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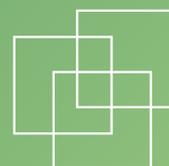


Research
Institute
for Social
Sciences
(IMWO)

SURINAME

CHILD LABOUR

SURVEY 2017



SURINAME

Child Labour Survey 2017

November 2018

Research Institute for Social Sciences (IMWO)

International Labour Organization (ILO)

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PREFACE

Child labour is a menace to society and should be eliminated at the earliest. The Government of the Republic Suriname has expressed its will to vigorously tackle this phenomenon by ratification of the ILO Minimum Age Convention No. 138. Suriname had already ratified the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 on 12 April 2006. In addition, a new national standard to tackle the issue of child labour and to regulate child work was approved in August 2017 by the Council of Ministers.

Up-to-date national labour standards play an important part, as do the monitoring system and the availability of labour market data. Special targeted programmes are crucial for the elimination of child labour and this is impossible without detailed information and statistical data on the nature and extent of child labour. Such data should be compiled to serve as a basis for determining priorities for national action for the abolition of child labour, in particular for the prohibition and elimination of its worst forms as a matter of urgency. In this context, relevant information and statistical data should include data disaggregated by sex, age group, occupation, branch of economic activity, status in employment, school attendance and geographical location.

The Suriname Child Labour Survey (SCLS) has therefore been anticipated for a long time. We are thankful that data on child labour is now available based on which the government will design and implement programmes in the communities and geographical areas where the child labour problem is concentrated. While progress is being made in the field of the development of new national child labour standards, there is a strong need to improve the monitoring and enforcement of laws and policies related to child labour. For this purpose, the development and strengthening of the capacity of national inspection systems and child labour monitoring systems is important.

The survey was guided by a Steering Committee with representatives of the Ministry of Labour (Labour Inspection), the Ministry of Education, Science & Culture (Inspection Junior Secondary Education), the Ministry of Social Affairs & Housing (Child Rights Bureau), the Maroon Women Network, the Suriname Trade & Industry Association (VSB), the Federation of Teachers Unions in Suriname (FOLS), and the technical assistance of the ILO. The IMWO research team comprised Drs. N. Moe Soe Let, Drs. B. Dundas, Drs. P. Young-A-Fat, MSc, Drs. A. Herbonnet and O. Graham BSc.

While the kind assistance from the ILO and the United States Department of Labor (USDOL) is highly appreciated, it is a big challenge for the government and the Ministry of Labour to conduct surveys on a regular basis in order to measure progress and trends. The present child labour survey has been conducted in the districts of Suriname, with the exception of Brokopondo and Sipaliwini, due to budget considerations. Moreover, it is also necessary to have reliable data from these districts on aspects of child labour that could not be collected from the household-based SCLS, namely, against the background of reports on trafficking in persons and the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work, which have been published recently about Suriname.

Full implementation of a comprehensive child labour programme in the complete territory of Suriname is impossible without data from these remote districts, where the government is experiencing more challenges than ever to carry out monitoring functions. We therefore hope to complement the data presented in this report, with data from a survey in these two districts in the future.

The Government of Suriname thanks the ILO and the USDOL for facilitating this survey and the IMWO of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname for conducting the research and the analysis of the data. The findings in this report will greatly assist the government to design and execute targeted programmes to eliminate child labour in Suriname.

H.E. Drs. Soewarto Moestadja

The Minister of Labour

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Suriname Child Labour Survey (SCLS) was conducted by the Research Institute for Social Sciences (IMWO) of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname in collaboration and with technical support of the International Labour Organization (ILO). The main objective, among others, was to gather baseline information on the different characteristics of working children in Suriname. Working children are defined as children who are involved in the production of goods and services for the intention of sale in the market or for their own consumption. This classification of working children is further divided into children involved in child labour (in hazardous and non-hazardous work) and working children involved in permissible work.

The determinants of child labour include: age of the child, type and duration of work performed, and the conditions under which work is performed. Child labour is the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable (hazardous work) as guided by national legislation, the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138), and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182), as well as their respective supplementary Recommendations (Nos. 146 and 190). In this survey, household tasks (also called household chores or unpaid household services) performed by children in their own household are excluded in the estimates of working children and of child labour.

The target groups for the study of child labour in this survey were children aged 5-17 years. Moreover, in terms of defining the scope of hazardous, prohibited activities, the following three age subgroups were used: 5 years, 6-13 years and 14-17 years.

Survey methodology

The sampling frame was derived from the Suriname Census 2012 data. A two-stage sampling was adopted for the survey and the sample was drawn with an equal probability sampling basis. The target number of households with children 5-17 years in the sample was initially set at 3,600 households, but during the survey 2,711 households were interviewed.

Limitations

The survey was limited to eight of the ten districts of Suriname. A national survey on child labour would have been preferable, but because of budget restrictions, the districts of Brokopondo and Sipaliwini were excluded. This decision nonetheless took into account that an earlier study by Heemskerk & Duijves (2012) on child labour in Suriname focused on these districts and the worst forms of child labour. Although a qualitative study, it gave useful insights into (the worst forms of) child labour in the interior.

The excluded districts of Sipaliwini and Brokopondo have high drop-out school rates of, respectively, 9.5 per cent and 9.8 per cent at the primary level, and 21.2 per cent and 18.3 per cent at the secondary level.¹ This could be an indicator for a high prevalence of child labour in these districts. The national drop-out rates for primary and secondary school are respectively 8.0 per cent and 18.6 per cent. Taking these numbers into consideration, the prevalence of child labour in the SCLS could be higher if these districts were included in the survey, especially in the 14-17-year-old age group.

In addition, the survey shows that the prevalence of child labour is especially high among Hindustani, Maroons and Mixed ethnic groups. In the excluded districts, Maroons account for approximately 80 per cent of the population, so the inclusion of these two districts could contribute to a potentially higher prevalence of child labour. In the MICS 2010 the estimate for child labour (household tasks included using UNICEF's measurement criteria) in Suriname (Sipaliwini and Brokopondo included) was 10 per cent for children in the 5-14 years age group.

Taking into consideration the above-mentioned limitations of the survey, the estimates of the number of children involved in child labour and working children provided in this report should be referenced with due caution.

The population of Suriname and school attendance

Suriname has over one-half million inhabitants (541,638) and a fairly young population since 52.0 per cent are younger than 30 years and only 10.7 per cent are over 60 years (ABS, 2015: 17). In comparison with the population size, the rate of mortality of the population in 2012 was less than 1 per cent (6.8 per 1,000 inhabitants). Furthermore, Suriname registered a low infant mortality rate of 15.9 per 1,000 live births in 2012 (Sno & Ritfeld, 2016: 90) with this rate declining to 14.7 per 1,000 live births in 2015 (CBB, 2016).

There are eight main ethnic groups² (ABS, 2015: 16) namely, 27.4 per cent Hindustani, 21.7 per cent Maroon, 15.7 per cent Creole, 13.7 per cent Javanese, 13.3 per cent Mix, 3.8 per cent Indigenous, as well as a small group of Chinese (1.5 per cent) and Caucasians (0.3 per cent). There are also other nationalities living in Suriname. These nationalities make up 7 per cent of the total population (Lambert, Schalkwijk & Ritfeld, 2016: 137).

More than two-thirds of the population reside in the capital Paramaribo and in the district of Wanica. The district of Paramaribo is densely populated (1,323.8 inhabitants per km²), while the second biggest district is Wanica (266.9 inhabitants per km²), with 21.8 per cent of the population.

The ratio between boys and girls is even. The total population of children aged 5 to 17 years in Suriname (Sipaliwini and Brokopondo excluded) is 109,735. About 40 per cent of them live in Paramaribo and about 22 per cent in Wanica. The target group of this study, that is, the 5 to 17 years age group, accounts for 23.3 per cent of the total population of Suriname.

Compulsory education in Suriname targets all children between the ages of 7 and 12, but only primary education is compulsory. Currently, the government is working on passing a law for an age adjustment with regard to attending

1 Year 2014, MinOWC.

2 2.7 per cent other ethnicities.

and completing compulsory education. Suriname has a literacy rate of 93 per cent (Schalkwijk, 2016: 231) and census data show that nearly one-third of the population attended formal education in 2012 (Schalkwijk, 2016: 235). Women dominate all levels of education. Data from 2013 and 2014 show that there seem to be slightly more boys only in primary education, and that this trend is reversed at the higher education levels (MinOWC, 2017).

Activities performed by children

Some 60 per cent of the total children were engaged in household chores, and mostly belonged to the 6-13 and 14-17 age groups with boys and girls participating almost evenly in household chores. However, in rural areas, more girls (9,983 or 9.1 per cent) participated in household chores than boys (9,130 or 8.3 per cent). Girls spend an average of one hour more per week on household chores than boys. Regarding types of household chores, boys are more engaged in shopping for the household, doing minor repairs and other types of activities. Girls, on the other hand, dominate in preparing meals, cleaning, washing clothes and caring.

Characteristics of working children

The findings of this survey show that approximately 109,509 children in the 5-17 age group live in the coastal districts; of these, 51.1 per cent are boys and 48.9 per cent girls, with as many as 70.9 per cent residing in the urban areas. The data show that 7.4 per cent of the children were 5 years old, 61 per cent belonged to the 6 to 13 age group and 31.6 per cent to the 14 to 17 age group. The five biggest ethnic groups were: 23.6 per cent Hindustani, 23.4 per cent Maroon, 21.4 per cent Mix, 15.3 per cent Creole and 11.2 per cent Javanese.

The urban areas (2,143) have the highest number of working children. Most children work in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery sectors (28.6 per cent). This group is followed by 23.5 per cent working as domestic workers and 21.1 per cent working in wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels. More children from rural areas work in agriculture than from urban areas. According to the survey results, twice as many boys than girls were working more than 48 hours during the reference week.

Working children use their earnings for their own personal expenses, but also give a part or all of the income to their parents, or keep it as savings. Boys earned more than girls. More boys (53.5 per cent) than girls (15.7 per cent) work as employees (paid workers), while 70.7 per cent of girls mostly work as unpaid family workers. Almost one out of four working children had no income, and these were mostly girls.

Reasons children work are mainly to contribute to the family income, to learn a skill, or to help with the family business.

Child labour and hazardous work

Of the 2.2 per cent (2,432) children engaged in child labour more than two-thirds (68.5 per cent) were boys (Table 1 and Figure v.1). Of the total working children, 67.4 per cent were classified as being involved in child labour. In the 14-17 age group more boys were involved in hazardous child labour, with the ratio of girls and boys in hazardous child labour being about 1 to 3. It was found that the prevalence of child labour is greater in urban areas.

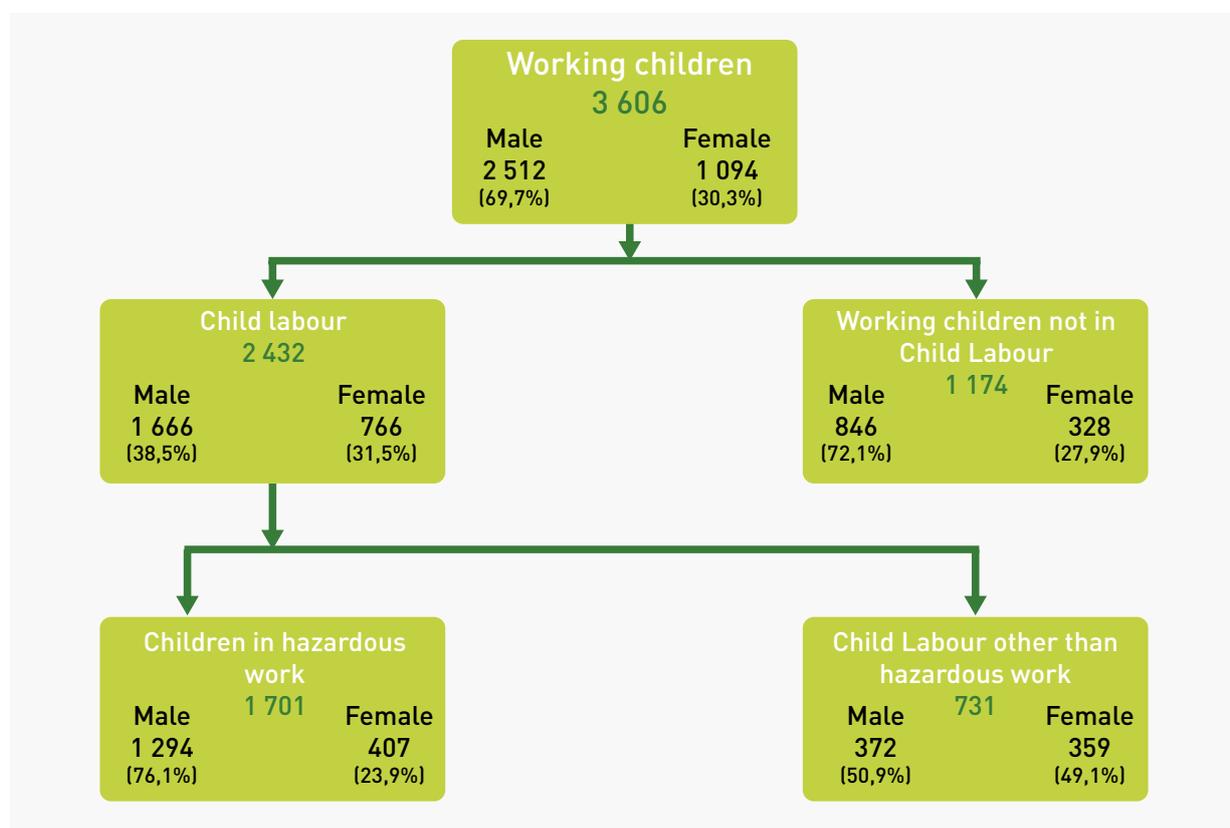
Child labourers mainly work in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery industries (44.9 per cent), as domestic workers (38.5 per cent) and in wholesale trade industries (11.4 per cent). A small group was self-employed as domestic workers and in wholesale and trade industries.

Children involved in hazardous work are mainly found in domestic (33.8 per cent), in wholesale trade, retail trade, in restaurants and hotels (33.1 per cent), followed by agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishery and construction sectors. Girls are engaged mainly in economic activities as domestic workers followed by wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels and in the agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishery sectors. Both boys and girls involved in hazardous work are mostly to be found in elementary occupations.

Table 1. Number of children (5-17 years), working children and children in child labour

	N OF CHILDREN (5-17 YEARS)			TYPES OF WORKING CHILDREN				TYPES NON-WORKING CHILDREN	
	TOTAL	WORKING	NOT WORKING	CHILD LABOUR			WORK-ING CHILD-REN NOT IN CL	SEEK-ING WORK	OTHERS
				TOTAL CL	HAZARDOUS CL	OTHER CL			
Total	109 509	3 606	105 904	2 432	1 701	731	1 174	2 074	103 830
Sex									
Male	55 987	2 512	53 475	1 666	1 294	372	846	1 361	52 114
Female	53 522	1 094	52 429	766	407	359	328	713	51 716
Age group									
5 years	8 131	35	8 096	35	35	0	0	0	8 096
6-13 years	66 805	1 202	65 604	1 202	471	731	0	301	65 303
14-17 years	34 573	2 369	32 204	1 195	1 195	0	1 174	1 773	30 431
Area type									
Urban	77 667	2 143	75 525	1 394	986	408	749	1 638	73 887
Rural	31 842	1 463	30 379	1 038	715	323	425	436	29 943

Figure 1. Distribution of working children aged 5-17 years, SLCS 2017



Educational characteristics

As many as 97 per cent of the total children were attending school during the reference week (N=109,509). Of these, most working children attended school (about 75 per cent). However, especially regarding working boys in the 14-17 age group, work seemed to interfere with school and a significant proportion did not attend school in the reference week. Most working children not attending school worked more than 48 hours weekly. Long working hours could be a reason for school absence.

The lowest school attendance rate was for boys involved in hazardous work in the 6-13 age group (55 per cent) and for girls in the 14-17 age group (76 per cent). The school attendance rate was especially low among working children not engaged in child labour living in urban areas (about 25 per cent), while the school attendance rate among children in other types of child labour was the highest at 97 per cent.

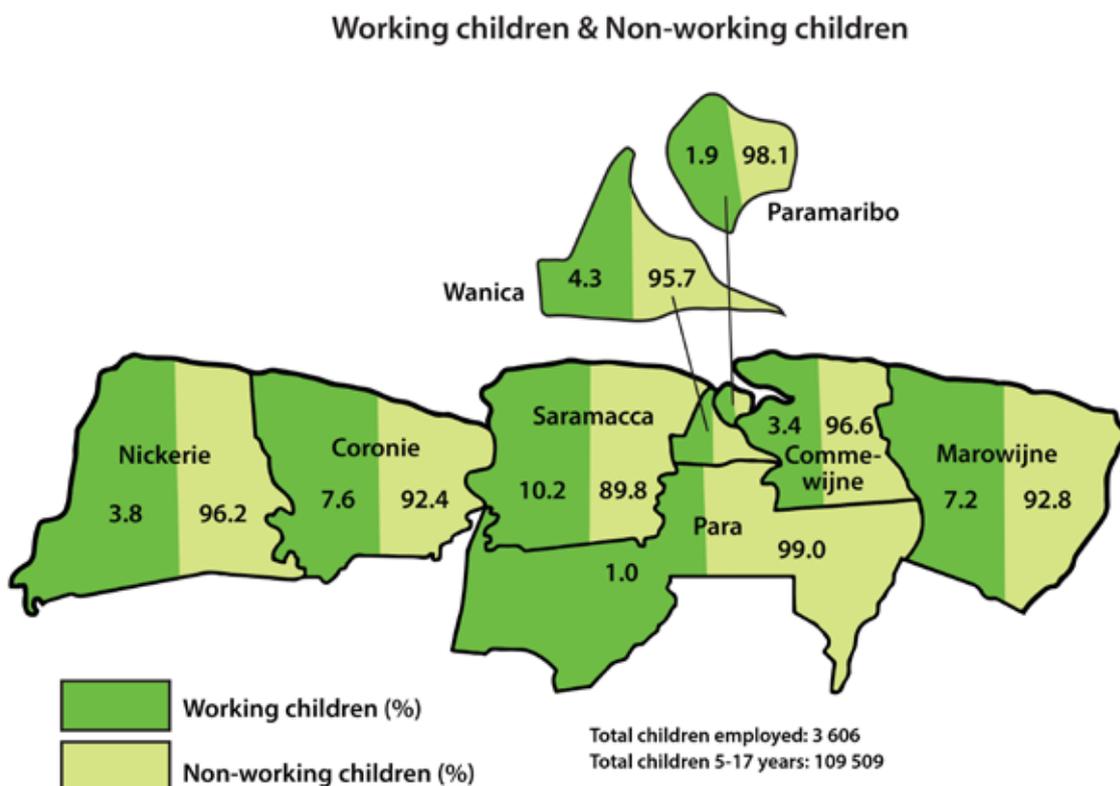
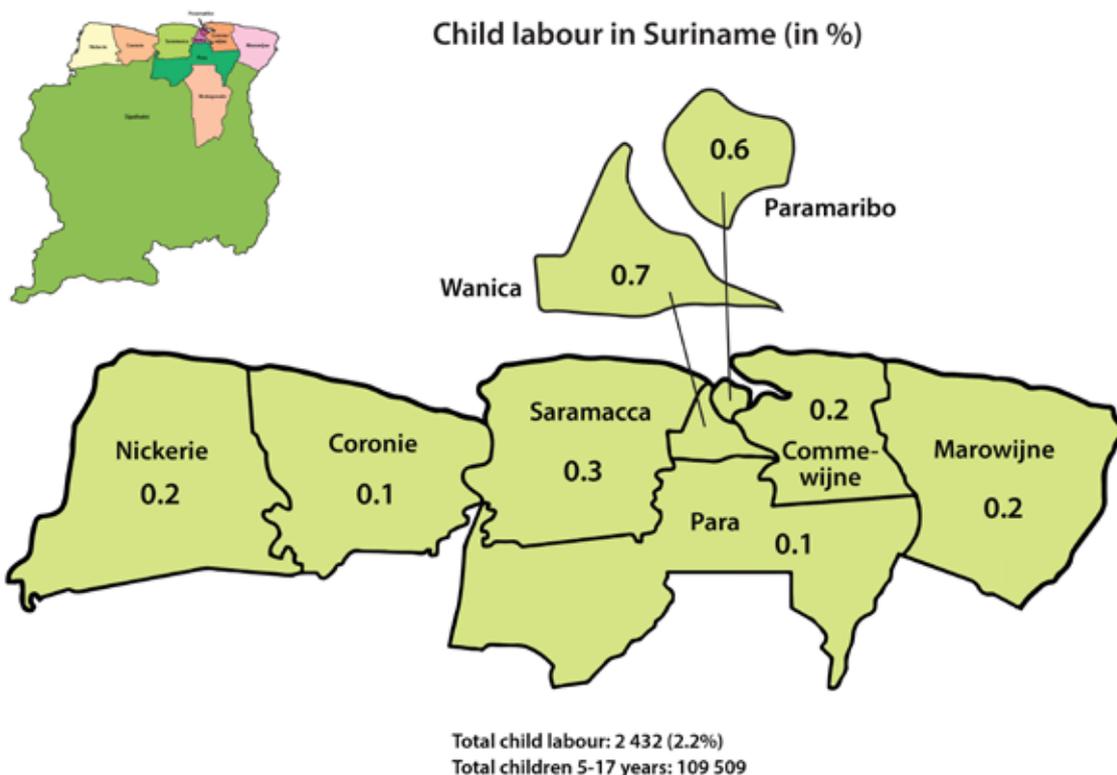
Other relevant characteristics

The survey reveals that most of the working children live in households who have access to basic needs: electricity (94 per cent), pipe borne water system (72 per cent) and in-house toilet facilities (70 per cent). Essential appliances, such as mobile phones, televisions, washing machines and ovens, were available in the majority of households. Irrespective of the working status of their children, nearly all households had mobile phones (97 per cent) and about 40 per cent had a computer.

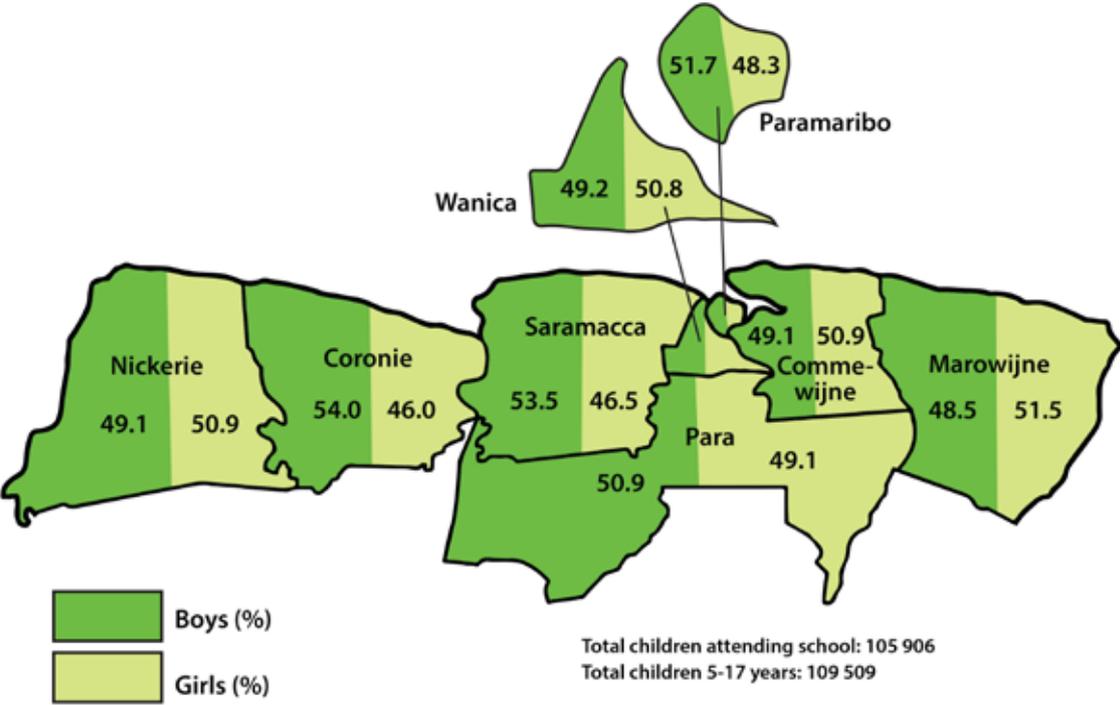
For indebted households with working children, it was observed that:

- ✍ 67 per cent were households with working boys;
- ✍ 58 per cent of households had working children in the 14-17 age group; and
- ✍ more than one-half of the households (51 per cent) lived in rural areas.

The findings indicate that three times more boys (76 per cent) were exposed to health hazards than girls (24 per cent), while 69 per cent of the children exposed to health hazard were in the 14-17 age group living mostly in urban areas.



Children attending school



Conclusions

The Suriname Child Labour Survey (SCLS) reports that 3.3 per cent of the surveyed children were involved in economic activities in the reference week of which twice as many boys were working as compared to girls. Approximately 2.2 per cent of the total number of children are involved in child labour with approximately 1.6 per cent to be found in hazardous work.

School attendance is higher among non-working children than working children. A comparison between boys and girls shows that more girls attend school. Children in hazardous work have relatively the lowest school attendance rate (67 per cent) as compared to other working children. The main reasons for working are to contribute to the family income, to learn a skill or to help with the family business.

Since the percentage of working children and child labour for the 5-17 age group as estimated by the SCLS data reflects the situation in eight (of ten) districts in Suriname, the policymakers need to be cautious and continue work on implementing a national strategy to combat child labour and prevent children from entering into child labour.

Key findings of the Suriname CLS 2017

NO.	CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL		MALES		FEMALES	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	Child population by age group (Suriname census data 2012 - 8 surveyed districts)						
	5-17 years, total	109 509	100.0	55 986	51.1	53 523	48.9
	5 years	8 131	7.4	4 224	51.9	3 907	48.1
	6-13 years	66 805	61.0	34 233	51.2	32 572	48.8
	14-17 years	34 573	31.6	17 529	50.7	17 044	49.3
2.	Number of children attending school (Survey data n= 109,509)						
	5-17 years, total	105 906	100.0	53 632	50.6	52 274	49.4
	5 years	7 982	7.5	4 115	51.4	3 867	48.6
	6-13 years	65 986	62.3	33 594	50.9	32 392	49.1
	14-17 years	31 938	30.2	15 923	49.9	16 015	50.1
3.	Number of children not attending school						
	5-17 years, total	3 182	100.0	2 068	65.0	1 114	35.0
	5 years	37	1.2	19	51.4	18	48.6
	6-13 years	531	16.7	465	87.6	67	12.6
	14-17 years	2 614	8.1	1 584	60.6	1 029	39.4
4.	Number of children who have never attended school						
	5-17 years, total	421	100.0	286	67.9	135	32.1
	5 years	111	26.4	89	80.2	22	19.8
	6-13 years	288	68.4	175	60.8	113	39.2
	14-17 years	22	5.2	22	100.0	0	0.0
5.	Current activity status of children (5-17 years), % of total children						
	Not working	105 903	96.7	53 474	48.8	52 429	47.9
	Working (children in employment)	3 606	3.3	2 512	2.3	1 094	1.0
	Of which:						
	Child labour, total	2 432	67.4	1 666	68.5	766	31.5
	Hazardous child labour	1 701	47.2	1 294	76.1	407	24.0
	Other child labour	731	20.3	372	50.9	359	49.1
6.	Number of working children						
	5-17 years, total	3 606	100.0	2 512	69.7	1 094	30.3
	5 years	35	1.0	35	100.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	1 202	33.3	604	50.2	598	49.8
	14-17 years	2 369	65.7	1 873	79.1	496	20.9

NO.	CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL		MALES		FEMALES	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
7.	Child work activity/ participation rate (%) of total children						
	5-17 years, total	3 606	3.3	2 512	2.3	1 094	1.0
	5 years	35	0.0	35	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	1 202	1.1	604	0.6	598	0.5
	14-17 years	2 369	2.2	1 873	1.7	496	0.5
8.	Number of working children by residence						
	Total	3 606	100.0	2 512	69.7	1 094	30.3
	Urban	2 143	59.4	1 451	67.7	692	32.3
	Rural	1 463	40.6	1 061	72.5	402	27.5
9.	Number of working children by status in employment (5-17 years)						
	Total	3 606	100.0	2 512	69.7	1 094	30.3
	Employee	1 515	42.0	1 343	88.6	172	11.4
	Self-employed	552	15.3	404	73.2	148	26.8
	Unpaid family worker	1 477	41.0	703	47.6	774	52.4
	Member of producers	62	1.7	62	100.0	0	0.0
10.	Number of working children by 1- digit industry sector (5-17 years) * code unknown for some of the respondents						
	Total	3 561	100.0	2 467	69.3	1 094	30.7
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 020	28.6	633	62.1	387	37.9
	Manufacturing	330	9.3	273	82.8	57	17.2
	Construction	360	10.1	360	100.0	0	0.0
	Wholesale and retail trade; restaurants and hotels	750	21.1	499	66.5	251	33.5
	Domestic work	837	23.5	480	57.3	357	42.7
	Other service activities	264	7.4	222	84.1	42	15.9
11.	Number of working hours per week for working children (5-17 years)						
	Total	3 606	100.0	2 512	69.7	1 094	30.3
	≤ 48 hours	3 295	91.4	2 221	67.4	1 074	32.6
	> 48 hours	311	8.6	291	93.6	20	6.4
12.	Frequency of wage payment of child employees (5-17 years)						
	Total child employees	3 606	100.0	2 512	69.7	1 094	30.3
	Piece rate	534	14.8	403	75.5	131	24.5
	Hourly	11	0.3	11	100.0	0	0.0
	Monthly	350	9.7	245	70.1	105	29.9
	Daily	441	12.2	421	95.5	20	4.5
	Weekly	599	16.6	538	89.8	61	10.2
	Upon completion of task	310	8.6	176	56.8	134	43.2

	Other	1 361	37.7	718	52.7	643	47.3
NO.	CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL		MALES		FEMALES	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
13.	Number of children by main reason for working						
	Total	3 243	100.0	2 409	74.3	834	25.7
	Supplement family income	954	29.4	762	79.9	192	20.1
	Help household enterprise	617	19.0	380	61.6	237	38.4
	Learn skills	931	28.7	570	61.2	361	38.8
	Child not interested in school	366	11.3	366	100.0	0	0
	Other	375	11.6	331	88.3	44	11.7
14.	Number of children who received work-related injuries in the last 12 months (5-17 years) of total working children						
	Superficial injuries or open wounds	131	3.6	89	2.5	42	1.2
	Fractures, dislocations, sprains	88	2.4	42	1.2	46	1.3
	Burns, corrosions, scalds	24	0.7	24	0.7	0	0.0
	Breathing problems, eye, skin, stomach problems	209	5.8	143	4.0	66	1.8
	Fever	127	3.5	43	1.2	84	2.3
	Extreme fatigue	330	9.2	226	6.3	104	2.9
	Other	43	1.2	20	0.6	23	0.6
15.	Number of working children undertaking heavy work and in difficult conditions (5-17 years)						
	Total no. of working children who undertook heavy work and in difficult conditions	1 544	100.0	1 200	77.7	344	22.3
	Manual handling of heavy loads	787	100.0	596	75.7	191	24.3
	Handling dangerous machinery/equipment	214	100.0	214	100.0	0	0.0
	Transport of heavy loads	214	100.0	214	100.0	0	0.0
	Repeatedly insulted	202	100.0	110	54.5	92	45.5
	Verbal or physical abuse	291	100.0	199	68.4	92	21.6
	Exposure at work which is bad for health or safety (of which):						
	<i>Dust, fumes</i>	666	100.0	493	74.0	173	26.0
	<i>Chemicals</i>	150	100.0	130	86.7	20	13.3
	<i>Extreme cold or heat</i>	194	100.0	148	76.3	46	23.7
	<i>Fire, gas, flames</i>	161	100.0	126	78.3	35	2.7
	<i>Loud noise or vibration</i>	371	100.0	330	88.9	41	11.1
	<i>Dangerous tools</i>	388	100.0	324	83.5	64	16.5
	<i>Work underground/ at heights</i>	174	100.0	174	100.0	0	0.0
	<i>Insufficient ventilation</i>	81	100.0	61	75.3	20	24.7
	<i>Work in water/lake/river</i>	127	100.0	127	100.0	0	0.0

Abbreviations

ABS	General Bureau of Statistics
ADEKUS	Anton de Kom University of Suriname
CBB	Central Bureau for Citizens Affairs
CBvS	Central Bank of Suriname
CL	Child Labour
CLEAR	Country Level Engagement and Assistance to Reduce Child Labour
DK	Don't know
EAs	Enumeration areas
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLO	Primary education
HW	Hazardous work
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMWO	Research Institute for Social Sciences
MinOWC	Ministry of Education, Science and Culture
PA	Pointer address
SOZAVO	Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing
SPS	Planning Office of Suriname
SRD	Suriname Dollar
USD	United States Dollars
VOJ	Junior secondary education
VOS	Senior secondary education

Map of Suriname



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In 1993, Suriname signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (art. 32), which it ratified in 1999. Also signed are the ILO Convention on Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (ILO C.182)³ and the ILO Convention on Minimum Age, 1973 (C.138).⁴ Besides ratifying these conventions, other efforts have been made by the Surinamese government to eradicate child labour. In 2008, The National Commission for Eradicating Child Labour was established by State Decree (Resolution National Commission Eradicate Child Labour) followed in 2010 by a Decree on Hazardous Work. In 2017, the Ministry of Labour prepared new legislation on the engagement of youth and children in work, and a national action plan which addresses child labour. Most recently, an initiative was undertaken by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing to establish a platform for an integrated child protection network (DWT, 2018). This platform will focus on the protection and counselling of children. Suriname is also a member of the joint initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean free of child labour whose main objective is to eliminate child labour by 2020.

Several studies have been carried out on the subject of child labour in Suriname. In 2002 Schalkwijk & Van der Berg conducted a rapid assessment of the situation of children in the mining and agriculture sectors and the worst forms of child labour (WFCL). This study showed that an estimated 300 children in Suriname are involved in WFCL. The most recent study on child labour was conducted in the small-scale gold mining sector that exists in Suriname by Heemskerk & Duijves (2012). A major finding of this research was that child gold miners - all boys - are engaged in hazardous aspects of mining and are mostly part-time workers (89.3 per cent). A comparison between the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006 (6 per cent) and 2010 (10 per cent) shows an increase in the prevalence of child labour⁵ in the 5-14 age group.

Data on child labour are essential for the development of informed policies and programmes on the issue. In Suriname, however, comprehensive statistical information on child labour is lacking. In this context, the Suriname Child Labour Survey (SCLS) was conducted to gather base line information, the findings of which will, inter alia, be used for the development of the National Action Plan on the eradication of child labour in Suriname.

In 2016, the Research Institute of Social Sciences (IMWO) of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname was approached by the Ministry of Labour and the ILO to conduct the SCLS. The ILO provided technical assistance on the framework of the SCLS and (further) development of the ILO/SIMPOC questionnaire. To carry out this project

3 Ratified in 2006.

4 Ratified on 15 January, 2018 and will enter into force in January 2019.

5 The term child labour as defined by UNICEF for the MICS is different from that used for ILO supported child labour surveys such as the present SCLS. A major difference is that UNICEF includes engagement in household chores beyond a specified weekly hours threshold for possible inclusion in child labour, while the ILO estimate is based on engagement in economic activities only and household chores are excluded.

a Steering Committee was set up with representatives of different ministries (Labour, Education, Science & Culture and Social Affairs and Housing) as well as civil society (Maroon Women Network, the Suriname Trade & Industry Association (VSB) and the Federation of Teachers Union in Suriname (FOLS)). In order to carry out the household listing and data collection, a sample was drawn by the General Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The maps of the enumeration areas (EA) were also provided by the ABS.

The main objectives of the Suriname CLS are to:

- ✍ gather data on the prevalence of child labour in Suriname via households. Information on demographic and educational characteristics, socio-economic situation of the household, working conditions and hours, employment by occupation and industry, among others is collected;
- ✍ provide input for the development of the National Plan of Action against child labour by the Ministry of Labour and other policies concerning child labour;
- ✍ develop national capacity in all major stages of the survey and data analysis; and
- ✍ develop the survey estimates by incorporating the definitions, classifications, and statistical measurement standards on child labour and working children as set by the Resolution on Child Labour adopted in December 2008 at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).

The report is organized as follows. The country profile of Suriname is presented in Chapter 2 which gives an insight into the demographic structure, economic and labour market characteristics, education and the child labour situation. This is followed by the survey methodology outlined in Chapter 3, and the concepts and definitions of child labour in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 focuses on the activities performed by children, while Chapter 6 concentrates on the characteristics of working children such as the industry of employment and occupational classification. Chapter 7 discusses child labour and hazardous work, and Chapter 8 looks at educational characteristics such as school attendance and out-of-school rates. In Chapter 9 other relevant characteristics concerning child labour are outlined. The report concludes with Chapter 10 which presents the main findings and recommendations.

The annexes include relevant information on the data collection instruments that were used, as well as additional statistical tables.

CHAPTER 2

SURINAME COUNTRY PROFILE

The Republic of Suriname is the only Dutch speaking country on the northern coast of South America with a very diverse (multi-ethnic) population, multiple languages, dialects and cultures. Suriname is situated between French Guyana in the east, Guyana in the west, Brazil in the south and the northern border lies in the Atlantic Ocean. Suriname became independent from the Netherlands on the 25th of November 1975.

This chapter presents the main characteristics of Suriname, regarding demographics, the economic situation including the status of the labour market, the educational structure, and a short overview of the situation of child labour in Suriname based on the research findings which pre-existed the current survey.

2.1. Demographic structure

Almost four centuries ago the first colonial settlers reached the mainland on the northern shores of South America. On the whole, the indigenous people were the first inhabitants and after the colonial settlement of 1651, people from Africa were brought to Suriname to work as slaves. This continued for more than two centuries until the abolition of slavery in 1863. Subsequently, in the 19th century, immigrants were brought by ship from China, India and Indonesia to Suriname to work on the plantations as indentured labourers. As a result, Suriname is made up of a very diverse and multi-ethnic society.

Surinamese society consists of eight main ethnic groups⁶ (ABS, 2015: 16) namely, 27.4 per cent Hindustani, 21.7 per cent Maroon, 15.7 per cent Creole, 13.7 per cent Javanese, 13.3 per cent Mix, 3.8 per cent Indigenous and a small group of Chinese (1.5 per cent) and Caucasian (0.3 per cent). As mentioned earlier, people belonging to other nationalities also live in Suriname. They are mostly from the Netherlands, Guyana, Brazil, China, French Guyana and Haiti. These nationals make up 7 per cent of the total population (Lambert, Schalkwijk & Ritfeld, 2016: 137).

The population of Suriname has increased slightly over the years. Between 2004 and 2012 when the last two censuses were held, the population shows a 9.9 per cent growth (Sno & Ritfeld, 2016: 81), with Suriname now counting over one-half million inhabitants (ABS, 2015: 16). Overall, the ratio between males and females is more or less even. Suriname has a fairly young population, since 52.0 per cent of the population are younger than 30 and only 10.7 per cent are older than 60 years (ABS, 2015: 17). In comparison with the size of the population, the mortality rate in 2012 stood at less than 1 per cent (6.8 per 1,000 inhabitants). Furthermore, Suriname registered

6 2.7 per cent other ethnicities.

a low infant mortality rate of 15.9 per 1,000 live births in 2012 (Sno & Ritfeld, 2016: 90) and this rate declined to 14.7 per 1,000 live births in 2015 (CBB, 2016).

The two most populated districts of Suriname are the capital Paramaribo (1,323.8 inhabitants per km²) followed by Wanica (266.9 inhabitants per km²), where more than two-thirds of the population reside (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Total inhabitants and households per district

AREA TYPE	DISTRICT	TOTAL INHABITANTS	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
Urban	Paramaribo	240 924	62 160
	Wanica	118 222	28 939
Rural	Nickerie	34 233	9 827
	Coronie	3 391	1 091
	Saramacca	17 480	4 840
	Commewijne	31 420	8 344
	Para	18 294	5 750
Interior	Marowijne	24 700	4 358
	Brokopondo	15 909	4 658
	Sipaliwini	37 065	10 400
Total		541 638	140 367

Source: Census 2012, ABS 2014 + own adjustments

About 39.9 per cent children between the ages of 5 and 17 live in Paramaribo and 21.7 per cent in Wanica (Table 2.2). This is the age group targeted by this study and accounts for 23.3 per cent of the total population of Suriname (included the two districts not surveyed). Boys represent 51.5 per cent and girls represent 48.5 per cent of the targeted group. The average household size is 3.9 persons. The majority of the households (64.9 per cent) live in the urban districts, followed by 21.3 per cent in rural districts and 13.8 per cent in the interior (De Abreu-Kisoensingh, Sobhie & Dekkers, 2016: 254).

Table 2.2: Children 5-17 years per district per area type

AREA TYPE	DISTRICT	CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS	IN %
Urban	Paramaribo	50 334	39.9
	Wanica	27 309	21.7
Rural	Nickerie	7 436	5.9
	Coronie	908	0.7
	Saramacca	4 038	3.2
	Coronie	6 895	5.5
	Para	7 030	5.6
Interior	Marowijne	5 785	4.6
	Brokopondo	4 389	3.5
	Sipaliwini	11 885	9.4
Total		126 009	100.0

Source: Census 2012, ABS 2014 + own adjustments

2.2 Economic characteristics and labour market

The Republic of Suriname has a small but very open economy which is dominated by the minerals sector (approximately 69 per cent of the expected total export in 2016). The Planning Office of Suriname (SPS) stated in their mid-year report (2017: 6) that economic growth had declined in 2015 and 2016 by, respectively, 2.7 per cent and 10.4 per cent (SPS estimate; real GDP growth). The economic growth is mainly dependent on the development in the minerals sector and government expenditures that, in return, influence economic activities in other sectors. The share of the minerals sector in the GDP in the last ten years was highest in 2008 with 33 per cent. This share decreased to 13 per cent in 2015 and is estimated at 18 per cent for 2016. The average market share of the government in the GDP is 22 per cent for 2006–2016. The recent investments in the mineral sector mainly target the expansion of the oil refinery of the national company Staatsolie N.V. (2012–2014) of about USD 800 million and the new gold company, Newmont Suriname (2014–2016) of around USD 750 million. Foreign direct investment (FDI) is dominated by the gold mining companies.

The factors which influenced the decline of the economy include the decreasing export earnings of the mineral sector due to a decline in the world market prices for gold and oil, the diminishing of economic activities in the bauxite sector, the closing of the aluminum plant of SURALCO in 2016, and also a decline of government investments. For 2017, the SPS has predicted a decline of the economy of approximately 0.2 per cent, followed in the coming years by an annual growth of around 2.5 per cent. According to the SPS, the predictions of economic growth are based on the significant increase in the export of gold and expected government investments in continuous projects and programmes through 2018–2021. Even though positive growth is expected for the mineral sector, it will not be sufficient to boost the rest of the economy.

Despite Suriname being known as an import intensive country, in 2016 the ratio between export and import of goods and services shifted. The ratio for 2016 is 92 per cent and 71 per cent for 2015. The improvement of the ratio in 2016 is due to a sharp decline of imports (32 per cent) in comparison to exports (12 per cent). According to the SPS predictions (2017: 10) the export and import figures will alter in the coming years. The export/import ratio of 2017 of 101 per cent will decline to 87 per cent in 2021. This improvement will continue for 2018–2021 when the

share of export and import of the GDP is projected at 55-57 per cent for exports and 54-65 per cent for imports. This trend will continue through 2017 and is projected for the period 2018–2021.

A reduced purchasing power due to a high (year-end) inflation of 52.4 per cent, mainly as a result of exchange rate depreciation of about 85 per cent and an increase in the fuel tax last year, resulted in a decline in the demand of goods which further led to a decline in imports. The SPS expects there to be further investments which will aim to stabilize the economic situation. The following table gives an overview of the basic macroeconomic data of Suriname.

Table 2.3: Suriname macroeconomic indicators (2012-2016*)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Production					
GDP market prices (SRD mill.)	16 433.70	16 980.70	17 294.40	16 669.30	22 552.40
Real GDP growth (%)	3.3	2.9	0.4	-2.7	-10.4
GDP per capita (USD)	9 336	9 496	9 523	8 821	6 358
Exchange rate and inflation					
Official buying rate (SRD per USD)	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.96	6.17
Official selling rate (SRD per USD)	3.35	3.35	3.35	4.04	6.29
Annual average inflation (%)	5.0	1.9	3.4	6.9	55.5
End-of-period inflation (%)	4.3	0.6	3.9	25.1	52.4

Source: CBvS, Ministry of Finance, Bureau for Government Debt, ABS & SPS.

*) CBvS estimated figures.

The last census in 2012 reported that the working-age population (15-64 years) accounted for 64.5 per cent (349,583 persons) of the total population (541,638). The ratio between the sexes is more or less even with 32.0 per cent men and 32.5 per cent women. In terms of age distribution, the highest number of those who are economically active is to be found in the 25 to 49 age group which is also the most economically active group in the labour market (employed persons). The economically active population stands at 60.0 per cent. Of these, 53.8 per cent are employed and 6.2 per cent are unemployed. The number of women employed is relatively lower than men, respectively 69,484 (36.9 per cent) and 118,745 (63.1 per cent). The same situation applies for the number of unemployed women versus men, respectively 12,986 (60.4 per cent) and 8,526 (39.6 per cent). The highest unemployment rate was registered in the urban areas (6.5 per cent) while rural districts registered a 2.0 per cent unemployment rate and interior areas a 1.7 per cent rate. Overall, Suriname had a 10.3 per cent unemployment rate in 2012 compared to the 2004 census, where the unemployment rate stood at 9.5 per cent. More than two-thirds of the economically active working population live in the urban districts of Paramaribo and Wanica (70.3 per cent), 20.6 per cent live in the rural districts and only 9.1 per cent in the interior.

Suriname has 12,475 companies (ABS, 2017: 79) of which 2.7 per cent are in the primary sector, 64.7 per cent in the secondary sector and 32.6 per cent in the tertiary sector. Most of these companies are situated in the urban areas (62.1 per cent), followed by the interior with 19.1 per cent and the rural areas with 18.8 per cent. Around half of the economically active population is employed in the secondary sector (52.8 per cent), 40.8 per cent in the tertiary sector and 6.4 per cent in the primary sector. There are also foreign contract workers in the labour market holding a legitimate working permit from the Ministry of Labour. Data from 2014 show that most of these foreigners are from Asia, the Americas and Europe (ABS, 2015: 30).

2.3 Education profile

Compulsory education in Suriname is intended for all children between the ages of 7 and 12. Only primary education is compulsory. Currently, the government is working on passing a law for an age adjustment with regard to attending and completing compulsory education. The aim of this law is to set a common age for both entry to work and end of compulsory education.

The education system of Suriname consists of three levels (MinOWC, 2017: 8-9):

1. Primary level. This level consists of:

- a. Pre-primary level (optional): two years early childhood education for children 4 to 5 years old also known as preschool, and
- b. Primary level (GLO; mandatory): six years of basic education for children 6 to 12 years old.

2. Secondary level (optional). This level consists of:

- a. Junior secondary education (VOJ) for children 13 to 16 years old;
- b. Junior secondary vocational education (VOJ) for children 13 to 16 years old;
- c. Senior secondary education (VOS). There are two streams for children 17 to 19 years old and
- d. Senior secondary vocational education (VOS) for children 17 to 19 years old.

3. Tertiary level (optional): this level is for all students 19 years and above wanting to pursue a bachelor, master or doctoral (PhD) degree at the Anton de Kom University of Suriname or at one of the bachelor degree educational institutions.

There are also private schools at all educational levels and other informal educational institutions. The informal educational institutions (MinOWC, 2017: 14) offer vocational and basic life skills training for out-of-school-youth (dropouts and ex-delinquent youth). The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (MinOWC) is the coordinating body for the educational institutions in Suriname.

According to the last census of 2012, Suriname has a 93 per cent literacy rate (Schalkwijk, 2016: 231) corroborated by the most recent UNESCO data from 2012, reporting a 92.9 per cent literacy rate. The ratio between boys and girls in the population 15 years and older is respectively 94.9 per cent and 91 per cent. The population with the highest literacy rates belongs to the 15-24 age group, with a 97.7 per cent literacy rate (98.1 per cent male and 97.3 per cent female). This population attends one of the types of formal education in Suriname.⁷

Census data show that nearly one-third of the population received formal education in 2012 (Schalkwijk, 2016: 235). In comparison, the number of educated people increased slightly between the 2004 census and 2012. Even though this occurred at all levels, nearly two-thirds of the total population have only completed junior secondary education (VOJ). The participation of women in the education process has increased throughout the years. More females are represented at all levels of education as compared to males. Only in primary education does there seem to be slightly more males in 2013 and in 2014 but this number decreased when looking at the higher education levels (MinOWC, 2017).

The most literate people live in the urban districts and the least literate in the interior. In terms of educational attainment by ethnic groups, the Indigenous and the Maroons have a lower level of schooling than other ethnic groups (Schalkwijk, 2016: 238) but this does not imply that these two groups have not improved through the years.

⁷ The MinOWC has defined formal education as all regular education consisting of the three levels of the Education system.

In terms of the academic years throughout the 2009/2010 - 2015/2016 period, the average enrollment rate for all children attending primary and secondary level was: 12.7 per cent for preschool, 50.5 per cent for primary education, 27.4 per cent for junior secondary level and 9.4 per cent for senior secondary level.⁸ The ratio between boys and girls for preschool was respectively 13.2 per cent and 12.3 per cent and for primary education, respectively 53.5 per cent and 47.6 per cent. The average enrollment rate for boys is higher at the primary level, but this changes with secondary education. The ratio between boys and girls at the secondary level in terms of junior secondary education is respectively 26.7 per cent and 28.1 per cent, while it is, respectively 6.7 per cent and 11.9 per cent for senior secondary education. The data show that the enrollment of boys decreases with higher levels of schooling.

The decrease of the number of boys in school participation is shown by evaluating the latest drop-out rates of the years 2013 and 2014. Between these two school years, the percentage of out-of-school youth at the primary level increased by 0.8 percentage points (respectively 7.2 per cent and 8.0 per cent). On the other hand, at the secondary level there is a decline in the number of out-of-school youth with the drop-out rate declining from 21.4 per cent to 18.6 per cent in the school year 2013-2014. In both school years, more boys than girls dropped out of school. It is noteworthy that the number of girls who dropped out of school increased by 0.9 percentage points in the school year 2013-2014. The drop-out phenomenon is high in all areas of the country. At the primary level, in the two interior districts and in Paramaribo, the rate is higher than the average drop-out rate of 8.0 per cent. The same situation occurs at the secondary level (18.6 per cent) in areas which have the highest number of out-of-school youth.

Both at primary and secondary levels, boys have a lower completion rate (respectively, 67.6 per cent and 52.9 per cent) and a higher repetition rate (respectively 16.9 per cent and 24.4 per cent). Girls are more likely to attend school (71 per cent at primary level and 12.4 per cent at secondary level) even though they have a higher mutation rate (transfer to another school during the school year) at both levels (respectively 8.8 per cent and 10.4 per cent). According to the inspection unit this is mostly due to a move to another district, resort or a nearer school (in cases where the school is too far and the parents can't afford to pay transport any more) or misconduct of the child.

In terms of transition from primary to secondary education and from junior secondary to senior secondary level, the last seven years show that the percentages vary throughout the school years. Percentages varying between 50 per cent and 70 per cent have been reached for transition into both education levels.

⁸ Not all data was available for senior secondary level for the period 2013-2016 (estimate data).

2.4 Child labour situation

Suriname is still facing challenges with regard to combating the prevalence of child labour. One of the most visible forms of child labour are child vendors. Children mostly younger than ten years of age sell fruit on busy streets. These children are often being exploited by their own parents or guardians who can be found somewhere nearby, packing the fruit for sale. These activities take place during as well as after school hours. The Surinamese society has expressed its concern by signing a petition that requests the government to address this phenomenon (Bruce: 2017). They have urged the government to take note of the children's rights to learn and play. Government officials have reported the need for an efficient policy to keep these children off the streets.

Several studies on child labour have been conducted in Suriname since 2000. In 2002, Schalkwijk and Van den Berg conducted an ILO rapid assessment of the worst forms of child labour. The survey found that an estimated 300 children were involved in the WFCL. These children were mainly boys of Maroon origin (Schalkwijk & Van den Berg, 2002: 3,106). They mainly worked in the sectors of gold mining, agriculture and fisheries, vending and hustling, construction work, or as porters in transportation. This occurred mostly in the interior, in the districts of Brokopondo and Marowijne and in the rural district of Nickerie (Schalkwijk & Van den Berg, 2002: 31).

The reasons for working, were clustered into two categories i.e. individual reasons (to look after myself, buy clothes, save money for some specific goal, need some money, bored, like to work, etc.) and family-oriented reasons (help mother, father, parents, grandma, aunt, siblings, etc.). Both categories were equally important according to the working children (Schalkwijk & Van den Berg, 2002: 33).

A study conducted in 2006 of street- and wandering children⁹ in the districts of Paramaribo and Wanica by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing also revealed that nearly one-half (42.9 per cent) of the surveyed street children had to provide for their own livelihood (IMWO as cited in SoZaVo, 2013: 52).

The most recent Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2010) was commissioned by the same ministry and conducted by the General Bureau of Statistics with assistance from the Research Institute for Social Sciences (IMWO) of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname for data entry. This survey showed that 10 per cent of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years (n=5,607) in Suriname are engaged in child labour.¹⁰ While there are no observed differences across the sexes, there are noteworthy variations across the districts and urban/rural areas. The prevalence of child labour in districts such as Sipaliwini (30 per cent), Brokopondo (20 per cent), Para (10 per cent), and Marowijne (13 per cent), is greater than the national estimate of 10 per cent. In the remaining districts, the prevalence of child labour is estimated to be lower than the national estimate with a low of 4 per cent in the district of Nickerie.

Another marked difference characterizes the prevalence of child labour in urban and rural areas with a higher incidence in the latter (17 per cent) than in the former (5 per cent). In the rural interior, the prevalence of child labour is estimated to be at 27 per cent while in the rural coastal areas it is estimated at 8 per cent. The prevalence of child labour among children aged between 5 and 14 years is inversely associated with the children's socio-economic status and their mother's education (Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing & Bureau of Statistics, 2013: 136, 137).

9 These were children, who were mostly conducting economic activities and would return to their home at the end of the day and a small group of homeless children who later ended up in an orphanage.

10 Contrary to the SCLS, unpaid household services in own household (household chores/tasks) are included in the measurement of child labour in the MICS 2006 findings.

Heemskerk and Duijves (2012) conducted a non-probabilistic study of child labour in the small-scale gold mining industry in Suriname and found that most of the working children¹¹ are at least 14 to 15 years of age. The children observed were involved in washing clothes, performing kitchen duties (washing dishes, cooking), working in mining pits to remove stones and debris and working in a shop. No signs of verbal or physical abuse or maltreatment were observed nor any indications that children were restricted in their freedom of movement. In fact, children involved in auxiliary activities such as cooking and washing clothes seemed to have more freedom to wander around and manage their time than did the adults and children who were working as part of a mining team in the mining pit. In this study, 167 children were surveyed, of which 97.6 per cent were boys who worked in the gold mines. The interviewed children were, on average, 13.4 years of age. The youngest boy working in the gold mines (panning for gold) was seven years old, and the oldest boy was 17. The four girls interviewed ranged in ages from 7 to 12 years (Heemskerk & Duijves, 2012: 43, 45).

The United States Department of Labor's 2015 report, Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor, stated that children in Suriname are engaged in child labour, including in mining. This report concluded that children are also engaged in the worst forms of child labour, including in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking and including informal mining camps in the country's remote interior (United States Department of Labor, 2016: 970). Further results in this report indicate that boys mostly work in small-scale gold mines carrying heavy loads and risking exposure to mercury, excessive noise, extreme heat, and collapsing sand walls.

These studies illustrate the need for further research and government action on issues of child labour. The evidence base, especially in the gold mines and agriculture, indicate that children are exposed to unfavourable and sometimes life-threatening working conditions. According to the international agreements mentioned in Chapters 1 and 4, Suriname is obliged to eliminate child labour, forced labour and human trafficking.

11 The sampling strategy used for this survey was a combination of convenience sampling and snowball sampling. In total, 167 child workers were interviewed between 7 and 17 years old.

CHAPTER 3

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope and coverage of the survey

The Suriname Child Labour Survey (SCLS) is a household-based survey using the standard stand-alone ILO/SIMPOC questionnaire. Modifications were made after a pre-test of the instrument.

The target population is households with children 5 to 17 years old. Respondents are the heads of the households or the most knowledgeable household member and children within the target age range. This age group is of interest due to labour legislation and legislation on compulsory education. According to the labour law, children may work from the age of 14 and education is compulsory until the age of 12. At the moment lawmakers are preparing new legislation so that the age of entry into work matches the age at which compulsory education ends.

The SCLS covered the districts of Paramaribo, Wanica, Nickerie, Coronie, Saramacca, Commewijne, Marowijne and Para. The districts of Sipaliwini and Brokopondo are excluded, due to high costs involved in surveying the interiors, and the difficulty of accessing populations in remote areas under the data collection timeframe.

3.2 Questionnaire

The SCLS questionnaire was finalized after a pilot test. Modifications made to the questionnaire concerned the formulation of questions and responses. The main consideration was to decrease the interview time without jeopardizing the validity of the questionnaire. The final questionnaire has three parts which contain a total of ten sections (I-X). A copy of the questionnaire is provided in Annex I.

Part 1:

Adult questionnaire (addressed to the most knowledgeable person in the household).

Section I: Household composition and characteristics of household members

In this section demographic information of all household members is registered. A continuous number was assigned to each of the members, always starting with the head of the household as number 1.

Section II: Educational attainment of all household members aged 5 and above

In this section the educational characteristics of the household members are gathered, such as school attendance, out-of-school and parents'/guardian's education.

Section III: Economic status of all household members aged 5 and above during the last seven days

This section was divided into two parts, namely

✍ A: employment.

✍ B: in search of employment for children 10-17 years old.

In Part A, information on the kind of work and working hours is gathered and also information on income and the reasons why children work.

Part B measures if a child is actively seeking employment and his or her availability.

Section IV: Employment status of all household members of age 5 and above during the last 12 months

This section contains the same questions as Section III, Part A with the reference period of the last 12 months.

Section V: Household tasks performed by children 5-17 years

Information on the major household chores that children engage in, and the total time spent on these tasks for each day of the week is gathered in this section.

Section VI: Parents/guardians perceptions about working children 5-17 years

In this section, an adult gives his or her opinion on the working children in the household concerning what is best for the interest of the child and identifies problems as a result of the child's employment.

Part 2:

Household characteristics (addressed to the most knowledgeable person in household).

Section VII: Housing and household characteristics

Section VIII: Household socio-economic status

The purpose of these sections is to gather information on the socio-economic characteristics of the household and any recent changes within.

Part 3:

Child questionnaire (answered by the child)

Section IX: Health and safety issues of all children 5-17 years

Detailed information on the working conditions concerning the health and safety of working children is gathered in this section.

Section X: Household tasks of children 5-17 years

Information on the household tasks (chores) and the time spent on these tasks for each day of the week is gathered in this section. Here the information is provided by the child in contrast to Section V where the adult answers the questions.

3.3 Sampling design and implementation

The sample for the SCLS was drawn and provided by the ABS (national statistical office).

Sampling frame and sample size

The sampling frame is derived from the Suriname Census 2012 (Census 8) data. It consists of households in the eight districts noted above. A two-stage sampling was adopted for the survey and the sample was drawn with an equal probability sampling. In Table 3.1 the number of households per district is presented. For each pointer address (PA) the target was to list 12 households with children 5 to 17 years old. The total target size of the sample was 3,600 households. This sample size was determined by the availability of funds relative to the costs of data collection. In addition, sample size calculation based on targeted precision was not possible because of two factors. First, the absence of data on working children in the 5 to 17 years age group and the confidentiality/non-disclosure policy (by ABS) of data on the population characteristics within the sampled EAs. Second, there is no prior relevant statistical information, this being the first ever such survey on child labour in Suriname.

Table 3.1: Sample size and distribution Suriname CLS

DISTRICT	# OF EA IN SAMPLE	# OF PA	SAMPLED PA'S	TOTAL POPULATION HH*	# OF HH IN SAMPLED EA	SAMPLE SCLS
Paramaribo	47	153	146	62 160	6 016	1 836
Wanica	21	69	67	28 939	2 791	828
Nickerie	7	24	22	9 827	889	288
Coronie	1	3	3	1 091	ND**	36
Saramacca	3	12	12	4 840	420	144
Commewijne	6	12	18	8 344	968	216
Marowijne	3	18	9	4 358	344	108
Para	4	9	12	5 750	693	144
Total	92	300	289	125 309		3 600

**) household (s **) non-disclosure of individual EA-information*

Sample design

As mentioned earlier, the sample was drawn up by the ABS whose policy allows data only on a maximum of 10 per cent of the total of the 970 enumeration areas to be made publicly available.

First, the EAs are randomly drawn by district. Second, the household addresses in each of the sampled EA from each district are ordered in the sequence of the number of the EA. And finally, pointer addresses (PAs) are randomly drawn from the sampled EAs.

This sample of PAs is used for the household listing; systematic selection of the 3,600 target households with children 5-17 years. EA level demographic distributions were not provided by ABS, therefore, it could not be determined if sub-groups of selected EAs may have been over-sampled.

The sub-groups in the survey are boys and girls in the age groups 5 years, 6-13 years and 14-17 years per district. The age groupings were made based on the national legal provisions on compulsory education and minimum age of employment.

The maps of the sampled EAs were provided by the ABS.

3.4 Pilot test

A pilot test was conducted on 22 February 2007 of 100 household interviews in the Paramaribo and Wanica districts. An important result of the test was the high non-response rate (not at home, both adults at work and children attending school). In the planning of the data collection this was taken into consideration by expanding the hours of data collection until the evening.¹² The data collection was also conducted on Saturdays, when it would be more likely to meet those who could not be reached during the weekdays.

The pilot test detected that children had some difficulty in understanding the questions in the questionnaire. For these questions IMWO designed pictograms (Annex II). Following the pilot test the questionnaire was modified and also slightly reduced since the length/ duration of the interview could have an adverse impact on the response. To decrease the interview time, questions already asked in other sections were removed.

3.5 Training of interviewers and supervisors, and fieldwork

Household listing

To initiate the household listing a special training was designed for the enumerators. A call for enumerators was placed in two local newspapers and a total of 57 persons responded. Following the interviews with the candidates, 44 of them were selected.

The training of the enumerators was divided into two sessions (two training days). The first session was a teach-in for the household listing and the second a 'practice' of the household listing. After evaluation of the sessions, the household listing manual and form were updated. Just before the start of the household listing a teach-in was held for the enumerators. The household listing started December 2, 2016 and continued until December 16, 2016. It was conducted by five teams of five to six enumerators, starting in Paramaribo. The result of the household listing is presented in Table 3.2.

During the first two days of the listing it was clear that in some parts of Paramaribo the target of 12 households with children 5-17 years per PA would not be reached. This was due to a small number of households with children ages 5-17 years in some EAs and non-response of some eligible households (not at home or no cooperation).

To deal with this problem, it was decided to increase the target to 15 or more households with children 5-17 years for the remaining PA's in Paramaribo and the other districts.¹³ Despite the increase the target was not reached particularly in Paramaribo.

¹² For the safety of the data fieldworkers, they were not allowed to work later than 7 p.m.

¹³ IMWO contacted the ABS about this problem. Because it was not possible to replace the EA, the ABS recommended to increase the quota.

Table 3.2: Result household listing

DISTRICT	POPULATION ¹⁴		LISTING	
	HH	CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS	HH CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS	TARGET
Paramaribo	62 160	50 334	1 585	1 836
Wanica	28 939	27 309	894	828
Nickerie	9 827	7 436	293	288
Coronie	1 091	908	35	36
Saramacca	4 840	4 038	150	144
Commewijne	8 344	6 895	263	216
Marowijne	5 750	7 030	134	108
Para	4 358	5 785	181	144
Total	125 309	109 735	3 535	3 600

HH = household

Source: ABS, 2014.

Data collection SCLS

Prior to the data collection, interviewers and supervisors were trained for four days from 14 to 17 February 2017. A total number of 50 interviewers were trained. From this group 16 were selected as supervisors based on their experience. For the data collection four groups of eight interviewers were put together, each group overseen by two supervisors. The data collection started on March 7, 2017 and ended in the last week of April 2017.

The number of households and PAs differs from the Household Listing. The explanation for the increase in the number of households is that after a second screening of the listing data more eligible households were detected. As explained earlier, due to the selection of the EAs, the number of PAs decreased from 300 to 289 (Table 3.1).

Most of the problems encountered during the data collection are related to the household listing, mainly because of the unclear or incomplete description of the topography or households during the listing. The following problems were also encountered:

- ✍ Some of the addresses were difficult to find and available maps were not up-to-date.
- ✍ Non-response due to:
 - The length of the interview (30-60 minutes). Halfway through the interview the respondent would stop answering questions.
 - No permission of adults to interview children.
 - Not at home despite frequent visits.
 - Contradictory household information (no children between 5-17 years although listing was of households with children aged 5-17 years).

14 Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek (ABS, 2014). Suriname census 2012. Districtsresultaten volume 1-3. Achste Volks- en Woning telling in Suriname, et al.

3.6 Data processing

For the preparation of the data-entry the questionnaires were verified by the data editors. The verification involved coding of answers and registration of the PA number and household numbers among others. The questionnaires were sorted by PA number and stored in boxes with the mention of the PA number and the number of questionnaires (households).

The decision was made to carry out the data-entry in CPro, a computer programme developed by the United States Census Bureau. For the design of the CPro data-entry file, an experienced international consultant was contracted by the ILO to train and support the IMWO research team during the period 27 to 31 March, 2017.

After the design of the data-entry file the data-entry personnel was trained in the use of the data-entry form. The data-entry period was May 8 to June 15, 2017. The data entry was verified by double entry of the questionnaire. In case of mismatch, the data-entry administrator would correct the mismatch according to what was registered on the questionnaire. The data-entry verification started on June 21, 2017 and ended on July 12, 2017.

Response rates and weighting

The response rate for the SCLS is 76.2 per cent. The response was below 75 per cent only in Paramaribo. In total, 2,711 household interviews were completed and 12,646 respondents were interviewed. In Table 3.3 the (non)-response of the data collection per district is presented. In an effort to increase the response rate, households were revisited up to three times.

Table 3.3: Household response rates by district

RESULTS OF THE INTERVIEWS	DISTRICT																TOTAL	
	PARAMARIBO		WANICA		NICKERIE		CORONIE		SARAMACCA		COMMEWIJNE		MAROWIJNE		PARA		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Completed/ Response rate	1166	73.1	697	77.4	234	79.6	29	82.9	125	81.7	207	78.7	109	81.3	144	79.1	2 711	76.2
No household members at home or no competent respondent	170	10.7	89	9.9	10	3.4	3	8.6	12	7.8	24	9.1	17	12.7	5	2.7	330	9.3
Entire household absent for extended period of time	18	1.1	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	22	0.6
Refused	46	2.9	22	2.4	5	1.7	0	0.0	3	2.0	7	2.7	0	0.0	4	2.2	87	2.4
Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling	8	0.5	9	1.0	4	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	2	1.5	6	3.3	31	0.9
Dwelling not found	45	2.8	43	4.8	18	6.1	1	2.9	7	4.6	6	2.3	4	3.0	17	9.3	141	4.0
Other* (specify):	143	9.0	38	4.2	23	7.8	2	5.7	6	3.9	17	6.5	1	0.7	6	3.3	236	6.6
Total	1 596	100.0	901	100.0	294	100.0	35	100.0	153	100.0	263	100.0	134	100.0	182	100.0	3 558	100.0

*) 'Other' was partial response/ incomplete questionnaire, no children or no children 5-17 years old living in these households, children are now 18 years old, overlap with other household serial number/household members, listing household has moved or language barrier.

As mentioned earlier, population data details at the level of EAs were not disclosed by the ABS to third parties. As a result, the population was stratified by district, age and gender.

The weight is calculated as follows as provided in Table 3.4:

Population per district by age group and gender / Sample per district by age group and gender

Table 3.4: Sample weights SCLS 2017

DISTRICT	MALE			FEMALE		
	5 YRS	6-13 YRS	14-17 YRS	5 YRS	6-13 YRS	14-17 YRS
Paramaribo	22.5	22.8	26.0	20.5	21.8	21.9
Wanica	18.8	23.7	18.5	18.3	23.1	20.3
Nickerie	9.8	18.8	23.5	15.9	20.7	21.0
Coronie	30.0	20.7	10.6		35.1	11.7
Saramacca	16.1	17.2	19.8	20.0	21.5	21.6
Commewijne	15.2	19.7	19.8	16.5	19.7	17.4
Marowijne	17.0	24.9	12.3	16.5	23.8	20.2
Para	33.1	19.9	22.0	21.7	19.6	24.0

The data presented in the table above represent the entire territory of the eight districts¹⁵ by weighting.

3.7 Limitations

Coverage

The survey is limited to eight of the ten districts of Suriname. A nation-wide survey on child labour would be preferable, but due budget considerations, the districts of Brokopondo and Sipaliwini have been excluded from the survey. The fact that a previous study had been undertaken by Heemskerk & Duijves (2012) on child labour in Suriname in which the focus was on these districts and the worst forms of child labour also contributed to this decision. Although theirs was a qualitative study, it gave valuable insights into (the worst forms of) child labour in the interior districts.

It may be noted that according to the ABS district classification, Marowijne is an interior district. However, in this study, Marowijne is classified as a rural district, although only the coastal area of this district was covered.

Weights

Due to the ABS policy and the non-disclosure of population data at the EA level it was not possible to determine whether subgroups of the population were over-or under-sampled. The weight of the survey data was therefore based on the total population data per district.

¹⁵ For Marowijne the coastal area is covered.

Non-response

During the data collection 2,711 households were reached (Table 3.3). Most of the underlying reasons for non-response were of the type "Missing Completely at Random" (MCAR). The category of non-response that might cause bias in the estimates is "refused" which constitutes overall 2.4 per cent and nevertheless is not a practical concern as concerns the estimates.

There was no replacement strategy in cases of non-response, primarily due to the stringent requirements for replacement procedures. One of the main such requirements is that the organization which implements the survey frequently conducts surveys with similar sampling procedures. However, this SCLS is the first ever such survey.

In some of the neighborhoods mainly in Paramaribo the respondents were cautious/ wary when approached. This could be explained by a recent spate of burglaries where burglars appeared as policemen or meter readers. Although IMWO had placed announcements in newspapers these were not sufficient to allay such fear among the respondents.

Estimates of child labour

The excluded districts of Sipaliwini and Brokopondo have high drop-out school rates, respectively, 9.5 per cent and 9.8 per cent at primary level, and 21.2 per cent and 18.3 per cent at secondary level.¹⁶ This could be an indicator for a high prevalence of child labour in these districts. The corresponding national drop-out rates for primary and secondary school are, respectively, 8.0 per cent and 18.6 per cent. Taking these numbers into consideration the prevalence of child labour in Suriname could be higher than the estimate produced by the SCLS had these districts been included in the survey, especially for children in the 14-17 age group.

Moreover, the SCLS shows that the prevalence of child labour is relatively high among Hindustani, Maroons and Mixed ethnic groups. In the excluded districts, Maroons make up about 80 per cent of the population, so this could also be an indicator of a high prevalence of child labour.

Taking into consideration the above-mentioned limitations, the estimates of child labour generated by the SCLS should be referenced with caution.

Additional results are provided in Annex III.

¹⁶ Year 2014, source MINOW&C

CHAPTER 4

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

4.1 International labour standards

As mentioned in the Introduction, international labour standards on child labour and the protection of the Rights of the Child are defined by a number of UN and ILO conventions, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 (ratified by Suriname in 1993), as well as the ILO Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No. 138) and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 1999 (No. 182). Suriname ratified the latter in 2006.

4.1.1 Convention on the Rights of the Child

Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a 'child' as every human being below the age of eighteen.

Article 32 of this Convention recognizes every child's right to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with a child's education, be harmful to a child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. According to the same article, in regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, state parties shall in particular:

- a. Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admissions to employment.
- b. Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment.
- c. Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.

4.1.2 Minimum Age Convention 1973

The ILO Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No. 138) contains standards for member states to set the age at which children can legally be employed or work. Particularly, according to the provisions of Article 2, the minimum age for admission to employment or work shall not be lower than the age set for the end of compulsory education. Notwithstanding these provisions, a member state whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed may initially specify a minimum age of 14 years.

Article 3 defines a subsequent important requirement: the minimum age for admission to any type of employment or work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons, usually referred to as hazardous work, shall not be less than 18 years. National laws or regulations or the competent authority may authorize employment or work from the age of 16 years on the condition that the health, safety and morals of the young persons concerned are fully protected and that

the young persons have received adequate specific instruction or vocational training in the relevant branch of activity.

Though Article 5 permits member states to initially limit the scope of the application of this Convention, its provisions shall be applicable as a minimum to the following sectors: mining and quarrying; manufacturing; construction; electricity, gas and water; sanitary services; transport, storage and communication; plantations and other agricultural undertakings mainly producing for commercial purposes, but excluding family and small-scale holdings which produce for local consumption and do not regularly employ hired workers.

In some cases, the Convention does allow for flexibility with regard to the minimum age. For instance, countries may permit the employment or work of persons aged between 13 and 15 years (or it may be between 12 and 14 years in developing countries) for 'light' work, if it is:

- a. Not likely to be harmful to their health or development.
- b. Not likely to prejudice their attendance at school, or their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes.

4.2 National legislation

There are several government agencies dealing with the protection and the rights of children in Suriname. With regard to labour issues and the implementation of international labour standards in general and child labour in particular, the Ministry of Labour is the responsible authority. Labour standards regarding the problem of child labour are regulated in the Labour Act of 1963, amended by Government Decree in 1983. In Suriname, the rights of the child and child labour relations are regulated by the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Suriname.

The Constitution states in its Articles 35 to 39 that every child has the right to protection, health care and education.

The Labour Act (Arbeidswet 1963) prohibits labour by children in any company whether or not for reward. According to this Act the minimum age for work is 14 years. In 2010 a "State Decree Hazardous Work for Juvenile Persons" was implemented that indicates what type of hazardous work juvenile persons should not perform (as cited in IMWO, 2013: 19).

The Compulsory Education Act (Lager Onderwijswet 1960) Article no. 20, obliges parents of children in the 7-12 age group to ensure their children receive compulsory education.

In 2009, the government established "The National Committee for the Elimination of Child Labour" which is tasked with developing an integrated government policy to combat child labour in cooperation with other ministries.

In 2015, the Criminal Act was amended and legal representatives of children under the age of 12 can be punished if they place their child under the supervision of a third party to perform work that is harmful to their health. In the amendment a number of provisions were introduced regarding the worst forms of child labour. These provisions relate to:

- a. The applicability of Surinamese laws to Surinamese citizens outside of the country who are guilty of: showing or offering pornographic material, child pornography, infecting someone with HIV, rape, sexual intercourse with an unconscious or impotent person, sexual exploitation, youth prostitution, minors' participation in sex shows, sexual abuse of own children or dependents and sexual offense with a person younger than 16 years;
- b. The showing or offering of pornographic material to young persons, child pornography, intercourse with children and young persons, lechery with an unconscious or impotent person, sexual exploitation, youth

prostitution, participation of minors in sex shows, sexual abuse of own children or dependents including child workers and procurement of minors; and

- c. Administration of intoxicating drinks and abandoning children (Piroe, 2016: 146).

Age limits for offenses committed to minors and juveniles regarding the worst forms of child labour as provided for in the Criminal Act are alternately, depending on the offense 12, 16, 17 and 18 years.

4.2.1 Children

The Labour Act (1963, 1983) makes a distinction between children and young persons. Children are defined as persons below the age of 14 years and young persons are between the ages of 13 and 18 years. The Compulsory Education Act (Gouvernementsblad 1960, no. 108) stipulates that children in the 7-12 years age group are obliged to receive education. It is important to note that there is an age gap between the provisions of the Labour Act and the Compulsory Education Act. One of the steps to eliminate this discrepancy and effectively combat child labour is to harmonize the national legislation and bring it in line with the ratified ILO Conventions No.138 and No.182. The government has prepared new legislation regarding work which waits for the approval of The National Assembly (DNA) of Suriname.

For purposes of the SCLS, in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and ILO Convention No.182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, a child is defined as an individual under the age of 18 years.

4.2.2 Child work

According to the Labour Act (as cited in Piroe, 2016: 69) there are exceptions where children are allowed to work:

- ✍ In families where the child is raised, schools, approved schools, workshops, crèches and similar institutions, if work is not primarily for obtaining a monetary benefit and furthermore has an educational purpose.
- ✍ In agriculture, horticulture and livestock for the family, except where the work is carried out in factories or workshops or with devices using engines greater than two horsepower.

Exceptions to the prohibition may be allowed for children from age 12 to perform non-hazardous work, provided it doesn't require too much physical or mental effort and is necessary for learning a profession. The work activities must be fixed by law, which is not yet the case. In very special cases, subject to certain conditions, a far-reaching exception to the general prohibition of Art. 17 can be allowed by the Head of the Labour Inspectorate on request of the family head and if it is in the interest of the child (Piroe, 2016: 69).

Young persons, according to the Labour Act, are defined as persons who are at least 14 years but have not reached the age of 18. Work - paid or unpaid - that is dangerous to their health, morals or life, or work during the night is prohibited for young persons. Activities that are dangerous to health, morals or life must be regulated by law, such as notified in the 2010 State Decree Hazardous Work for Juvenile Persons (Besluit Gevaarlijke Arbeid voor Jeugdige Personen, 2010 as cited in Piroe, 2016: 70). Certain types of night work or work under certain circumstances may be authorized by state decree for certain companies or at the employer's request.

According to Article 1 of the Labour Act what is or is not permissible usually only applies if there is a contract of employment between the employer and the employee. However, if these rules relate to children and young persons, the Labour Act remains valid even if there is no employment contract between a child or young person and the person for whom they work. In addition, legislation requires the inclusion of special conditions and rest periods for young workers.

The Civil Act also stipulates that the employer has a responsibility in respect of underage workers to arrange the work in such a way that it enables them to attend education in religious, continuing, recurrent, or vocational education institutions.

4.2.3 Hazardous work

Each country has a list of hazardous, dangerous occupations that should not be executed by persons below the age of 18 years. The Labour Act prohibits that children undertake work that may be harmful to their health and morals. As seen above, the list of hazardous activities has been established by decision of the government of the Republic of Suriname in the 2010 State Decree Hazardous Work for Juvenile Persons (as cited in Piroe, 2016: 70).

The Decree divides hazardous work into two main categories:

1. Hazards from the nature of the work.
2. Hazards due to the working conditions.

These categories are divided into subcategories.

Ad.1. Hazards from the nature of the work are:

1. Accident hazards – chance of severe bodily injuries is high.
2. Biological hazards – exposure to sick animals, insects, poisonous plant, viruses, parasites, and fungi.
3. Chemical hazards – chemical hazardous substances with risks to safety and health.
4. Ergonomic hazards – unfavourable working conditions, bearing heavy loads.
5. Physical hazards – extreme temperatures, noise, vibration and radiation and
6. Psychosocial hazards – stress due to work such as filling bottles (which can be monotonous) and the slaughter of animals.

Ad.2. Hazards due to the working conditions are:

1. Failure to comply with safety regulations.
2. An unhealthy working environment.
3. Climatic conditions.

4.3 Concepts and definitions used within the scope of the survey

This section discusses international concepts, as well as standards and criteria defined by national legislation that have been used within the scope of this survey to carry out the statistical measurement of child work/employment.

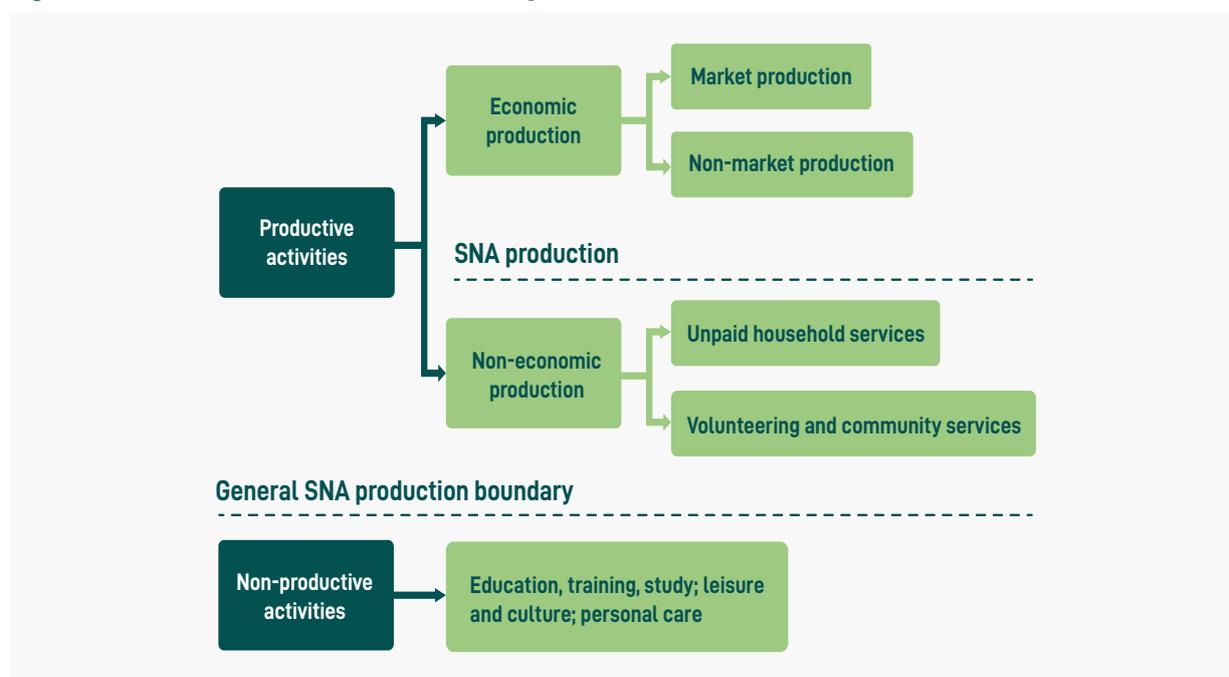
4.3.1 Productive and non-productive activities

The methodology of the UN System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) defines types of productive and non-productive activities. The 'production boundary of the SNA' includes the economic production of goods and services that have a market value.

According to the SNA methodology, the production of all the services designed for own consumption within a household is considered a non-productive activity. This includes the unpaid activities carried out by members

of their own household, such as the maintenance and regulation of the household, including small renovations, cleaning, repair of household goods used at home, as well as preparation and serving of food used by the household, preparation of children's lessons, care of children and (or) sick, disabled or elder members of the household, transfer of family members and more (Figure 4.1). The 'general production boundary' includes such non-productive activities in addition to those falling under the production boundary of the SNA.

Figure 4.1: Classification of activities according to SNA



Source: ILO, 2008

To understand the designation of activities the following definitions are relevant:

A household. A physical person, or two or more persons living together in a separate dwelling unit, or in a part of it, or in several buildings, who provide their vital needs jointly by combining all or part of their funds. The members constituting a household do not need to be related by blood.

Children attending school. This refers to attendance at any educational institution, public, private or special, for formal academic education and non-formal education (technical and vocational courses) at the time of the survey.

Children seeking work. Children seeking work are considered to be aged 10–17 years and have not held a job for the last four weeks prior to the survey, but were seeking a job.

Economically active population. The economically active population (labour force) includes employed and unemployed persons, who ensure labour supply in the labour market for the production of goods and services during the reference period.

Employment/ work. Any economic activity which is carried out on a paid basis (whether monetary or in-kind compensation), in any institution, economy, private home or an economic activity in a family for-profit business on an unpaid basis. At the same time, employment is considered the activity carried out exclusively for household final consumption during the reference period (gardening, vegetable growing, breeding of domestic animals and their care, fishing, major construction of own house or business and more), if the produced goods had a significant share in the consumption of the economy.

Household tasks/chores. Household tasks/chores are considered individual services that a child carries out in their own household and which are not considered an economic activity. Household tasks/chores may include food preparation, washing-up, ironing, everyday purchases, care for young and sick members of the family, house cleaning, own-account minor repairs to the house, and repair of household goods and equipment belonging to the household.

Unpaid family worker. The person who works in an economic production unit belonging to the family or a household member (relative, friend) and does not receive monetary or in-kind compensation for the services rendered.

Volunteer activity. This is not defined as an economic activity, nor considered as employment but is non-profit work: an unpaid activity carried out for other households or organizations, partial construction or repair of own house or flat, housework.

A person is considered **employed** if they had paid or unpaid work during the reference week, regardless of the fact that the work was permanent, temporary, seasonal, occasional or casual; even if that work was only one hour during the reference week. People who are temporarily absent from work for various reasons are also considered employed persons.

4.3.2 Child labour measurement framework

Child

According to the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child is defined as an individual below the age of 18 years. The target group for the study of child labour in this survey were children aged 5 to 17 years. Moreover, in terms of defining the scope of hazardous, prohibited activities, the following three subgroups were used: 5 years, 6-13 years and 14-17 years. This classification is based on international standards and the requirements of the Surinamese legislation (The Labour Act 1963, 1983 and the Compulsory Education Act 1963).

Children in employment (working children)

Children who are involved in the production of goods and services within the framework of a productive activity with the intention of sale in the market or for their own consumption are considered working children. The relevant framework of productive activities for the purposes of this survey is the production boundary of the SNA (Figure 4.1).

For this survey, data were collected on both market and non-market types of economic activities carried out by children (such as carrying water for household needs, firewood collection and more); the exclusion of which would lead to data underestimation for child involvement in working activities. At the same time, the definition of working children, as stipulated by the production boundary of the SNA, excludes all children whose scope of employment is limited to non-productive activities, such as unpaid household services (also called household tasks/ chores), which are conducted within the household and destined for consumption by own household members.

For the purposes of the SCLS, a child had to be involved at least in one of the mentioned economic activities any day during the week preceding the survey in order to be considered as a working child or employed. Children who have been involved in any activity, but were not working temporarily for any reason during the reference period (such as sickness, bad weather or vacation) were also considered employed.

The reference period was defined as being at least one hour of work carried out during the seven days preceding the survey. Information on the children's economic activity over the previous 12 months was also collected in order to characterize a child's usual employment status; the purpose is to have a holistic picture of the child's employment conditions, assess the impact on his/her education, health and the use of leisure time.

4.3.3 Child labour

The term child labour reflects the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as they are considered socially and morally undesirable as guided by national legislation, the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182), as well as their respective supplementary Recommendations (No.146 and 190). The operational definition for the statistical measurement of child labour used in this report, is in accordance with the guidelines contained in the resolution concerning the statistics of child labour adopted in 2008 by the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (18th ICLS), in conjunction with the national legislation in Suriname.

For statistical measurement purposes, children considered to be in child labour were those who, during a specified reference period, were engaged in one or more of the following categories of activities:

- ✍ in any economic activity for at least one hour during the reference week and aged 5-13 years;
- ✍ in hazardous work for children aged 5-17 years.

In this survey, as noted above, household chores performed by children in their own household are not considered to be work (economic activity), and therefore are excluded from the criteria for determining working children and child labour.

The SCLS, being a standard household-based survey, did not measure the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work (also, called the unconditional worst forms of child labour).

Hazardous work is defined as work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. As per ILO Recommendation No.190, the following criteria were taken into consideration when determining hazardous work conditions of children at national level:

- a. work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- b. work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- c. work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- d. work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health and
- e. work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

In this report, hazardous work is defined using the following criteria:

- children working more than 48 hours per week, and
- children working under hazardous conditions that involve carrying heavy loads, operating heavy machinery/heavy equipment, working at night, exposure to adverse conditions such as dust/fumes, fire/gas/flames, or loud noise.

Table 4.1 outlines the general framework of child labour measurement by the SCLS.

Table 4.1: Framework for the measurement of child labour and children in hazardous work

SNA PRODUCTION BOUNDARY			
WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR			
Age group/type of work	Regular work (≤ 48 hours weekly) (non-hazardous work)	Hazardous work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working >48 hours weekly. ▪ Notified hazardous work (industry). ▪ 'yes' response to Qs C4, C5, C7, (hazardous conditions). ▪ Night work (Q A41) 	Worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work
5 years	A	D	
6-13 years	B	E	Not covered by Suriname CLS
14-17 years	C (permissible work)	F	

The criteria for child hazardous work measurements and the algorithms were determined in accordance with the Suriname Legislation and International Methodology and their integrated version, utilizing the framework of SCLS. These are presented below (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Criteria of hazardous child work: SCLS

VARIABLE	# OF THE QUESTION IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE	CHILD AGE
		5-13 YEARS AND 14 -17 YEARS
Weekly working hours	A39	> 48 hours
Industry	A30	No classification
Occupation	A29 & C2	No classification
Working conditions	C4 – C5	Physical workload: work heaviness, heavy machines*
	C7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accident hazards (risks to severe physical injury) ▪ Chemical (chemical substances with risks to safety and health) ▪ Physical hazards (extreme temperatures, noise, vibration, and radiation) ▪ Biological hazards (viral, bacterial, fungal and parasitic) ▪ Ergonomic hazards (long working hours unfavorable working conditions, heavy loads) ▪ Psychosocial hazards (sensory, emotional stress and risk)
	A41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Night work

* for 5-13 age groups work on machines exceeding two horse power.

CHAPTER 5

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY CHILDREN

This chapter presents the demographic profile of working children, the main reasons for working, and the house-keeping activities conducted during the reference period. For this report, children were determined to be working based on their responses to a series of questions on activities in which they engaged during the week prior to the survey. If a child had engaged in any economic activity during the reference week, including activities such as home gardening, raising of poultry, construction/major repairs, and fishing for home consumption, the child was considered to be working.

5.1 Population characteristics

In 2017, Suriname has approximately 109,509 children in the 5-17 age group living in the coastal districts. Of these, 51.1 per cent are boys and 48.9 per cent girls. The 5-year-old group accounts for 7.4 per cent, the 6 to 13 age group 61 per cent and the 14 to 17 age group 31.6 per cent (Table 5.1).

In terms of residence, the majority (71 per cent) of the children live in urban areas, namely, in the districts of Paramaribo and Wanica. The three dominant ethnic groups are the Hindustanis (23.6 per cent), the Maroons (23.4 per cent) and the Mix (21.4 per cent).

Table 5.1: Number and percentage of children

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	55 986	51.1	53 523	48.9	109 509	100.0
Age groups						
5 years	4 224	52.0	3 907	48.0	8 131	7.4
6-13 years	34 233	51.2	32 572	48.8	66 805	61.0
14-17 years	17 529	50.7	17 044	49.3	34 573	31.6
Area type						
Urban	39 734	51.2	37 934	48.8	77 668	70.9
Rural	16 252	51.0	15 589	49.0	31 841	29.1

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	55 986	51.1	53 523	48.9	109 509	100.0
District						
Paramaribo	26 149	51.9	24 188	48.1	50 337	46.0
Wanica	13 585	49.7	13 746	50.3	27 331	25.0
Nickerie	3 787	50.9	3 651	49.1	7 438	6.8
Coronie	478	54.6	398	45.4	876	0.8
Saramacca	2 181	53.9	1 863	46.1	4 044	3.7
Commewijne	3 460	50.2	3 434	49.8	6 894	6.3
Marowijne	2 763	49.7	2 797	50.3	5 560	5.1
Para	3 583	51.0	3 446	49.0	7 029	6.4
Ethnicity						
Caucasian	150	0.1	86	0.1	236	0.2
Chinese	485	0.4	275	0.3	760	0.7
Creole	8 736	8.0	7 965	7.3	16 701	15.3
Mix	11 719	10.7	11 709	10.7	23 428	21.4
Hindustani	13 379	12.2	12 520	11.4	25 899	23.6
Indigenous	2 175	2.0	2 117	1.9	4 292	3.9
Javanese	6 176	5.6	6 110	5.6	12 286	11.2
Maroon	13 034	11.9	12 574	11.5	25 608	23.4
Other	133	0.1	167	0.2	300	0.3

Table 5.2 shows that 90 per cent of the children live in a private house with an average size of between 40 to 69 m². Most houses (68 per cent) have exclusive toilet facilities inside the house. Almost every house (98 per cent) has access to electricity and 82 per cent of the population has access to a pipe borne water system.

Table 5.2: Characteristics of dwellings where children live

DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS	URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	77 668	70.9	31 841	29.1	109 509	100.0
Type of dwelling						
Apartment	3 375	86.8	514	13.2	3 889	3.6
Private house	69 324	70.3	29 350	29.7	98 674	90.1
Part of a private house	4 554	76.3	1 415	23.7	5 969	5.5
Shelter not meant for living purpose	196	48.8	205	51.2	401	0.4
Shanty	155	36.3	273	63.7	428	0.4
Other	63	43.1	84	56.9	147	0.1

DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS	URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	77 668	70.9	31 841	29.1	109 509	100.0
Size of dwelling						
Less than 20 m ²	4 847	54.7	4 010	45.3	8 857	8.1
20 to 39 m ²	13 508	71.1	5 481	28.9	18 989	17.3
40 to 69 m ²	21 209	67.2	10 359	32.8	31 568	28.8
70 to 99 m ²	21 009	75.2	6 944	24.8	27 953	25.5
100 m ² or more	17 095	77.2	5 048	22.8	22 143	20.2
Toilet facility						
Inside the house and exclusive	56 723	75.8	18 136	24.2	74 859	68.4
Inside the house and shared	7 847	74.9	2 627	25.1	10 474	9.6
Outside the house and exclusive	9 705	52.2	8 896	47.8	18 601	17.0
Outside the house and shared	2 463	59.4	1 683	40.6	4 147	3.8
Both inside and outside the house	770	71.2	311	28.8	1 081	1.0
Not available	160	43.4	208	56.6	368	0.3
Energy source						
Electricity	76 284	71.4	30 566	28.6	106 850	97.6
Solar	390	49.7	395	50.3	785	0.7
Petrol/Kerosene	637	49.3	654	50.7	1 291	28.0
Other	357	61.2	226	38.8	583	0.5
Type of water supply						
Pipe borne inside house	58 280	77.0	17 422	23.0	75 702	69.1
Pipe borne outside house	9 207	65.9	4 770	34.1	13 977	12.8
Tanker service	252	48.3	269	51.7	521	0.5
River/stream	0	0.0	743	100.0	743	0.7
Public tap	842	97.3	24	2.7	866	0.8
Well	1 853	51.2	1 767	48.8	3 620	3.3
Dug out/pond	46	37.0	79	63.0	125	0.1
Rain water	6 325	49.4	6 470	50.6	12 795	11.7
Other	863	74.4	297	25.6	1 160	1.1

5.2 Children's engagement in economic activities

The involvement of children in work is the focus of the SCLS. Children were asked if they had worked the seven days prior to the survey and also if they had been engaged in any work during the last 12 months. The results are presented in Table 5.3.

For the eight coastal districts covered by the SCLS, an estimated 3,606 children had reportedly worked at least one hour during the last seven days, prior to the survey. This represents 3.3 per cent of the total children aged 5 to 17 years. The survey results also show that an estimated 2,963 children (2.7 per cent of the child population aged 5 to 17 years) had worked in the last 12 months.

Table 5.3: Number and percentage of working children by reference period

CHARACTERISTICS		WORKING CHILDREN DURING LAST WEEK		CHILDREN WHO HAD WORKED IN LAST 12 MONTHS	
		N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN
		3 606	3.3	2 963	2.7
Total					
Male	5 years	35	0.0	35	0.0
	6-13 years	604	0.6	548	0.5
	14-17 years	1 873	1.7	1 545	1.4
Female	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	598	0.5	401	0.4
	14-17 years	496	0.5	434	0.4
Total	5 years	35	0.0	35	0.0
	6-13 years	1 202	1.1	949	0.9
	14-17 years	2 369	2.2	1 979	1.8
Urban					
Male	5 years	19	0.0	19	0.0
	6-13 years	279	0.3	279	0.3
	14-17 years	1 153	1.1	986	0.9
Female	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	361	0.3	228	0.2
	14-17 years	331	0.3	269	0.2
Total	5 years	19	0.0	19	0.0
	6-13 years	640	0.6	507	0.5
	14-17 years	1 484	1.4	1 255	1.1
Rural					
Male	5 years	16	0.0	16	0.0
	6-13 years	325	0.3	269	0.2
	14-17 years	720	0.7	559	0.5

CHARACTERISTICS		WORKING CHILDREN DURING LAST WEEK		CHILDREN WHO HAD WORKED IN LAST 12 MONTHS	
		N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN
Female	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	237	0.2	173	0.2
	14-17 years	165	0.2	165	0.2
Total	5 years	16	0.0	16	0.0
	6-13 years	562	0.5	442	0.4
	14-17 years	885	0.8	724	0.7
Ethnicity					
Caucasian	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	0	0.0	0	0.0
	14-17 years	20	0.02	20	0.02
Chinese	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	45	0.04	23	0.02
	14-17 years	45	0.04	19	0.02
Creole	5 years	19	0.0	19	0.02
	6-13 years	82	0.1	82	0.1
	14-17 years	257	0.2	257	0.2
Mix	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	242	0.2	132	0.1
	14-17 years	563	0.5	425	0.4
Hindustani	5 years	16	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	308	0.3	252	0.2
	14-17 years	668	0.6	584	0.5
Indigenous	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	0	0.0	0	0.0
	14-17 years	97	0.1	57	0.1
Javanese	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	126	0.1	62	0.1
	14-17 years	192	0.2	180	0.2
Maroon	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	399	0.4	399	0.4
	14-17 years	527	0.5	437	0.4
Total	5 years	35	0.03	19	0.02
	6-13 years	1 202	1.1	950	0.9
	14-17 years	2 369	2.2	1 979	1.8

The number of working children in urban areas who worked during the previous seven days (2 per cent) and the last 12 months (1.8 per cent) is higher as compared to rural areas (respectively 1.3 per cent and 1.1 per cent).

When comparing working boys and girls, a larger proportion of boys (2.3 per cent and 1.9 per cent) than of girls (1 per cent and 0.8 per cent) has worked during the last seven days, and last 12 months. Looking at the ethnicity of working children during the last seven days and 12 months, Hindustanis (0.9 per cent and 0.7 per cent), Maroons (0.9 per cent and 0.8 per cent) and Mix (0.7 per cent and 0.5 per cent) are the three ethnic groups with the highest proportion of working children.

The highest concentration of working children is to be found in the Wanica district (1 per cent) (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Working children who worked by reference period

CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING CHILDREN DURING LAST WEEK		CHILDREN WHO WORKED IN LAST 12 MONTHS	
	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN
Total	3 606	3.3	2 963	2.7
District				
Paramaribo	975	0.9	714	0.7
Wanica	1 168	1.1	1 067	1.0
Nickerie	281	0.3	216	0.2
Coronie	67	0.1	67	0.1
Saramacca	413	0.4	252	0.2
Commewijne	235	0.2	215	0.2
Marowijne	399	0.4	386	0.4
Para	68	0.1	46	0.0

The prevalence of working children in the 14-17 age group stands at 41 per cent (n=1463), and 41 per cent (n=452) of the working girls live in the Wanica district. As for sex and ethnicity, Hindustani (n=826) and Maroon (n=595) boys are the two largest male groups among working children, and the districts where Mix (n=344) and Maroon populations live (n=332) have the highest number of working girls (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5: Distribution of children in economic activities

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	2 512	69.7	1 094	30.3	3 606	100.0
Age groups						
5 years	35	100.0			35	100.0
6-13 years	604	50.3	598	49.7	1 202	100.0
14-17 years	1 873	79.1	496	20.9	2 369	100.0

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	2 512	69.7	1 094	30.3	3 606	100.0
Area type						
Urban	1 451	67.7	692	32.3	2 143	100.0
Rural	1 061	72.5	402	27.5	1 463	100.0
District						
Paramaribo	735	75.4	240	24.6	975	100.0
Wanica	716	61.3	452	38.7	1 168	100.0
Nickerie	240	85.2	42	14.8	281	100.0
Coronie	32	47.5	35	52.5	67	100.0
Saramacca	305	73.9	108	26.1	413	100.0
Commewijne	217	92.6	17	7.4	235	100.0
Marowijne	223	55.8	176	44.2	399	100.0
Para	44	64.7	24	35.3	68	100.0
Ethnicity						
Caucasian	20	100.0	0	0.0	20	100.0
Chinese	45	50.0	45	50.0	90	100.0
Creole	277	77.6	80	22.4	357	100.0
Mix	460	57.3	345	42.7	805	100.0
Hindustani	826	83.2	167	16.8	993	100.0
Indigenous	77	79.4	20	20.6	97	100.0
Javanese	212	66.9	105	33.1	317	100.0
Maroon	595	64.2	332	35.8	927	100.0

5.3 Children seeking work

The results of Table 5.6 indicate that 1.9 per cent of total children were seeking work. From this group:

- ✍ 1.2 per cent are boys.
- ✍ 1.5 per cent live in urban areas.
- ✍ Almost half (0.8 per cent) are Maroon.

Table 5.6: Children seeking work

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN
Total	1 362	1.2	713	0.7	2 074	1.9
Age groups						
10-13 years	236	0.2	65	0.1	301	0.3
14-17 years	1 126	1.0	647	0.6	1 773	1.6
Area type						
Urban	1 040	0.9	599	0.5	1 638	1.5
Rural	322	0.3	114	0.1	436	0.4
Ethnicity						
Caucasian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chinese	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Creole	224	0.2	153	0.1	377	0.3
Mix	240	0.2	147	0.1	387	0.4
Hindustani	265	0.2	0	0.0	265	0.2
Indigenous	18	0.02	0	0.0	18	0.02
Javanese	96	0.1	57	0.1	153	0.1
Maroon	519	0.5	356	0.3	875	0.8

Note: The survey questionnaire focused on children between the ages of 10- and 17-years seeking work.

5.4 School attendance

There is a slight difference in school attendance between boys (50.6 per cent) and girls (49.4 per cent) (Table 5.7). The majority (62 per cent) of children attending school belong to the 6-13 age group. In the 14-17 age group a slightly higher percentage of girls (30.6 per cent) than boys (29.7 per cent) attend school. This difference is particularly evident in districts of Wanica, Marowijne, Nickerie and Commewijne.

Paramaribo (46.4 per cent) and Wanica (24.9 per cent) are the two urban districts with the largest portion of children attending school with 71 per cent (n=75,452). The Hindustanis (23.5 per cent), Maroons (23.1 per cent) and Mix (21.6 per cent) are the three ethnic groups with the highest number of children attending school.

Table 5.7 Number of children attending school by gender distribution for age group, area, district and ethnicity

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	53 632	100	52 274	100	105 906	100.0
Age groups						
5 years	4 115	7.7	3 867	7.4	7 982	7.5
6-13 years	33 594	62.6	32 392	62.0	65 986	62.3
14-17 years	15 923	29.7	16 015	30.6	31 938	30.2
Area type						
Urban	38 371	71.5	37 081	70.9	75 451	71.2
Rural	15 261	28.5	15 193	29.1	30 454	28.8
District						
Paramaribo	25 405	47.4	23 706	45.3	49 111	46.4
Wanica	12 966	24.2	13 375	25.6	26 341	24.9
Nickerie	3 467	6.5	3 588	6.9	7 055	6.7
Coronie	468	0.9	398	0.8	866	0.8
Saramacca	2 069	3.9	1 798	3.4	3 867	3.7
Commewijne	3 243	6.0	3 365	6.4	6 607	6.2
Marowijne	2 540	4.7	2 692	5.1	5 232	4.9
Para	3 475	6.5	3 352	6.4	6 828	6.4
Ethnicity						
Caucasian	150	0.3	64	0.1	214	0.2
Chinese	466	0.9	275	0.5	741	0.7
Creole	8 415	15.7	7 900	15.1	16 315	15.4
Mix	11 389	21.2	11 476	22.0	22 865	21.6
Hindustani	12 705	23.7	12 198	23.3	24 903	23.5
Indigenous	2 071	3.9	2 029	3.9	4 100	3.9
Javanese	5 983	11.2	60 13	11.5	11 996	11.3
Maroon	12 338	23.0	12 172	23.3	24 510	23.1
Other	115	0.2	147	0.3	262	0.2

5.5 Household chores by children

As many as 60 per cent of the total number of children are observed to be engaged in household chores, and they belong mostly to the 6-13 and 14-17 age groups. Boys and girls participate almost evenly in household chores, both in the total child count as well as in urban areas. However, in rural areas, more girls (9.1 per cent or 9,983) participate in household chores than boys (8.3 per cent or 9,130) (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8: Children performing household chores

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN
Total						
5 years	633	0.6	586	0.5	1 219	1.1
6-13 years	18 177	16.6	18 136	16.6	36 313	33.2
14-17 years	14 107	12.9	14 522	13.3	28 630	26.1
Total	32 917	30.1	33 245	30.4	66 162	60.4
Urban						
5 years	461	0.4	474	0.4	936	0.9
6-13 years	13 206	12.1	12 645	11.5	25 851	23.6
14-17 years	10 120	9.2	10 143	9.3	20 262	18.5
Total	23 787	21.7	23 262	21.2	47 049	43.0
Rural						
5 years	172	0.2	112	0.1	283	0.3
6-13 years	4 971	4.5	5 491	5.0	10 462	9.6
14-17 years	3 988	3.6	4 380	4.0	8 367	7.6
Total	9 130	8.3	9 983	9.1	19 113	17.5

Table 5.9 illustrates that girls spend an average of one hour longer doing household chores than boys. In the 6-13 age group, girls spent an average of half an hour more on household chores than boys, and in the 14-17 age group this increases to almost two hours more on household chores than boys, regardless of the area of residence.

Table 5.9: Average weekly hours of household chores performed

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	AVERAGE	N	AVERAGE	N	AVERAGE	N
Total						
5 years	2.4	633	2.4	586	2.4	1 219
6-13 years	3.4	18 177	3.9	18 136	3.7	36 313
14-17 years	4.9	14 107	6.7	14 522	5.9	28 630
Total	4.1	32 917	5.1	33 245	4.6	66 162
Urban						
5 years	2.2	461	2.3	474	2.3	936
6-13 years	3.4	13 206	3.9	12 645	3.7	25 851
14-17 years	4.9	10 120	6.6	10 143	5.8	20 262
Total	4.0	23 787	5.1	23 262	4.6	47 049
Rural						
5 years	2.7	172	2.7	112	2.7	283
6-13 years	3.5	4 971	4.0	5 491	3.8	10 462
14-17 years	5.0	3 988	6.8	4 380	5.9	8 367
Total	4.2	9 130	5.2	9 983	4.7	19 113

A total of 73 per cent (n=48,097) of the children performing household chores spend one to six hours per week on these activities. As stated earlier, girls belonging to the 6-13 and 14-17 age groups spend more hours on household chores than boys. In the higher hour-categories as well, more girls than boys perform household chores (Table 5.10).

Table 5.10: Children performing household chores by hours-categories

CHARACTERISTICS	1- 6 HOURS	7-13 HOURS	14 - 23 HOURS	≥ 24 HOURS	TOTAL
Total					
5 years	1 043	158	18	0	1 219
6-13 years	28 519	6 285	1 353	159	36 314
14-17 years	18 537	7 114	2 491	489	28 629
Total	48 097	13 557	3 863	648	66 162
Male					
5 years	538	95	0	0	633
6-13 years	14 620	2 942	569	47	18 177
14-17 years	9 843	3 158	946	159	14 107
Total	25 001	6 195	1 515	206	32 917

CHARACTERISTICS	1- 6 HOURS	7-13 HOURS	14 – 23 HOURS	≥ 24 HOURS	TOTAL
Female					
5 years	505	63	18	0	586
6-13 years	13 899	3 343	782	112	18 136
14-17 years	8 692	3 956	1 545	329	14 522
Total	23 096	7 362	2 346	442	33 245

More than 45 per cent of children performing household chores do so during the day (6:00 – 18:00). There is no significant difference between boys and girls regarding the time of day during which they perform household chores (Table 5.11).

Table 5.11: Children performing household chores by time of day in which they are performed

CHARACTERISTICS	6-18H		18-24H		6-24H		6-17H OR 17-19H		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
		23 921	45.2	5 588	10.6	10 177	19.2	13 223		25.0
Total										
Male	5 yrs	258	49.7	48	9.1	23	4.3	191	36.8	519
	6-13 yrs	7 009	44.8	1 504	9.6	3 164	20.2	3 959	25.3	15 637
	14-17 yrs	5 023	44.2	1 372	12.1	2 256	19.9	2 707	23.8	11 357
Female	5 yrs	212	36.2	35	6.0	100	17.1	238	40.7	584
	6-13 yrs	7 104	46.6	1 344	8.8	2 569	16.9	4 218	27.7	15 234
	14-17 yrs	4 315	45.1	1 286	13.4	2 066	21.6	1 911	19.9	9 578
Total	5 yrs	470	42.6	82	7.5	122	11.1	429	38.9	1 103
	6-13 yrs	14 113	45.7	2 848	9.2	5 733	18.6	8 177	26.5	30 871
	14-17 yrs	9 338	44.6	2 657	12.7	4 322	20.6	4 617	22.1	20 934
Urban										
Male	5 yrs	222	59.0	23	6.0	23	6.0	109	29.0	375
	6-13 yrs	5 127	46.3	1 101	9.9	2 129	19.2	2 728	24.6	11 085
	14-17 yrs	3 461	43.9	1 047	13.3	1 611	20.4	1 769	22.4	7 887
Female	5 yrs	157	36.3	18	4.2	80	18.4	178	41.0	433
	6-13 yrs	4 672	45.6	821	8.0	1 855	18.1	2 899	28.3	10 246
	14-17 yrs	2 767	38.8	1 007	14.1	1 504	21.1	1 856	26.0	7 133
Total	5 yrs	379	46.9	41	5.0	102	12.6	287	35.4	809
	6-13 yrs	9 799	45.9	1 922	9.0	3 984	18.7	5 627	26.4	21 332
	14-17 yrs	6 228	41.5	2 053	13.7	3 114	20.7	3 625	24.1	15 020

CHARACTERISTICS		6-18H		18-24H		6-24H		6-17H OR 17-19H		TOTAL
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
		23 921	45.2	5 588	10.6	10 177	19.2	13 223	25.0	
Rural										
Male	5 yrs	37	25.4	25	17.4	0	0.0	82	57.2	144
	6-13 yrs	1 882	41.3	404	8.9	1 035	22.7	1 231	27.0	4 551
	14-17 yrs	1 562	45.0	325	9.4	645	18.6	938	27.0	3 470
Female	5 yrs	54	35.9	17	11.0	20	13.3	60	39.8	151
	6-13 yrs	2 432	48.8	523	10.5	714	14.3	1 319	26.4	4 988
	14-17 yrs	1 548	63.3	279	11.4	563	23.0	55	2.2	2 445
Total	5 yrs	91	30.8	42	14.1	20	6.8	142	48.3	294
	6-13 yrs	4 314	45.2	926	9.7	1 749	18.3	2 550	26.7	9 539
	14-17 yrs	3 110	52.6	604	10.2	1 208	20.4	993	16.8	5 914

When it comes to types of household chores, more boys are engaged in shopping for the household, doing minor repairs and other types of activities. Girls, on the other hand, dominate in preparing meals, cleaning, washing clothes and caring (Table 5.12).

Table 5.12: Type of household chores performed by children engaged in household chores

CHARACTERISTICS		SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD		MAKING MINOR REPAIRS		PREPARING MEALS		CLEANING		WASHING CLOTHES		CARING FOR CHILDREN		OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total		35 948	100.0	3 534	100.0	23 086	100.0	55 977	100.0	31 818	100.0	9 399	100.0	1 313	100.0
Male	5 years	347	74.0	23	100.0	62	100.0	532	54.4	41	41.1	83	59.7	19	54.2
	6-13 years	9 992	55.4	628	75.9	3 230	41.9	14 693	47.8	5 385	42.3	1 853	41.7	595	65.7
	14-17 years	10 037	57.6	2 320	86.5	5 952	38.9	11 298	46.5	8 021	42.2	1 867	38.7	212	56.9
Female	5 years	122	26.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	446	45.6	59	58.9	56	40.3	16	45.8
	6-13 years	8 049	44.6	200	24.1	4 476	58.1	16 023	52.2	7 347	57.7	2 587	58.3	310	34.3
	14-17 years	7 402	42.4	363	13.5	9 367	61.1	12 985	53.5	10 965	57.8	2 954	61.3	161	43.1
Total	5 years	468	1.3	23	0.6	62	0.3	977	1.7	101	0.3	139	1.5	35	2.6
	6-13 years	18 040	50.2	828	23.4	7 706	33.4	30 716	54.9	12 732	40.0	4 440	47.2	905	68.9
	14-17 years	17 439	48.5	2 683	75.9	15 318.6	66.4	24 283	43.4	18 986	59.7	4 821	51.3	373	28.4
Urban															
Male	5 years	281	77.9	23	100.0	45	100.0	375	51.3	41	41.1	68	78.7	19	100.0
	6-13 years	7668	56.4	437	73.8	2 281	42.6	10 570	48.7	4 089	45.4	1 343	43.9	419	67.6
	14-17 years	7 234	58.8	1 566	83.9	4 262	39.4	8 165	47.6	5 739	43.4	1 242	38.0	111	57.3
Female	5 years	80	22.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	356	48.7	59	58.9	18	21.3	0	0.0
	6-13 years	5 926	43.6	155	26.2	3 071	57.4	11 138	51.3	4 908	54.6	1 718	56.1	201	32.4
	14-17 years	5 076	41.2	300	16.1	6 548	60.6	8 995	52.4	7 496	56.6	2 025	62.0	83	42.7
Total	5 years	361	1.4	23	0.9	45	0.3	731	1.8	101	0.5	86	1.3	19	2.3
	6-13 years	13 594	51.8	592	23.9	5 351	33.0	21 708	54.8	8 997	40.3	3 061	47.7	621	74.5
	14-17 years	12 310	46.9	1 866	75.2	10 809.9	66.7	17 160	43.3	13 235	59.3	3 267	50.9	194	23.3

CHARACTERISTICS		SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD		MAKING MINOR REPAIRS		PREPARING MEALS		CLEANING		WASHING CLOTHES		CARING FOR CHILDREN		OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total		35 948	100.0	3 534	100.0	23 086	100.0	55 977	100.0	31 818	100.0	9 399	100.0	1 313	100.0
Rural															
Male	5 years	65	61.0	0	0.0	17	100.0	157	63.5	0	0.0	15	28.8	0	0.0
	6-13 years	2 324	52.3	192	81.2	949	40.3	4 123	45.8	1 296	34.7	510	37.0	176	61.8
	14-17 years	2 803	54.7	754	92.3	1 691	37.5	3 134	44.0	2 283	39.7	625	40.2	101	56.4
Female	5 years	42	39.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	90	36.5	0	0.0	38	71.2	16	100.0
	6-13 years	2 123	47.7	45	18.8	1 405	59.7	4 885	54.2	2 440	65.3	869	63.0	109	38.2
	14-17 years	2 326	45.3	63	7.7	2 818	62.5	3 990	56.0	3 469	60.3	930	59.8	78	43.6
Total	5 years	107	1.1	0	0.0	17	0.2	247	1.5	0	0.0	53	1.8	16	3.3
	6-13 years	4 446	45.9	236	22.4	2 354	34.2	9 008	55.0	3 735	39.4	1 379	46.2	284	59.4
	14-17 years	5 129	53.0	817	77.6	4 509	65.5	7 123	43.5	5 751	60.6	1 555	52.1	179	37.4

Note: Multiple responses allowed. Total is not 100. Percentages and totals are based on responses.

5.6 Children grouped by activities performed

The combination of activities in which children are engaged is also of interest, and for this purpose the child population aged 5 to 17 years may be disaggregated into eight non-overlapping activity groups engaged in an economic activity, household chores, and education. Table 5.13 presents the survey findings as concerns the combination of the main activities undertaken by children.

The survey results show that in the youngest age group of 5-year-olds, 83 per cent only attend school. This is obvious because very few 5-year-olds work or take part in household activities, and none have a working only status. Another 14.5 per cent attend school and are involved in household chores, while 1.5 per cent are not performing any major activity. The segment of the child population who only attend school declines in the higher age groups. Also noteworthy is an increase in participation in household chores by the higher age groups. In the 14-17 age group more than 4 per cent perform household chores only (not working and not attending school). This share is almost evenly spread between boys (53 per cent) and girls (47 per cent) (Tables 5.13 and 5.14).

Table 5.13: Children by activity status and age group (working/school)

ACTIVITY COMBINATION	% DISTRIBUTION BY ACTIVITIES			NUMBER OF CHILDREN
	5 YEARS	6-13 YEARS	14-17 YEARS	5-17 YEARS
	100	100	100	109 509
Working only		0.1	0.9	342
Attending school only	83.2	45.0	14.7	41 909
Involved in household chores only	0.3	0.4	4.3	1 751
Working and studying	0.2	0.1	0.7	352
Working and involved in household chores	0.0	0.1	1.4	569
Attending school and involved in household chores	14.5	52.1	73.1	61 302
Working, attending school and involved in household chores	0.2	1.5	3.9	2 343
Neither activity	1.5	0.7	1.0	914

The other notable feature is that in the 6-13 and 14-17 age groups, a small number of children are only working (respectively, n=44 and n=298) and these are mostly boys (Table 5.14). Most of the children in these groups attend school or combine schooling with work and household chores.

Table 5.14: Children by activity status (working/household chores/school)

ACTIVITY STATUS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
	55 986	51.1	53 523	48.9	109 509	100.0
Total						
Working only	299	88.2	42	11.8	342	100
Attending school only	21 981	52.0	19 928	48.0	41 909	100
Involved in household chores only	956	53.0	822	47.0	1 778	100
Working and studying	307	87.5	45	12.5	352	100
Working and involved in household chores	487	85.7	83	14.3	569	100
Attending school and involved in household chores	29 925	48.2	31 377	51.8	61 302	100
Working, attending school and involved in household chores	1 419	62.5	924	37.5	2 343	100
Neither activity	612	68.2	302	31.8	915	100
5 years						
Attending school only	3 486	51.5	3 281	48.5	6 767	100
Involved in household chores only	23	100.0	0	0.0	23	100
Working and studying	19	100.0	0	0.0	19	100
Attending school and involved in household chores	595	50.4	586	49.6	1 181	100

ACTIVITY STATUS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
	55 986	51.1	53 523	48.9	109 509	100.0
Working, attending school and involved in household chores	16	100.0	0	0.0	16	100
Neither activity	86	68.3	40	31.7	126	100
6-13 years						
Working only	44	100.0	0	0.0	44	100
Attending school only	15 801	52.3	14 275	47.5	30 076	100
Involved in household chores only	209	81.8	45	17.7	254	100
Working and studying	41	50.0	45	52.3	86	100
Working and involved in household chores	85	100.0	0	0.0	85	100
Attending school and involved in household chores	17 318	49.4	17 519	50.3	34 837	100
Working, attending school and involved in household chores	434	45.5	553	56.0	987	100
Neither activity	301	70.0	135	31.0	436	100
14-17 years						
Working only	256	86.7	42	14.2	298	100
Attending school only	2 694	51.7	2 372	46.8	5 066	100
Involved in household chores only	724	47.9	777	51.7	1 501	100
Working and studying	247	100.0	0	0.0	247	100
Working and involved in household chores	401	83.3	83	17.1	484	100
Attending school and involved in household chores	12 013	46.4	13 272	52.5	25 284	100
Working, attending school and involved in household chores	969	73.1	371	27.7	1 340	100
Neither activity	225	64.7	127	36.1	352	100

CHAPTER 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKING CHILDREN

This chapter outlines the employment characteristics of children who participated in this survey, such as industry of employment, main occupation, weekly hours of work performed, average monthly income, and main reasons for working.

6.1. Industry of employment

Most working children work in the primary and tertiary sectors. The primary sector consists of the following industries: agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery. The tertiary sector consists of domestic work, wholesale and retail, trade, restaurants and hotels. A small group of children work in the secondary sector that consists of construction and manufacturing (Table 6.1) but the highest number work in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery (28.6 per cent). This group is followed by a group of 23.5 per cent who are domestic workers while 21.1 per cent work in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels. There are more children working in agriculture in the rural areas than in the urban areas, which is not a surprise given that most agricultural areas (primary sector) are in the rural areas of Suriname. Most industrial companies (secondary sector) are found in the urban areas.

Other industries include water supply, transportation and storage, administrative and support service activities, arts, entertainment and recreation and other service activities.

For each industry the composition of boys and girls is provided in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Working children by industry of employment

INDUSTRY	MALE	FEMALE	5 YEARS	6-13 YEARS	14-17 YEARS	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery	25.7	35.3	0.0	35.2	25.7	21.2	39.4	1 020	28.6
Manufacturing	11.1	5.2	0.0	8.0	10.1	8.0	11.2	331	9.3
Construction	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	14.1	4.3	360	10.1
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurants and hotels	20.2	23.0	46.1	15.6	23.5	20.6	21.8	750	21.1
Domestic work	19.4	32.6	53.9	37.7	15.7	25.1	21.2	836	23.5
Other industries	9.0	3.9	0.0	3.5	9.5	11.1	2.2	264	7.4
Total	100.0	3 561*	100.0						

*Discrepancy is due to rounding-off.

Note: There are unclassified industry codes.

6.2 Occupational classification

Most children are employed in an elementary occupation (65.5 per cent), followed by service and sales (17.3 per cent) and craft and related trades (11.6 per cent). Both sexes mainly work in an elementary occupation (1,569 boys and 774 girls). This is also the case for the age categories. This is not unusual, as noted in the previous section, most children work in agriculture, forestry or fishery, and also in wholesale trade, retail, restaurants and hotels and in domestic services. In both urban and rural areas, the highest number of children is engaged in elementary occupations. Other occupations include clerical support (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Working children by occupation in employment

OCCUPATION	MALE	FEMALE	5 YEARS	6-13 YEARS	14-17 YEARS	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Service and sales work	14.8	23.0	46.1	14.2	18.4	19.0	14.8	619	17.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work	5.4	4.2	0.0	3.8	5.7	3.1	7.9	180	5.0
Craft and related trades work	16.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	16.8	14.6	7.4	416	11.6
Elementary occupations	63.1	70.8	53.9	80.0	58.2	62.3	70.0	2 343	65.5
Other occupations	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	22	0.6
Total	100.0	3 579*	100.0						

* Discrepancy is due to rounding-off.

Note: There are unclassified occupation codes.

6.3 Status in employment

In total, the survey estimates that there are 3,606 working children. The urban areas have the highest number of working children (2,143). As indicated in Table 6.3, 42 per cent are employees and 41 per cent are unpaid family workers. Surprisingly, 15.3 per cent of working children between the ages of 6 and 17 are self-employed, that is, have initiated their own working environment. Such self-employed work is found in the following industries: domestic work, wholesale trade and agriculture. All 5-year old children are unpaid family workers.

Table 6.3: Working children by status in employment

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT	MALE	FEMALE	5 YEARS	6-13 YEARS	14-17 YEARS	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Employee	53.5	15.7	0.0	14.1	56.8	48.4	32.7	1 516	42.0
Self-employed	16.1	13.5	0.0	7.2	19.6	12.6	19.3	552	15.3
Unpaid family worker	28.0	70.7	100.0	76.8	21.9	36.7	47.2	1 477	41.0
Member of Producers' Cooperative	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.6	2.3	0.8	61	1.7
Total	100.0	3 606	100.0						

6.4 Weekly hours of work

The average working hours of children who work is divided between 48 hours or less (non-hazardous work), and more than 48 hours (hazardous work). According to the survey results during the reference week, twice more boys than girls worked more than 48 hours. Overall, there were no 5-year-old children working more than 48 hours of either sex. Furthermore, there were no girls between the ages of 6 and 13 working more than 48 hours weekly. However, there were more girls than boys between the ages of 6 and 13 years living in an urban area who worked 48 hours or less.

Table 6.4: Weekly hours of work performed by working children

CHARACTERISTICS		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK	AGE GROUPS	TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
≤ 48 hrs	5 years	35	100.0	0	0.0	35	100.0
	6-13 years	562	48.5	598	51.5	1 160	100.0
	14-17 years	1 623	77.3	476	22.7	2 099	100.0
	Total	2 221	67.4	1 074	32.6	3 294	100.0
> 48 hrs	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	42	100.0	0	0.0	42	100.0
	14-17 years	249	92.5	20	7.5	270	100.0
	Total	291	93.5	20	6.5	311	100.0

CHARACTERISTICS		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK	AGE GROUPS	2 512	69.7	1 094	30.3	3 606	100.0
	≤ 48 hrs	Urban					
	5 years	19	100.0	0	0.0	19	100.0
	6-13 years	256	41.5	361	58.5	617	100.0
	14-17 years	1 009	76.4	311	23.6	1 319	100.0
	Total	1 284	65.7	671	34.3	1 955	100.0
> 48 hrs	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	23	100.0	0	0.0	23	100.0
	14-17 years	145	87.7	20	12.3	165	100.0
	Total	167	89.2	20	10.8	188	100.0
≤ 48 hrs	Rural						
	5 years	16	100.0	0	0.0	16	100.0
	6-13 years	306	56.4	237	43.6	543	100.0
	14-17 years	615	78.9	165	21.1	780	100.0
	Total	937	70.0	402	30.0	1 339	100.0
> 48 hrs	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	19	100.0	0	0.0	19	100.0
	14-17 years	105	100.0	0	0.0	105	100.0
	Total	124	100.0	0	0.0	124	100.0

The data on working children in the three largest industries show that they mostly work 48 hours or less in agriculture, followed by domestic work and wholesale trade (Table 6.5). Most girls work 48 hours or less in these industries and only a small group (7.5 per cent) work more than 48 hours in wholesale trade. Boys work more than 48 hours in agriculture (34.8 per cent) and in wholesale trade (35.9 per cent).

Table 6.5: Weekly hours of work performed by working children, by industry of employment (n=3561)

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK	CHARACTERISTICS	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHERY		MANUFACTURING		CONSTRUCTION		WHOLESALE TRADE, RETAIL TRADE, RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS		DOMESTIC WORK		OTHER INDUSTRIES	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	Total (n)	1 020		331		360		750		836		264	
	Total (%)	28.6		9.3		10.1		21.1		23.5		7.4	
Sex													
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 48hrs	Male	532	24.4	226	10.4	323	14.8	394	18.1	480	22.0	222	10.2
> 48 hrs		101	34.8	48	16.5	37	12.7	105	35.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
≤ 48hrs	Female	387	36.0	57	5.3	0	0.0	231	21.5	357	33.2	42	3.9
> 48 hrs		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Age groups													
≤ 48hrs	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	46.1	19	53.9	0	0.0
	6-13 years	423	36.5	96	8.3	0	0.0	145	12.5	453	39.0	43	3.7
	14-17 years	496	24.1	186	9.1	323	15.7	464	22.6	365	17.8	222	10.8
> 48 hrs	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	14-17 years	101	37.6	48	17.8	37	13.7	83	30.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Area type													
≤ 48hrs	Urban	426	22.3	141	7.4	260	13.6	326	17.1	526	27.5	232	12.1
> 48 hrs		19	9.9	26	13.9	37	19.7	106	56.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
≤ 48hrs	Rural	493	36.8	142	10.6	63	4.7	300	22.4	310	23.2	32	2.4
> 48 hrs		83	67.0	22	17.8	0	0.0	19	15.2	0	0.0	0	0.0

Note: There were no children working in 'Mining and quarrying' and 'Electricity, gas and water supply'.

Only a small group of working children did not attend school (25.3 per cent) during the reference week. There are far more boys than girls who work and do not attend school. This is not a surprise given the education data presented in Chapter 2 that show that boys are more likely to drop out of school earlier and more often than girls. Girls who work and attend school mostly work 48 hours or less. Most of the working children who do not attend school (Table 6.6) work 48 hours or more per week. The largest group of children who work and attend school are those between the ages of 14 and 17 years.

Table 6.6: Weekly hours of work performed by working children only and combining school and work

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK	CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING AND ATTENDING SCHOOL		WORKING ONLY	
	Total (n)	2 694		911	
	Total (%)	74.7		25.3	
Sex					
		N	%	N	%
≤ 48hrs	Male	1 687	76.0	533	24.0
> 48 hrs		38	13.2	253	86.8
≤ 48hrs	Female	969	90.3	105	9.7
> 48 hrs		0	0.0	20	100.0
Age groups					
≤ 48hrs	5 years	35	100.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	1 072	92.5	87	7.5
	14-17 years	1 549	73.8	550	26.2
> 48 hrs	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	0	0.0	42	100.0
	14-17 years	38	14.2	231	85.8
Area type					
≤ 48hrs	Urban	1 635	83.7	320	16.3
> 48 hrs		19	9.9	169	90.1
≤ 48hrs	Rural	1 021	76.2	318	23.8
> 48 hrs		20	16.0	104	84.0

6.5 Children in non-market economic activities

The survey results show that in relation to the total number of children, very few engage in non-market economic activities. This represents approximately less than 1 per cent of all boys and girls (Table 6.7). Children are engaged in fetching water or collecting fire wood and production of household goods. Girls seem more likely to be engaged in non-market activities than boys. Children between 6 and 13 years are the largest group involved in these activities which mostly take place in urban areas (Table 6.8).

Table 6.7: Children engaged in non-market economic activities (a)

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN
Total	273	0.49	289	0.54	562	0.51
Age groups						
5 years	19	0.03	0	0.0	19	0.02
6-13 years	177	0.3	248	0.5	425	0.39
14-17 years	77	0.1	41	0.1	118	0.11
Area type						
Urban	149	0.27	200	0.37	349	0.32
Rural	124	0.22	89	0.17	212	0.19
Districts						
Paramaribo	46	0.08	87	0.16	133	0.12
Wanica	103	0.18	113	0.21	216	0.20
Nickerie	0	0.00	21	0.04	21	0.02
Coronie	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Saramacca	20	0.04	0	0.00	20	0.02
Commewijne	79	0.14	0	0.00	79	0.07
Marowijne	25	0.04	68	0.13	93	0.08
Para	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Table 6.8: Children engaged in non-market economic activities (b)

CHARACTERISTICS	FETCHING WATER OR COLLECTING FIRE WOOD		PRODUCE GOODS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD	
	N	%	N	%
Total	514	100.0	70	100.0
Sex				
Male	249	48.4	24	33.9
Female	265	51.6	46	66.1
Age groups				
5 years	19	3.7	0	0.0

CHARACTERISTICS	FETCHING WATER OR COLLECTING FIRE WOOD		PRODUCE GOODS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD	
	N	%	N	%
6-13 years	378	73.6	70	100.0
14-17 years	117	22.8	0	0.0
Area type				
Urban	302	58.7	70	100.0
Rural	212	41.3	0	0.0

Note: Multiple responses allowed. Percentages and totals are based on responses.

6.6 Characteristics of earnings

On average, the monthly income of boys is higher than that of girls (Table 6.9). Girls are mostly represented in the income category 1 to <400 Suriname Dollar (SRD) per month. Moreover, working children in the 14-17 age group earn more money than younger children, while working children in urban areas earn more money than their rural counterparts.

Table 6.9: Average monthly income in SRD of working children by sex, age group and area

AVERAGE MONTHLY NET-INCOME MAIN WORK	CHARACTERISTICS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	Total	1 399	298	1 697*
	Age groups			
1-<400	5 years	0	0	0
	6-13 years	155	23	178
	14-17 years	428	129	557
400-<800	5 years	0	0	0
	6-13 years	19	0	19
	14-17 years	439	81	520
800-<1500	5 years	0	0	0
	6-13 years	42	0	42
	14-17 years	206	44	250
1500-<3000	5 years	0	0	0
	6-13 years	0	0	0
	14-17 years	110	22	132
	Area type			
1-<400	Urban	371	107	478
	Rural	212	44	256
400-<800	Urban	256	81	337
	Rural	202	0	202
800-<1500	Urban	194	22	216
	Rural	55	22	77
1500-<3000	Urban	71	22	92
	Rural	40	0	40

Note: *For a number of children the average monthly income detail is unknown.

The industries which engage children and provide them with the highest payment are wholesale trade, agriculture and construction (Table 6.10).

Table 6.10: Average monthly income in SRD of working children by sex and industry

AVERAGE MONTHLY NET-INCOME MAIN WORK	CHARACTERISTICS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Industry				
1-<400	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery	99	43	142
	Construction	66	0	66
	Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurants and hotels	104	20	124
	Domestic work	136	44	180
	Manufacturing	66	22	88
	Other industries	95	22	116
400-<800	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery	121	0	121
	Construction	45	0	45
	Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurants and hotels	52	61	113
	Domestic work	63	0	63
	Manufacturing	68	0	68
	Other industries	83	20	103
800-<1500	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery	55	0	55
	Construction	37	0	37
	Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurants and hotels	60	44	103
	Manufacturing	78	0	78
	Other industries	19	0	19
1500-<3000	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery	40	0	40
	Construction	45	0	45
	Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurants and hotels	26	22	48

Note: For a number of children the average monthly income detail is unknown.

Most working children have a cash income (71.5 per cent) and about one-third receive no income. Within groups, the majority of girls (57 per cent) and working children between the ages of 6 and 13 years old (60 per cent) do not get an income. There are slight differences between the urban and rural areas (Table 6.11).

Table 6.11: Children's earnings by type of earnings

CHARACTERISTICS	CASH ONLY		NO INCOME		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	2 023*	71.5	806	28.5	2 829**	100.0
Sex						
Male	1 638	84.7	296	15.3	1 933	100.0
Female	385	43.0	511	57.0	896	100.0
Age groups						
5 years	16	100.0	0	0.0	16	100.0
6-13 years	368	40.0	551	60.0	919	100.0
14-17 years	1 638	86.5	255	13.5	1 893	100.0
Area type						
Urban	1 287	73.8	458	26.2	1 745	100.0
Rural	736	67.9	348	32.1	1 084	100.0

Note: *For a number of children the average monthly income detail is unknown

**For a number of children, the type of earnings is unknown (missing data).

The working children receive their earnings mostly on a weekly basis, on a piece rate basis or daily (Table 6.12). It may be noted that a large proportion of working children (38 per cent) has chosen the option 'other' but these are children who do not receive earnings (no income) or have not answered this question. A large number of such working children are girls, those in the 6 to 13 years age group, and those living in the rural areas.

Table 6.12: Children perceiving earnings by frequency of earnings

CHARACTERISTICS	HOURLY	DAILY	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	PIECE RATE BASIS	UPON COMPLETION OF TASK	OTHER	TOTAL	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Total	0.3	12.3	16.6	9.7	14.8	8.6	37.7	3 606	100.0
Sex									
Male	0.4	16.8	21.4	9.8	16.0	7.0	28.5	2 512	100.0
Female	0.0	1.9	5.6	9.6	12.0	12.2	58.8	1 094	100.0
Age groups									
5 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35	100.0
6-13 years	0.0	7.1	6.6	0.0	11.2	11.3	63.8	1 202	100.0
14-17 years	0.4	15.0	21.9	14.8	16.8	7.4	23.6	2 369	100.0
Area type									
Urban	0.0	9.8	19.0	13.3	15.8	10.6	31.5	2 143	100.0
Rural	0.7	15.8	13.2	4.4	13.4	5.6	46.8	1 463	100.0

6.7 Reasons for children working

The SCLS results reveal that one-third of earnings received by working children is used for their own personal expenses, and the next highest result shows that children give all the money to their parents or put it away for savings. Such income is used less for buying things for school or for helping with household expenses. In the category 'other' the following answers were given: no income, receives money from parents for school supplies, unknown what the child does with the money and no answer (Table 6.13). The categories 'give all to boyfriend' and 'pay school fees' were also included in this category. Children between the ages of 6 and 17 years use their earnings for themselves and less for helping with household expenses. These children live mostly in the urban areas.

Table 6.13: Children by type of use of earnings

CHARACTER- ISTICS	HELP WITH HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES	GIVE ALL TO PARENTS	PERSONAL EXPENSES	SAVINGS	BUY THINGS FOR SCHOOL	OTHER	TOTAL
	%	%	%	%	%	%	N
Total	6.5	13.0	32.3	12.5	7.6	28.0	4 848*
Sex							
Male	8.1	15.1	34.5	13.9	9.1	19.3	3 613
Female	1.8	6.8	25.9	8.5	3.3	53.8	1 235
Age groups							
5 years	0.0	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	35.1	99
6-13 years	1.4	4.6	23.6	7.7	4.4	58.3	1 308
14-17 years	8.6	16.2	36.1	14.2	8.6	16.4	3 441
Area type							
Urban	5.2	14.0	34.9	13.2	6.8	25.9	2 846
Rural	8.3	11.7	28.7	11.5	8.7	31.1	2 002

Note: *Multiple responses allowed.

The main reasons given as to why children engage in work are: supplement family income, learn a skill or help with the family business (Table 6.14). For children between the ages of 14 and 17 years, and for those living in urban areas, the most important reason is to supplement family income is. A small group representing 11.3 per cent is not interested in school. This includes a higher proportion of boys, in the 14-17 years age group, who live in rural areas.

Table 6.14: Children by main reason for working

CHARACTERISTICS	SUPPLEMENT FAMILY INCOME	HELP WITH FAMILY BUSINESS	LEARN SKILLS	NOT INTERESTED IN SCHOOL	OTHER**	TOTAL	
	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Total	29.4	19.0	28.7	11.3	11.6	3 243	100.0
Sex							
Male	31.6	15.8	23.7	15.2	13.7	2 409	100.0
Female	23.0	28.4	43.3	0.0	5.4	834	100.0
Age groups							
5 years	0.0	46.1	53.9	0.0	0.0	35	100.0
6-13 years	15.0	34.5	35.8	5.0	9.6	867	100.0
14-17 years	35.2	12.9	25.7	13.8	12.5	2 341	100.0
Area type							
Urban	29.7	13.9	34.5	9.4	12.4	2 010	100.0
Rural	28.8	27.3	19.3	14.4	10.2	1 232	100.0

*) Note: Multiple responses allowed.

**) Merged categories 'family debt', 'schooling not useful', 'cannot afford' and 'temporarily replace' with 'other'.

6.8 Other important characteristics

The children have a very diverse working environment (Table 6.15). Most of them work in a family dwelling but children also work in factories, farms/ gardens, at the client's place or in shops. A group of 4.5 per cent has chosen 'other', which stands for a local village, a soccer club and some have not answered this question. Girls are more likely to work in a family dwelling or a related family asset, while boys are more likely to work outside the family home (for third parties). A large group of young children between the ages of 5- and 13-years work in a family dwelling under parental guidance. Working in a family dwelling occurs in both urban and rural areas but working at a factory, a client's place or in a shop, mostly occurs in the urban areas. Working on a farm or a pond occurs, as may be expected, more in the rural areas.

The three dominant ethnic groups among working children are the Hindustanis, the Maroons and the Mixed ethnic category.

Table 6.15: Working children by place of work, sex, age group, area of residence and ethnicity

CHARACTERISTICS	FAMILY DWELLING	CLIENTS PLACE	FACTORY/ ATELIER	FARM/ GARDEN	CONSTRUCTION SITE	SHOP/ KIOSK/ RESTAURANT/ HOTEL	DIFFERENT PLACES	FIXED, STREET OR MARKET STALL	POND/ LAKE/ RIVER	OTHER	TOTAL	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Total	33.2	11.5	15.6	13.5	3.6	7.2	2.9	3.5	4.5	4.5	3 606	100.0
Sex												
Male	24.8	12.9	22.4	13.5	5.2	5.1	3.3	3.4	3.8	5.5	2 512	100.0
Female	52.6	8.2	0.0	13.6	0.0	11.8	1.9	3.7	6.1	2.1	1 094	100.0
Age groups												
5 years	53.9	0.0	46.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35	100.0
6-13 years	59.1	2.0	6.5	13.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.6	6.0	5.5	1 202	100.0
14-17 years	19.8	16.5	19.8	13.7	5.5	9.0	4.4	3.5	3.9	4.0	2 369	100.0
Area type												
Urban	34.3	12.0	17.5	8.7	5.0	9.2	4.2	2.8	1.1	5.1	2 143	100.0
Rural	31.6	10.7	12.9	20.5	1.6	4.1	0.8	4.6	9.6	3.5	1 463	100.0
Ethnicity												
Caucasian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	20	100.0
Chinese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90	100.0
Creole	39.1	34.6	17.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	357	100.0
Mix	29.0	15.4	25.8	8.2	0.0	7.7	0.0	5.5	2.9	5.6	805	100.0
Hindustani	31.8	4.2	14.6	23.6	5.0	2.0	6.5	3.7	4.0	4.4	993	100.0
Indigenous	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.9	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	97	100.0
Javanese	57.9	17.9	10.1	6.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	317	100.0
Maroon	32.3	7.3	12.4	14.8	8.8	0.0	4.1	4.9	7.4	8.0	927	100.0

Children work during the day most of the time (between 6:00 and 18:00) and have diverse working hours, but 26 per cent seem to work in the evening or at night (between 18:00 and 6:00) (Table 6.16).

Table 6.16: Working children by time of day in which work is performed

CHARACTERISTICS	6-18H**	18-24H	24-6H	6-17H OR 17-19H	TOTAL
	%	%	%	%	N
Total	58.4	10.7	15.3	15.6	3 254*
Sex					
Male	64.6	8.7	12.5	14.2	2 223
Female	45.0	15.2	21.3	18.5	1 031
Age groups					
5 years	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35
6-13 years	53.1	14.0	16.4	16.5	1 112
14-17 years	60.5	9.2	15.0	15.3	2 106
Area type					
Urban	57.3	9.8	16.1	16.8	1 868
Rural	59.9	11.9	14.2	14.0	1 385
Ethnicity					
Caucasian	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	20
Chinese	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	42
Creole	78.2	0.0	8.4	13.3	308
Mix	65.1	6.4	16.2	12.2	746
Hindustani	74.4	14.1	9.4	2.2	874
Indigenous	12.4	0.0	61.9	25.8	97
Javanese	40.9	14.1	25.4	19.6	291
Maroon	44.7	13.3	10.6	31.4	877

*) Not all children answered this question (don't know).

**) 6-18h is during the day; 18-24h is in the evening or at night; 24-6h is for the entire day; 6-17h/17-19h is sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening.

CHAPTER 7

CHILD LABOUR AND HAZARDOUS WORK

7.1 Child labour

The focus in this chapter is on young people in Suriname performing child labour. Based on the Surinamese legislation on child labour and compulsory education, a framework for the measurement of child labour and children in hazardous work was developed for the SCLS (Chapter 4, Tables 4.1 and 4.2).

According to this framework, child labour can be divided into two mutually exclusive categories according to the number of hours of work and type of work/working conditions as follows:

Hazardous work

- All children in the 5-17 years age group working more than 48 hours weekly.
- Among children in the 5-17 years age group not working more than 48 hours weekly, but those in a designated hazardous industry (namely, fishery) or hazardous occupation.
- Among working children in the 5-17 years age group not working more than 48 hours weekly nor in hazardous industries and occupations, those who work under hazardous conditions.
- Among working children in the 5-17 years age group not working more than 48 hours weekly, nor in hazardous industry and occupation, but those who work at night.

Child labour other than hazardous work

- All children in the 5-13 years age group who are not in hazardous work and work 48 hours or less weekly.

Working children who are not in child labour consist of children in the 14-17 years age group who are not in hazardous work and work 48 hours or less weekly.

7.2 Major child labour characteristics

Table 7.1 gives an overview of children involved in child labour in this study. About 2 per cent of children in the 5-14 age group are engaged in child labour. Child labourers are mostly boys who live in urban areas. Of the four largest ethnic groups in Suriname, especially the Hindustani and Maroon children are engaged in child labour.

Working children who are not engaged in child labour are also mostly boys living in urban areas. Besides Hindustani and Maroon, most of the children in permissible work are of Mixed origin.

Table 7.1: Types of working children and non-working children

CHARACTERISTICS	CHILD LABOUR		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL CHILDREN	
	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN
Total	2 432	2.2	1 174	1.1	105 903	96.7	109 509	100.0
Sex								
Male	1 666	68.5	846	72.1	53 474	50.5	55 986	51.1
Female	766	31.5	328	27.9	52 429	49.5	53 523	48.9
Age groups								
5 years	35	1.4	0	0.0	8 096	7.6	8 131	7.4
6-13 years	1 202	49.4	0	0.0	65 603	61.9	66 805	61.0
14-17 years	1 195	49.1	1 174	100.0	32 204	30.4	34 573	31.6
Area type								
Urban	1 394	57.3	749	63.8	75 525	71.3	77 668	70.9
Rural	1 038	42.7	425	36.2	30 378	28.7	31 841	29.1
Ethnicity								
Caucasian	19	0.8	0	0.0	216	0.2	235	0.2
Chinese	64	2.6	26	2.2	671	0.6	761	0.7
Creole	291	12.0	67	5.7	16 344	15.4	16 702	15.3
Mix	522	21.5	283	24.1	22 623	21.4	23 428	21.4
Hindustani	696	28.6	296	25.2	24 907	23.5	25 899	23.7
Indigenous	12	0.5	85	7.2	4 195	4.0	4 292	3.9
Javanese	205	8.4	113	9.6	11 968	11.3	12 286	11.2
Maroon	623	25.6	304	25.9	24 681	23.3	25 608	23.4
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	298	0.3	298	0.3

In Table 7.2 the number and percentage of children involved in child labour is further specified; more boys than girls are to be found in child labour working conditions, and especially boys in the 14-17 age group which is the single largest group among children involved in child labour (in both urban and rural areas).

Table 7.2: Children in child labour

CHARACTERISTICS		CHILD LABOUR		
		N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	% OF WORKING CHILDREN
		Total		
Male	5 years	35	0.0	1.0
	6-13 years	604	0.6	16.7
	14-17 years	1 027	0.9	28.5
	Total	1 666	1.5	46.2
Female	5 years	0	0.0	0.0
	6-13 years	598	0.5	16.6
	14-17 years	168	0.2	4.7
	Total	766	0.7	21.2
Total	5 years	35	0.0	1.0
	6-13 years	1 202	1.1	33.3
	14-17 years	1 195	1.1	33.1
	Total	2 432	2.2	67.4
		Urban		
Male	5 years	19	0.0	0.5
	6-13 years	279	0.3	7.7
	14-17 years	635	0.6	17.6
	Total	933	0.9	25.9
Female	5 years	0	0.0	0.0
	6-13 years	361	0.3	10.0
	14-17 years	101	0.1	2.8
	Total	462	0.4	12.8
Total	5 years	19	0.0	0.5
	6-13 years	640	0.6	17.7
	14-17 years	736	0.7	20.4
	Total	1 395	1.3	38.7
		Rural		
Male	5 years	16	0.0	0.4
	6-13 years	325	0.3	9.0
	14-17 years	393	0.4	10.9
	Total	734	0.7	20.4
Female	5 years	0	0.0	0.0
	6-13 years	237	0.2	6.6
	14-17 years	67	0.1	1.9

CHARACTERISTICS	CHILD LABOUR		
	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	% OF WORKING CHILDREN
Total	304	0.3	8.4
Total			
5 years	16	0.0	0.4
6-13 years	562	0.5	15.6
14-17 years	460	0.4	12.8
Total	1 038	0.9	28.8

Child labour occurs especially in the districts of Paramaribo and Wanica, the two most populated districts of Suriname (Table 7.3). Most of those engaged in child labour earn between SRD 1-800 per month.¹⁷

Table 7.3: Children in child labour by districts and monthly average income

CHARACTERISTICS	CHILD LABOUR		
	N	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	% OF WORKING CHILDREN
Total	2 432	2.2	67.4
	District		
Paramaribo	628	0.6	17.4
Wanica	766	0.7	21.2
Nickerie	211	0.2	5.9
Coronie	67	0.1	1.9
Saramacca	274	0.3	7.6
Commewijne	198	0.2	5.5
Marowijne	220	0.2	6.1
Para	68	0.1	1.9
	Income category (in SRD)		
1-400	449	0.4	12.5
400-<800	374	0.3	10.4
800-<1.500	176	0.2	4.9
1.500-<3.000	117	0.1	3.2

About seven out of ten children involved in child labour are engaged in hazardous work (Table 7.4), and this is the case with child labourers who live in both urban and rural areas. The distribution of child labourers by age group shows that all 5-year olds (n=35) and 14-17-year olds are engaged in hazardous work. Hazardous work occurs in all the districts of Suriname and across all ethnic groups.

17 Not all children in child labour answered the question about their income.

Table 7.4: Children in child labour by type of child labour

CHARACTERISTICS	HW		CHILD LABOUR OTHER THAN HW		TOTAL IN CHILD LABOUR	
	% OF CHILDREN IN CL	N	CHILDREN AGED 6-13 NOT IN HW NOR LIGHT WORK		N	% OF TOTAL IN CL
			% OF CHILDREN IN CL	N		
Total	69.9	1 701	30.1	731	2 432	100.0
Sex						
Male	77.7	1 294	22.3	372	1 666	100.0
Female	53.1	407	46.9	359	766	100.0
Age groups						
5 years	100.0	35	0.0	0	35	100.0
6-13 years	39.2	471	60.8	731	1 202	100.0
14-17 years	100.0	1 195	0.0	0	1 195	100.0
Area type						
Urban	70.7	986	29.3	408	1 394	100.0
Rural	68.9	715	31.1	323	1 038	100.0
District						
Parmaribo	64.8	407	35.2	221	628	100.0
Wanica	75.7	580	24.3	186	766	100.0
Nickerie	81.6	173	18.4	39	212	100.0
Coronie	100.0	67	0.0	0	67	100.0
Saramacca	85.8	235	14.2	39	274	100.0
Commewijne	50.0	99	50.0	99	198	100.0
Marowijne	33.2	73	66.8	147	220	100.0
Para	100.0	68	0.0	0	68	100.0
Ethnicity						
Caucasian	100.0	20	0.0	0	20	100.0
Chinese	29.7	19	70.3	45	64	100.0
Creole	91.7	266	8.3	24	290	100.0
Mix	57.2	298	42.8	223	521	100.0
Hindustani	79.2	551	20.8	145	696	100.0
Indigenous	100.0	12	0.0	0	12	100.0
Javanese	71.2	146	28.8	59	205	100.0
Maroon	62.3	389	37.7	235	624	100.0

CL= Child Labour, HW= Hazardous work

7.3 Hazardous work by children

In Surinamese legislation on labour, there is only a specific mention regarding children older than 14 years being allowed to work on fishing boats (1963, 1983). Some industries and their working conditions are mentioned as hazardous but not specifically regarding children.

Therefore, child labour in hazardous work is estimated on the basis of (i) working for long hours, that is >48 hours weekly, and (ii) responses to Qs C4, C5 and C7 on conditions of work including night work.

In total, 1,701 children are engaged in hazardous work (Table 7.5). These children are mainly exposed to hazardous conditions other than long working hours, such as 'lifting heavy loads' and 'working with dangerous tools'.

Table 7.5: Children in hazardous work by type of hazardous work

CHARACTERISTICS	LONG HOURS OF WORK		OTHER HAZARDOUS WORK CONDITIONS*		TOTAL IN HAZARDOUS WORK	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	311	18.3	1 390	81.7	1 701	100.0
Sex						
Male	291	22.5	1 002	77.5	1 293	100.0
Female	20	4.9	388	95.1	408	100.0
Age groups						
5 years	0	0.0	35	100.0	35	100.0
6-13 years	42	8.9	429	91.1	471	100.0
14-17 years	270	22.6	925	77.4	1 195	100.0
Area type						
Urban	188	19.1	798	80.9	986	100.0
Rural	124	17.3	591	82.7	715	100.0

* Questions C4, 5,7 and A41 (night work)

Boys mainly work in 'wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels' followed by 'construction' and 'agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery' (Table 7.6). Girls, on the other hand, work mostly in 'domestic' followed by 'wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels' and 'agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery'.

Table 7.6: Children in hazardous work, classified by major industry (economic activity) engaged in

MAJOR INDUSTRY	MALE	FEMALE	5 YEARS	6-13 YEARS	14-17 YEARS	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery	18.2	21.2	0.0	18.0	19.8	8.4	33.1	316	28.1
Manufacturing	12.5	8.6	0.0	16.3	10.0	7.8	16.7	194	17.2
Construction	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	20.8	6.0	243	21.6
Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	21.2	25.9	45.7	26.1	20.1	17.8	28.3	373	33.1
Domestic	17.4	39.4	54.3	34.6	17.1	27.9	16.0	381	33.8
Other	11.5	4.9	0.0	4.9	12.3	17.3	0.0	166	14.7
Total	100,0	1 126*	100,0						

**not for all children the industry category could be determined based on their answer.*

More than one-half of both boys and girls in hazardous work are to be found in elementary occupations. This is also observed across all age groups and in both urban and rural areas (Table 7.7).

Table 7.7: Children in hazardous work, classified by major occupation category engaged in

MAJOR OCCUPATION	MALE	FEMALE	5 YEARS	6-13 YEARS	14-17 YEARS	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Service and sales work	16.8	20.4	45.7	22.7	14.8	18.3	16.8	296	17.7
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work	4.7	5.7	0.0	4.9	5.0	2.4	8.3	82	4.9
Craft and related trades work	21.7	0.0	0.0	4.9	21.6	22.1	8.8	275	16.4
Elementary occupations	56.9	74.0	54.3	67.5	58.6	57.2	66.2	1 022	61.0
Total	100.0	1 675*	100.0						

**not for all children the occupation category could be determined based on their answer.*

Of the 1,701 children engaged in hazardous work, 311 work very long hours (>50 hours per week) (Table 7.8), especially children aged 14 to 17 years who work 61 to 85 hours per week. The distribution of these children is about equally divided between urban and rural areas.

Table 7.8: Weekly hours of work performed by children in hazardous work

CHARACTERISTICS		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL*
Total				
50-60 hours	5 years	0	0	0
	6-13 years	40	0	40
	14-17 years	170	20	190
61-85 hours	5 years	0	0	0
	6-13 years	0	0	0
	14-17 years	81	0	81
Urban				
50-60 hours	5 years	0	0	0
	6-13 years	23	0	23
	14-17 years	107	20	127
61-85 hours	5 years	0	0	0
	6-13 years	0	0	0
	14-17 years	38	0	38
Rural				
50-60 hours	5 years	0	0	0
	6-13 years	19	0	19
	14-17 years	60	0	60
61-85 hours	5 years	0	0	0
	6-13 years	0	0	0
	14-17 years	44	0	44

**Children in hazardous work, working in hazardous condition but less than 50 hours are excluded.*

7.4 Characteristics of child labour other than hazardous work

Both boys and girls (all aged 6 to 13 years) involved in child labour other than hazardous work mainly work in the sectors of 'agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery' and 'domestic' (Table 7.9). In urban areas one-half of the children engaged in child labour other than hazardous work are working in 'agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery' compared to 40.4 per cent of such children in rural areas.

Table 7.9: Children aged 6-13 years in child labour other than hazardous work by industries

MAJOR INDUSTRY	MALE		FEMALE		6-13 YEARS		URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	N	%
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery	48.3	180	44.1	158	46.2	338	50.9	207	40.4	131	338	46.2
Manufacturing	5.1	19	0.0	0	2.6	19	0.0	0	5.9	19	19	2.6
Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	5.4	20	12.3	44	8.8	64	10.8	44	6.2	20	64	8.8
Domestic work	35.9	134	43.6	156	39.7	290	38.3	156	41.4	134	290	39.7
Other industries	5.4	20	0.0		2.7	20	0.0	0	6.2	20	20	2.7
Total	100.0	373	100.0	358	100.0	731	100.0	407	100.0	324	731	100.0

Almost all boys and girls found in child labour other than hazardous work are involved in an elementary occupation (Table 7.10). They all belong to the 6-13 age group and come from both urban and rural areas.

Table 7.10: Children aged 6-13 years in child labour other than hazardous work by occupations

MAJOR OCCUPATION	MALE		FEMALE		6-13 YEARS		URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	N	%
Service and sales	5.1	20	12.6	45	8.8	65	11.0	45	6.2	20	65	8.8
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery	0.0	0	6.4	23	3.2	23	5.6	23	0.0	0	23	3.2
Elementary occupations	94.9	353	81.0	290	88.1	643	83.3	340	93.8	302	643	88.1
Total	100.0	373	100.0	358	100.0	731	100.0	408	100.0	322	731	100.0

Table 7.11 gives the estimated number of children engaged in child labour other than hazardous work who work less than 48 hours weekly. In this category there are slightly more boys than girls and the prevalence is higher in urban areas.

Table 7.11: Child labour other than hazardous work

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Total			
5 years	0	0	0
6-13 years	372	359	731
Urban			
5 years	0	0	0
6-13 years	163	245	408
Rural			
5 years	0	0	0
6-13 years	209	114	323

CHAPTER 8

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter focuses on the relationship between education and children's work, in general, and child labour, in particular. As already mentioned, the upper threshold for compulsory education in Suriname is set at age 12 years, whereas children may enter the labour market at the age of 14.¹⁸

8.1 School attendance

Table 8.1 gives an overview of both working children and non-working children who attend school. Some 96.7 per cent of the total number of children attend school (N=109,509). For working children, the school attendance rate is about 75 per cent versus 98 per cent for non-working children. A comparison between working boys and girls shows that more girls attend school. Working boys in the 14-17 years age group have the lowest attendance rate.

For non-working boys and girls, the attendance rate is almost equal. The school attendance rate of working children is higher in urban than in rural areas, while for non-working children the rate is about equal in both areas.

Table 8.1: Working children and non-working children school attendance number and rate

CHARACTERISTICS		WORKING CHILDREN		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Total							
Male	5 years	35	100.0	4 080	97.4	4 115	97.4
	6-13 years	475	78.6	33 119	98.5	33 594	98.1
	14-17 years	1 216	64.9	14 707	93.9	15 923	90.8
	Total	1 726	68.7	51 906	97.1	53 632	95.8
Female	5 years	0	0.0	3 867	99.0	3 867	99.0
	6-13 years	598	100.0	31 794	99.4	32 392	99.4

¹⁸ New legislation is being prepared to set the same age for both the end of compulsory education and (entering) the labour market. With the new legislation children will be obliged to stay in school to a higher age and this will hopefully discourage/prevent child labour.

CHARACTERISTICS		WORKING CHILDREN		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
	14-17 years	371	74.8	15 644	94.5	16 015	94.0
	Total	969	88.6	51 304	97.9	52 273	97.7
Total	5 years	35	100.0	7 947	98.2	7 982	98.2
	6-13 years	1 073	89.3	64 913	98.9	65 986	98.8
	14-17 years	1 587	67.0	30 351	94.2	31 938	92.4
	Total	2 695	74.7	103 211	97.5	105 906	96.7
Urban							
Male	5 years	19	100.0	2 972	97.3	2 991	97.3
	6-13 years	256	91.8	23 516	98.7	23 772	98.7
	14-17 years	772	67.0	10 836	95.0	11 608	92.4
	Total	1 047	72.2	37 324	97.5	38 371	96.6
Female	5 years	0	0.0	2 733	99.3	2 733	99.3
	6-13 years	361	100.0	22 500	99.4	22 861	99.4
	14-17 years	247	74.6	11 241	94.8	11 488	94.3
	Total	608	87.9	36 474	97.9	37 082	97.8
Total	5 years	19	100.0	5 705	98.3	5 724	98.3
	6-13 years	617	96.4	46 016	99.1	46 633	99.0
	14-17 years	1 019	68.7	22 077	94.9	23 096	93.3
	Total	1 655	77.2	73 798	97.7	75 453	97.1
Rural							
Male	5 years	16	100.0	1 108	97.7	1 124	97.7
	6-13 years	219	67.4	9 603	97.9	9 822	96.9
	14-17 years	444	61.7	3 871	91.2	4 315	86.9
	Total	679	64.0	14 582	96.0	15 261	93.9
Female	5 years		0.0	1 134	98.1	1 134	98.1
	6-13 years	237	100.0	9 294	99.5	9 531	99.5
	14-17 years	124	75.2	4 403	93.8	4 527	93.2
	Total	361	89.8	14 831	97.6	15 192	97.4
Total	5 years	16	100.0	2 242	97.9	2 258	97.9
	6-13 years	456	81.1	18 897	98.7	19 353	98.2
	14-17 years	568	64.2	8 274	92.6	8 842	90.0
	Total	1 040	71.1	29 413	96.8	30 453	95.6

Table 8.2 presents an overview of the school attendance rate for the different types of work in which children are involved. The school attendance rate is the lowest for children engaged in hazardous work (67.0 per cent). For children working in different types of activities the attendance rate is higher for girls than for boys. Among boys,

the lowest school attendance rate is 55.0 per cent for boys performing hazardous work who are 6 to 13 years old while among girls who are working but not involved in child labour the rate is 74.1 per cent.

The school attendance rate is especially low among working children who are not involved in child labour living in urban areas (24.8 per cent). The highest school attendance rate for both urban and rural areas is among children engaged in other types of child labour.

Table 8.2: School attendance number and rate of types of working children

CHARACTERISTICS		CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK		CHILDREN IN OTHER TYPE OF CHILD LABOUR		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
		Total					
Male	5 years	35	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	127	55.0	348	93.5	0	0.0
	14-17 years	611	59.4	0	0.0	605	71.5
	Total	773	59.7	348	93.5	605	71.5
Female	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	238	99.6	360	100.0	0	0.0
	14-17 years	128	76.2	0.0	0.0	243	74.1
	Total	366	89.9	360	100.0	243	74.1
Total	5 years	35	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	365	77.7	708	96.9	0	0.0
	14-17 years	739	61.8	0	0.0	848	72.2
	Total	1 139	67.0	708	96.9	848	72.2
		Urban					
Male	5 years	19	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	96	82.8	160	98.2	0	0.0
	14-17 years	364	57.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	479	62.2	160	98.2	0	0.0
Female	5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	116	100.0	245	100.0	0	0.0
	14-17 years	61	60.4	0	0.0	186	80.9
	Total	177	81.6	245	100.0	186	80.9
Total	5 years	19	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	212	91.4	405	99.3	0	0.0
	14-17 years	425	57.7	0	0.0	186	24.8
	Total	656	66.5	405	99.3	186	24.8
		Rural					
Male	5 years	16	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-13 years	34	29.6	185	88.5	0	0.0

CHARACTERISTICS	CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK		CHILDREN IN OTHER TYPE OF CHILD LABOUR		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
14-17 years	248	63.1	0	0.0	228	69.7
Total	298	56.9	185	88.5	228	69.7
Female						
5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-13 years	123	100.0	114	100.0	0	0.0
14-17 years	67	100.0	0	0.0	45	45.9
Total	190	100.0	114	100.0	45	45.9
Total						
5 years	16	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-13 years	157	66.0	299	92.6	0	0.0
14-17 years	315	68.5	0	0.0	273	64.2
Total	488	68.3	299	92.6	273	64.2

8.2 Out-of-school children

8.2.1 Never attended school

Some 421 children between the ages of 5 and 17 years have never attended school (Table 8.3). These are all non-working children. Of the 5-year-olds, 111 have never attended school which can be explained by the fact that the compulsory entry age for education is set at 7 years.

The number of children who have never attended school is higher in urban than in rural areas, especially in the districts of Paramaribo and Wanica. Non-working children who have never attended school are mostly Maroon or Hindustani.

Table 8.3: Children who have never attended school

CHARACTERISTICS	NON-WORKING CHILDREN	TOTAL WORKING CHILDREN	CHILDREN IN HW	CHILDREN IN CL OTHER THAN HW	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	TOTAL CHILDREN NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL
	N	N	N	N	N	N
Total	421	0	0	0	0	421
Sex						
Male	286	0	0	0	0	286
Female	135	0	0	0	0	135
Age groups						
5 years	111	0	0	0	0	111
6-13 years	288	0	0	0	0	288
14-17 years	22	0	0	0	0	22

CHARACTERISTICS	NON-WORKING CHILDREN	TOTAL WORKING CHILDREN	CHILDREN IN HW	CHILDREN IN CL OTHER THAN HW	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	TOTAL CHILDREN NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL
	N	N	N	N	N	N
Area type						
Urban	225	0	0	0	0	225
Rural	197	0	0	0	0	197
District						
Paramaribo	112	0	0	0	0	112
Wanica	112	0	0	0	0	112
Nickerie	10	0	0	0	0	10
Coronie	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saramacca	55	0	0	0	0	55
Commewijne	20	0	0	0	0	20
Marowijne	49	0	0	0	0	49
Para	64	0	0	0	0	64
Ethnicity						
Caucasian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0
Creole	67	0	0	0	0	67
Mix	17	0	0	0	0	17
Hindustani	97	0	0	0	0	97
Indigenous	20	0	0	0	0	20
Javanese	38	0	0	0	0	38
Maroon	182	0	0	0	0	182
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

The main reasons children have never attended school (all non-working children) are presented in Table 8.4 with the main reason being disability or illness as concerns both boys and girls.

Table 8.4: Children who never attended school by main reason

NEVER ATTEND REASON	MALE	FEMALE	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
	%	%	%	%	N	%
Total						
Too young	67.2	32.8	28.4	71.6	67	100.0
Disability/illness	53.3	46.7	47.7	52.3	195	100.0
Other	86.3	13.7	70.8	29.2	161	100.0

Non-working children						
Too young	67.2	32.8	28.4	71.6	67	100.0
Disability/illness	53.3	46.7	47.7	52.3	195	100.0
Other	86.3	13.7	70.8	29.2	161	100.0

Note: There were no working children who never attended school.

The activities of children who have never attended school (all non-working children) are presented in Table 8.5. Most of these children neither work nor are involved in household tasks.

Table 8.5: Children who never attended school by activities performed

ACTIVITY STATUS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non-working children						
Involved in household chores only	68	19.2	0	0.0	68	13.9
Neither working nor involved in household chores	218	61.6	135	100.0	353	72.2

Note: There were no working children who never attended school.

8.2.2 School drop out

Table 8.6 presents the drop-out rate of working and non-working children. The drop-out rate among working children is higher than among non-working children. About one out of four working children have dropped out of school with more boys than girl dropouts.

The highest drop-out rates concern both working and non-working children who belong to the 14-17 age group living mostly in rural areas. District Nickerie has the highest drop-out rate for working children, while Commewijne has the highest for non-working children. Dropouts who are working children are mostly found among Hindustani, Indigenous and Mixed ethnic groups. Among non-working children Caucasian and 'other' ethnic groups have the highest drop-out rates.

Table 8.6: Working children and non-working children who dropped out of school

CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING CHILDREN		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL CHILDREN	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	911	25.3	2 271	2.1	3 182	2.9
Sex						
Male	786	31.3	1 282	2.4	2 068	3.7
Female	125	11.4	989	1.9	1 114	2.1

CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING CHILDREN		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL CHILDREN	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age groups						
5 years	0	0.0	37	0.5	37	0.5
6-13 years	129	10.7	402	0.6	531	0.8
14-17 years	782	33.0	1 832	5.7	2 614	7.6
Area type						
Urban	489	22.8	1 503	2.0	1 992	2.6
Rural	422	28.8	768	2.5	1 190	3.7
District						
Paramaribo	171	17.5	942	1.9	1 113	2.2
Wanica	318	27.2	560	2.1	878	3.2
Nickerie	174	61.7	199	2.8	373	5.0
Coronie	0	0.0	11	1.4	11	1.3
Saramacca	59	14.3	63	1.7	122	3.0
Commewijne	40	17.0	228	3.4	268	3.9
Marowijne	127	31.9	152	2.9	279	5.0
Para	22	32.4	116	1.7	138	2.0
Ethnicity						
Caucasian	0	0.0	22	10.2	22	9.4
Chinese	0	0.0	19	2.8	19	2.5
Creole	75	20.9	244	1.5	319	1.9
Mix	204	25.3	342	1.5	546	2.3
Hindustani	367	37.0	530	2.1	897	3.5
Indigenous	33	34.0	140	3.3	173	4.0
Javanese	56	17.6	197	1.6	253	2.1
Maroon	176	19.0	740	3.0	916	3.6
Other	0	0.0	37	12.4	37	12.4

The drop-out rates for the different types of working children are presented in Table 8.7. A comparison between the different types show that the highest drop-out rate concerns children engaged in hazardous work and working children not involved in child labour. Most of the working children who have dropped out are boys in the 14-17 years age group.

In rural areas the drop-out rate among working children not involved in child labour is twice as high as in urban areas. Looking at the districts and the types of work performed by children, drop-out rates are especially high among children performing hazardous work and working children not involved in child labour in Nickerie.

Table 8.7: Types of working children who dropped out of school

CHARACTERISTICS	CHILDREN IN HW		CHILDREN IN CL OTHER THAN HW		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	559	32.9	24	3.3	327	27.9
Sex						
Male	519	40.1	24	6.5	242	28.6
Female	40	9.8	0	0.0	85	25.9
Age groups						
5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-13 years	105	22.3	24	3.3	0	0.0
14-17 years	454	38.0	0	0.0	327	27.9
Area type						
Urban	333	33.8	0	0.0	155	20.7
Rural	226	31.6	24	7.4	172	40.5
District						
Paramaribo	127	31.2	0	0.0	44	12.6
Wanica	206	35.5	0	0.0	111	27.7
Nickerie	127	73.4	0	0.0	47	67.1
Coronie	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Saramacca	0	0.0	0	0.0	59	42.4
Commewijne	40	40.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Marowijne	37	50.7	24	16.3	65	36.3
Para	22	32.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ethnicity						
Caucasion	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chinese	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Creole	64	24.1	0	0.0	12	17.9
Mix	115	38.6	24	10.8	62	21.9
Hindustani	242	43.9	0	0.0	125	42.2
Indigenous	12	100.0	0	0.0	21	24.7
Javanese	19	13.0	0	0.0	37	32.7
Maroon	107	27.5	0	0.0	70	23.0

The main reasons for which working children drop out of school are presented in Table 8.8. Overall, the principal reason is that the working child is not interested in school and/or is poor in studies. Another major reason for working children to drop out is to work in the family business which is mainly the case in urban areas.

Table 8.8: Children who had dropped out of school by main reasons reported

NEVER ATTEND REASON	MALE	FEMALE	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
	N	N	N	N	N
Total					
Completed compulsory schooling	0	44	20	24	44
Too old for school	26	20	46	0	46
Disability/illness	118	110	179	49	228
No school/school too far/no teachers	121	0	101	20	121
Cannot afford school	122	130	129	123	252
Family did not allow schooling	20	0	0	20	20
Not interested in school/poor in studies	956	359	747	568	1 315
Harassment	76	42	98	20	118
Behaviour problem	72	20	92	0	92
To learn a job	0	22	22	0	22
To work in family business	156	40	148	49	197
Help with household chores	19	0	19	0	19
Pregnant	0	142	84	58	142
Family/domestic circumstances	90	42	72	60	132
Other	149	122	155	115	270
Child labour					
No school/school too far/no teachers	19	0	19	0	19
Cannot afford school	19	0	19	0	19
Not interested in school/poor in studies	276	0	113	163	276
Harassment	19	0	19	0	19
To work in family business	130	40	122	49	171
Help with household chores	19	0	19	0	19
Family/domestic circumstances	40	0	0	40	40
Working children not in child labour					
Cannot afford school	0	42	22	20	42
Not interested in school/poor in studies	173	0	74	99	173
Harassment	38	0	18	20	38
Family/domestic circumstances	26	20	26	20	46
Other	12	22	22	12	34

NEVER ATTEND REASON	MALE	FEMALE	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
	N	N	N	N	N
Non-working children					
Completed compulsory schooling	0	44	20	24	44
Too old for school	26	20	46	0	46
Disability/illness	118	110	179	49	228
No school/school too far/no teachers	102	0	82	20	102
Cannot afford school	103	88	88	103	191
Family did not allow schooling	20	0	0	20	20
Not interested in school/poor in studies	507	359	560	306	866
Harassment	19	42	61	0	61
Behaviour problem	72	20	92	0	92
To learn a job	0	22	22	0	22
To work in family business	26		26	0	26
Pregnant	0	142	84	58	142
Family/domestic circumstances	24	22	46	0	46
Other	137	100	133	103	237

**Not all dropouts answered this question.*

Table 8.9 presents activities performed by working and non-working children who have dropped out. One-half of children involved in child labour has dropped out and are engaged in household chores, while the rate for children performing hazardous work who have dropped out is about 60 per cent. This is also the case for a small percentage of children who have dropped out and who were involved in child labour other than hazardous, as well as working children involved in permissible work (both groups are also involved in household chores). The group of non-working children who have dropped out are mostly involved in household chores.

Table 8.9: Types of working children and non-working children who dropped out of school by activities performed

ACTIVITY STATUS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total						
Working only	300	87.7	42	12.3	342	5.3
Involved in household chores only	887	51.9	822	48.1	1709	26.6
Working and involved in household chores	487	85.6	82	14.4	569	8.9
Neither working nor involved in household chores	394	70.1	168	29.9	562	8.7
Total children in child labour						
Working only	193	90.6	20	9.4	213	28.7
Working and involved in household chores	352	94.6	20	5.4	372	50.1
Children in hazardous work						
Working only	193	90.6	20	9.4	213	37.5
Working and involved in household chores	327	94.2	20	5.8	347	61.1
Children in child labour other than hazardous work						
Working only	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Working and involved in household chores	25	100.0	0	0.0	25	14.3
Working children not in child labour						
Working only	107	82.9	22	17.1	129	7.6
Working and involved in household chores	135	68.5	62	31.5	197	11.6
Non-working children						
Involved in household chores only	887	51.9	822	48.1	1709	42.9
Neither working nor involved in household chores	394	70.1	168	29.9	562	14.1

8.3 Educational performance of children

Due to inconsistency in the data collection¹⁹ regarding the grade level especially of children in primary school, distortions in the grade level and repetitions could not be determined.

Table 8.10 presents the highest grade completed of working and non-working children. The results show that for most of the working children the completion grade is according to their age. This is also the case for non-working children.

Table 8.10: Types of working children and non-working children attending school by highest grade completed

GRADE COMPLETED	AGE-PRE-SCHOOL		AGE-PRIMARY		AGE- SECONDARY		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total								
Pre-school	7 548	94.8	2 082	3.2	0	0.0	9 630	9.1
Primary	392	4.9	54 857	83.7	3 379	10.6	58 628	55.7
Primary special school	0	0.0	1 145	1.7	333	1.0	1 478	1.4
Junior secondary school	0	0.0	7 045	10.8	23 752	74.6	30 797	29.2
Junior secondary special school	0	0.0	202	0.3	150	0.5	352	0.3
Senior secondary school	0	0.0	113	0.2	3 922	12.3	4 035	3.8
University	0	0.0	0	0.0	61	0.2	61	0.1
Other	0	0.0	89	0.1	236	0.7	325	0.3
Child labour								
Pre-school	35	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	1.89
Primary	0	0.0	807	75.2	141	19.1	948	51.33
Primary special school	0	0.0	71	6.6	0	0.0	71	3.84
Junior secondary school	0	0.0	195	18.2	516	69.8	711	38.49
Junior secondary special school	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.00
Senior secondary school	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	8.4	62	3.36
University	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.00
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	2.7	20	1.08
Working children not in child labour								
Pre-school	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	1.5	13	1.5
Primary special school	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	4.5	38	4.5
Junior secondary school	0	0.0	0	0.0	708	83.4	708	83.4
Junior secondary special school	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	1.4	12	1.4
Senior secondary school	0	0.0	0	0.0	78	9.2	78	9.2

¹⁹ The grade level at primary level was recently changed (from level A and B plus 1-6 to 1-8) and this has caused some mix up in the responses.

GRADE COMPLETED	AGE-PRE-SCHOOL		AGE-PRIMARY		AGE-SECONDARY		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
University	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Non-working children								
Pre-school	7 513	94.8	2 082	3.2	0	0.0	9 595	9.4
Primary	392	4.9	54 050	83.9	3 225	10.7	57 667	56.2
Primary special school	0	0.0	1 074	1.7	295	1.0	1369	1.3
Junior secondary school	0	0.0	6 850	10.6	22 528	74.5	29 378	28.6
Junior secondary special school	0	0.0	202	0.3	138	0.5	340	0.3
Senior secondary school	0	0.0	113	0.2	3 782	12.5	3 895	3.8
University	0	0.0	0	0.0	61	0.2	61	0.1
Other	0	0.0	89	0.1	216	0.7	305	0.3
DK	23		453		102			

*) Note: 5-year old children (21) found in junior secondary school have been removed from the table.

Table 8.11 presents the results of working and non-working children who attend school, but are temporarily absent. The percentage of absent non-working children does not differ much from that of working children. For working children not involved in child labour the absence rate is less than 10 per cent. The highest prevalence is for working boys and working children aged 14-17 years. The highest percentage of absent working children is found in the districts of Paramaribo and Wanica.

Table 8.11: Types of working children and non-working children attending school, but absent temporarily

CHARACTERISTICS	CHILD LABOUR		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL CHILDREN	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	223	18.0	191	8.1	15 525	14.7	15 939	14.6
Sex								
Male	203	100.0	150	78.5	8 345	53.8	8 698	54.6
Female	20	0.0	41	21.5	7 180	46.2	7 241	45.4
Age groups								
5 years	19	8.5	0	0.0	1 531	9.9	1 550	9.7
6-13 years	65	29.1	0	0.0	9 406	60.6	9 471	59.4
14-17 years	139	62.3	191	100.0	4 588	29.6	4 918	30.9
Area type								
Urban	118	52.9	99	51.8	11 158	71.9	11 375	71.4
Rural	105	47.1	92	48.2	4 367	28.1	4 564	28.6
District								
Paramaribo	23	10.3	78	40.8	7 665	49.4	7 766	48.7
Wanica	94	42.2	21	11.0	3 494	22.5	3 609	22.6

CHARACTERISTICS	CHILD LABOUR		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL CHILDREN	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nickerie	24	10.8	0	0.0	1 033	6.7	1 057	6.6
Coronie	0	0.0	0	0.0	97	0.6	97	0.6
Saramacca	37	16.6	59	30.9	472	3.0	568	3.6
Commewijne	20	9.0	0	0.0	1 037	6.7	1 057	6.6
Marowijne	25	11.2	33	17.3	589	3.8	647	4.1
Para	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 138	7.3	1 138	7.1
Ethnicity								
Caucasian	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	0.3	40	0.3
Chinese	0	0.0	0	0.0	144	0.9	144	0.9
Creole	19	8.5	0	0.0	2 487	16.0	2 506	15.7
Mix	42	18.8	0	0.0	3 413	22.0	3 455	21.7
Hindustani	97	43.5	0	0.0	3 777	24.3	3 874	24.3
Indigenous	0	0.0	40	20.9	536	3.5	576	3.6
Javanese	20	9.0	46	24.1	1 772	11.4	1 838	11.5
Maroon	45	20.2	105	55.0	3 356	21.6	3 506	22.0

The highest level of education achieved by parents of working and non-working children is presented in Table 8.12. Most parents of children involved in child labour have had primary schooling, contrary to parents of working children not involved in child labour most of whom have had secondary education.

Table 8.12: Types of working children and non-working children by highest level of education achieved by their parents

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING ACHIEVED	CHILD LABOUR		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL CHILDREN	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Father's educational level								
No school	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Preschool	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	2.4	22	1.5
Primary school	345	81.9	41	31.1	505	55.3	891	60.7
Secondary school	76	18.1	91	68.9	368	40.3	535	36.5
Higher education	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	2.1	19	1.3
Total	421	100.0	132	100.0	914	100.0	1 467	100.0

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING ACHIEVED	CHILD LABOUR		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL CHILDREN	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mother's educational level								
No school	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Preschool	0	0.0	0	0.0	68	3.7	68	2.6
Primary school	345	77.2	119	45.6	981	52.8	1 445	56.3
Secondary school	102	22.8	142	54.4	791	42.5	1 035	40.3
Higher education	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	1.0	19	0.7
Total	447	100.0	261	100.0	1859	100.0	2 567	100.0

OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS

9.1 Socio-economic characteristics of the households

The socio-economic characteristics of a household play an important role in children's living standards, education and employment. These conditions are discussed in the subsections below in relation to the child's work or non-work status.

9.1.1. Housing standards and living conditions

More than 95 per cent of the households with children who participated in the survey live in private homes or a part of a private home. There is not much of a difference between households in urban and rural areas. The differences are also not significant between households with children involved in child labour, with working children not involved in child labour, and non-working children (Table 9.1).

The majority of the children in urban areas live in dwellings measuring between 70 and 99 m², while in rural areas most of the children live in smaller dwellings, between 40 and 69 m². The study also reveals that 70 per cent of working children and 78 per cent of non-working children have toilet facilities inside the house. Almost all households have electricity as the main source of lighting.

About 72 per cent of households with working children and 82 per cent of households with non-working children are connected to a pipe borne water system. In predominantly rural areas, other types of water supply are used, such as a well or the river. Rain water as an alternative water supply is bad for children's health because the air is contaminated with gas emissions especially in urban areas and if the containers are not closed off properly, the children are prone to diseases.

Table 9.1: Types of working children and non-working children by main characteristics of dwellings

DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS	URBAN			RURAL			TOTAL		
	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	NON-WORKING CHILDREN	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	NON-WORKING CHILDREN	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	NON-WORKING CHILDREN
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of dwelling									
Apartment	3.7	0.0	4.4	5.5	0.0	1.5	4.5	0.0	3.6
Private home	93.0	96.5	89.1	85.8	87.5	92.4	89.9	93.3	90.1
Part of a private home	1.6	3.5	6.0	8.7	12.5	4.2	4.6	6.7	5.5
Shelter not for living purpose	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Shanty	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Size of dwelling									
Less than 20 m ²	4.9	5.2	6.3	9.5	9.2	12.7	6.9	6.6	8.1
20 to 39 m ²	13.3	29.0	17.4	17.0	4.5	17.4	14.9	20.1	17.4
40 to 69 m ²	22.0	19.3	27.5	32.9	50.4	32.3	26.7	30.5	28.9
70 to 99 m ²	34.6	35.3	26.8	27.9	30.4	21.5	31.7	33.5	25.3
100 m ² and more	25.3	11.4	22.1	12.6	5.6	16.1	19.9	9.3	20.3
Toilet facility									
Inside the house and exclusive	67.0	62.4	73.2	59.2	69.6	56.7	63.6	65.0	68.5
Inside the house and shared	6.2	9.5	10.2	2.0	0.0	8.6	4.4	6.1	9.7
Outside and exclusive	22.1	22.2	12.2	38.2	14.8	27.8	28.9	19.5	16.7
Outside and shared	4.9	6.0	3.1	1.2	10.6	5.3	3.3	7.7	3.7
Both inside and outside the house	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.7	1.0	0.0	1.7	1.0
Not available	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3
Main source for lighting									
Petrol/Kerosine	1.4	7.4	0.7	9.3	4.7	1.8	4.8	6.4	1.0
Gas	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8
Electricity	98.7	92.6	97.7	86.6	95.1	94.6	93.5	93.5	96.8
Solar	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.5
Type of water supply									
Pipe-borne inside the house	66.7	56.1	75.3	52.2	76.0	54.5	60.5	63.3	69.3

DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS	URBAN			RURAL			TOTAL		
	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	NON-WORKING CHILDREN	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	NON-WORKING CHILDREN	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	NON-WORKING CHILDREN
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Pipe-borne outside the house	8.9	15.2	11.9	10.4	0.0	15.3	9.5	9.7	12.9
Tanker service	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5
River/stream	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.3	4.7	2.1	4.0	1.7	0.6
Public tap	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Well	1.4	4.9	2.4	9.0	2.8	5.5	4.6	4.2	3.3
Dug out/pond	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rain water	23.1	20.9	7.7	19.2	16.5	20.4	21.4	19.3	11.4
Other	0.0	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	1.1

An average of more than 63 per cent of the households own or co-own their dwelling. In the urban areas the rate of ownership of the dwelling is higher among households with non-working children (54.6 per cent) and in rural areas among households with working children not involved in child labour (63.3 per cent) (Table 9.2). Renting is the second most important characteristic with 17.6 per cent.

Households with children involved in child labour are provided with more free housing in urban (22.5 per cent) as well as in rural areas (36.9 per cent) than households with working children not involved in child labour (respectively, 8.4 per cent and 9.4 per cent), and households with non-working children (respectively, 12.7 per cent and 13.8 per cent).

In rural areas land tenure is more prevalent among households with working children, especially among those with children engaged in child labour (23.2 per cent).

Table 9.2: Types of working children and non-working children by dwelling ownership status, land tenure

OWNERSHIP STATUS AND LAND TENURE	URBAN			RURAL			TOTAL		
	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	NON-WORKING CHILDREN	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	NON-WORKING CHILDREN	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	NON-WORKING CHILDREN
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Ownership status dwelling									
Owned by a household member	45.2	43.6	54.6	33.6	63.3	59.1	40.4	50.7	55.9
Co-owner	18.3	16.4	13.0	6.7	19.8	12.1	13.5	17.6	12.8
Provided free	22.5	8.4	12.7	36.9	9.4	13.8	28.4	8.8	13.1
Subsidized by employer	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.1	0.0	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.4
Rented	13.9	28.9	18.6	16.8	7.5	12.2	15.1	21.1	16.8
Owned by a family member	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other	0.0	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.8

OWNERSHIP STATUS AND LAND TENURE	URBAN			RURAL			TOTAL		
	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	NON-WORKING CHILDREN	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	NON-WORKING CHILDREN	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	NON-WORKING CHILDREN
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Land tenure									
Yes	4.4	8.1	4.7	23.2	21.7	9.7	14.2	13.1	6.1
No	95.6	91.9	95.3	76.8	78.3	90.3	85.8	86.9	93.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.1.2 Household income, assets and indebtedness

Table 9.3 indicates that 58.9 per cent of children engaged in child labour are not paid and most working children who are paid have an income between SRD. 1 and 400. This applies to 31.1 per cent of the working children involved in child labour and 43.2 per cent of working children not involved in child labour.

Table 9.3: Types of working children by income categories

INCOME IN SRD.	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	CL	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	CL	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	CL	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total						
1 - 400	21.2	35.5	9.8	7.7	31.1	43.2
401 - 800	2.0	20.2	0.0	4.3	2.0	24.5
801 - 1.500	4.5	9.3	0.0	3.5	4.5	12.8
1.501 - 3.000	3.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	6.1
3.001 - 5.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.001 - 10.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
> 10.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No income	19.6	5.9	39.3	7.5	58.9	13.4
Urban						
1 - 400	12.5	19.4	9.8	4.4	22.3	23.8
401 - 800	0.0	13.9	0.0	4.3	0.0	18.2
801 - 1.500	2.5	8.1	0.0	2.3	2.5	10.4
1.501 - 3.000	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
3.001 - 5.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.001 - 10.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
> 10.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No income	14.9	19.7	21.3	4.3	36.3	6.2

INCOME IN SRD.	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	CL	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	CL	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	CL	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL
Rural						
1 - 400	8.8	16.1	0.0	3.3	8.8	19.3
401 - 800	2.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.3
801 - 1.500	2.0	1.3	0.0	1.2	2.0	2.4
1.501 - 3.000	3.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.7
3.001 - 5.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.001 - 10.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
> 10.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No income	4.7	4.0	17.9	3.2	22.6	7.2

Figure 9.1 indicates that households with non-working children have slightly more machines and appliances than households with working children. The results also show that essential appliances, such as mobile phones, televisions, ovens and washing machines, are available in the majority of households, irrespective of the working status of the children in the household. Almost every household has a mobile phone (97 per cent) and approximately 40 per cent of the households have a computer.

A higher share of households with working children (41 per cent) as compared to households with non-working children (29 per cent) own an easy 2-wheel transportation (motorbike). Regarding the availability of a tractor, only 2 per cent of households with non-working children own one, of which 75 per cent (n=1758) live in rural areas (Table 9.4).

Figure 9.1: Households with children 5-17 years (%) by the availability of machine and household appliances

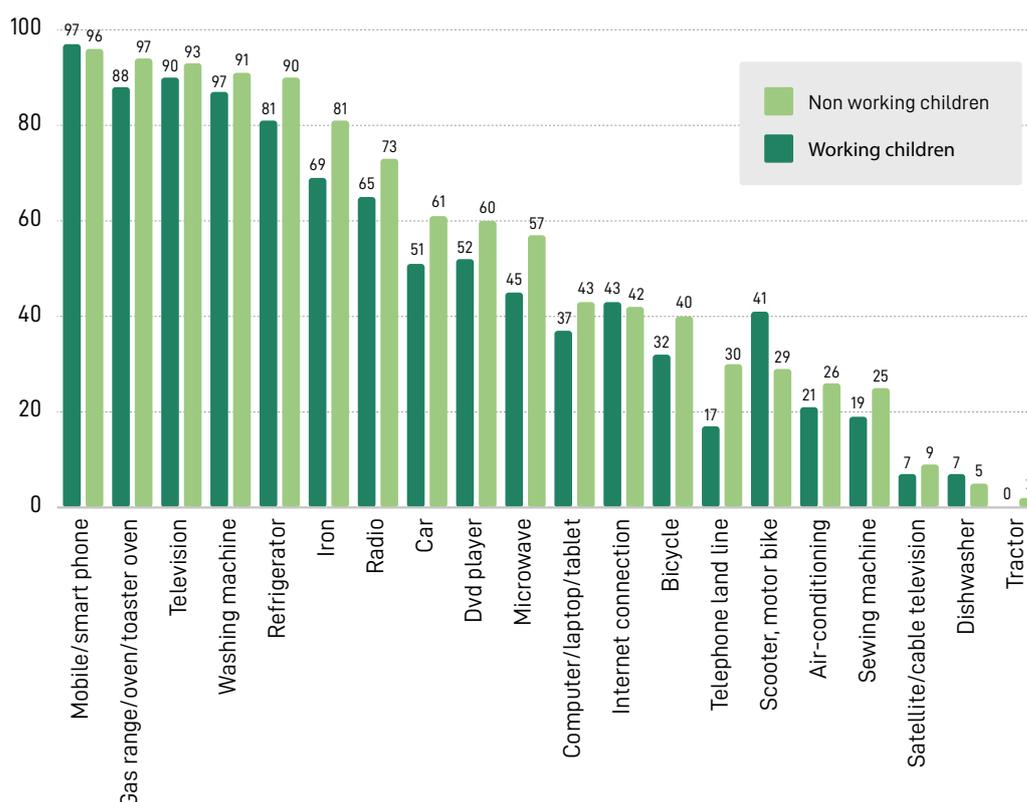


Table 9.4: Assets owned by working and non-working children's households

ASSETS OWNED	URBAN			RURAL			TOTAL		
	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	NON-WORKING CHILDREN	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	NON-WORKING CHILDREN	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL	NON-WORKING CHILDREN
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Car	739	453	47 170	419	205	17 096	1 158	658	64 266
Tractor	0	0	585	0	0	1 758	0	0	2 343
Scooter, motor bike	451	226	17 483	562	213	13 501	1 013	439	30 984
Bicycle	508	304	29 575	529	184	15 197	1 037	488	44 772
Microwave	583	438	45 725	378	188	14 045	961	626	59 770
Television	1 162	653	70 294	895	404	28 386	2 057	1 057	98 680
Iron	1 007	623	63 108	518	301	22 481	1 525	924	85 589
Dvd player	693	514	46 248	454	166	17 154	1 147	680	63 402
Washing machine	1 312	693	69 006	793	334	26 830	2 105	1 027	9 5836
Gas range/ oven/toaster oven	1 269	728	71 003	822	366	27 111	2 091	1 094	98 114
Dishwasher	45	77	3 533	41	67	1 303	86	144	4 836
Refrigerator	1 178	632	68 891	688	359	25 764	1 866	991	94 655
Computer/ laptop/tablet	454	482	35 459	286	77	10 278	740	559	45 737
Sewing machine	317	243	19 824	44	57	6 436	361	300	26 260
Satellite/ cable television	68	42	7 748	79	71	2 198	147	113	9 946
Telephone land line	268	139	2 3935	169	41	7 484	437	180	31 419
Mobile/smart phone	1 348	711	72 676	966	404	28 727	2 314	1 115	101 403
Radio	1 042	509	56 711	508	245	20 750	1 550	754	77 461
Air-conditioning	351	170	22 111	171	64	5 750	522	234	27 861
Internet connection	535	257	32 870	290	41	9 575	825	298	42 445

In general, the share of families with non-working children (97.3 per cent) are more in debt than those with working children (2.7 per cent) (Table 9.5). Households with children engaged in child labour (1.7 per cent) have more debt than households with working children not involved in child labour (1 per cent).

Regarding the state of indebtedness of households with working children it can be stated that:

- ✍ 67 per cent of them are households with working boys (n=394);
- ✍ 58 per cent (n=340) of households have working children in the 14-17 years age group, and
- ✍ more than half of the households (51 per cent) live in rural areas.

In absolute terms, the highest prevalence of indebted households is to be found in those with non-working children in the 6-13 years age group (n=12,782), and by area type there are nearly twice as many indebted households with non-working children in urban areas (n=13,777) as compared to rural areas (n=7,663).

Table 9.5: Reported indebted condition of households with types of working children and non-working children

CHARACTERISTICS	CHILD LABOUR		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL		NON-WORKING		TOTAL CHILDREN	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	365	1.7	220	1.0	21 440	97.3	22 025	100.0
Sex								
Male	196	1.7	198	1.7	10 966	96.5	11 360	100.0
Female	169	1.6	22	0.2	10 474	98.2	10 665	100.0
Age groups								
5 years	16	1.0	0	0.0	1 532	99.0	1 548	100.0
6-13 years	229	1.8	0	0.0	12 782	98.2	13 011	100.0
14-17 years	120	1.6	220	2.9	7 126	95.4	7 466	100.0
Area type								
Urban	180	1.3	104	0.7	13 777	98.0	14 061	100.0
Rural	185	2.3	116	1.5	7 663	96.2	7 964	100.0

9.2 Hazards and facilities at work

9.2.1 Exposure to health hazards

The results of the survey (Table 9.6) show that more boys are exposed to health hazards than girls. Only boys handle dangerous machinery, equipment or tools and the transport of heavy loads. A proportion of 76 per cent of the boys and 24 per cent of the girls manually handle heavy loads and do so mainly in elementary occupations (n=517).

Table 9.6: Children in hazardous work handling unsafe equipment or heavy loads

CHARACTERISTICS	HANDLING DANGEROUS MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT OR TOOLS		MANUAL HANDLING OF HEAVY LOADS		TRANSPORT OF HEAVY LOADS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	214	100.0	787	100.0	214	100.0
Sex						
Male	214	100.0	596	75.7	214	100.0
Female	0	0.0	191	24.3	0	0.0
Age groups						
5 years	0	0.0	16	2.0	0	0.0
6-13 years	38	17.8	292	37.1	38	17.8
14-17 years	176	82.2	479	60.9	176	82.2
Area type						
Urban	123	57.5	485	61.6	123	57.5
Rural	91	42.5	302	38.4	91	42.5
Major industries						
Domestic workers	40	18.7	188	23.9	40	18.7
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery	51	23.8	154	19.6	51	23.8
Construction	0	0.0	101	12.8	0	0.0
Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	52	24.3	200	25.4	52	24.3
Manufacturing	45	21.0	77	9.8	45	21.0
Other	26	12.1	67	8.5	26	12.1
Major occupation						
Service and sales work	0	0.0	121	15.4	0	0.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work	20	9.3	63	8.0	20	9.3
Craft and related trades work	26	12.1	86	10.9	26	12.1
Elementary occupations	168	78.5	517	65.7	168	78.5

Note: Multiple response questions.

Of those children who work in an unhealthy environment 76 per cent are boys and 24 per cent girls. More than two-thirds (68 per cent) of these children belong to the 14-17 years age group. The results show that 86 per cent of them work with hazardous substances, agents or processes and almost one-third (31 per cent) work with excessive noise and vibration. These children work mainly in the following three industries: under the category of 'other industries' (26 per cent), domestic work (26 per cent) and construction (18 per cent). The main occupations are elementary (66 per cent), crafts and related trade work (18 per cent) and service and sales work (14 per cent) (Table 9.7).

Table 9.7: Children in hazardous work working in an unhealthy work environment

CHARACTERISTICS	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, AGENTS OR PROCESSES	HIGH TEMPERATURES	EXCESSIVE NOISE LEVELS OR VIBRATION	TOTAL UNHEALTHY WORK ENVIRONMENT	
	%	%	%	N	%
Total	85.5	16.0	30.7	1 210	100.0
Sex					
Male	66.4	12.2	27.4	913	75.5
Female	19.1	3.8	3.4	297	24.5
Age groups					
5 years	1.6	0.0	0.0	19	1.6
6-13 years	24.5	7.7	3.8	367	30.3
14-17 years	59.4	8.3	26.9	824	68.1
Area type					
Urban	45.5	14.5	25.0	704	58.2
Rural	40.0	1.7	5.7	506	41.8
Major industries					
Agriculture, forestry, hunting & fishery	15.3	0.0	0.0	185	15.3
Construction	16.4	5.2	6.2	217	17.9
Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	9.3	1.9	5.5	182	15.0
Domestic work	16.9	7.4	7.2	314	26.0
Manufacturing	0.0	1.7	4.1	0	0.0
Other	27.7	0.0	7.8	312	25.8
Major occupations					
Service and sales work	11.9	0.0	5.7	165	13.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work	1.7	0.0	0.0	19	1.6
Craft and related trades work	14.8	6.6	8.7	223	18.4
Elementary occupations	57.4	9.5	16.3	803	66.4

Note: Multiple response questions.

Note: No data on low or high levels of light work.

The results in Table 9.8 show that only boys work in dangerous locations. Almost all the children engaged in hazardous work (n=229) belong to the 14-17 years age group. The most dangerous work locations are to be found in agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishery (n=98) and in construction (n=82).

Table 9.8: Children in hazardous work working in dangerous work locations

CHARACTERISTICS	UNDER WATER	DANGEROUS HEIGHTS	TOTAL DANGEROUS WORK LOCATIONS
	N	N	N
Total	127	174	252
Sex			
Male	127	174	252
Age groups			
6-13 years	23	23	23
14-17 years	104	151	229
Area type			
Urban	67	131	149
Rural	60	43	103
Major industries			
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery	78	20	97
Construction	0	82	82
Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	0	23	24
Other industries	49	49	49
Major occupations			
Service and sales work	49	49	49
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work	40	0	40
Craft and related trades work	0	56	56
Elementary occupations	38	69	107

Note: No data found for 'Underground' and 'Other locations'.

Note: Multiple response questions.

Note: Other industries: tour operators, activities of sport clubs, hair dressings and beauty treatment, other business support activities, general cleaning of buildings, landscape care and maintenance service activities and service activities incidental to land transportation.

The SCLS findings indicate that three times more boys (76 per cent) than girls (24 per cent), are exposed to health hazards while 69 per cent of the children exposed to such hazards belong to the 14-17 years age group, mostly to be found in urban areas (Table 9.9).

By industry, domestic work (n=314), agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery, construction and wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels present the biggest health hazards, where elementary workers are most at risk.

Table 9.9: Children in hazardous work working under exposure to health hazards

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	950	76.2	297	23.8	1 247	100.0
Age groups						
5 years	19	100.0	0	0.0	19	100.0
6-13 years	195	53.3	171	46.7	366	100.0
14-17 years	736	85.4	126	14.6	862	100.0
Area type						
Urban	572	79.2	150	20.8	722	100.0
Rural	378	72.0	147	28.0	525	100.0
Major industries						
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery	160	71.4	64	28.6	224	100.0
Construction	217	100.0	0	0.0	217	100.0
Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	140	77.3	41	22.7	181	100.0
Domestic work	177	56.4	137	43.6	314	100.0
Manufacturing	111	76.0	35	24.0	146	100.0
Other	145	87.9	20	12.1	165	100.0
Major occupations						
Service and sales work	121	74.7	41	25.3	162	100.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work	40	100.0	0	0.0	40	100.0
Craft and related trades work	223	100.0	0	0.0	223	100.0
Elementary occupations	566	68.9	256	31.1	822	100.0

9.2.2 Exposure to abuse

The survey enquired into the exposure of working children to psychological abuse (in the form of constant abusive shouting and verbal abuse). Boys account for almost three-quarters of children involved in hazardous work who are exposed to psychological abuse and as many as 59 per cent of them belong to the 6-13 years age group. Almost two-thirds of the abuse takes place in domestic work (40.2 per cent) and wholesale trade (24.1 per cent), while elementary workers (70.2 per cent) are the most abused (Table 9.10).

Table 9.10: Children in hazardous work exposed to abuse

CHARACTERISTICS	PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE		TOTAL CHILDREN EXPOSED TO ABUSE	
	N	%	N	%
Total	336	100.0	336	100.0
Sex				
Male	244	72.6	244	100.0
Female	92	27.4	92	100.0
Age groups				
5 years	35	10.4	35	100.0
6-13 years	198	58.9	198	100.0
14-17 years	103	30.7	103	100.0
Area type				
Urban	221	65.8	221	100.0
Rural	115	34.2	115	100.0
Major industries				
Agriculture, forestry, hunting & fishery	57	17.0	57	100.0
Construction	37	11.0	37	100.0
Wholesale trade, retail trade & restaurants and hotels	81	24.1	81	100.0
Domestic work	135	40.2	135	100.0
Other	26	7.7	26	100.0
Major occupations				
Service and sales work	58	17.3	58	100.0
Craft and related trades work	42	12.5	42	100.0
Elementary occupations	236	70.2	236	100.0

9.2.3 Exposure to accidents, injuries and ill-health

The health and well-being of working children can provide some indication as to the hazardous factors, working conditions and environment which affect them. The results show that almost one-fifth (19.7 per cent) of working children had an accident at work. Of these 24.2 per cent are children involved in child labour and 10.6 per cent are working children not involved in child labour (Table 9.11).

Boys seem to have more accidents and injuries than girls due to work. 'Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery', 'domestic work' and 'wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels' are the sectors in which the most accidents are reported. The highest number of accidents reported occurs in the elementary occupations.

Table 9.11: Types of working children who reported accidents, injuries and ill health due to work

CHARACTERISTICS	CHILDREN IN CL		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL		TOTAL WORKING CHILDREN	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	588	24.2	124	10.6	712	19.7
Sex						
Male	370	15.2	124	10.6	494	13.7
Female	218	9.0	0	0.0	218	6.0
Age groups						
5 years	19	0.8	0	0.0	19	0.5
6-13 years	220	9.0	0	0.0	220	6.1
14-17 years	349	14.4	124	26.2	473	13.1
Area type						
Urban	395	16.2	37	3.2	432	20.2
Rural	193	7.9	87	7.4	280	19.1
Major industries						
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery	143	5.9	44	3.7	187	5.2
Construction	102	4.2	0	0.0	102	2.8
Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	126	5.2	38	3.2	164	4.5
Domestic work	147	6.0	24	2.0	171	4.7
Manufacturing	24	1.0	18	1.5	42	1.2
Other industries	46	1.9	0	0.0	46	1.3
Major occupations						
Service and sales work	40	1.6	0	0.0	40	1.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work	63	2.6	44	3.7	107	3.0
Craft and related trades work	80	3.3	20	1.7	100	2.8
Elementary occupations	405	16.7	60	5.1	465	12.9

The survey results show that 330 working children complained of extreme fatigue, 209 had breathing, eye, skin and stomach problems, 131 had superficial injuries and 171 had fever. Up to 80 per cent of the problems (n=766) are reported by children who are involved in child labour of whom 62 per cent (n=587) are boys (Table 9.12).

Table 9.12: Working children who reported accidents, injuries and ill health due to work by type of injury

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total						
Superficial injuries or open wounds	89	67.9	42	32.1	131	100.0
Fractures, dislocations, sprains and stains	42	47.7	46	52.3	88	100.0
Burns, corrosions, scalds, frostbite	24	100.0	0	0.0	24	100.0
Breathing problems, eye, skin, stomach problems	143	68.4	66	31.6	209	100.0
Fever	43	33.9	84	66.1	127	100.0
Extreme fatigue	226	68.5	104	31.5	330	100.0
Other	20	46.5	23	53.5	43	100.0
Child labour						
Superficial injuries or open wounds	49	53.8	42	46.2	91	100.0
Fractures, dislocations, sprains and stains	0	0.0	46	100.0	46	100.0
Burns, corrosions, scalds, frostbite	24	100.0	0	0.0	24	100.0
Breathing problems, eye, skin, stomach problems	119	64.3	66	35.7	185	100.0
Fever	43	33.9	84	66.1	127	100.0
Extreme fatigue	207	82.8	43	17.2	250	100.0
Other	20	46.5	23	53.5	43	100.0
Working children not in child labour						
Superficial injuries or open wounds	40	100.0	0	0.0	40	100.0
Fractures, dislocations, sprains and stains	42	100.0	0	0.0	42	100.0
Burns, corrosions, scalds, frostbite	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0
Breathing problems, eye, skin, stomach problems	24	100.0	0	0.0	24	100.0
Fever	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0
Extreme fatigue	19	23.8	61	76.3	80	100.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0

9.2.4 Facilities at work

Table 9.13 shows that 5 per cent of the working children in the 14 - 17 age group have medical facilities at work. The companies for which they work provide such facilities to their employees. It is therefore likely that this small group of 14-17-year-olds benefits from these medical facilities.

The industries that have medical facilities for working children are manufacturing (n=67), construction (n=71) and wholesale trade (n=44); these are predominantly situated in urban areas. Working children engaged in craft and related trades occupations benefit the most from these facilities.

Table 9.13: Types of working children with medical facilities at work

CHARACTERISTICS	CHILDREN IN CL		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL		TOTAL WORKING CHILDREN	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	87	47.8	95	52.2	182	5.0
Age groups						
14-17 years	87	47.8	95	52.2	182	7.7
Area type						
Urban	67	36.8	95	52.2	162	7.6
Rural	20	11.0	0	0.0	20	1.4
Major industries						
Manufacturing	42	23.1	25	13.7	67	31.5
Construction	45	24.7	26	14.3	71	29.2
Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	0	0.0	44	24.2	44	9.6
Major occupations						
Craft and related trades work	65	35.7	51	28.0	116	42.2
Elementary occupations	22	12.1	0	0.0	22	1.3
Other	0	0.0	44	24.2	44	100.0

Only 13.3 per cent of working children benefit from being given leisure time such as weekly rest days, annual vacation and paid leave. Mainly those involved in child labour (n=399) from urban areas benefit from such free time. Wholesale trade (n=155) and manufacturing (n=146) are the industries where leisure time is observed the most, while working children in elementary occupations (n=190) and craft and related workers (n=168) have the highest access to such leisure time (Table 9.14).

Table 9.14: Types of working children with leisure time at work

CHARACTERISTICS	CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CL		TOTAL WORKING CHILDREN	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	399	83.3	80	16.7	479	13.3
Age groups						
6-13 years	24	0.0	0	0.0	24	2.0
14-17 years	375	206.0	80	44.0	455	19.2
Area type						
Urban	305	167.6	68	37.4	373	17.4
Rural	94	51.6	12	6.6	106	7.2
Major industries						
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery	52	28.6	0	0.0	52	8.0
Manufacturing	120	65.9	26	14.3	146	68.5
Construction	71	39.0		0.0	71	29.2
Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	112	61.5	43	23.6	155	33.8
Domestic work	24	13.2	0	0.0	24	3.6
Other industries	20	11.0	11	6.0	31	16.7
Major occupations						
Service and sales	60	33.0	21	11.5	81	22.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry, fishery	20	11.0	0	0.0	20	19.0
Craft and related trades	168	92.3	0	0.0	168	61.1
Elementary occupations	151	83.0	39	21.4	190	11.4
Other	0	0.0	20	11.0	20	100.0

9.3 Perceptions of parents and guardians on child labour

During the survey, parents/guardians or the best-informed adult member of the household were asked about their perception of problems faced by the child workers in their household.

Table 9.15 shows that of those who responded, 59 per cent of children involved in child labour have not encountered problems due to their work. Of those who did, there were more boys than girls. According to the parents/guardians, extreme fatigue (11 per cent), injury, illness and poor health (5.8 per cent) represent most of the problems encountered by their children caused by their work.

Table 9.15: Parents/ guardians of children in CL, reporting the problems encountered because of work

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTER BECAUSE OF WORK	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1 655	68.1	606	24.9	2 261	93.0
Injury, illness or poor health	99	4.1	42	1.7	141	5.8
Poor grades in school	69	2.8	43	1.8	112	4.6
Physical harassment	19	0.8	0	0.0	19	0.8
Extreme fatigue	207	8.5	61	2.5	268	11.0
No play time	81	3.3	22	0.9	103	4.2
No time to go to school	75	3.1	20	0.8	95	3.9
None	1 062	43.7	374	15.4	1 436	59.0
Other	43	1.8	44	1.8	87	3.6

Among the households with children involved in child labour 36.9 per cent (n=897) believe that children who work learn skills. Another one-third (30.7 per cent) believe children's work supplements the family income. In the face of economic hardship, it is plausible that parents encourage their children to contribute to the family income. Some 17.8 per cent of the respondents are of the opinion that children must help in the family business; the perception being that helping out in the family business is a way of learning skills (Table 9.16).

Another interesting fact is that overall boys are not interested in school, or believe that schooling is not important for their future which is not the case for girls. That is why the drop-out rate among boys is high and why more girls than boys are in the higher education system.

Table 9.16: Parents/ guardians of children in Child labour, reporting on the reasons why children work

PERCEPTIONS ON WORK IMPACT	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL CHILDREN IN CL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1 469	78.0	415	22.0	1 884	77.5
Supplement family income	620	83.1	126	16.9	746	30.7
Help pay family debt	57	57.6	42	42.4	99	4.1
Help household enterprise	196	45.4	236	54.6	432	17.8
Learn skills	616	68.7	281	31.3	897	36.9
Schooling not useful for future	99	100.0	0	0.0	99	4.1
Cannot afford school fees	142	86.6	22	13.4	164	6.7
Child not interested in school	268	100.0	0	0.0	268	11.0
Preventing him/her from making bad friends and/or being led astray	253	92.7	20	7.3	273	11.2
Other	173	78.6	47	21.4	220	9.0

Note: Multiple response questions.

CHAPTER 10

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main objective of the Suriname CLS was to gather baseline data of child labour in Suriname through households. Important research findings and recommendations are presented below.

10.1 Research findings

10.1.1 Key characteristics

- ✔ Most of the children have access to basic needs such as living in a privately-owned house, access to electricity and access to a pipe borne water system.
- ✔ The estimated rate for working children in Suriname is 3.3 per cent, of which twice as many boys are working as compared to girls.
- ✔ Children of Maroon, Hindustani and Mixed origin are the three ethnic groups with the highest percentage of working children in the reference period.
- ✔ A small percentage (2 per cent) of children is seeking work, of whom almost one-half is of Maroon origin.
- ✔ School attendance is the highest for children aged 6 to 13 years who are in compulsory schooling. In the 14-17 years age group more girls than boys are attending school. A reason for this is that the drop-out rate among boys is higher than for girls in this age group.
- ✔ In the rural areas, more girls than boys perform household chores. Girls also spend an average of one hour or more daily on household chores more than boys.

10.1.2 Working children

- ✔ The highest number of working children live in urban areas (Paramaribo and Wanica).
- ✔ The industries in which children work are mainly 'agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery', domestic work and 'wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants hotels' in an elementary occupation.
- ✔ There are almost as many children employed or working as unpaid family workers. A small group is self-employed, with their own business, working in the industries: domestic work and wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels and are occupied as service and sales and elementary workers.

- ✍ There are hardly any children engaged in non-market economic activities and girls seem to be more engaged than boys in these kinds of activities.
- ✍ More boys than girls work as employees (paid worker) while girls are mostly working as unpaid family workers. This is also reflected in the information on the type of earnings received for work performed by children, because more than one-half of the girls receive no income. Boys earn more than girls.
- ✍ Unpaid family child workers mostly live in rural areas (in agriculture and are found in elementary occupations).
- ✍ Overall, most working children do have an income. They receive their earnings mostly on a weekly basis, on a piece rate basis or daily. Children use their earnings for their own personal expenses but some also give all the income to the parents or use it for savings. Reasons for working are mainly to contribute to the family income, to learn a skill or to help with the family business. There are also working children mainly living in rural areas (14-17 years) who rather work than go to school (not interested).
- ✍ Most working children attended school during the reference week. However, especially in the case of working boys (14-17 years) their job seems to interfere with school and they did not attend school. Most of the working children not attending school work more than 48 hours per week. These long working hours could be the reason for absence from school.
- ✍ Working hours of the children are mostly during the day between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. This is especially true for the older children between 14 and 17 years.
- ✍ Children have a very diverse working environment, but most work in a family dwelling, especially those in the 5-year and 6-13 years age group. These working children are relatively young, and are expected to work under parental guidance; this is reflected in the results.
- ✍ Working children are primary of Hindustani, Maroon and Mixed origin.

10.1.3 Child labour

- ✍ The child labour rate in the surveyed districts of Suriname is 2.2 per cent. This is below the average rate of Latin America and the Caribbean where the rate is 7.3 per cent.
- ✍ Children involved in child labour are mostly boys; this is also the case for children performing permissible work.
- ✍ Children involved in child labour are mostly of Hindustani and Maroon origin.
- ✍ Mostly boys (14-17 years) perform hazardous work.
- ✍ Children involved in child labour are mainly engaged in elementary occupations.

10.1.4 Educational characteristics

- ✍ School attendance is higher among non-working children than working children. Three out of four working children are attending school. The highest rate is for children in the 6-13 years age group. A comparison between boys and girls shows that more girls are attending school.
- ✍ Children engaged in hazardous work relatively have the lowest school attendance rate (67 per cent) compared to other working children. The school attendance rate is especially low among working children not involved in child labour in urban areas (one out of four working children is not in child labour).
- ✍ In the survey, non-working children are the only group that has never attended school.
- ✍ The drop-out rate is much higher among working children than non-working children. Working boys have the highest prevalence for dropping out of school and the district of Nickerie has the highest drop-out rate. The

main reasons for working children to drop out of school are their lack of interest in school or their poor performance at studies.

- ✍ The working children who do not attend school are mostly boys in the 14-17 years age group. This could be explained by the fact that these children are not obligated to be in compulsory education.
- ✍ School attendance of children seems to be related to (their) work.

10.1.5 Other relevant characteristics of working children

- ✍ Almost one out of four working children has no income, mostly girls.
- ✍ The monthly income of most of the working children is less than SRD. 400.
- ✍ About one out of five households with working children is in indebted conditions.
- ✍ Working boys are more exposed to health hazards (agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery and construction) in comparison to working girls (domestic work).
- ✍ The two most dangerous features of an unhealthy environment are hazardous substances, agents or processes and excessive noise levels or vibration. Boys, in particular, in the 14-17 years age group face the highest risk (construction, domestic workers). Also, predominately boys in the 14-17 years age group who work in agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery and construction are subject to danger when working in dangerous locations.
- ✍ The economic activities in which working children (especially boys) are most exposed to physical abuse are domestic work and wholesale and trade.
- ✍ Almost one-fifth of working children reported an accident at work. Boys seem to have more accidents or injuries due to work than girls. The industries with the most reported accidents are 'agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery', 'domestic work' and 'wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels', while elementary occupations have the highest rate of reported accidents.
- ✍ Only working children in the 14-17 years age group benefit from paid medical services (manufacturing, construction and wholesale trade).
- ✍ The main reasons that parents and guardians allow their child to work are to learn skills, contribute to household income, and to help out in the family business.

10.2 Limitations of SCLS 2017

- ✍ Only eight coastal districts, covering about 85 per cent of the population, were surveyed.
- ✍ The results of distortions in education and repeaters in the school system could not be determined due to inconsistencies in the data collection concerning the grade level of the household members. This was especially the case for those in primary school.
- ✍ Due to rounded results the total sum in some of the tables could deviate marginally.

10.3 Recommendations

10.3.1 Conceptual and methodological recommendations

- ✍ Survey data quality should improve with the simplification and length of the SCLS questionnaire.
- ✍ Expand the number of Enumeration Areas for improved sample listing and selection.
- ✍ Improve the accuracy of the household listing by using GPS technology.
- ✍ Examine previous child labour studies in the districts of Brokopondo and Sipaliwini to identify ways in which these districts could be included in future SCLS surveys.

10.3.2 Suggestions on future research in child labour

- ✍ Establish a modular child labour questionnaire to append to household-based national surveys in order to monitor key factors of child labour.
- ✍ A study of the psychological effects of child labour on working children. The focus of the SCLS is mainly on education and the work characteristics of child labour.
- ✍ An alternate analysis of the SCLS by a wider definition of child labour that includes unpaid household services (general production boundary).
- ✍ A study on parents/guardians of children involved in child labour to gather more insight and information into considerations, history (also a 'victim'), etc.

10.3.3 National response to child labour

- ✍ A cross-cutting approach towards child labour policy involving the Ministries of Labour, Education, Science & Culture (OW&C), Social Affairs & Housing and Justice & Police as well as civil society. In fact, the Ministry of Labour and OW&C are currently preparing new legislation on labour and compulsory education.
- ✍ Update and execution of the National Action Plan on Elimination of Child Labour.
- ✍ Establish an ombudsperson (independent office), who can also operate as a central hotline on child labour. Government agencies can then manage the monitoring system for child labour.
- ✍ Raising awareness of child labour (impact) and development of information campaigns/training for the entire society and especially for parents or guardians of working children.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX I

SURINAME CHILD ACTIVITY SURVEY 2017



SURINAME CHILD ACTIVITY SURVEY 2017 (Interview the most knowledgeable member of the household)

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

HH1. DISTRICT

1	Paramaribo	5	Saramacca
2	Wanica	6	Commewijne
3	Nickerie	7	Marowijne
4	Coronie	8	Para

HH2. LOCALITY:	HH3. ADDRESS:	HH4. CLUSTER NUMBER (PA#):	HH6. HOUSEHOLD ID NO.:	HH7.
Urban 1		HH5. Region:		House/ structure
Rural 2				no.:

INTERVIEWER VISITS (MAXIMUM 3 REPEAT VISITS SUGGESTED IF HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT AWAY)

	1	2	3
HH8. Date			
HH9. Name interviewer			
HH10. Name supervisor			
HH11. Next visit			

FINAL VISIT

HH12. Day/ Month/ Year:

HH13. Result of the questionnaire *

1	Completed	6	Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling
2	No household members at home or no competent respondent	7	Dwelling destroyed
3	Entire household absent for extended period of time	8	Dwelling not found
4	Postponed	9	Other (specify):
5	Refused		

SELECTION CRITERIA

HH14. Total number of household members:

HH15. Number of children (5-17 years):

HH16. Starting time: ___ hour ___ minutes ___ hour ___ minutes ___ hour ___ minutes

HH17. Ending time: ___ hour ___ minutes ___ hour ___ minutes ___ hour ___ minutes

HH18. If additional questionnaires used indicate number:

PART 1: HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS - ADDRESSED TO THE MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE MEMBER																								
SECTION I																								
Person's serial number in household	Can you please provide full names of all persons who are part of this household, beginning with the head of the household?	Which household member provided information on the individual? (write serial number of A1)	What is (NAME)'s relationship to the head of the household? Household head Spouse/ Concubine 3. Son/Daughter 4. Brother/Sister 5. Brother-in-law/ Sister-in-law 6. Grandchild 7. Niece/nephew 8. Step child/ foster child 9. Aged parent/ Parent-in-law 10. Servant (live-in) 11. Other relative 12. Non-relative 97. Don't know	What is the sex of each individual household members? 1. Male 2. Female	What is the ethnicity of (NAME)? (for each household member) Caucasian Chinese Creole Mix Hindustani Indigenous Javanese Maroon Other (specify)	How old was (NAME) at (his/her) last birth-day? (in completed years)	Indicate with "1" if person is between 5-17 years old, "0" otherwise	What is (NAME) marital status? (for persons 12 years of age above) 1. Single or never married 2. Married 3. Married but separated 4. Polygamous 5. Concubine 6. Divorced 7. Widowed	For all household members Please indicate (NAME)'s serial number. (Write "99" if absent or not applicable) Living together partner (if applicable and s/he is among the household members) Natural mother (if she is among the household members) Natural father (if he is among the household members)	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12			
01																								
02																								
03																								
04																								
05																								
06																								
07																								
08																								

NOTE: FROM THIS SECTION ON FILL IN BY ROW BEGINNING WITH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER A1

For instructions on the references, see the manual.

SECTION II		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 5 AND ABOVE										Skip to question
SERIAL NUMBER IN A1 →												
NAME HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →												
AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →												
A13. Can (NAME) read and write a short, simple statement with understanding in any language?												
1	Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	No	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
A14. Is (NAME) attending school (pre-school included) during the current school year?												
1	Ja	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A15
2	Nee	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	A20
A15. What is the level of school and grade that (NAME) is attending during the current school year? School:(O) - Grade:(K)												
1	Pre-school	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Primary school	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Primary special school	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	Junior secondary school	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	Senior secondary school	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	Junior secondary special school (SOGK, Kennedy, Matoekoe)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	University	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	Other, non-standard curriculum	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
97	Don't know	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97

A16. At what age did (NAME) begin primary school? (If A15=1 write '99') (age in completed years)										
A17. Did (NAME) miss any school days last week?										
1	Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A18
2	No	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	A26
A18. How many school days did (NAME) miss the last week? <i>(write the number of days)</i>										
A19. Why did (NAME) miss any school days last week? (Read each of the options and mark two most appropriate options)										
1	School vacation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Teacher was absent	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Bad weather	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	Help in household enterprise	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	Help at home with household tasks	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	A26
6	Working outside family business	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	Illness/injury/disablement	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	Other (specify)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Other (specify):										

SERIAL NUMBER	IN A1 →	NAME HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →	AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →														Skip to question		
A20. Has (NAME) ever attended school?																			
1	Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A22
2	No	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	A21
A21. What is/was the main reason why (NAME) has never attended school? (Read each of the following options and mark the most appropriate option.)																			
1	Too young	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A26
2	Disabled/ illness	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3	No school/ school too far	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4	Cannot afford schooling	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5	Family did not allow schooling	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
6	Not interested in school	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
7	Education not considered valuable	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
8	(Civil) war	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
9	To learn a job	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
10	To work for pay	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
11	To work as unpaid worker in family business or farm	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
12	Help at home with household chores	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
13	Other (specify)	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Other (specify):																			

A22. What is the highest level of school and grade that (NAME) has attended? Level: (O) – Grade: (K)												
	O	K	O	K	O	K	O	K	O	K	O	K
1	Pre-school	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Primary school	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Primary special school	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	Junior secondary school	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	Senior secondary school	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	Junior secondary special school (SOGK, Kennedy, Matoekoe)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	University	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	Other, non-standard curriculum	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
97	Don't know	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97

A23. At what age did (NAME) begin primary school? (If A22=1 write '99') (Age in completed years)

97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
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A24. At what age did (NAME) leave school? (Age in completed years)

97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
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SERIAL NUMBER IN A1 →	NAME HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →	AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →	A25. Why did (NAME) leave school? (mark the most appropriate option)									
1	Completed his/her compulsory schooling	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Too old for school	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Disabled/ illness	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	No school/ school too far	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

A27. Did (NAME) do any of the following activities? (read each of the following questions until the first affirmative response is obtained)	Yes	No	If any "YES" → A29	Otherwise → A28																
Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/ herself or with one or more partners? <i>Examples: selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hairdressing, crèche business, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public phone shop, barber, shoe shining, etc.</i>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (excl. domestic work)? <i>Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing. Type of work: bartender, restaurant servant, guard, scrap collector, commercial sex worker, etc.</i>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind?	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2

Help unpaid in a household business of any kind (don't count normal housework). <i>Examples: help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc.</i>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Do any work on his/her own or the household's plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household? <i>Examples: ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock.</i>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, or business or those of the household?	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or household food?	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Fetch water or collect firewood for household use?	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Produce any other good for this household use? <i>Examples: clothing, furniture, clay pots, etc.</i>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2

SERIAL NUMBER IN A1 →							Skip to question
NAME HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →							
AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →							
A28. Even though (NAME) did not do any of these activities in the past 7 days, does he/she have a job, business, or other economic or farming activity that he/she will definitely return to?							
1 Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	A29
2 No	2	2	2	2	2	2	A47
A29. Describe the main job/task (NAME) was performing e.g. carrying bricks, harvesting, etc. ("Main" refers to the work on which (NAME) spent most of the time during the week) Write in the appropriate box or '97' if the respondent 'don't know'.							
Occupation							
OCCUPATION CODE (for official use)							
A30. Describe briefly the main activity i.e. goods produced and services rendered where (NAME) is working most of the time.							
Activity/Type							
INDUSTRY CODE (for official use)							
A31. Where did (NAME) carry out his/her main work during the past 7 days? (Read out responses below. 1 answer allowed)							
1 At (his/her) family dwelling	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 Client's place	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3 Formal office	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4 Factory/ Atelier	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5 Farm/ garden	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6 Construction site	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

A34. Is (NAME)'s contract (agreement)										
1	Limited duration	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A35
2	Unlimited duration	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	A36
97	Don't know	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
A35. What is the duration of (NAME)'s contract (agreement)?										
1	Less than 12 months	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	12 - 36 months	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	More than 36 months	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
97	Don't know	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
A36. What is (NAME)'s average monthly net-income from the main work? (in SRD (local currency))										
1	1 - < 400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	400 - < 800	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	800 - < 1.500	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	1.500 - < 3.000	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	3.000 - < 5.000	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	5.000 - < 10.000	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	≥ 10.000	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	Income in kind	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
97	Don't know	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	Refusal	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98

SERIAL NUMBER IN A1 →	NAME HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →	AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →	Skip to question										
A39. For each day worked during the past 7 days, how many hours did (NAME) actually work? <i>Main: (H) & Other: (A)</i>			H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H	A	H
1	Monday												
2	Tuesday												
3	Wednesday												
4	Thursday												
5	Friday												
6	Saturday												
7	Sunday												
TOTAL													
A40. At what age did (NAME) start to work for the first time in his/her life? (as employee, own account worker, employed, employer or unpaid family worker) (age in completed years)										A41			

**Children and work. Intended for all children (5-17 years) only if
A26=1, A27=1 or A28=1**

SERIAL NUMBER IN A1 →	NAME HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →	AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →	A41. During the past 7 days when did (NAME) usually carry out these activities? for all children (children going to school included) (1 answer allowed)										
1	During the day (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	In the evening or at night (after 6 p.m.)		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	During the day and evening (for the entire day)		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	Sometimes during the day and sometimes in the evening		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
ADDITIONAL: ONLY for children currently going to school (IF A14 = YES) (1 answer allowed)													
5	After school		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	Before school		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	Both before or after school		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	On the week-end		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	During missed school hours/ days		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
A42. Where did (NAME) carry out his/her work during the last 7 days? (1 answer allowed)													
1	At (his/her) family dwelling		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Client's place		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Formal office		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	Factory/ Atelier		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

5	Farm/ garden	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	Construction site	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	Mine / gold mine	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	Shop/ kiosk/ restaurant/ hotel	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	Different places (mobile)	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	Fixed, street or market stall	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	Pond/ lake/ river	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	Other (specify)	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Other (specify):															
A4.3. What was the mode of payment for the past payment period?															
1	Piece rate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Hourly	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Daily	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	Weekly	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	Monthly	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	Upon completion of task	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	Other (specify)	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Other (specify):															

SERIAL NUMBER IN A1 →	NAME HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →	AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →	Skip to question								
A44. What is (NAME)'s average monthly net-income from his/her main work? (in SRD)											
1	1 - < 400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	400 - < 800	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	800 - < 1.500	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	1.500 - < 3.000	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	3.000 - < 5.000	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	5.000 - < 10.000	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	≥ 10.000	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	Income in kind	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
97	Don't know	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	Refusal	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
A45. What does (NAME) usually do with his/her earnings? (multiple answers allowed)											
1	Give all/part of money to parents/guardians.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Give all/part of money to boyfriend/girlfriend.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Employer gives all/part of money to parents/guardians.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	Pay school fees.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	Buy things for school.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	Buy things for household.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	Buy things for her- /himself.	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	Save.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	Other (specify)	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Other (specify):											

A46. Why does (NAME) work?

	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A50
1 Supplement family income.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2 Help pay family debt.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3 Help in household enterprise.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4 Learn skills.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5 Schooling not useful for future.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6 No school/ school too far.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7 Cannot afford school fees.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8 Child not interested in school.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9 To temporarily replace someone unable to work.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

UNEMPLOYMENT for children 10-17 years ONLY
IF A28=2 'NO'

SERIAL NUMBER IN A1 →

NAME HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →

AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →

Skip to question

A47. Was (NAME) seeking work during the past 7 days? (as employee, employer or own-account worker to establish his/her own business)

1 Yes	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	A49
2 No	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	A48

A48. Did (NAME) want to work during the past 7 days?

1 Yes	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	A49
2 No	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	A56

A49. If opportunity to work had existed, would (NAME) have been able to start work in the past 7 days?

1	Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A56
2	No	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	

Section IV USUAL EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE) DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS

SERIAL NUMBER IN A1 →

NAME HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →

AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →

Skip to question

A50. Was the work reported in A29, A30 or A32 (NAME)'s main employment during the past 12 months? (As employee, own account worker, employer or unpaid family worker)

1	Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A55
2	No	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	A51

A51. Did (NAME) engage in any work during the past 12 months? (As employee, own account worker, employer or unpaid family worker)

1	Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A52
2	No	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	A56

A52. Describe the main job/task (NAME) was performing during the last 12 months e.g. carrying bricks, harvesting produce, etc. ("main job" refers to the work on which (NAME) spent most of the time during the year). Write in the appropriate box or '97' if the respondent 'don't know'.

Job/task

OCCUPATION CODE

(for official use)

A53. Describe briefly the main activity i.e. goods produced and services rendered where (NAME) worked most of the time.

Activity/Type

INDUSTRY CODE

(for official use)

A54. Which of the following best describe (NAME)'s work situation at his/her main work in the past 12 months? (Read out responses below)														
1	Employee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2	Own account worker	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
3	Employer with employees	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
4	Member of producers' co-operatives	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
5	Unpaid family worker	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
A55. In each month during the past 12 months did (NAME) work? (MARK: '1' for 'YES' or '2' for 'NO', for all months)														
		Yes	No	If age <18 years → A56										
1	January	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
2	February	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
3	March	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
4	April	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
5	May	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
6	June	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
7	July	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
8	August	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
9	September	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
10	October	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
11	November	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
12	December	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
TOTAL number of months worked														

SECTION V HOUSEHOLD TASKS: ABOUT CHILDREN (5-17) ONLY															
SERIAL NUMBER IN A1 →													Skip to question		
NAME HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →															
AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →															
A56. During the past 7 days did (NAME) do any of the tasks indicated below for this household? (Read each of the following options and mark: '1' for 'YES' or '2' for 'NO') (multiple answers allowed)															
1	Shopping for household	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	If any 'YES' → A57	2
2	Repairing any household equipment	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	If all 'NO' & child works (*) → A58	2
3	Cooking	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		2
4	Cleaning utensils/house	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		2
5	Washing clothes	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		2
6	Caring for children/old/sick	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		2
7	Other household tasks	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		2
Other (specify):															
A57. During each day of the past 7 days how many hours did (NAME) do this household task? (record for each day separately)															
1	Monday													IF work (*) → A58	
2	Tuesday														
3	Wednesday														
4	Thursday														
5	Friday														
6	Saturday														
7	Sunday														
TOTAL number of hours															

(*) Work à if A26 = YES or A27 = YES or A28 = YES

SECTION VI**ATTENTION: SECTION VI APPLIES ONLY TO THOSE WORKING (A26=YES OR A27=YES OR A28=YES) CHILDREN AGE 5-17 (A9=1)****PERCEPTIONS/OBSERVATIONS OF PARENTS/ GUARDIANS ABOUT WORKING CHILDREN (5 – 17 YEARS)***These questions are intended to solicit views from parents or guardians about children's work. Therefore, reference should only be made about children who were reported to be working.*

SERIAL NUMBER IN A1 →

NAME HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →

AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →

A58. What do you consider currently best for (NAME)? (Read the options, one answer allowed)

1	Work for income	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Assist family business	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Assist with household chores	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	Attend school	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	Other (specify)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Other (specify):**A59. What problem(s) does (NAME) face as a result of his/her work? (read the options and mark all the ones that are appropriate)**

1	Injury, illness or poor health	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Poor grades in school	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Emotional harassment (intimidation, scolding, insulting)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	Physical harassment (beating)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	Sexual abuse/ molest	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	Extreme fatigue	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	No play time	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	No time to go to school	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	None	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	Other (specify)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Other (specify):

A6.0. What are the main reasons for letting (NAME) work? (indicate 3 most important reasons)

1	Supplement family income	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Help pay family debt	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Help in household enterprise	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	Learn skills	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	Schooling not useful for future	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	No school/ school too far	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	Cannot afford school fees	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	Child not interested in school	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	Temporarily replacing someone unable to work	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	Preventing him/her from making bad friends and/or being led astray	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	Other (specify)	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Other (specify):										

Go to part 2 of the questionnaire to ask questions on the household characteristics.

**PART 2 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
ADDRESSED TO THE MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD**

SECTION VII HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

B1. In what kind of dwelling does the household live?

1	Apartment	5	Shelter not meant for living purposes
2	Private house	6	Shanty
3	Part of a private house	7	Other (specify):
4	Mobile home (e.g. tent, caravan)		

B2. Which of the following is applicable for the dwelling? Read the options (1 answer allowed)					
1	Owned by any household member	4	Subsidized by employer (lodging)		
2	Co-owner	5	Rented		
3	Provided free	6	Other (specify):		
B3. How many rooms are there in this dwelling?					
B4. What is the size of dwelling in square meters?					
1	Less than 20 m ²	4	70 to 99 m ²		
2	20 to 39 m ²	5	100 m ² or more		
3	40 to 69 m ²				
B5. Are any of these facilities available to the household? (enter appropriate code for each facility)					
		Kitchen	Bathroom	Toilet	
1	Inside house and exclusive	1	1	1	
2	Inside house and shared	2	2	2	
3	Outside house and exclusive	3	3	3	
4	Outside house and shared	4	4	4	
5	Both inside and outside house	5	5	5	
6	Not available	6	6	6	
B6. What is the main source of energy?					
		Cooking	Cooling	Lighting	
1	Wood	1	1	1	
2	Petrol/Kerosene	2	2	2	
3	Gas	3	3	3	
4	Electricity	4	4	4	
5	Solar	5	5	5	
6	Other (specify)	6	6	6	
Other (specify):					

B7. What is the main source of drinking water?	
1	Pipe-borne inside house (SWM/NH) 1
2	Pipe-borne outside house (SWM/NH) 2
3	Tanker service 3
4	River / stream 4
5	Public tap 5
6	Well 6
7	Dug out/ pond 7
8	Rain water 8
9	Other (specify) 9
Other (specify):	
B8. Has the household always lived here? (district/location/land)	
1	Yes B12
2	No B9
B9. Which district/place/country was the last place of residence of the household before living here?	
1	District: CODES (for official use)
2	Place:
3	Country:
B10. In which year did the household move to the present place of residence?	

B11. What was the main reason for coming or changing to the present place of residence?

1	Job transfer	1
2	Found a job	2
3	Looking for job	3
4	Looking for better agricultural land	4
5	Studies (schooling/training)	5
6	Proximity to place of work	6
7	Housing	7
8	Social/political problem	8
9	Health	9
10	Other (specify)	10

Other (specify):**SECTION VIII HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS****B12. Does the household own any of the following? (mark 'YES' or 'NO' for all options)**

	Yes	No	Skip to question
1	1	2	
2	1	2	
3	1	2	
4	1	2	
5	1	2	
6	1	2	
7	1	2	
8	1	2	

9	Washing machine	1	2
10	Oven	1	2
11	Dishwasher	1	2
12	Refrigerator	1	2
13	Computer/ Laptop/ Tablet	1	2
14	Sewing machine	1	2
15	Satellite/Cable TV	1	2
16	Telephone (land line)	1	2
17	Smart phone/ mobile phone	1	2
18	Radio	1	2
19	air conditioner	1	2
20	Internet connection (ADSL/Wi-Fi etc.)	1	2
B13. Does this household own any livestock?			
1	Yes	B14	
2	No	B15	
B14. How many?			
1	Horses/donkeys	97	99
2	Cows/bulls	97	99
3	Sheep/goats	97	99
4	Pigs	97	99
5	Chickens/ducks	97	99
6	Other (Specify):		

B15. Does this household own any land? (hectare)	
1 Yes	B16
2 No	B17
97 Don't know	B17
B16. How many hectares of land does the household own? (in hectares)	
	Hectare:
1 Agricultural (cultivable)	
2 Other (specify):	
B17. Has the household been adversely affected by any problem in the last 12 months? (national/international)	
1 Yes	B18
2 No	B19
B18. What was the problem? (Indicate the most important faced)	
1 Natural disaster (drought, flood, storms, hurricane, landslides, forest fires)	
2 Epidemics	
3 Business closing due to economic recession	
4 Falling agricultural prices	
5 Price inflation	
6 Increased utilities costs	
7 Other	
Other (specify):	

B19. Has the household suffered a fall in income due to any of the following household specific problems in the last 12 months? (mark: '1' for 'YES' or '2' for 'NO') Read out the options		Yes	No	Skip to question
1	Loss of employment of any member of household	1	2	If any 'YES' → B20 If all 'NO' → B22
2	Bankruptcy of a family business	1	2	
3	Illness or serious accident of a working member of the household	1	2	
4	Death of a working member of the household	1	2	
5	Abandonment by the household head	1	2	
6	Fire in the house/business/property	1	2	
7	Criminal act by household member	1	2	
8	Land dispute	1	2	
9	Loss of cash support or in kind assistance	1	2	
10	Fall in prices of products of the household business	1	2	
11	Loss of harvest	1	2	
12	Loss of livestock	1	2	
13	Other (specify)	1	2	
Other (specify):				
B20. Does the household still have any of these problems?				
1	Yes			B21
2	No			B22
B21. How was it possible for the household to overcome this hardship? (multiple answers allowed)				
1	Financial assistance from government agencies		Yes	No
		1		2
2	Financial assistance from ngo's/religious organizations/local community organizations		1	2
3	Financial assistance from relatives/friends		1	2
4	Took children out of school as could not afford it		1	2
5	Placed child(ren) in other household(s)		1	2

6	Additional work hours by household members	1	2
7	Sold property/used savings	1	2
8	Reduced household expenditures	1	2
9	No serious impact	1	2
10	Other (specify)	1	2
Other (specify):			
B22. Did any of your household members have any outstanding loans or obtain a new loan during the last 12 months?			
1	Yes	B23	
2	No	B29	
B23. What was the main reason for obtaining a loan?			
1	To meet essential household expenditures	1	
2	To buy vehicle for household member	2	
3	To purchase/remodel/repair/construct a house	3	
4	To meet health-related expenditures for household members	4	
5	To meet the following ritual expenditures: birth, funeral, and wedding	5	
6	To open/increase business	6	
7	To pay previous loan	7	
8	Other (specify)	8	
Other (specify):			
B24. Where did the household obtain the loan from? (Multiple answers allowed)			
1	Government	Yes	No
		1	2
2	Bank	1	2
3	Micro-credit/ finance group	1	2

4	Employer/ landowner	1	2
5	Supplier of merchandise, equipment or raw material	1	2
6	A friend/relative of employer/landowner	1	2
7	Individual money lender	1	2
8	A friend/relative or borrower	1	2
9	Other (specify)	1	2
Other (specify):			
B25. Was or is the debt paid back?			
1	Yes, wholly		
2	Yes, partly		
3	No		
If B25 = 1, ask A in B26 and B27			
If B25 = 2 or 3, ask B in B26 and B27			
B26. A) How was the debt paid back?			
B) How will the debt be paid back?			
<i>(Read out the options and mark all the appropriate ones)</i>			
1	Cash, by borrowing money from someone else		
2	Cash, by selling some assets		
3	Cash, by getting income from work		
4	Provide direct labour to the creditor by adult household member		
5	Provide direct labour to the creditor by child household member		
6	In kind		
7	Other		
97	Don't know		

B27. A) Was any child withdrawn from school?

B) Will any child be withdrawn from school to pay the debt back? *(Do not read out the options)*

1	Yes	B28
2	Maybe	
3	No, not necessary	B29

B28. Will the child/children withdrawn from school be sent back to school after the debt situation improves?

(Do not read out the options)

1	Yes
2	Maybe
3	No

B29. What is the household's average monthly expenditure? *(in SRD)*

(The question is to be recorded as expenditure incurred at the household level.)

1	1 - < 400
2	400 - < 800
3	800 - < 1.500
4	1.500 - < 3.000
5	3.000 - < 5.000
6	5.000 - < 10.000
7	≥ 10.000
97	Don't know
98	Refusal

B30. What are the household's sources of income? *(Multiple answers allowed)*

	Yes	No	
1	Employment	1	2
2	Social transfers	1	2

3	Scholarship	1	2
4	Rent/property	1	2
5	Private transfers	1	2
6	Other (specify)	1	2
Other (specify):			
B31. What is the household's average monthly income? (in SRD)			
1	1 - < 400		
2	400 - < 800		
3	800 - < 1.500		
4	1.500 - < 3.000		
5	3.000 - < 5.000		
6	5.000 - < 10.000		
7	≥ 10.000		
97	Don't know		
98	Refusal		

Go to part 3 of the questionnaire to interview each child 5-17 years.

NOTE: If section III question A26=1, A27=1 or A28=1 meaning the child 5-17 years is working/worked, ask the following questions. Otherwise go to section X.

PART 3 CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE (5-17 years)

Ask every child (5-17 years) in the household

SECTION IX	HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES ABOUT WORKING CHILDREN (5 - 17 YEARS)	
SERIAL NUMBER IN A1 →		Skip to question
NAME HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →		
AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER →		

C1. Did you have any of the following in the past 12 months because of your work? (Read each of the options and mark: '1' for 'YES' or '2' for 'NO' for all options)

	Yes	No	If all 'NO' àC4 IF 'YES' àC2																		
1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
6	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
7	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
9	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
10	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
11	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
Other (specify):																					

C2. Think about your most serious illness/injury, what were you doing when this happened?

Work/job

OCCUPATION CODE
(for official use)

C3. Think about your most serious illness/injury, how did this/these affect your work/schooling?

1	Not serious – did not stop work	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Not serious – did not stop schooling	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Stop work for a short time.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	Stop school for a short time	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	Stopped work completely	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	Stopped school completely	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

C4. Do you carry heavy loads at work?

1	Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	No	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

C5. Do you operate any machinery/heavy equipment at work?

1	Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	C6
2	No	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	C7

SERIAL NUMBER IN A1

NAME HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

Skip to question

C6. What type of tools, equipment or machinery do you use at work? (write down 2 mostly used)

1

2

C7. Are you exposed to any of the following at work? (read each of the following options and: '1' for 'YES' or '2' for 'NO', for all options)		Yes	No														
1	Dust, fumes	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
2	Fire, gas, flames	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	Loud noise or vibration	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
4	Extreme cold or heat	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
5	Dangerous tool (knives)	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
6	Work underground	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
7	Work at heights	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
8	Work in water/lake/pond/river	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
9	Workplace too dark or confined	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
10	Insufficient ventilation	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
11	Chemicals (pesticides and insecticides, glues)	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
13	Other things, processes or conditions bad for your health or safety (specify)	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Other (specify):																	

C8. Have you ever been subject to the following at work? (read each of the following options and mark: '1' for 'YES' or '2' for 'NO')		Yes	No																
1	Constantly shouted at	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
2	Repeatedly insulted	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	Beaten/physically hurt	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
4	Sexual abused (touched or done things to you that you did not want)	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
Other (specify):																			

SECTION X HOUSEHOLD TASKS OF CHILDREN (5 - 17 YEARS)		Skip to question	
SERIAL NUMBER IN A1	NAME HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	Yes	No
AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER		Yes	No
C9. During the past 7 days did you do any of the tasks indicated below for the household? (read each of the following options and mark '1' for 'YES' or '2' for 'NO' all options)			
		Yes	No
1	Shopping for household	1	2
2	Repair any household equipment	1	2
3	Cooking	1	2
4	Cleaning utensils/house	1	2
5	Washing clothes	1	2
6	Caring for children/sick/old	1	2
7	Other household task	1	2
Other (specify):			

C10. During each day of the past 7 days how many hours did you do such household tasks?

1	Monday								
2	Tuesday								
3	Wednesday								
4	Thursday								
5	Friday								
6	Saturday								
7	Sunday								
TOTAL									

C11. During the past 7 days when did you usually carry out these activities?

For all children (including children attending school):

1	During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	In the evening or at night (after 6 p.m.)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	During both the day and evening (entire day)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	Sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

additional: Only for children attending school (if A14 = YES)

5	After school	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	Before school	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	Both before and after school	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	On the weekend	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	During missed school hours/days	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

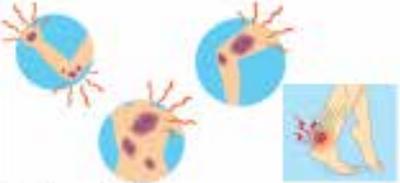
ANNEXES

ANNEX II

SUPPORTING DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

C01. Heb jij één of meerdere van de volgende zaken opgelopen in de afgelopen 12 maanden als gevolg van je werk?



<p>1. Ondiepe of open wonden</p> 	<p>2. Breuken (been, arm, etc.)</p> 	<p>3. Ontwrichtingen, verstulkingen of vlekken</p> 	
<p>4. Verschroeiing of bevroering</p> 	<p>5. Ademhalingsproblemen</p> 	<p>6. Oogproblemen</p> 	
<p>7. Huidproblemen</p> 	<p>8. Maagproblemen/diaree</p> 	<p>9. Koorts</p> 	<p>10. Extreme vermoeidheid</p> 

C07. Word je blootgesteld aan één of meerdere van de volgende zaken aan het werk?



<p>1. Stof, damp</p> 	<p>2. Vuur, gas, vlammen</p> 	<p>3. Hard geluid of trillingen</p> 	<p>4. Extreme kou of hitte</p> 
<p>5. Gevaarlijk gereedschap (o.a. messen)</p> 	<p>6. Ondergronds werken (mijnen)</p> 	<p>7. Werken op hoogten</p> 	<p>8. Werken in water/meren rivieren</p> 
<p>9. Werkplaats is te donker of beperkte ruimte</p> 	<p>10. Onvoldoende ventilatie</p> 	<p>11. Chemicaliën (o.a. pesticides/kwik)</p> 	<p>12. Explosieven</p> 

C09. Gedurende de afgelopen 7 dagen, heb jij 1 van de volgende activiteiten gedaan in het huishouden?



<p>1. Inkopen gedaan voor het huishouden</p> 	<p>2. Repareren van huishoud equipment (materiaal)</p> 	<p>3. Koken</p> 
<p>4. Schoonmaken van keuken accessoires / het huis</p> 	<p>5. Kleren wassen</p> 	<p>6. Letten op kinderen / zieken / ouderen</p>  

ANNEXES

ANNEX III

ADDITIONAL STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1a: Survey data in estimated population of 8 surveyed districts

SEX	AGE GROUP	DISTRICT								TOTAL
		PARAMARIBO	WANICA	NICKERIE	CORONIE	SARAMACCA	COMMEWIJNE	MAROWIJNE	PARA	
Male	0-4	270	135	26	5	21	30	44	46	577
	5-17	1 103	635	196	29	122	179	139	170	2 573
	18+	1 464	890	341	36	174	271	126	186	3 488
	Total	2 837	1 660	563	70	317	480	309	402	6 638
Female	0-4	254	161	28	6	28	29	32	44	582
	5-17	1 113	632	179	18	87	184	128	165	2 506
	18+	1 837	1 047	345	34	174	285	151	206	4 079
	Total	3 204	1 840	552	58	289	498	311	415	7 167
Total	0-4	524	296	54	11	49	59	76	90	1 159
	5-17	2 216	1 267	375	47	209	363	267	335	5 079
	18+	3 301	1 937	686	70	348	556	277	392	7 567
	Total	6 041	3 500	1 115	128	606	978	620	817	13 805

Note: unweighted data

Table 1b: Estimated population in 8 surveyed districts

SEX	AGE GROUP	DISTRICT								TOTAL		
		PARAMARIBO	WANICA	NICKERIE	CORONIE	SARAMACCA	COMMEWIJNE	MAROWIJNE	PARA		BROKOPONDO	SIPALIWINI
Male	0-4 years	10 338	5449	1 232	140	742	1 237	1 276	1 507	1 024	3 023	25 968
	5-17 years	26 127	13 583	3 786	478	2 177	3 466	2 991	3 588	2 228	6 413	64 837
	18+ years	81 866	38 369	12 565	1 129	6 378	11 588	4 744	7 439	4 956	8 503	177 537
	Unknown	1 108	375	70	0	9	51	38	55	293	287	2 286
	Total	119 439	57 776	17 653	1 747	9 306	16 342	9 049	12 589	8 501	18 226	270 628
Female	0-4 years	9 267	5 701	1 285	151	641	1 225	1 298	1 409	985	2 618	24 580
	5-17 years	24 207	13 726	3 650	430	1 861	3 429	2 794	3 442	2 161	5 472	61 172
	18+ years	87 400	40 766	11 621	1 061	5 667	10 369	5 105	7 247	4 240	10 672	184 148
	Unknown	611	253	24	2	4	55	48	13	22	77	1 109
	Total	121 485	60 446	16 580	1 644	8 173	15 078	9 245	12 111	7 408	18 839	271 009
Total	0-4 years	19 605	11 150	2 517	291	1 383	2 462	2 574	2 916	2 009	5 641	50 548
	5-17 years	50 334	27 309	7 436	908	4 038	6 895	5 785	7 030	4 389	11 885	126 009
	18+ years	169 266	79 135	24 186	2 190	12 045	21 957	9 849	14 686	9 196	19 175	361 685
	Unknown	1 719	628	94	2	13	106	86	68	315	364	3 395
	Total	240 924	118 222	34 233	3 391	17 479	31 420	18 294	24 700	15 909	37 065	541 637

Source: Census 2012, ABS 2014

ANNEXES

ANNEX IV

IMWO RESEARCH TEAM



*From left to right (sitting): Ayfara Herbonnet and Benjamin Dundas
From left to right (standing): Orphilia Graham, Presella Young-A-Fat and Natasha Moe Soe Let*

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