International Labour Organization

▶ Room document: 21*

Integrating Child Labour Statistics into National Statistical Systems

21st International Conference of Labour Statisticians
Geneva, 11-20 October 2023

* This document was not formally edited

Contents

1. Introduction

Despite significant progress in the fight against child labour, 160 million children around the world are still engaged in child labour. Over the past two decades, there have been significant efforts to measure and understand the scope and characteristics of child labour. This includes the adoption in 2008 and 2018 of resolutions on child labour statistics by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), the production of global and regional estimates on child labour by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016 and 2020, and the use of probability-based surveys by many countries to assess the prevalence, characteristics, causes and consequences of child labour.

In 2018, the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) adopted a resolution on child labour statistics that aligns fully with the updated framework of forms of work defined in the international standards of work, employment, and labour underutilization, as set out in the 19th ICLS. This resolution establishes a comprehensive theoretical and statistical framework to account for the various forms of work in which children are engaged, extending beyond employment for pay or profit to encompass own-use production work, unpaid trainee work, and volunteer work. Such an inclusive approach is critical because it helps uncover less visible forms of child labour that often go undetected by standard statistical instruments. It enables a more thorough understanding of the specific challenges associated with child labour within each form of work and provides insights into the interactions between different forms of work, facilitating a more accurate assessment of the total workload shouldered by children. As a result, this comprehensive framework significantly enhances our understanding of the true nature of child labour and informs the development of more effective strategies to address it.

An increasing number of countries have begun to implement this updated statistical framework for the measurement of child labour, while others are still in the process of updating their child labour data collection instruments or even their labour force statistics. Specifically, the following countries have conducted national child labour surveys using the new framework: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria carried out stand-alone national child labour surveys in 2022. Egypt conducted a stand-alone national child labour survey in 2023. Lao-PDR and Samoa integrated child labour questions into their labour force surveys in 2022. The Gambia and Uganda integrated child labour into their labour force surveys in 2021. In addition, Cabo Verde integrated child labour questions into the Inquérito Multi-Objectivo Continuo survey in 2022, and Mali included child labour questions in the Enquête Modulaire et Permanente auprès des Ménages (EMOP) survey conducted in 2020-2021. It is important to note that this list is not exhaustive, as other countries may also have adopted the new framework and conducted surveys that we may not be aware of at this time.

2. Objective of the Room document

The Room Document discusses the technical aspects required for the successful integration of child labour statistics into national statistical systems. It explains the idea of mainstreaming and the different types of child labour surveys and highlights the main features of base surveys required to serve as vehicles of mainstreaming. The sustainability of child labour data collection is crucial for several reasons. It enables the monitoring of trends over time, helps inform policy decisions, allows for the identification of priority areas, and helps to understand the root causes of child labour. Despite progress in addressing child labour, it remains a significant issue, affecting 160 million children globally. Moreover, crises such as COVID-19, climate change, and conflict and disasters can have a significant impact on child labour trends and hinder progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 8.7 of ending child labour. Therefore, it is important for countries to continuously monitor and address child labour in a sustainable manner to ensure that we make progress towards achieving this important goal.

3. Mainstreaming of child labour surveys into national statistical systems

Mainstreaming child labour surveys into the national statistical system involves strategically scheduling the implementation of such surveys at regular intervals, as part of the broader national statistical program. This can be done independently or in conjunction with other relevant surveys.

The child labour survey may be national or sectoral at different times, and when it is conducted in combination with other surveys, the combination may take different forms depending on the type of base survey and national circumstances.

The base survey is generally a household-based survey conducted on a regular basis within the national statistical system, such as labour force survey, household income and expenditure survey, time-use survey or demographic health survey. It is recognized that, in general, a labour force survey should be preferred, since it applies similar concepts and covers similar topics.[1]

The different forms of child labour surveys in terms of their relationship with the base survey may be grouped into three broad categories:

- Modular survey where the relationship with the base survey is at the level of questionnaire design. A modular survey is a child labour survey that largely maintains the sample design of the base survey and is typically conducted simultaneously with the operations of the base survey. The child labour topics are incorporated in the base survey questionnaire or formulated as a separate module attached to the base survey questionnaire.

- Linked survey where the relationship with the base survey is at the level of sample design as well as the questionnaire design. A linked survey is a child labour survey where the sample design is linked but not necessarily identical to the sample design of the base survey. The linkage may be incorporate at any of the stage of sampling of a base survey with multi-stage sample design.

- Stand-alone survey where neither the questionnaire design, nor the sample design of the survey is directly related to the base survey. A stand-alone survey is a child labour survey designed and conducted separately from the base survey. Stand-alone surveys are exclusively or primarily concerned with child labour topics. Hence a stand-alone survey is characterized by its single-subject focus, and by a considerable degree of separation from other surveys in its design and execution.

[1] ILO, *Resolution to amend the 18th ICLS Resolution concerning statistics of child labour*, 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), Geneva, October 2018, para. 39.

4. Vehicle of mainstreaming

There is no unique way to mainstream child labour surveys into the national statistical system. It depends on the existing statistical infrastructure of the country, the national circumstances and the specific objectives of the survey. There are, however, certain pre-conditions. The vehicle of mainstreaming of a modular or linked survey on child labour is an existing base survey within the national statistical system. For the base survey to serve as a vehicle of mainstreaming, it should have certain characteristics in terms of scope, sample size, sample design and periodicity.

- The scope of the base survey should be national or quasi-national, and contain a maximum number of the main measurement and classification variables of child labour surveys.
- The sample size of the base survey should be sufficiently large to accommodate the sample size requirement of the child labour survey.
- The base survey should preferably have a multi-stage sample design to provide flexibility in linking the child labour survey to the base survey.
- The base survey should preferably have a regular periodicity to ensure mainstreaming of the child labour survey to the base survey.

If the child labour survey is to be mainstreamed as a standalone survey, the national statistical system should possess a certain infrastructure in terms of sampling frame, data collection capacity and data processing capability.

4.1. Labour Force Surveys

In general, labour force surveys provide an efficient vehicle for mainstreaming child labour surveys. They are household-based and, typically, with national scope and multi-stage design. They have in many cases relatively large sample sizes and are conducted on a regular basis. A particular advantage of labour force surveys is that they already cover a portion of the target population (typically, adolescents, 15 to 17 years old, and sometimes younger teenagers, or even younger children), and already measure some of the key indicators of child labour surveys, namely, educational and work status, including employment and hours of work. Labour force surveys also usually cover many of the main classifications and items of data collection prescribed for child labour surveys:[2]

- Age and sex
- Geographical information
- School attendance status
- Engagement in unpaid household services
- Time spent in activities falling within SNA production boundary
- Location of workplace
- Kind of economic activity
- Occupation
- Working conductions including impact on health and education
- Socio-economic characteristics of the child household

[2] ILO, *Resolution to amend the 18th ICLS Resolution concerning statistics of child labour*, 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), Geneva, October 2018, para. 52.

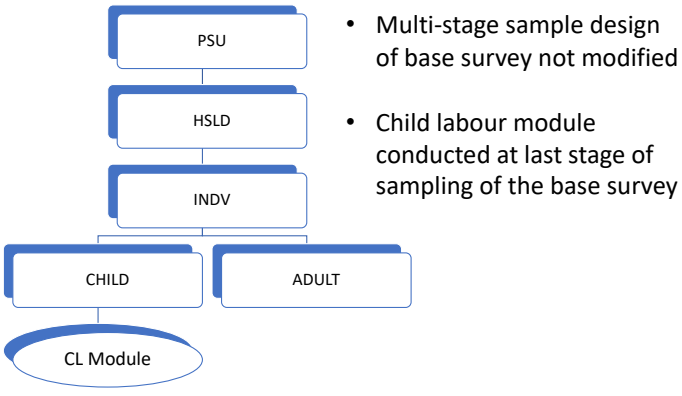
The use of the labour force survey as a vehicle of mainstreaming child labour surveys thus essentially requires the lowering the age limit to cover the entire population of children (5 to 17 years old) and to measure the outstanding key variables, namely:

(a) Hazardous work by children;
(b) Forms of work within the SNA production boundary other than employment for pay or profit, particularly, own-use production of goods and unpaid trainee work; and
(c) Own-use provision of services, commonly called household chores.

Depending on the existing contents of the labour force survey, other supplementary data may also need to be collected to cover all classifications and items of data collection required for child labour surveys.

The various sets of extra information described above may be formulated in terms of a questionnaire addressed to children 5 to 17 years old and incorporated as a module attached to the labour force survey instrument and implemented at the last stage of the survey operations (Figure 1). Such a modular approach would minimize the impact of the child labour component on the main topics of the labour force survey which is employment, unemployment, and labour underutilization of the working age population, typically, 15 years old and above. The child labour module will be developed recognizing that children aged 15 and above may already be answering to some questions, both on employment and own use production of goods, within the LFS. The design of the module will guarantee the avoidance of duplicated questioning, ensuring a streamlined flow of the questionnaire and eliminating repetition of identical questions. The module may be applied on a periodic base, not necessarily as frequently as the labour force survey itself. Also, where the labour force survey has a rotation design, the module may be applied only to the outgoing rotation group, so as to further limit the impact of the child labour module on the main labour force survey results.[3]

Figure 1. Modular child labour survey



[3] To compensate for the reduced sample size, the child labour data may be pooled over multiple rounds of the underlying labour force survey.

4.2. Linked surveys

In circumstances where the necessary infrastructure for modular child labour surveys as described above do not exist or are not feasible, or the sample design of the child labour survey requires considerations beyond those embedded in the underlying base survey, one may consider the development of other vehicles for mainstreaming the child labour force. An example is linked surveys, where the sample design of the child labour survey is to some degree detached from, yet linked to, that of the base survey. Different forms of linkage are briefly described below:

- Linkage at the first stage of sampling, i.e., at primary sampling unit (PSU) level. This provides the opportunity to construct areas of concentration of particular interest, which can then be sampled or oversampled separately from the allocation of the sample among the conventional strata of the base survey. (Figure 2)
- Linkage at the second stage of sampling, i.e., at the household level. The procedure involves combining the listing operation of the base survey with a screening operation to identify households of interest, i.e., households with children, 5 to 17 years old, which can then be disproportionally sampled, independently from the sample selection of households in the base survey. (Figure 3)
- Linkage at the third stage of sampling, i.e., at the individual level. Linking the child labour survey at the individual level of the sample design of the base survey may be regarded as a two-phase sample design where the base survey is the first phase and the child labour survey is the second phase (Figure 4). The design is similar to that of a modular survey.

Linked surveys may be considered where the sample design of the base survey is not adequate to target the population of interest or any of its components, for example, where the child labour survey should cover vulnerable groups of children that may be outside the scope of the base survey, such as those affected by conflict and natural disasters, forcibly displaced (refugees and IDPs), and others. Many of these children live in non-conventional housing units such as tents, refugee camps, and informal settlements. These types of housing units generally fall outside the scope of regular household-based surveys.

Linked surveys may also be appropriate where it is important to avoid adding a module to the base survey which may impact its main results such as the unemployment rate in labour force surveys. In this situation, the child labour module of the linked survey may be implemented in a separate sample linked but not identical to the sample of the base survey.

Figure 2. Linkage at first stage sampling (At the PSU level)

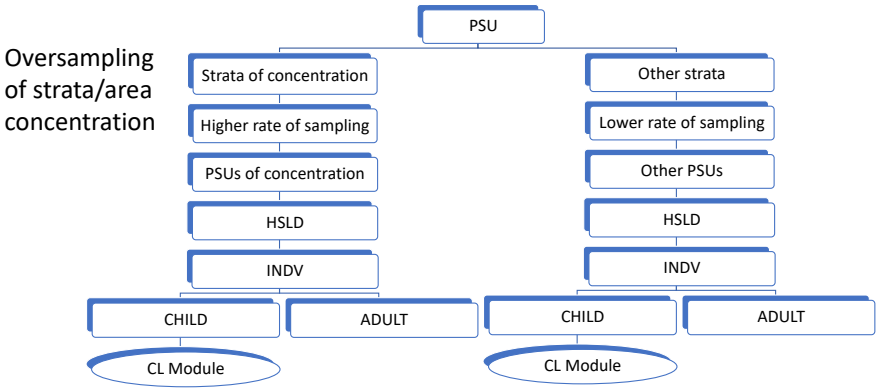


Figure 3. Linkage at second stage of sampling (At the household level)

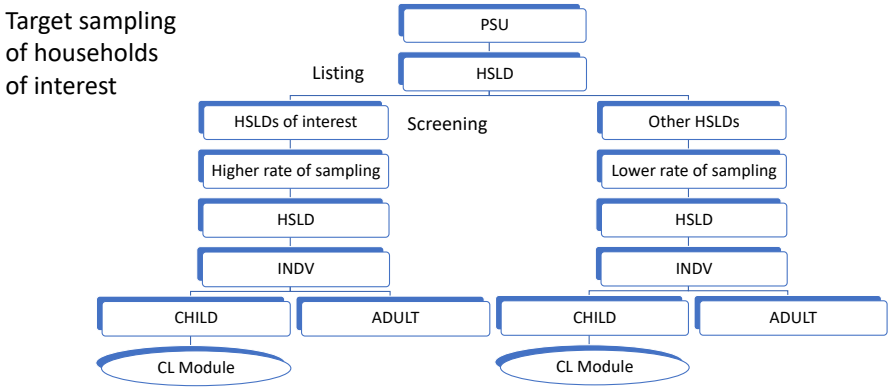
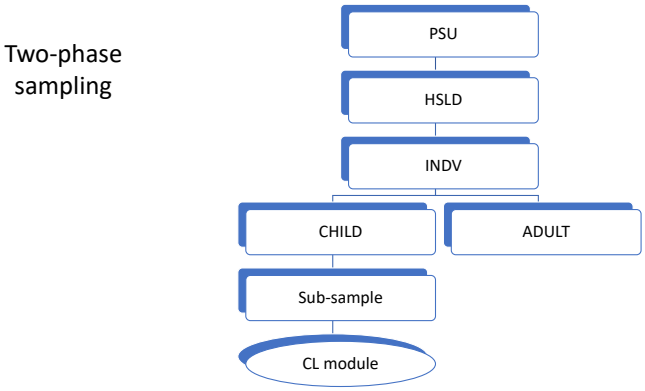


Figure 4. Linkage at third stage of sampling (At the Individual level)



5. Key parameters of survey design

Irrespective of the type of survey, there are several key technical considerations that must be carefully thought out in designing and implementing a child labour survey. These include the need to carefully plan the scope and periodicity, the sample size and sample design of the survey to ensure that the survey results are sufficiently accurate and satisfy the data quality requirements. It is also crucial to ensure that the survey adequately covers the target groups of children, especially, where the target includes children affected by conflict and natural disasters, refugees, and others. These groups are often at particularly high risk of being engaged in child labour, and it is essential that their experiences and needs are properly accounted for in any survey on this topic.

These issues are examined here in relation to the actual practices in national surveys conducted in different regions of the world. The ILO has two documentations on child labour surveys: (a) The collection on child labour surveys in the ILOSTAT survey catalogue, maintained by the ILO Department of Statistics;[4] and (b) The national child labour surveys conducted under the ILO/SIMPOC programme since 1996.[5] Also, there are several sectoral surveys on child labour conducted under the auspices of the ILO in different countries in recent years, including Myanmar (Inland fisheries, 2021), Ethiopia (Cotton picking, 2021) and Malawi (Tobacco production 2022).

5.1. Scope and periodicity

The child labour surveys listed in the ILOSTAT catalogue contain, at the time of the extraction of the data on 02.06.2023, 837 entries with 72 distinct survey titles referring to 63 countries. The countries and survey titles are listed in Annex A below. The list also gives the reference years of the surveys. Of the 71 survey titles: 31 refer to child or young people in their titles; 21 others refer to labour force surveys; and 19 to other types of surveys, mostly, general household-based surveys or integrated household surveys, or multi-purpose surveys, and a few living conditions surveys.

More detailed analysis of the documentation reveals that the entries referring to labour force surveys or other types of household-based surveys with no mention of child or young people in the title are, in fact, attempts of extraction of data on concepts as close as possible to child labour. For example, the lower age limit in these categories of surveys is generally higher than 5 years old, and, with a few exceptions, there is no explicit measurement of child labour.

Of the 31 surveys with child or young people in their title, a few have been conducted more than once in the time span covered by the catalogue and can be called periodic (Columbia, Mexico Panama, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam). The average periodicity of these surveys is,

$$Average\ periodicty = about\ 3\ years$$

The ILOSTAT catalogue delivers comprehensive details on the surveys, encompassing their scope, geographical coverage, frequency, and the agencies overseeing data collection. Although there is not a one-size-fits-all recommended periodicity, tailoring survey intervals to align with

[4] https://www.ilo.org/surveyLib/index.php/catalog/CLS/?page=56&ps=15&repo=CLS
[5] https://www.ilo.org/ipec/ChildlabourstatisticsSIMPOC/Questionnairessurveysandreports/lang--en/index.htm

national policy objectives proves to be an effective strategy. This alignment allows countries to ascertain the optimal times for data collection, guaranteeing its pertinence and promptness, which in turn enhances the formulation and implementation of robust child labour policies.

5.2. Sample size

The ILOSTAT survey catalogue, however, does not provide information on the sample size of the child labour surveys, but the documentation developed within the former ILO SIMPOC survey programme gives the sample size of the surveys as indicated in the second column of the table in Annex B of the present report. The sample size varies from survey to survey, ranging from a minimum of 3'996 households to a maximum of 51'000 households. The median sample size is:

$$Median\ sample\ size = 12'808\ households$$

which has almost remained unchanged over time (about 12'814 households before 2013, the year the 18th ICLS Child Labour Resolution was adopted and 12'803 households since that year).

The precision of survey estimates that can be achieved from this order of magnitude of sample size has been calculated for four selected surveys in different regions of the world and the results are reproduced in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Sample size and standard errors of estimates of prevalence rates in selected national child labour surveys

Indicator[1]	Number of sample observations	Number of sample children	Number of sample households	Estimated prevalence rate	Standard error of estimate
Bangladesh LFS 2013					
- Working children	3234	40072	36288	8.7%	0.3%
- Child labour	2532	40072	36288	6.7%	0.2%
- Hazardous work	1645	40072	36288	4.4%	0.2%
Armenia NCLS 2015					
- Working children	1134	9216	6520	10.9%	1.0%
- Child labour	1013	9216	6520	9.8%	0.9%
- Hazardous work	982	9216	6520	9.5%	0.9%
Uganda LFS 2011					
- Working children	3715	12144	6850	35.5%	0.9%
- Child labour	1790	12144	6850	15.9%	0.6%
- Hazardous work	518	12144	6850	3.0%	0.2%
El Salvador 2015					
- Working children	2632	22640	26721	10.5%	0.4%
- Child labour	2110	22640	26721	8.2%	0.3%
- Hazardous work	1798	22640	26721	7.0%	0.3%

Source: Mehran, Farhad, ILO Consultant, "The Issue of 'Sample Size' in Child Labour and Forced Labour Surveys", Unpublished working paper, 2 March 2019 (Revised 8 April 2019), Table 7.
Note: [1]Definitions of "working children", "child labour" and "hazardous work" according to the ILO global estimation.

The relationship between sample size and standard error of survey estimates can be clearly observed from the table. The surveys in Bangladesh and El Salvador with the largest sample sizes (36288 and 26721 households, respectively), the standard errors of the survey estimates

are the lowest (around 0.2-0.3 percent and 0.3-0.4 percent, respectively). By contrast, the surveys in Armenia and Uganda with relatively smaller sample sizes (6520 and 6850 households, respectively), the standard errors of the survey estimates are generally higher (0.9-1.0 percent and 0.2-0.9 percent, respectively).

The table also shows that the precision of the estimate of rates do not depend as much on the number of observations in the numerator of the rate as on the number of observations in the denominator of the rate It is worth noting that while larger sample sizes will most likely improve standard errors, targeted sampling strategies can achieve similar improvements without necessarily increasing the sample sizes. In all four surveys, the standard error of the prevalence rate is highest for working children, followed by the prevalence rates of child labour and hazardous work by children, although the number of observations on working children is higher than the number of observations on child labour and on hazardous work by children in all surveys.

5.3. Design effect

The sample design of almost all child labour surveys listed in Annex B as well as those in Annex A follow a conventional multi-stage design according to which at the first stage of sampling geographical areas called primary sampling units (PSUs) are selected with probabilities proportional to size where size is measured in terms of population or number of households according to latest census of population; and at the second stage of sampling a fixed number of households are selected with equal probabilities within each sample PSU.

Based on the data in Table 1, the design effect of the prevalence rates of the child labour variables have been calculated and reported in the original source of the table. The results show that the design effects of the child labour indicators are significantly higher than the corresponding design effects of the main labour force indicators such as the unemployment rate and the labour force participation rate,

$$Deff(child\ labour\ indicators) \cong 3\ or\ higher$$

$$Deff(labour\ force\ indicators) \cong 2\ or\ lower$$

The result may be interpreted to mean that the geographical distributions of child labour variables are much more concentrated than the corresponding distributions of labour force variables. Efficient sample design of child labour surveys should thus take this higher concentration into account.

The data given in Annex B shows the breakdown of the sample size of the surveys into the number of sample PSUs and the number of sample households per PSU for each survey. The number of sample PSUs ranges from a minimum of 146 PSUs to a maximum of 4191 PSUs, with a median value of 755 sample PSUs per survey. The number of sample households per PSU (or sample-take) varies from a minimum of 5 households to a maximum of 51 households per PSU, with a median value of 16 sample households per PSUs.

For the sample design to be efficient and reduce the design effect on the variance of the estimates, the strata of concentration of child labour should be oversampled. Oversampling may be carried out by various means described in the context of forced labour survey,[6] for example, by forming strata of concentration based on available auxiliary information from past surveys, or by ranking the PSUs according to expert assessment of their broad level of concentration, or simply by merging neighbouring PSUs known to be areas of concentration. The design effect of the child labour surveys may also be reduced by target sampling of the households of interest at the second stage of sampling. This can be done, for example, by screening of the households during the listing operation of the survey, or by adaptive cluster sampling if the households of interest tend to live near each other within the sample PSUs.

[6] Michaëlle de Cock, ILO Fundamentals, and Farhad Mehran, ILO Consultant, "Design of forced labour surveys. Recent experiences and tentative guidelines," Unpublished working paper, Geneva, 2 March 2018.

6. ILO statistical and research tools on child labour

The ILO has created an array of statistical methodologies and research instruments to aid in the in-depth analysis of child labour. These tools are designed to provide a holistic and user-friendly set of resources for all stakeholders involved in the critical endeavour of studying and addressing child labour. Some of the tools available include:

a) Child Labour Model Questionnaires:

- Modular national child labour surveys: This model questionnaire, available in English, French, and Spanish, is designed for easy integration into broader household-based surveys. It facilitates efficient data collection on child labour and ensures alignment with 20th ICLS resolution on child labour statistics.[7]

- Stand-alone national child labour surveys: These comprehensive resources include questionnaires, enumerators' manuals, and national adaptation guidelines, in English, French, and Spanish, tailored for stand-alone national child labour surveys. The materials are aimed at capturing detailed information on child labour at national level.[8]

b) Reporting Templates:

- Our upcoming templates, aligned with the 20th ICLS (2018) standards, will provide user-friendly formats for presenting child labour survey results and policy implications at varying levels of detail. These highly visual tools are designed to communicate findings accessibly to a wide audience.

c) Sampling Resources:

- Sampling Elusive Populations: Applications of child labour: This publication delves into non-standard sampling techniques for child labour studies, particularly in targeted sectors like street children or child domestic workers. It covers innovative sampling schemes, illustrated with real-life examples, making it useful for child labour studies and other research fields.[9]

- Interactive tools in sampling with household-based child labour survey: The set of interactive tools are designed to support the procedures for sample design, sample selection, sample weights and sampling errors arising from the use of probabilistic samples. For each topic there is an Excel sheet structured around inputs values that users are required to specify and output values automatically calculated by means of integrated formulas and intermediary calculations. Each Excel sheet has an associated user instructions explaining in detail their use and providing numerical examples for users to practice.[10]

[7] Model questionnaire for child labour modular surveys
[8] Stand-alone national child labour survey questionnaires
[9] Sampling elusive populations
[10] Interactive tools in sampling

- Sampling for household-based survey of child labour: This manual presents a wide range of sampling techniques for household-based child labour surveys with a particular emphasis on sampling design and selection procedures. It is meant to assist survey professionals in statistical offices, universities and research organizations. Many of the concepts and approaches introduced by the Manual are illustrated with examples from SIMPOC child labour surveys conducted in all major world regions.[11]

- Sampling tools for forced labour surveys at national and sectoral levels: this set of tools allow to conduct oversampling of areas of concentration at the first stage of sampling and targeted sampling of households and workers at the second stage sampling of national and sectorial surveys on child labour and forced labour. Oversampling tools include methods for cases where full information on concentration is available and for cases where partial or no information on concentration is available. Target sampling tools include listing and screening of households and workers of interest within sample PSUs; adaptive cluster sampling based on the geographical proximity of the households of interest within PSUs; and respondent driven sampling based on the social relationship among the households of interest within PSUs.

d) Training Curriculum:

- The ILO has introduced an online training curriculum on child labour and forced labour research to bolster our training efforts and respond to the demand for improved data and research on these issues. This curriculum aims to: i) enhance the capacity of national statistical offices and researchers to conduct rigorous research on child and forced labour, ii) elevate the standard of child and forced labour studies by fostering awareness among researchers at various levels and improving the quality of published research, and iii) equip statistical offices and researchers with the skills to effectively design, communicate, and promote their research findings, encouraging the application of this knowledge in policy-making and stakeholder engagement. Forthcoming on the ITC-ILO e-campus platform (https://ecampus.itcilo.org/)

e) Other Research Resources:

- Upcoming resources include evidence gap maps, a toolkit on mixed methods for child labour and forced labour research, guidance on measurement and monitoring of child labour in low-prevalence contexts, updated survey guidelines for estimating the forced labour of adults and children, and ethical guidelines for research.

[11] Sampling for household-based survey of child labour

7. Global and regional estimates of child labour

Sustainable data collection on child labour is crucial for producing accurate and comprehensive global and regional estimates. The ILO's global and regional estimation methodologies are grounded in primary data, obtained through household-based surveys. For this reason, the consistent and regular collection of these surveys is of paramount importance to the global estimation process. Numerous sources contribute to the data pool, including the former ILO's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) with specialized child labour surveys, UNICEF's child labour module within the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), and USAID's child labour module within the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Other valuable data sources include Labour Force Surveys with child labour questions, Living Standards Measurement Surveys, and multipurpose household surveys. It is vital for countries to not only conduct these surveys but also to make the data publicly available or share it with the ILO for integration into the global estimation process. As the upcoming global child labour estimates are set to align with the 2025 deadline for Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which aims to eradicate child labour in all its forms, we strongly urge all National Statistical Offices to provide the ILO with their latest data. This will enable a thorough and timely assessment of progress towards achieving this crucial target.

8. Discussion points

Participants in the Conference are invited to: (a) review the room document on Child Labour Statistics and provide feedback on the proposed options identified for the mainstreaming of Child Labour Surveys into the national statistical system; and (b) offer advice on other possible approaches for the mainstreaming of Child Labour Surveys into the national statistical system.

Annex I. ILOSTAT Catalogue of child labour surveys: Survey title and reference year

	Country	Survey title	Reference year
1	Afghanistan	Living Conditions Survey	2014
2	Albania	National Child Labour Survey	2010
3	Argentina	Encuesta de Actividades de Ninos, Ninas y Adolescentes	2017
4	Armenia	National Child Labour Survey	2015
5	Bangladesh	Labour Force Survey	2013
6	Belize	Child Activity Survey	2013
7	Bolivia	Encuesta de Hogares	2015-2019
8	Bolivia	Encuesta de Trabajo Infantil	2008
9	Bostwana	Core Welfare Indicators (Poverty) Survey	2009
10	Brazil	Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicilios Continua	2015-2021
11	Burkina Faso	Enquete Multisectorielle Continue	2014
12	Cambodia	Household Socio-Economic Survey	2017
13	Cambodia	Labour Force Survey	2012
14	Chile	Encuesta de Actividades de Ninos, Ninas y Adolescentes	2012
15	China	Family Panel Study	2010
16	Colombia	Encuesta Nacional de Trabajo Infantil	2012-2019
17	Costa Rica	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares	2013-2021
18	Costa Rica	--, Modulo de Trabajo Infantil y Adolescente	2011
19	Dominic Republic	Encuesta Nacional de Fuerza de Trabajo	2000,2003-2016
20	Ecuador	Encuesta Nacional de Empleo, Desempleo y Sub-empleo	2007-2021
21	Egypt	Labour Force Survey	2012-2019
22	El Salvador	Encuesta de Hogares de Propositos Multiples	2018
23	El Salvador	..., Modulo de Trabajo Infantil	2015
24	Ethiopia	National Child Labour Survey	2001, 2015
25	Gambia	Labour Force Survey	2018
26	Georgia	National Child Labour Survey	2015
27	Ghana	Living Standards Survey	2017
28	Guatemala	Encuesta Nacional de Empleo e Ingresos	2010-2019, 2021
29	Guinea	National Survey on Child Labour	2010
30	Honduras	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propositos Multiples	2005-2014, 2018-2019
31	India	Periodic Labour Force Survey	2017-2020
32	India	National Sample Survey	2009-2010,2011-2012
33	Indonesia	National Labour Force Survey	2009, 2018-2019
34	Jamaica	National Child Labour Survey	2016
35	Jordan	National Child Labour Survey	2016
36	Kenya	National Child Labour Survey	2011
37	Kyrgyzstan	Child Labour Survey	2014
38	Liberia	Labour Force Survey	2010
39	Malawi	Integrated Household Survey	2016-2017, 2020
40	Malawi	National Child Labour Survey	2015

41	Malawi	Labour Force Survey	2013-2014
42	Mali	Enquete Modulaire et Permanente aupres des Menages	2015-2018
43	Mexico	Encuesta Nacional de Ocupacion y Empleo. Modulo de Trabajo Infantile	2007, 2019
44	Mexico	Encuesta Nacional de Ocupacion y Empleo	2015
45	Moldova	Child Activity Survey	2009
46	Mongolia	Labour Force Survey	2011-2012
47	Myanmar	Labour Force Survey	2015, 2017-2020
48	Nepal	Labour Force Survey	2008, 2017
49	Niger	Enquête Nationale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages	2014
50	Niger	Enquête Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants	2009
51	Nigeria	General Household Survey	2019
52	Pakistan	Labour Force Survey	2005-2006,2014-2015
53	Panama	Encuesta de Trabajo Infantil	2008,2010,2012,2014
54	Paraguay	Encuesta de Actividades de Ninos, Ninas y Adolescentes	2011
55	Peru	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares	2002-2019, 2021
56	Rwanda	Labour Force Survey	2017-2020
57	Rwanda	Integrated Household Survey on Living Conditions	2017
58	Rwanda	National Child Labour Survey	2008
59	South Africa	Survey of Activity of Young People	2010, 2015
60	Sri Lanka	Child Activity Survey	2009, 2016
61	Tanzania	Labour Force Survey	2014
62	Thailand	National Working Children Survey	2018
63	Timor-Leste	Labour Force Survey	2016
64	Togo	Enquête Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants	2009
65	Uganda	National Labour Force Survey	2012, 2017
66	Ukraine	National Child Labour Survey	2015
67	USA	Current Population Survey	2000-2019
68	Uruguay	Encuesta Nacional de Trabajo Infantil	2009
69	Venezuela	Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo	2005-2012, 2016-2017
70	Viet Nam	National Child Labour Survey	2018, 2012
71	Yemen	National Child Labour Survey	2010

Annex II. ILO/SIMPOC national child labour surveys since 1996: Sample size

	Region/Country	Year	Sample size1	Sample PSUs2	Sample-take3	Note
	Africa					
	Burkina-Faso	2022	3369			
1	Cote d'Ivoire	2005	4600	230	20	
2	Cote d'Ivoire	2013	12000	600	20	
3	Ethiopia	2001	43995	1257	35	
4	Ethiopia	2015	21526	721	30	
5	Ghana	2001	10000	500	20	
6	Ghana	2014	18000	1200	15	
7	Kenya	1998-1999	12814			Every 10 in PSU, Min 10
8	Kenya	2005-2006	13430	1343	10	
9	Madagascar	2007	8316	462	18	
10	Malawi	2002	8001	400	20	
11	Malawi	2015	7165			
12	Mali	2005	4022	(146)	20,35	20 Rural, 35 Urban
13	Nigeria	2001	21900			
	Nigeria	2021	16650	1110	15	
14	Senegal	2005	3996	230	(17)	
15	Sierra Leone	2011	6000	400	15	
16	South Africa	1999	30525	900	25,50	25 Urban, 50 Rural
17	Tanzania	2000-2001	11660	(359)	30-35	8000(R)+min3660(U)
18	Tanzania	2006	23920	(957)	20,30	20 Rural, 30 Urban
19	Tanzania	2014	11520	480	24	
20	Tunisia	2017	12803	637	20	
21	Uganda	2000-2001	7500	298	(25)	
22	Uganda	2011-2012	6580			
23	Zimbabwe	1999	13591	395	(34)	
	Americas					
24	Argentina	2004	14400			
25	Argentina	2016-2017	49998			38165(U)+11833(R)
26	Belize	2003	6058	200	30	
27	Belize	2015	5900	197	30	
28	Bolivia	2008	4500			
29	Brazil	2003				
30	Brazil	2004				
31	Chile	2003	16308			
32	Chile	2012	11500			
33	Colombia	2001	19094	3042	(6)	
34	Costa Rica	2002	11669	726	(16)	
35	Costa Rica	2011	13440	1120	12	
36	Dominican Republic	2009-2010	10024	716	(14)	
37	El Salvador	2015	26721	1908	(14)	
38	Ecuador	2001	14052	1171	12	
39	Ecuador	2006	19596	1633	12	

40	Guatemala	2006	13693			Check dataset
41	Guatemala	2011	14400	1200	(12)	
42	Honduras	2002	20955	4191	(5)	
43	Jamaica	2002	8336	524	16	
44	Jamaica	2016	8820	441	20	
45	Nicaragua	2000				
46	Panama	2000	9248	1614	(6)	
47	Panama	2010	9574	1796	(5)	
48	Panama	2014				
49	Paraguay	2011	4832	604	(8)	
50	Paraguay	2015				
51	Peru	2007-2008	8424	629	(13)	
52	Peru	2015	6472	917	(7)	
53	Uruguay	2002				
54	Uruguay	2010	7004			
	Arab States					
55	Egypt	2010	33000	1500	22	
56	Jordan	2007	14091	1692	(8)	
57	Jordan	2016	20002	1667	12	
	Asia and the Pacific					
58	Azerbaijan	2005	17600	843	25	
59	Bangladesh	2002-2003	40000	1000	40	
60	Bangladesh	2013	(36288)	1512	24	
61	Cambodia	1996	9000	750	10-20	
62	Cambodia	2001	12000	600	20	
63	Cambodia	2012	9600	600	(16)	
64	Indonesia	2009	12000	760	(16)	
	Laos	2021	14232	593	24	
65	Mongolia	2002-2003	12800	1280	10	
66	Mongolia	2006-2007	12288	1024	12	
67	Mongolia	2011-2012	12816	1068	12	
68	Nepal	1997	19640	600	(33)	
69	Nepal	2008	16000	800	(20)	
70	Philippines	2001	26964	(2247)	12	
71	Philippines	2011	51000	2835	(18)	
72	Sri Lanka	1999	14400	(960)	15	Housing units
73	Sri Lanka	2008-2009	15913	1609	10	Housing units
74	Sri Lanka	2016	25000	2500	10	Housing units
75	Viet Nam	2012	50640	3219	15-20	
	Europe and Central Asia					
76	Armenia	2015	6520	326	20	
77	Georgia	2015	7715	643	12	
78	Kyrgyzstan	2007	6300	630	10	
79	Moldova	2009	18400	150	(30)	
80	Portugal	2003				
81	Tajikistan	2012-2013	6400	400	(16)	
82	Turkey	1999	23189	417	(51)	
83	Ukraine	1999				
84	Ukraine	2014-2015				

Source: https://www.ilo.org/ipec/ChildlabourstatisticsSIMPOC/Questionnairessurveysandreports/lang--en/index.htm

Notes: [1]Sample size expressed in terms of number of households except for a few cases mentioned in the column note. [2]Number of selected primary sampling units (PSUs). [3]Sample-take refers to the number of sample

households selected per PSU, generally a fixed number for all PSUs. Known deviations are reported in the column note. [4]Figures in parentheses are approximate values derived from the information in other columns, and do not necessarily reflect the actual values as these could not be found in the available national documents.

Contact details

International Labour Organization
Route des Morillons 4
CH-1211 Geneva 22
Switzerland

T: +41 22 799 8631
E: statistics@ilo.org