columns 4 and 8 in the table are highly accurate with each RSE of less than 2%, except for 2016: around 3%)

In 2020,
a. Estimated **1.4 million** children aged **15-17** are working children
b. From aged 15-17, **10% are working children**
c. **1 out of 10** children aged 15-17 are working children

Gender and Age Differentials

Trends in the Prevalence Rate by Gender



The prevalence rate of working children was higher for boys than for girls. This occurred for both ages 10-17 and ages 15-17.

For boys and girls, the prevalence rate tends to decrease over time, and this is especially true for the 15-17 years age group.

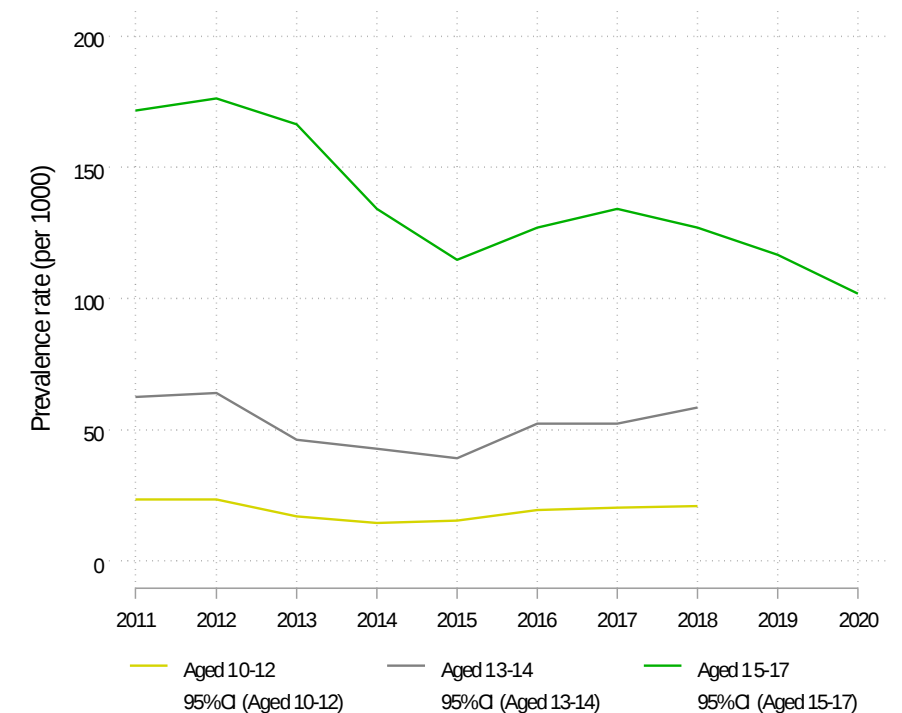
Comparison between age groups shows a higher prevalence rate for older than for younger age groups. The trend between years tends to decrease for all age groups compared.

There are two striking things shown by the graph.

- The prevalence rate is much higher in the 15-17 year age group compared to the other two age groups.
- For the 10-12 and 13-14 year age groups, the prevalence rate in the 2017-2020 period tends to stagnate or even increase; On the other hand, for the 15-17 year age group, the prevalence rate continues to decline quite strikingly.

The marked decline in prevalence rates for ages 15-17 can be attributed to the relatively rapid increase in enrolment rates for this age group, which are relatively low compared to the nearly universal enrolment rates for the other two age groups.

Trends in the Prevalence Rate by Age Group



Urban-Rural Differentials

Working Children by Urban and Rural

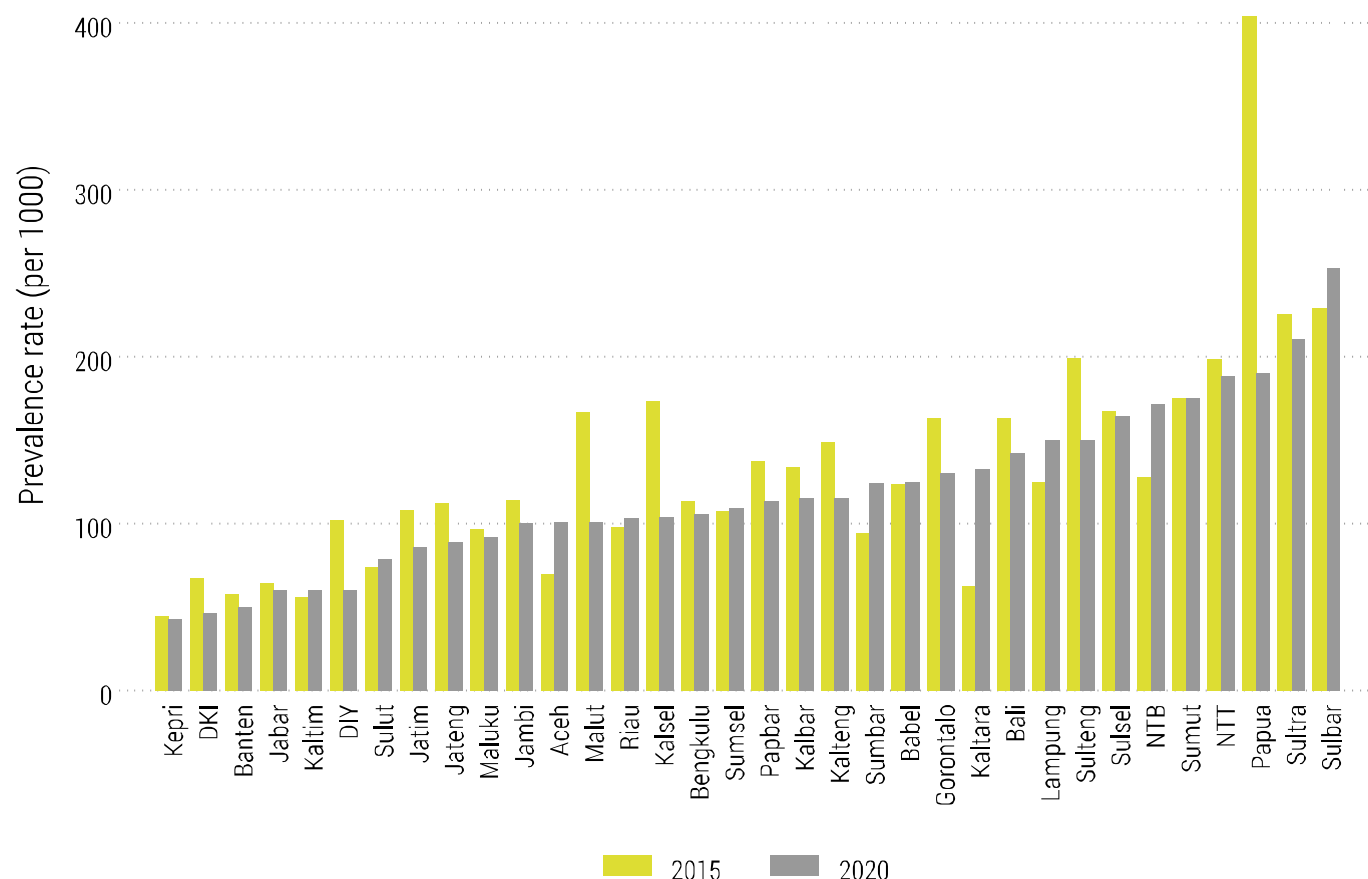


The prevalence rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. This applies to ages 10-17 in general to ages 15-17 in particular.

The decline in prevalence rates occurred in both urban and rural areas. This decline was seen prominently at the age of 15-17 years.

Provincial Variation

Prevalence Rate of Working Children by Province



The prevalence rate of working children varies between province. It was particularly high in Sulbar (West Sulawesi), Sultra (South-East Sulawesi) and Papua provinces; and comparatively low in Kepri (Kepualauan Riau), DKI (Jakarta) and Banten provinces.

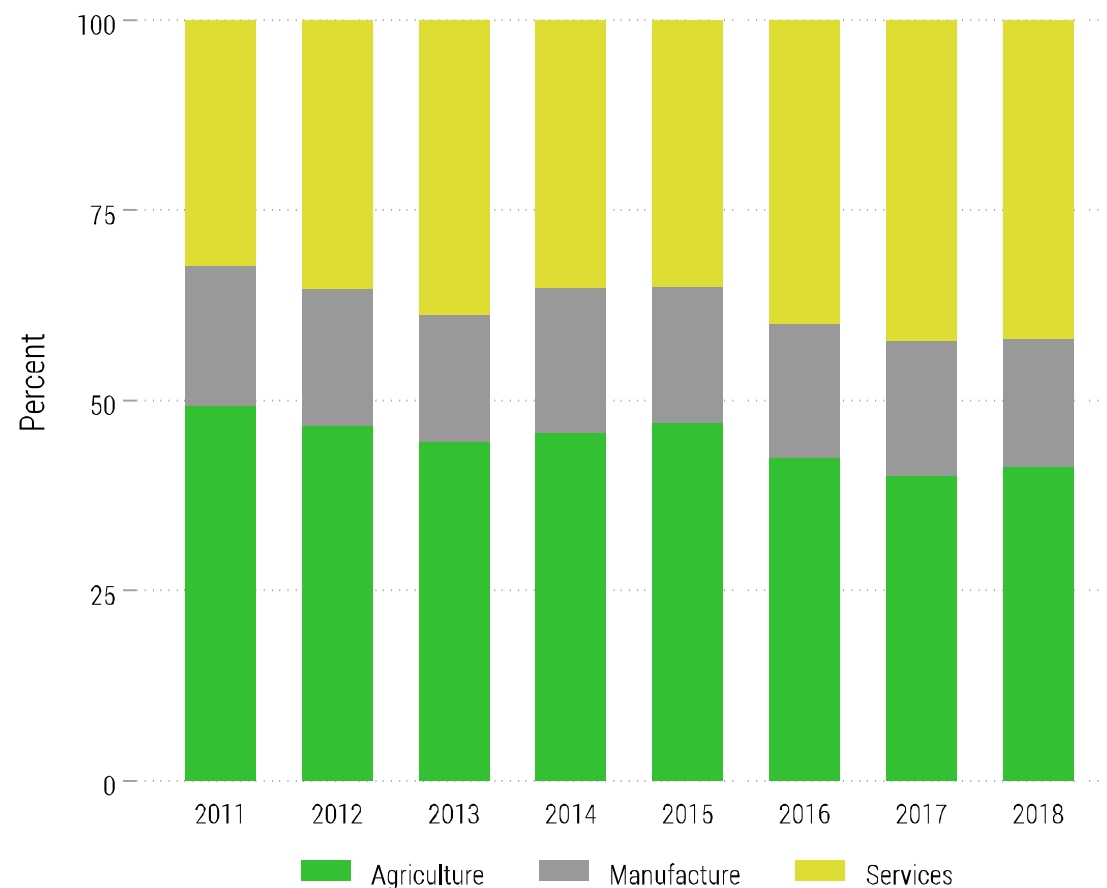
During 2015-2020 the rate declined in almost all provinces as shown in the graph.

Employment Characteristics: Industry

In 2018 half of child laborers worked in agriculture. Their proportion in this industry decreased over time as shown in the graph. On the contrary, their proportion in the service industry tends to increase over time.

The proportion of the manufacturing industry as a whole did not change during 2011-2018.

Working Children by Industry



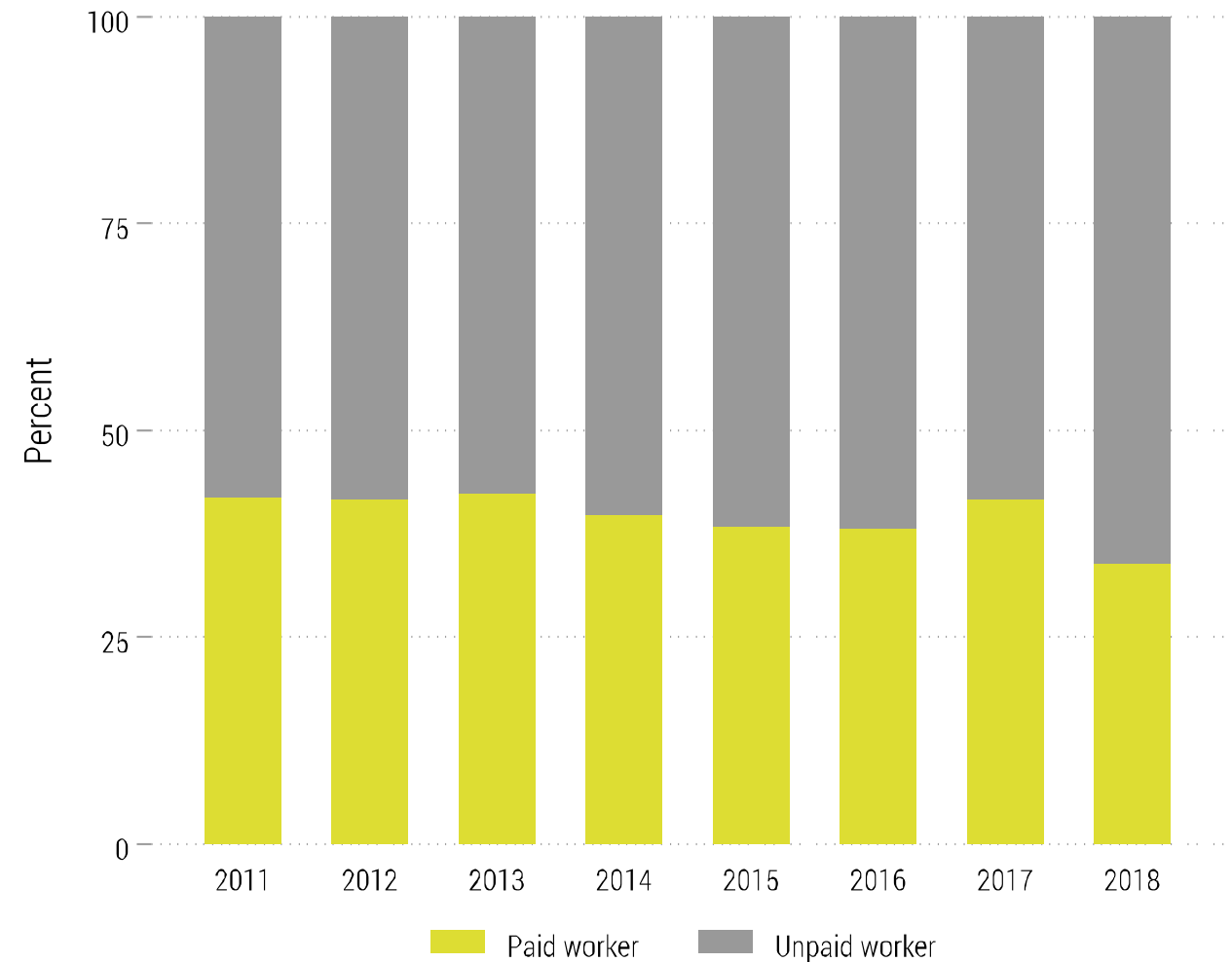
Unpaid Employment

Working children, even if their work is intended for pay or benefits, is largely unpaid. This may be because most of them engaged in household farms (in agriculture).

(This reflects the global situation as reported by ILO-UNICEF 2021.)

The graph shows that the proportion of unpaid employment among working children tends to increase over time.

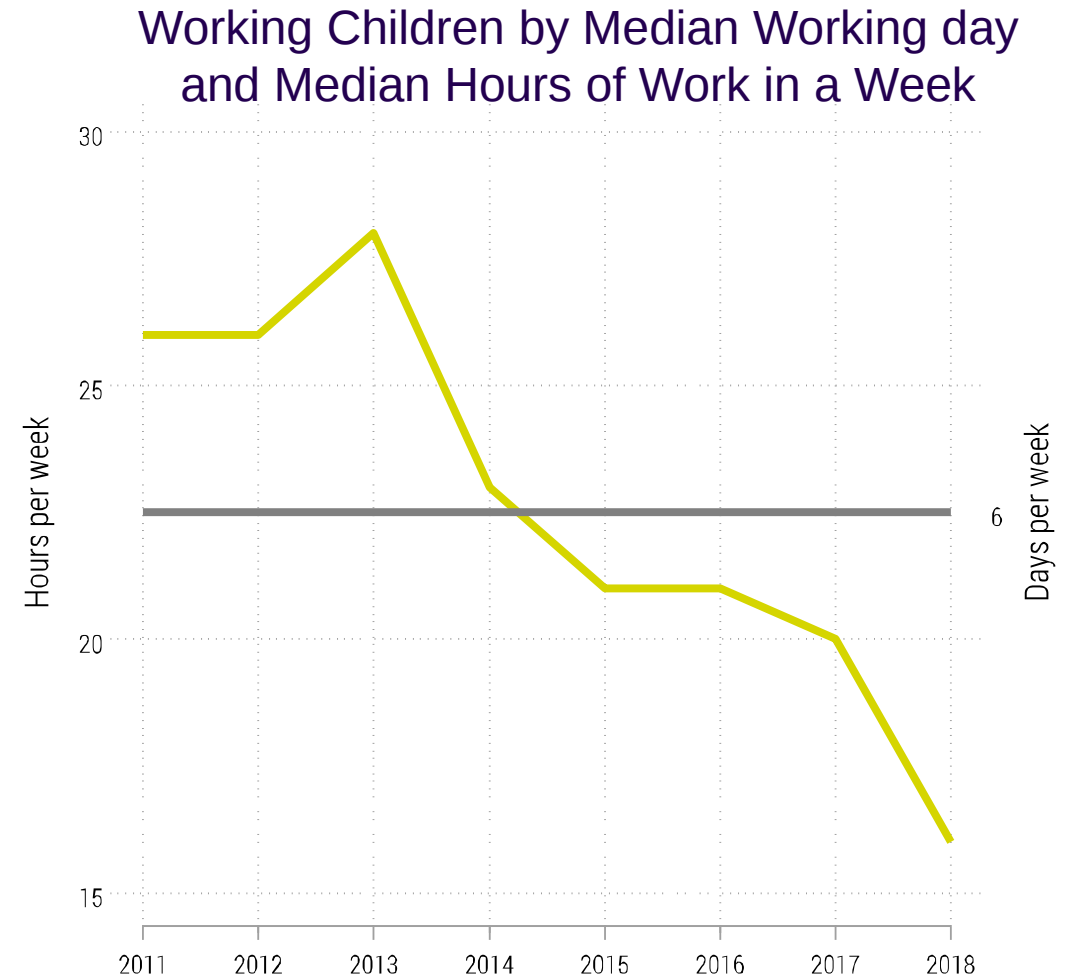
Anak yang bekerja menurut status pembayaran



Working Day and Hours

Working children on the average worked five days in a week and this relatively unchanged over time.

In a week they worked between 15 and 25 hours in a week. As shown by the graph, hours of work for working children tend to decrease over time.



Remuneration

In 2011, children working in paid work received about IDR 550,000 per month. There was variation between gender and between age groups: payments (or benefits) are higher for boys than for girls and for the older age group than for the younger age group.

Remuneration rates for boys and girls and for all age groups tend to increase in general over time. The table shows that. As shown in the table, the 2018 level, for example, is IDR 1,000,000 for boys and IDR 1,000,000 for the 15-17 age group.

Monthly Remuneration for Working Children in Thousand IDR (who engaged in paid employment)

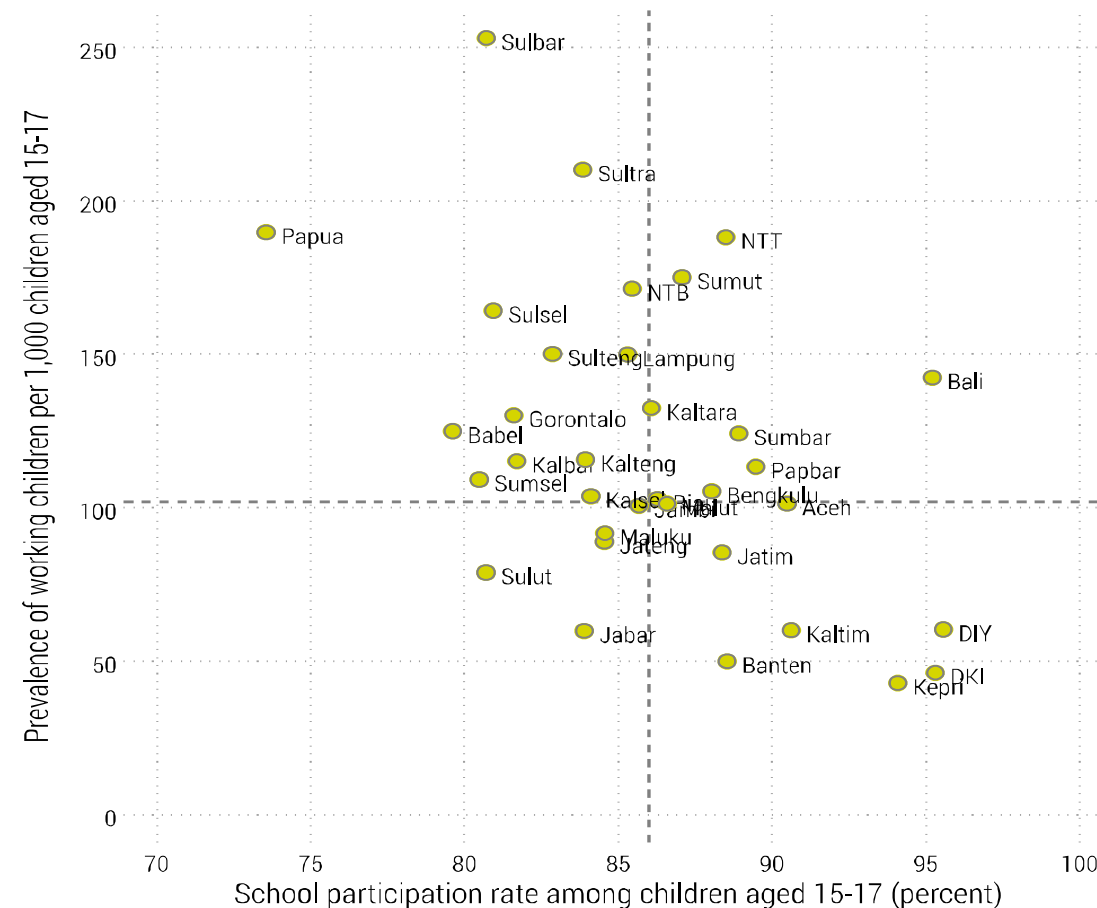
Year	Gender			Age Group		
	All	Boy	Girl	10-12	13-14	15-17
2011	540	570	490	300	450	550
2012	600	600	550	300	450	600
2013	725	750	700	450	500	750
2014	650	660	600	566	600	650
2015	610	600	650	350	500	650
2016	800	808	800	300	560	900
2017	950	960	900	200	620	1000
2018	940	1000	840	250	600	1000

School Participation

One might hypothesize a negative relationship between the prevalence rate of working children and children's school participation. Sakernas 2020 apparently confirmed the hypothesis as shown in the graph.

What may be of concern here are the provinces with association "anomalies: as shown by the Bali or Jabar (West Java) cases. For the first case, school enrolment is relatively high but the prevalence rate is also high. In contrast, for the second case, school enrolment is relatively low. but the prevalence rate is also relatively low.

Scatter Plot of the Prevalence Rate of Working Children by Province in 2020



Note:
Prevalence of working children at national level is 102 per 1,000 children aged 15-17
School participation rate aged 15-17 at national level is 86%

Child Labour



Concept: A Brief Overview

The term child labour used in this study conceptually refers to ICLS resolution 20 (2018). Its operational definition refers to the “framework for statistical identification of child labour” which is attached to the resolution taking into account data availability.

The framework does not tolerate any work for children aged 10-12 years, but tolerates “light work” for children aged 13-14 and any work for children aged 15-17 as long as it is NOT considered “dangerous” work and the “worst form” of work.

- In the Sakernas questionnaire only the variable “hours of work” is ready to be used to assess the types of work “dangerous” and “worst form”.
- Based on the reasons above, in this report child labour includes all working children (as defined earlier) who meet the following criteria:
 - Aged 10-14,
 - Aged 13-14 worked more than 15 hours per week, and
 - Age 15-17 worked more than 40 hours per week.
- The above approach to identifying child labour was adopted by the ILO-BPS survey of working children in 2009.

Overall Trends

In 2018, around 3% of children aged 10-17 years and 4% of children aged 15-17 years were categorized as child labour children. The prevalence rate of child labour tends to decline over time.

The table shows a decrease in the prevalence rate per 1000 children aged 15-17 years from 35 in 2018 to 31 in 2019 and then to 27 per 1000 children. This equates to an increase in the number of children per child labour from 29 in 2018 to 32 in 2019 and then to 39 in 2020 (see last column).

- These changes in the ratios are statistically significant with a 95% confidence interval (not shown in the table). This suggests that Sakernas data does not provide evidence of an increase in child labour due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which may be a common belief.
- In 2018, the estimated total child labour were around 466,000 for ages 15-17 (column 7) and 933,000 for ages 10-17 (column 3). In other words, the number of child labour aged 15-17 years was more than half of the total child labour aged 10-17 years.

Trends in Child Labour

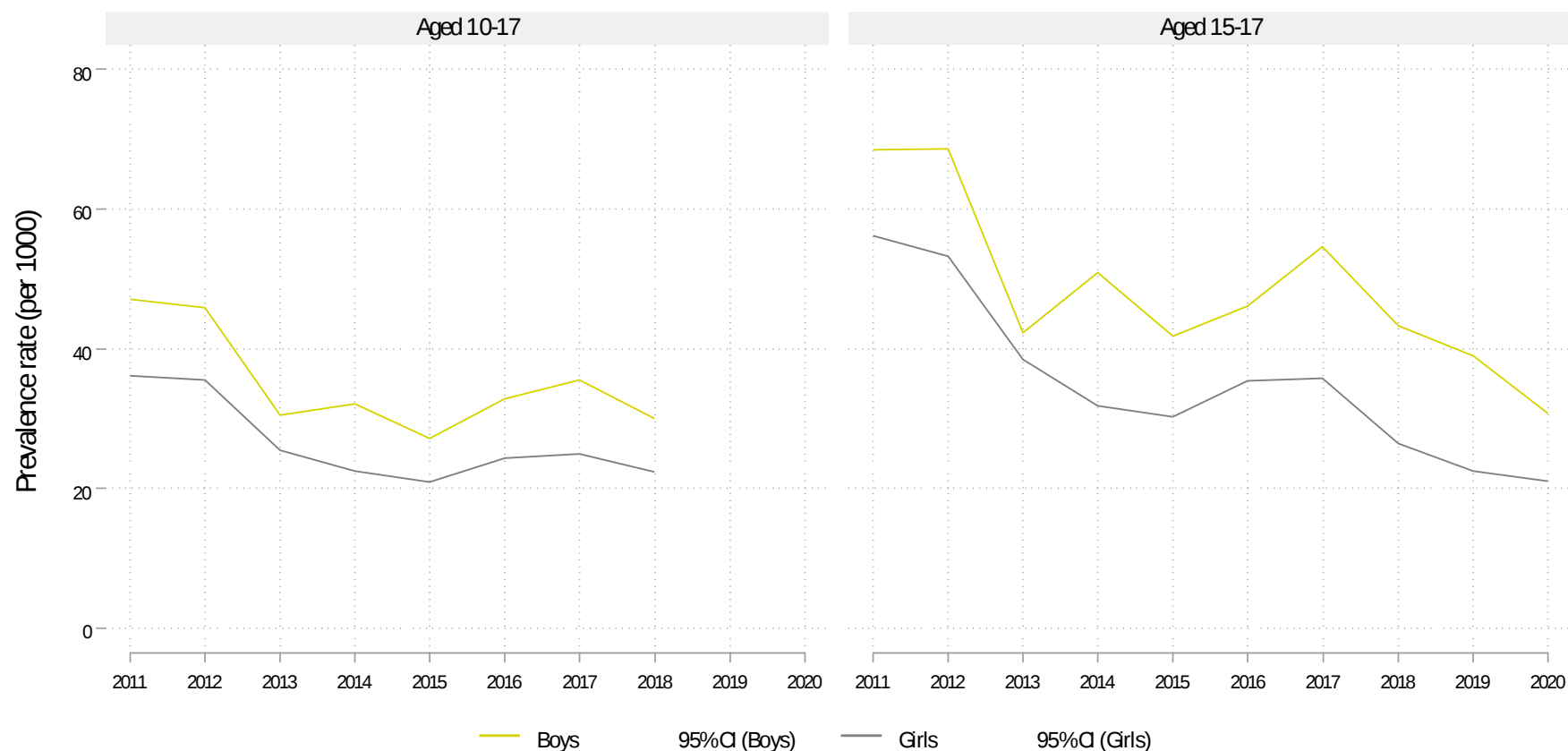
Year	Panel A: Aged 10-17				Panel B: Aged 15-17			
	Estimation of total (in thousands)		Prevalence per 1,000 children	Children per child labour	Estimation of total (in thousands)		Prevalence per 1,000 children	Children per child labour
	Children	Child labour			Children	Child labour		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2011	35,448	1,481	41.8	23.9	13,268	830	62.6	16.0
2012	35,467	1,450	40.9	24.5	13,275	812	61.2	16.4
2013	35,485	995	28.0	35.7	13,282	537	40.4	24.7
2014	35,503	974	27.4	36.5	13,289	554	41.7	24.0
2015	35,522	858	24.1	41.4	13,296	480	36.1	27.7
2016	35,514	1,017	28.6	34.9	13,289	542	40.8	24.5
2017	35,514	1,080	30.4	32.9	13,285	607	45.7	21.9
2018	35,506	933	26.3	38.0	13,280	466	35.1	28.5
2019					13,281	411	30.9	32.3
2020					13,284	345	25.9	38.6

In 2020,
a. estimated 345 thousands child labour aged 15-17 y.o.
b. From children aged 15-17 y.o., 2.6% are child labour
c. 1 out of 39 children aged 15-17 is child labour

(All estimates in columns 4 and 8 in the table are highly accurate with each RSE of less than 2%, except for 2016: around 3%)

Gender and Age Differentials

Trends in the Prevalence Rate by Gender



The prevalence rate of child labour was higher for boys than for girls. This occurred for both ages 10-17 and ages 15-17.

For boys and girls, the prevalence rate tends to decrease over time, and this is especially true for the 15-17 years age group.

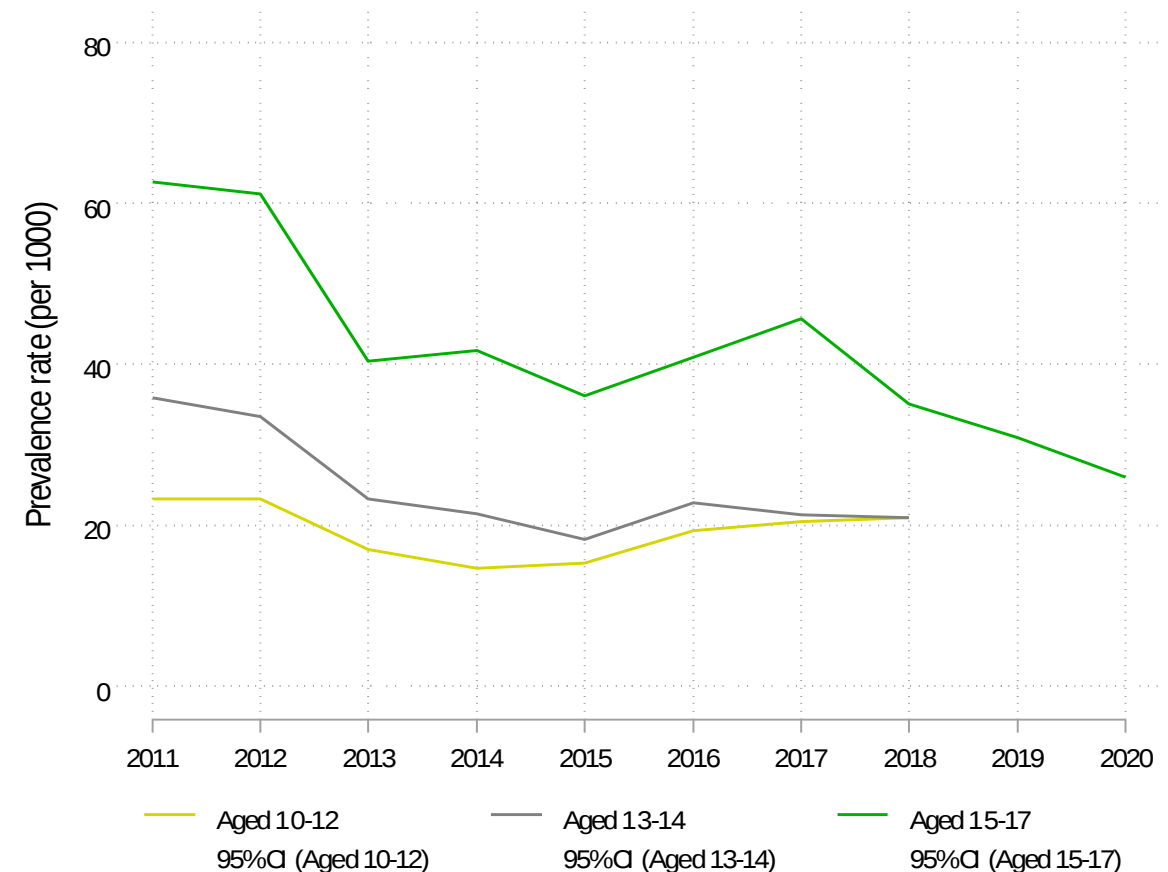
Comparison between age groups shows a higher prevalence rate for older than for younger age groups. The trend between years tends to decrease for all age groups compared

There are two striking things shown by the graph.

- The prevalence rate is much higher in the 15-17 year age group compared to the other two age groups.
- For the 10-12 and 13-14 year age groups, the prevalence rate since 2015-2020 period tends to stagnate or even increase; on the other hand, for the 15-17 year age group, the prevalence rate continued to decline quite strikingly.

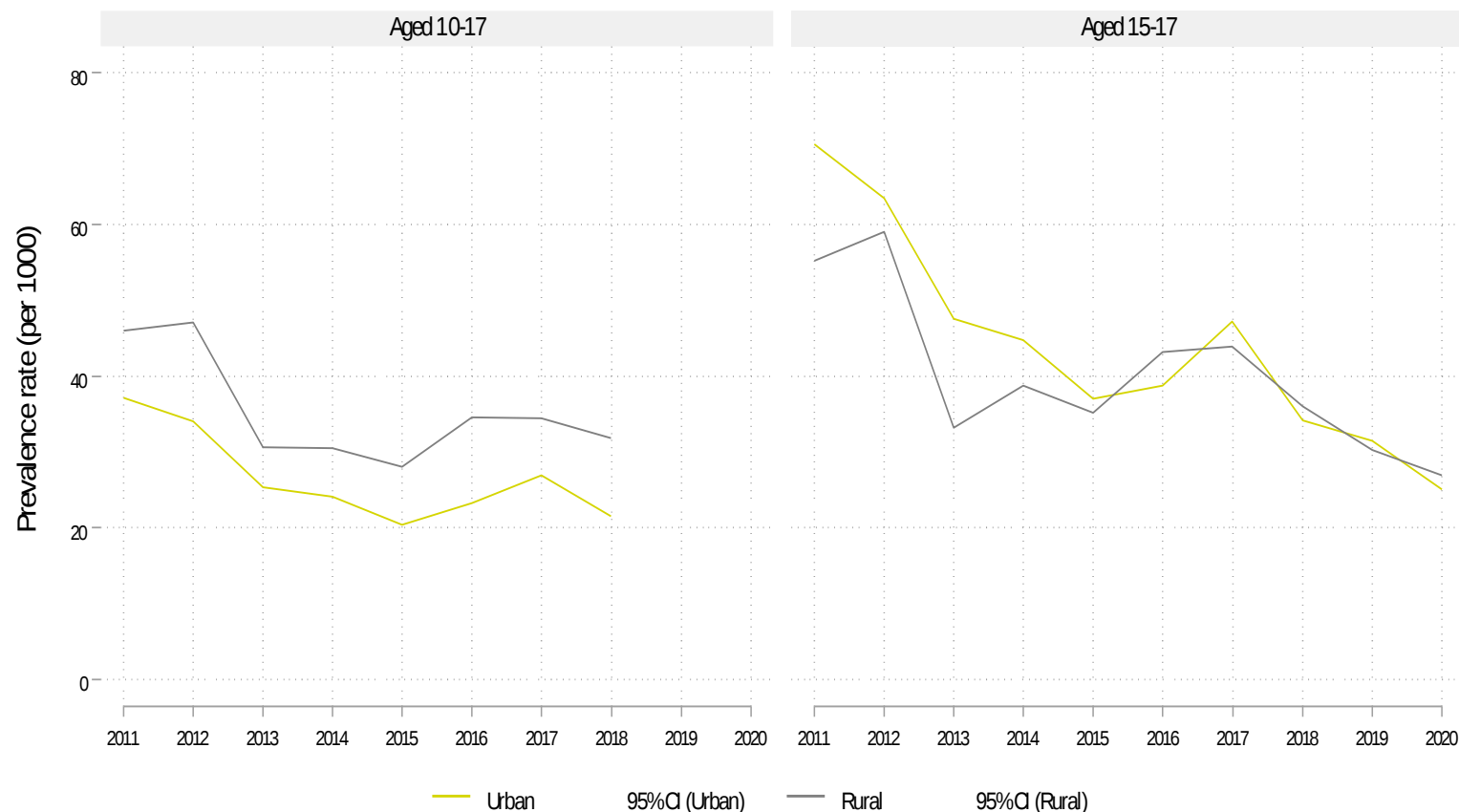
The marked decline in prevalence rates for ages 15-17 could be attributed to the relatively rapid increase in enrolment rates for this age group, which were relatively low compared to the nearly universal enrolment rates for the other two age groups.

Trends in the Prevalence Rate by Age Group



Urban-Rural Differentials

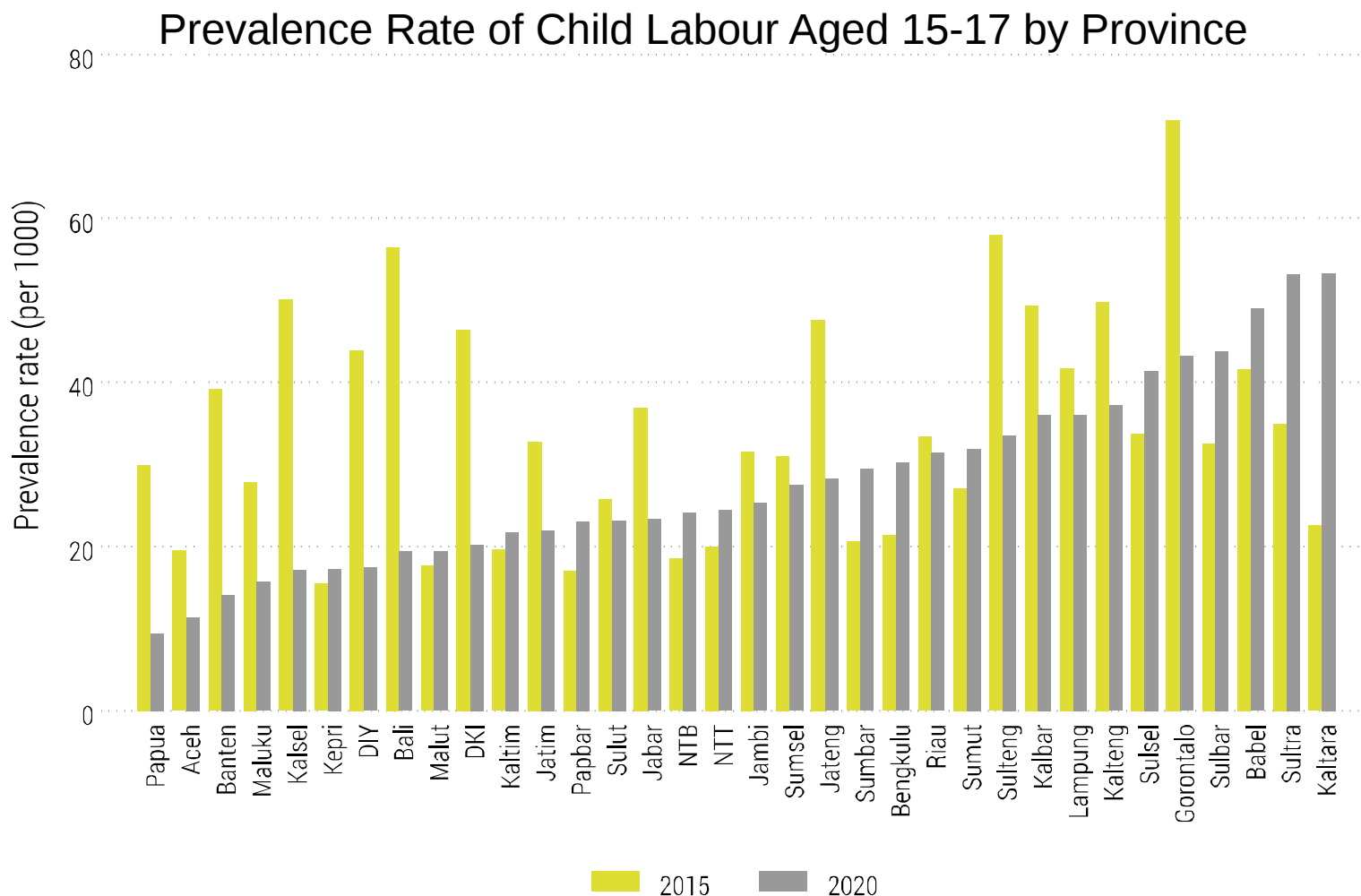
Working Children by Urban and Rural



The prevalence rate for aged 10-17 in general was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. This was not very clear for ages 15-17.

The decline in prevalence rates occurred in both urban and rural areas. This decline was notable for the age of 15-17 years since 2017

Provincial Variation



The prevalence rate of child labour varied between province. It was particularly high in **Kaltra (North Kalimantan)**, **Sultra (South-East Sulawesi)** and **Babel (Kepulauan Bangka Belitung)** provinces; and comparatively low in Papua, Aceh and Banten provinces.

During 2015-2020 the rate declined in the majority of provinces as shown by the graph.

Employment Characteristics: Industry

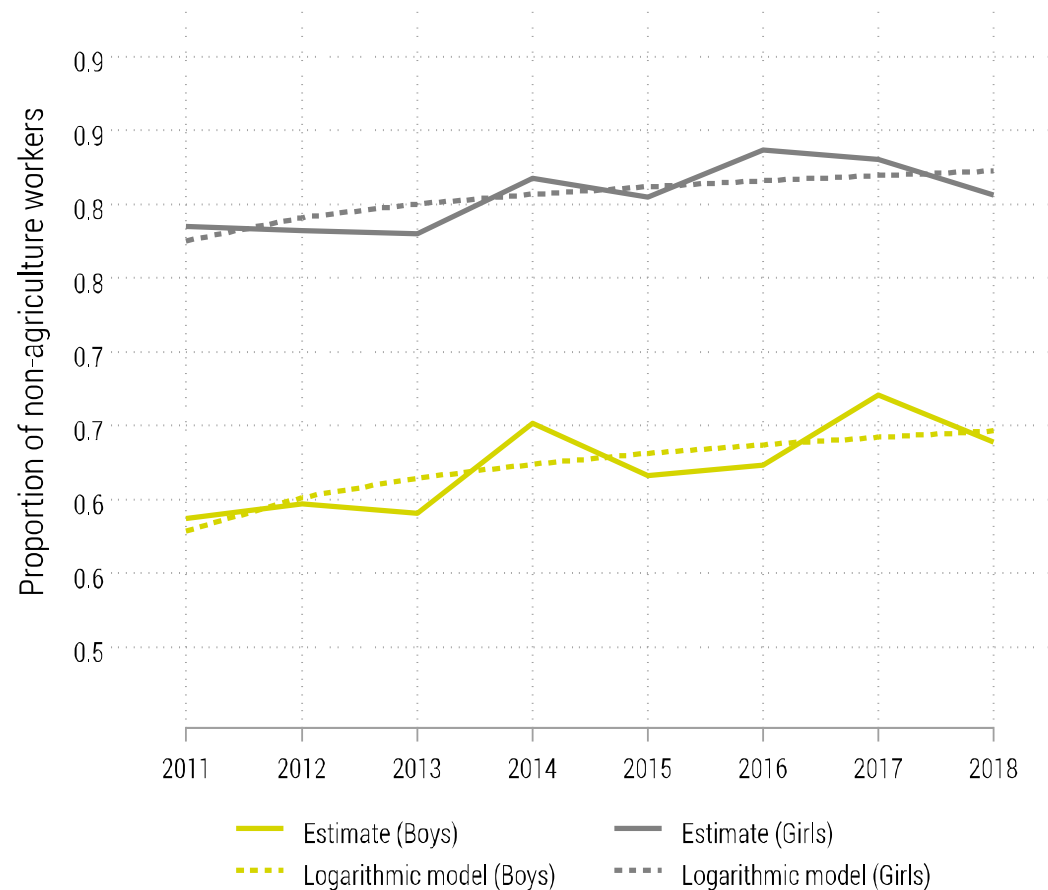
In 2018 half of child labour worked in services. Their proportion in this industry tend to increase over time as shown in the table. On the contrary, their proportion in the agriculture and manufacture tends to decrease over time.

On overall, child labour in non-agriculture tend to decrease. This was true for boys and girls and for all age groups (see the graphs in the next slide).

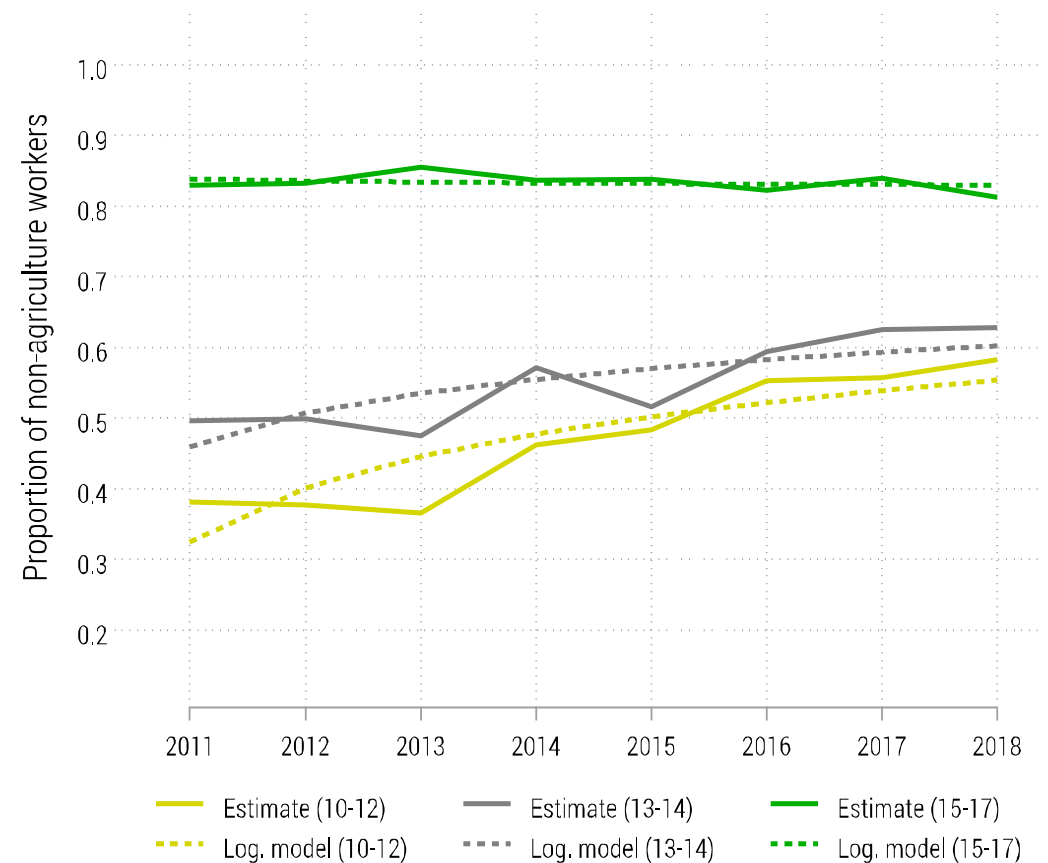
Child Labour by Major Industry

Year	Agriculture	Manufactur e	Services	Total
2011	33.0	26.5	40.5	100.0
2012	32.4	25.6	42.0	100.0
2013	32.5	23.6	43.9	100.0
2014	28.2	28.6	43.2	100.0
2015	30.4	25.7	43.9	100.0
2016	28.8	24.5	46.7	100.0
2017	26.6	24.2	49.2	100.0
2018	29.1	22.8	48.1	100.0

Child Labour in Non-Agriculture by Gender



Child Labour in Non-Agriculture by Age Group



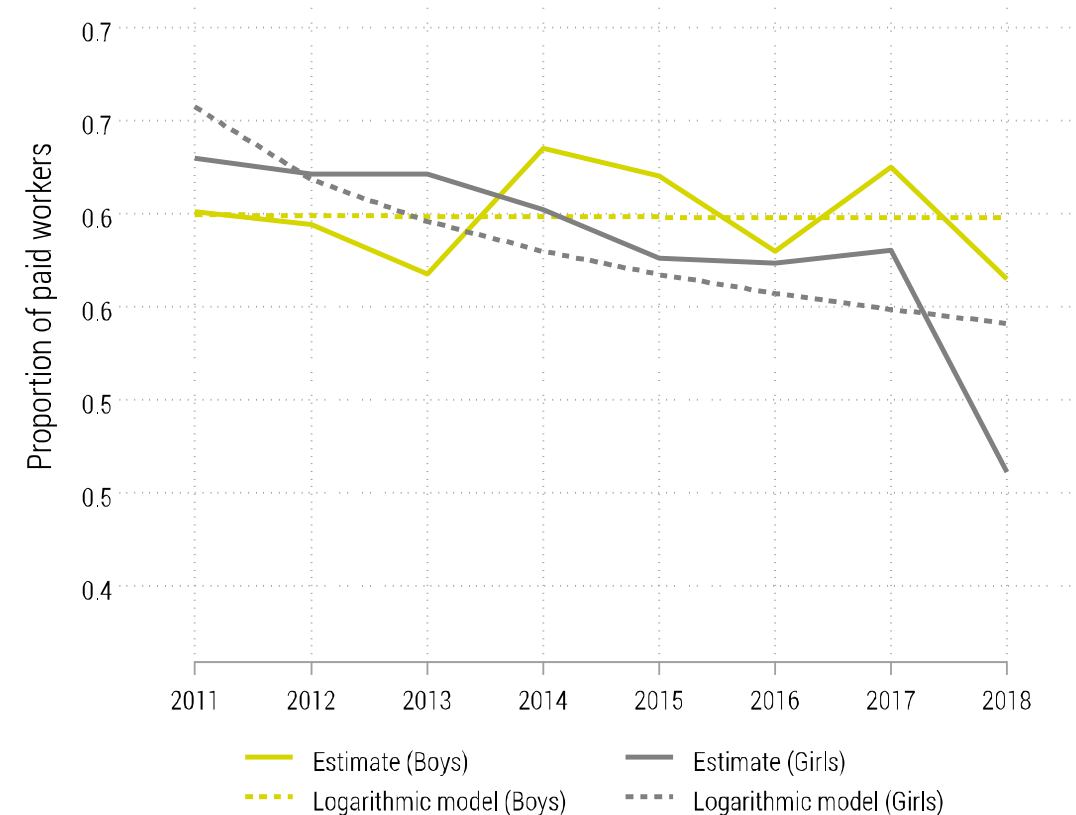
Unpaid Employment (1)

Child labour largely engaged in unpaid employment probably in household farms (in agriculture).

(This reflects the global situation as reported by ILO-UNICEF 2021.)

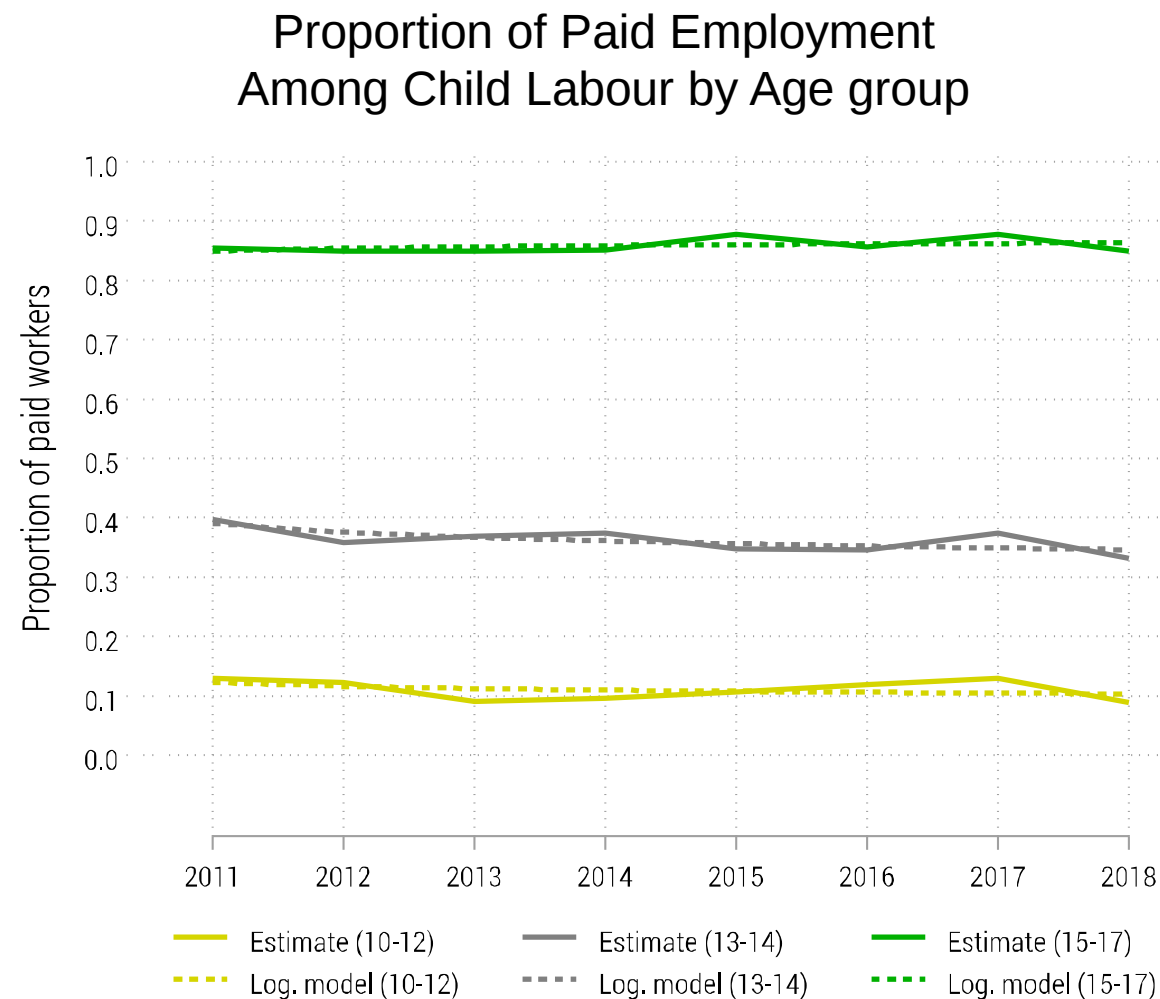
The proportion of paid employment among child labour was higher for boys than for girls and for both tends to decrease over time.

Proportion of Paid Employment
Among Child Labour by Gender



Unpaid Employment (2)

The proportion of paid employment of child labour was higher for older than for younger age groups



Remuneration (1)

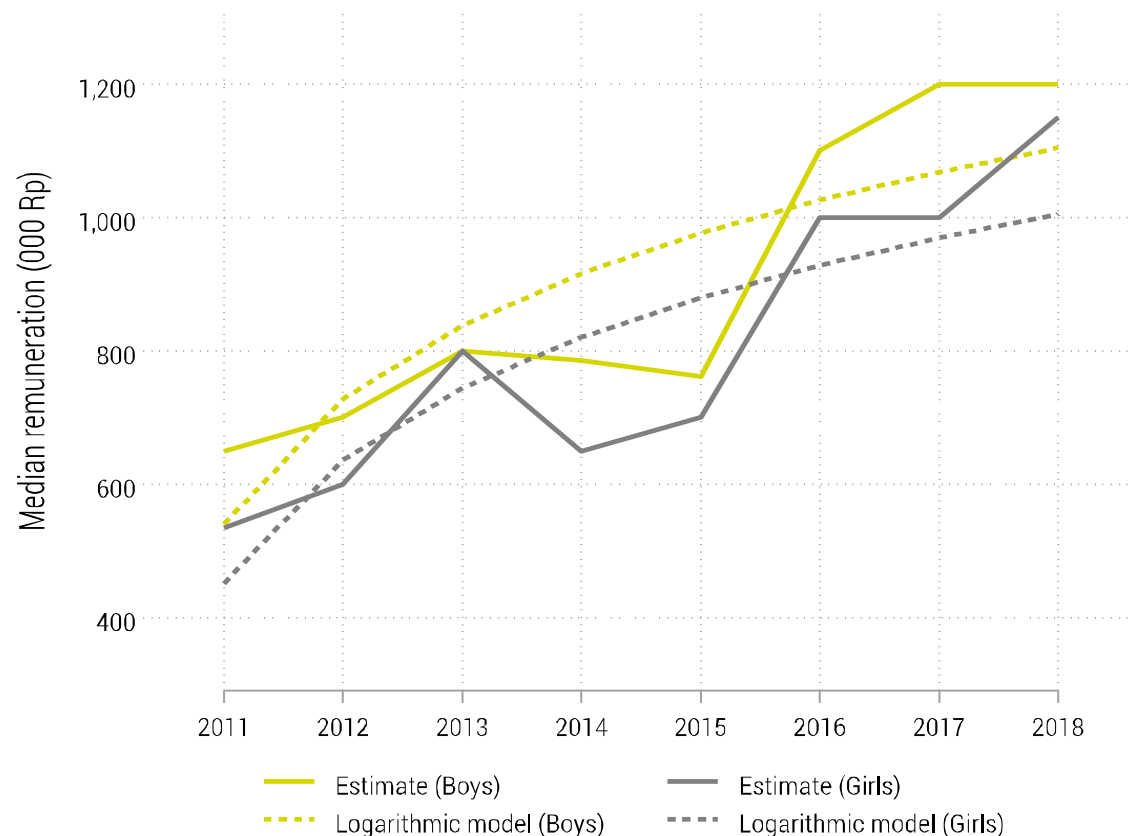
In 2011 remuneration level for child labour was around IDR 600,000 per month and in 2018 was IDR 1,200,000. In general the remuneration level tends to increase over time notably that paid in cash.

Monthly Remuneration for Child Labour in
Thousand IDR (who engaged in paid
employment)

Year	In Cash	In Kind	In Total
2011	550	200	600
2012	600	168	650
2013	780	195	800
2014	700	225	740
2015	700	200	750
2016	1,000	350	1,000
2017	1,000	300	1,100
2018	1,120	300	1,200

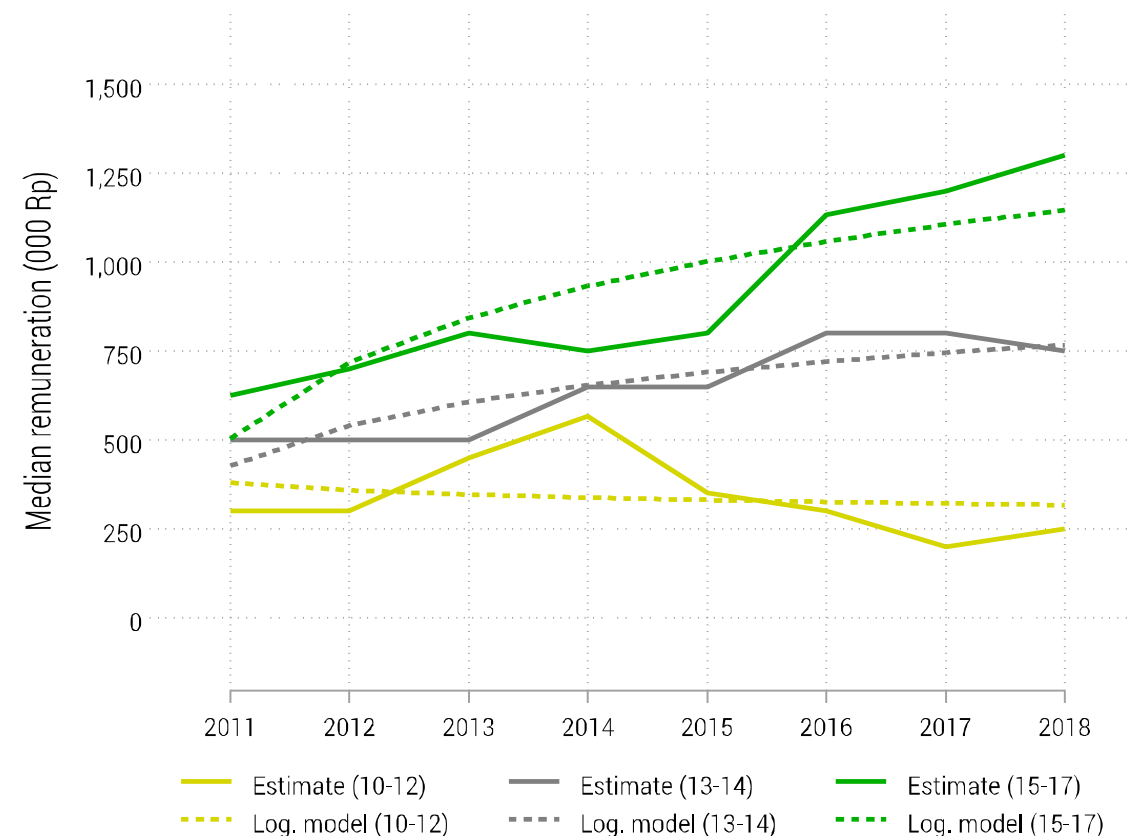
Remuneration (2)

Median Remuneration of Child Labour by Gender



Remuneration level was were higher for boys than for girls and for the older than for the younger age group.

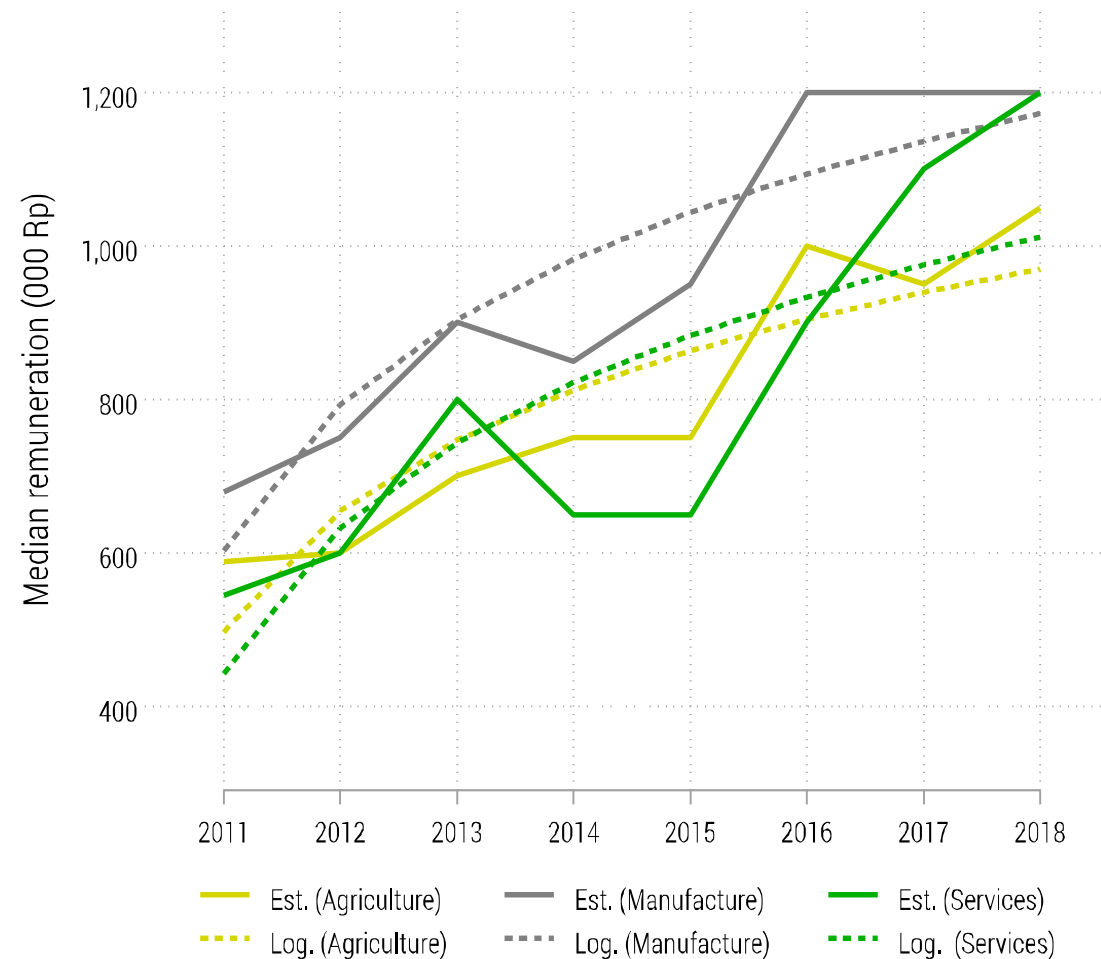
Median Remuneration of Child Labour by Age Group



Remuneration (3)

Remuneration level among child labour increase in all three major industries. Remuneration level was notably high for those worked in manufacture.

Median Remuneration of Child Labour by Major





International
Labour
Organization

SUMMARY AND LESSONS LEARNED

- ▶ 1) With regard to statistics on child activity, child labour, and child labour, this study shows at least three points:
 - Sakernas can be used to produce statistics in question with a very high level of reliability as indicated by a very low relative standard error (RSE);
 - Sakernas is very efficient in producing the statistics of concern as reflected in the very low design effect (DEFT); and
 - Because it is held regularly (twice a year) Sakernas can be used to produce statistics on a regular basis to monitor the prevalence of child labour between years.
- 2) Indonesian children mostly participate in school but school is not the only activity for some of them. In 2018, for example, 92% of children aged 10-17 went to school, 52% went to school and took care of the household, and 0.8% went to school and worked (for a salary or profit).

- 3) The school enrolment rate for 15-17 year olds is relatively low compared to 10-12 and 13-15 year olds. Figures for ages 10-12, 13-14 and 15-17 in 2018, for example, are 99%, 96% and 86%, respectively.
- 4) The proportion of working children tends to decrease from time to time.
Aged 10-17: 3.2 millions (2011) to 2.5 millions (2018); prevalence per 1000 children: 91 (2011) – 70 (2018)
Aged 15-17: 2.3 millions (2011) to 1.4 millions (2020); prevalence per 1000 children: 117 (2011) – 102 (2020)
- 5) The proportion of child labour tends to decrease from time to time.
Aged 10-17: 1.5 millions (2011) to 933 thousands (2018); prevalence per 1000 children: 42 (2011) – 26 (2020)
Aged 15-17: 830 thousands (2011) to 345 thousands (2020); prevalence per 1000 children: 63 (2011) – 26 (2020)
- 6) The prevalence rate of child labour tend to increase when children become older. As illustration, the rate in 2018 for ages 10-12, 13-14 and 15-17, for instance, were 21, 21, and 35 per 1000 children.  ilo.org

- 7) Most child laborers are paid workers in a number of industries. In 2018, for example, child laborers worked in agriculture, manufacturing and services 29%, 23% and 48%. The remuneration rate for paid employment of child labour tend to increase over time and in 2020 (for aged 15-17) approximately IDR 1,300,000 per month.
- 8) The prevalence rate of child labour in Indonesia is relatively low globally, but in absolute terms the number is relatively large. For example, the prevalence of child labour aged 15-17 years in 2020 is only 2.6% and is projected to be 2.2% in 2025. The latter proportion is equivalent to around 293,000 children aged 15-17 years.
- 9) This study shows a negative relationship between the school enrolment rate and the prevalence of child labour: the higher the school enrolment rate, the lower the prevalence rate of child labour.

- 8) **Sebagian besar pekerja anak adalah pekerja yang dibayar.** Pekerja anak tersebut di sejumlah lapangan usaha. Pada 2018, misalnya, pekerja anak tersebar pada sektor **pertanian (29%), manufaktur (23%), dan jasa (48%).**
- 9) Tingkat **remunerasi** untuk pekerja anak yang dibayar **cenderung meningkat** dari waktu ke waktu dan pada tahun **2020** (untuk usia **15-17**) sekitar **Rp 1.300.000 per bulan.**
- 10) Angka **prevalensi pekerja anak di Indonesia secara global relatif rendah**, namun **secara absolut jumlahnya relatif besar.** Misalnya, prevalensi pekerja anak usia 15-17 tahun pada tahun 2020 hanya 2,6% dan diproyeksikan menjadi **2,2% pada tahun 2025.** Proporsi terakhir ini setara dengan sekitar **293.000 anak usia 15-17 tahun.**
- 11) Studi ini menunjukkan **hubungan negatif** antara **angka partisipasi sekolah** dan **prevalensi pekerja anak:** *semakin tinggi angka partisipasi sekolah, semakin rendah angka prevalensi pekerja anak.*

Indonesia Child Labour Aged 10-17 and Aged 15-17 (per 1000 Children)

Source: Microdata Sakernas

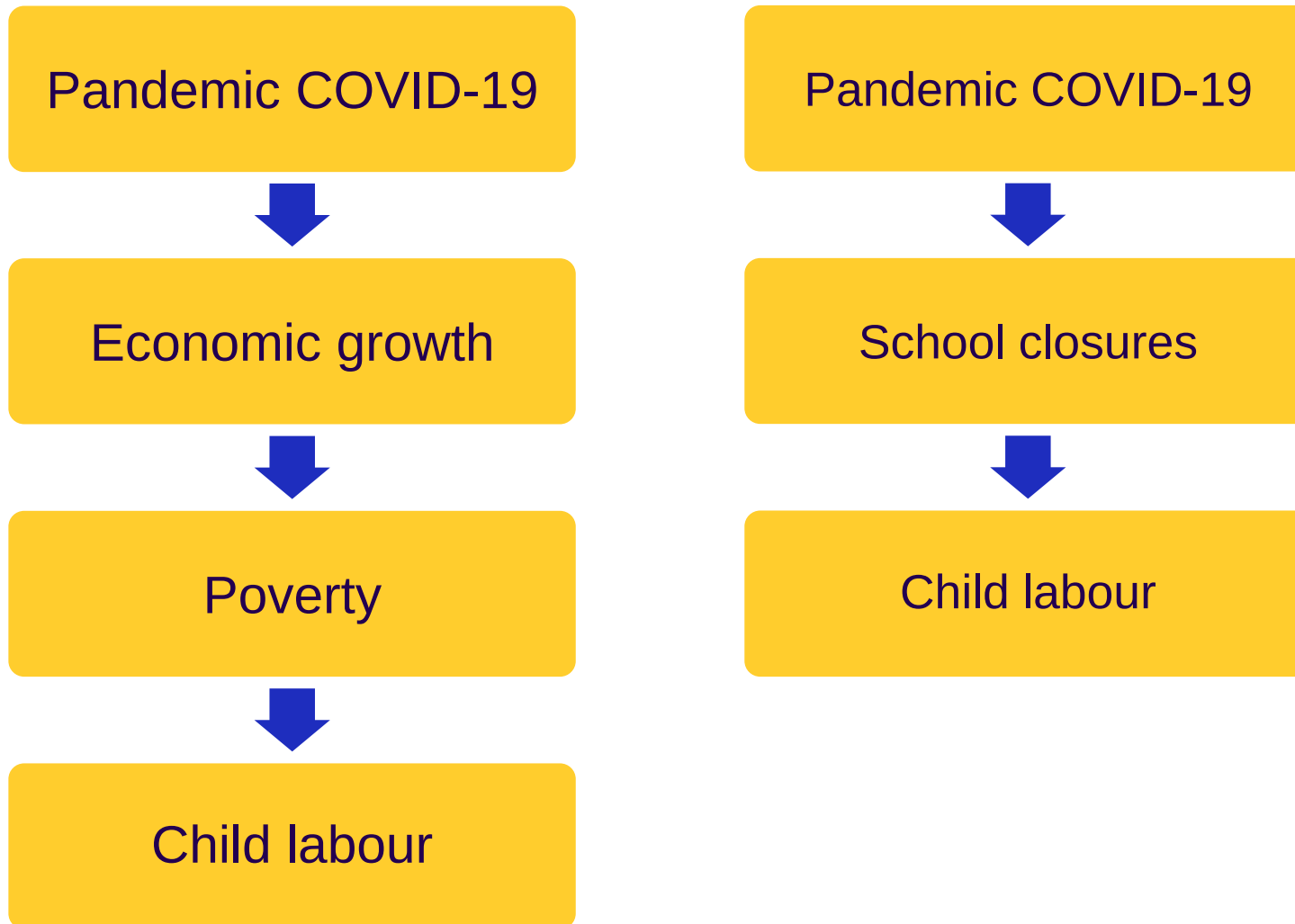
Indonesia has made progress in combating child labour.

The table presents the prevalence rate of child labour in Indonesia per 1000 children aged 10-17 and 15-17 years.

Child labour here is seen as part of working children which is defined as children who are “engaged in any activity that falls within the general production limits as defined in the 2008 National Accounts System (SNA)” (article 11 of ICLS 20).

Year	Aged 10-17	Aged 15-17
2011	42	63
2012	41	61
2013	28	40
2014	27	42
2015	24	36
2016	29	41
2017	30	46
2018	26	35
2019	n.a	31
2020	n.a	26

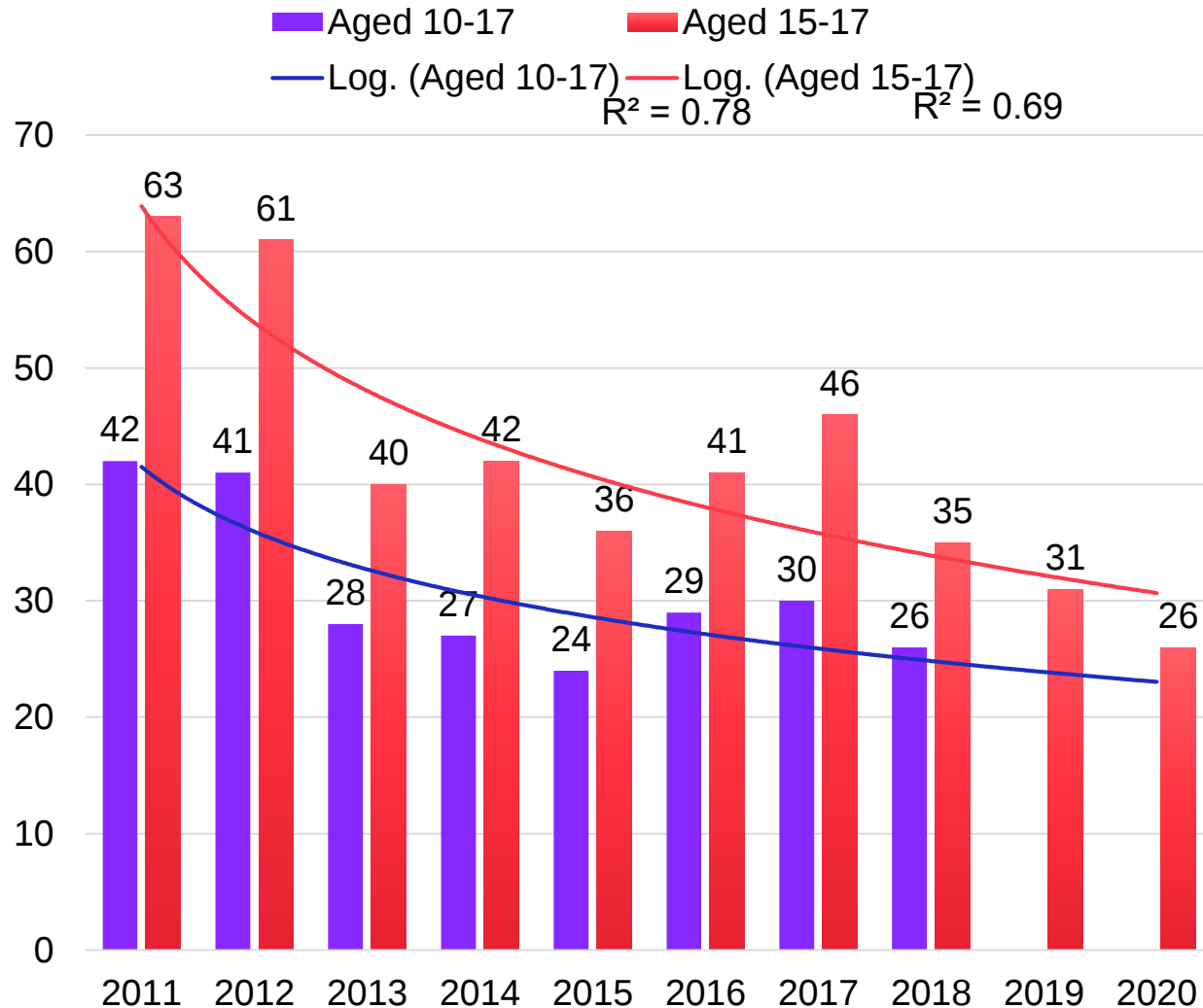
Two possible paths that COVID-19 pandemic could be a “*game changer*”



COVID-19
Pandemic could
be a “*game
changer*”

Further study needed
to better understand
the impact of COVID-
19 to child labour in
Indonesia

The Prevalence Rate of Child Labour of Indonesia for Aged 10-17 and 15-17 (per 1000 children)



- The prevalence rate in the 15-17 year age group is always much higher than that in the 10-17 year age group.
- There are no signs of an increase in child labour due to the COVID-19 pandemic and this is indicated by a decrease in the prevalence rate at 15-17 years of age from 31 per 1000 children in 2019 to 26 per 1000 children in 2020.
- The newly released Sakernas February 2021 data supports the above conclusion: the number of jobs for 15-19 year olds decreased by around 500,000 during the period February-2020-February 2021. (Table is not given.) It is to note, approximately two-thirds of the population in this age group are categorized as children according to global standards.

Thank you!



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