

Result: Indonesia Child Labor Survey 2009



WORKING CHILDREN IN INDONESIA 2009

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Chapter One

Introduction

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

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

1.1. Laws and regulations on Children

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

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

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

a. Age Boundary

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

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

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

b. Children Rights and Protection

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

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

Regarding with the protection of children from bad effects of working, the **Presidential Decree 59/2002** has been issued and identified 13 kinds of the worst forms of child labor; namely:

1. Child Prostitution;
1. Child work in the Mining Sector;
2. Child work as Pearl Diver;
3. Child work in Construction;
4. Child work in offshore fishing;
5. Child work as scavanger;
6. Child involved in the production an activity using explosive materials;

7. Child work in the street;
8. Child work as domestic servant;
9. Child work in home industry;
10. Child work in the plantation area;
11. Child work in an industry and activity using dangerous chemical material
Child work in a woodcutting, wood processing and wood transportation industry;
12. Child work in a woodcutting, wood processing and wood transportation industry; and
13. Child work in an industry and activity using dangerous chemical material.

Finally, the most recent regulation on children is the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 Year 2007 on Anti Trafficking. Article 1 of the regulation requires that a child is someone who has not aged 18 (eighteen) years, including children who are still in the mothers' womb. Table 1.1 lists laws and regulation relevant for children.

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

1.2 Why ICLS?

A global estimate on the number of child laborers reported by the ILO in 2006 indicates that the number of child laborers globally fell by 11 percent over the year 2000 to 2004. Such progress in reduction of child laborers is a result of global efforts to end child labor. However, despite such progress, the number of child laborers was still staggering. The report says that in 2004 there were 218 child laborers aged 5 to 17 year olds globally. Poverty plays a major role in the vulnerability of children to child labour. However other factors some

into play as well, including parent's perception on the importance of education, lack access to education, and low quality of education. Tradition and culture also play a role such as cultural perception of the nature of childhood and the role of responsibilities of children towards their elders and siblings which influence parents to decide whether a child is sent to school or into labor.

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

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

1.3 Outline of the Report

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

The results of the ICLS are presented in the next three chapters. Chapter Four provides broad picture how children in Indonesia involved in economic and non-economic activities. This chapter also provides estimates the total children who can be considered as working children and how many of them can be considered as child labour. Chapter five illustrates social and economic characteristics of working children in Indonesia and their differences between sex and age groups. Chapter Six, the last chapter, illustrates how children involved in house keeping activities.

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Table 1.1
List of Laws and Regulation Regarding Children

Basic Law	Description
The Book of Law (KUH) Civil	Article 330; give the age limit has not been desawa and with adults of 21 years, with the exception if the child is married before the age of 21 years, and with maturity in accordance with the rules of the Civil Code Article 419 KUH.
Act. No 4 / 1979	About: Child Welfare. Article (1) paragraph 2; child is a person who has not reached 21 years and had never married. In The Act states that the 21-year age limit does not reduce the age limit provisions in the laws and other regulations..
UN Convention calm children's rights in 1989, the UN adopted 20 November 1989, through Resolution 44/25 and apply 2 September 1990.	Article (1); child means every human being below eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, maturity is achieved earlier.
Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990 on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child	
ILO Convention. 138, and ratified by Law No. 20 of 1999	About: Minimum age to be allowed to work.
ILO Convention. 182 of 1999, ratified by Law No. 1 in 2000	Violation and immediate action extreme of the worst form jobs for children
Formed the National Action Committee (KAN) through Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2001	
Act.No 23 / 2002	About children Protection Article (1), which meant the child is a person who has not aged 18 (eighteen) years, including children who are still in the womb.
Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2002	About 13 (thirteen) the worst forms of child work. Goal: Protecting children from the harmful effects due to work. 1. Child Prostitution; 2. Child work in the Mining Sector; 3. Child work as Pearl Diver; 4. Child work in Construction; 5. Child work in offshore fishery; 6. Child work as trash collector; 7. Child involved in the production an activity using explosive materials; 8. Child work in the street; 9. Child work as domestic servant; 10. Child work in home industry; 11. Child work in the plantation area; 12. Child work in a woodcutting, wood processing and wood transportation industry; 13. Child work in an industry and activity using dangerous chemical material
Act. No. 13 / 2003	On Employment. the issue of child labor by starting with the basic premise that no entrepreneur can employ a child under the age of 18. (art. 68) The law then goes on to provide an exception for employing a child aged 13 to 15 to perform "light work" for up to three hours per day, as long as the parents grant their permission, the work does not interfere with the child's schooling, and as long as the work does not disrupt the child's physical, mental, or social development (art. 26, 68,69). The law, on its face, makes no provision for children aged 16 and 17 to engage in either light work or general employment. The law also prohibits anyone from employing and involving children in the worst forms of child labor, such as slavery or practices similar to slavery; jobs that use, procure, or offer a child for prostitution, pornography or gambling; jobs which use a child to procure, or involve a child for production and trade of alcoholic beverages, narcotics, or psychotropic substances; and all kinds of jobs harmful to the health, safety, and morals of a child.(Art 74)
Act No. 20 / 2003	About: The National Education System.
Decision of Minister of Manpower and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia No. 235/2003	About: The types of work that endangers the health, safety or morals of children
Act. No.21/ 2007	Elimination of trafficking in persons crimes. Article (1) Child is a person who has not 18-year-old, including children are still in the womb.
Decision Minister Of Manpower And Transmigration Republic Of Indonesia Number: Kep. 235 / Men/2003	About worke type harmful _health, safety or moral child
Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 6 Year 2009.	Guidelines for the establishment of local action committee, the designation of regional action plans, and community empowerment in the elimination of worst forms of child work.
Act. No 11 / 2009	About: social welfare

Chapter Two

Methodology

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

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

2.1 Sampling Frame and Design

The ICLS is a subset of Sakernas (See Graph 2.1). The sampling frame was derived from the results of the listing of 2008 Sakernas. During the listing, all children aged 5-17 who were considered as working by Sakernas standard were recorded. The results was what socalled 'district frame'; that was, the number of working children in each district. From this district frame, 248 districts were selected proportionately to the number of working children.

Using rather technical terminology, the selection of districts was based on the techniques of what so-called Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) with the number of working children as size. From the selected 248 districts, 760 census blocks were selected. Here PPS technique was also applied.

Graph 2.1: ICLS as a Subset of LFS

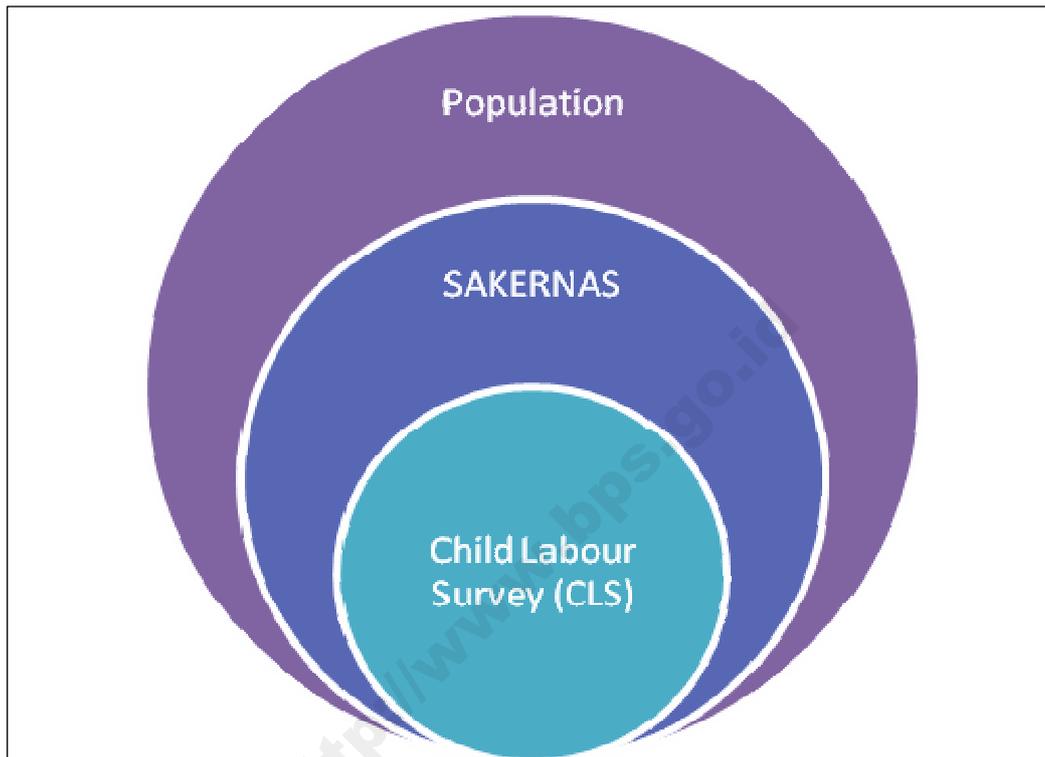


Table 1.1 shows the number of districts and census blocks selected for the ICLS. As shown by the table, big provinces (in term of population size) have not necessarily had big samples of districts and census blocks. As an illustration, the biggest province, Jawa Barat, has smaller samples of districts and census blocks than, for example, Sumatera Utara, a moderate province in term of population size. The reason for this is that the proportion of working children is more likely bigger than that of Jawa Barat.

During the 2009 Sakernas listing, the results of the listing carried out in 2008 were updated. The updated results were used as weighting or inflation factors for estimating the number of working children in the ICLS. All

households in the selected census blocks were then interviewed using the ICLS questionnaire (and obviously also by Sakernas questionnaire).

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

$$\hat{Y}_{CLS09} = AdjW \sum_{i=1}^{n_{LFS}} \frac{M_0}{n_{LFS} M_i} \sum_{j=1}^{248} \frac{X_0}{248 X_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{CLS}} \frac{H_0}{n_{CLS} H_{ijk}} \frac{H^*_{ijk}}{m_{ijk}} y_{ijk}$$

where

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

Table 1.1
Numbers of Selected Districts and Census Blocks Selected for the ICLS

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

2.2 Questionnaire and Manuals

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

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

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

2.3 Basic Concepts and Definitions

Basically, all concepts and definitions applied in the ICLS were in line with resolution concerning statistics of child labour adopted by the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in December 2008. For Indonesia this is important because the ICLS data are expected to provide meaningful and useful for international comparison

a. Age boundary of Children

The term children reported here refers to children aged 5-17 years, regardless their sex. For analytical purpose, this age group is further regrouped into three: 5-12, 13-15 and 16-17. For the youngest group, 5-12, working is completely intolerable, even light work. For the next age group, 13-14, light

work is considered as tolerable by the law. For the oldest age group, 15-17, working in general is allowed by the law. However, they are protected by the law to engage in the worst form or hazardous work. These age boundaries are made in line with a number regulations currently applied for children in Indonesia. As will be clear later, these boundaries differ slightly from those recommended by the resolution.

b. Working Children

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

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

c. Child Labour

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

Also following the resolution, child labour may be measured in terms of

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

2.4 Operational Definitions

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

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

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

- All working children aged 5-12, regardless their working hours. This definition is consistent with the regulation that specifying minimum age for working is 13 years old.
- Working children aged 13-14 worked more than 15 hours per week. The regulation allows children at this age group engaging in light work. Here working hour less than 15 hours per week is used arbitrarily as an indication of light work.

Graph 2.2: Framework for statistical identification of child labour

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

Note for the framework:

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



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

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

 and  together is 'children in employment' (working children)

- Working children aged 15-17 worked more than 40 hours per week. The regulation defined age 15 as minimum age for general work. However, for children there is special regulation dedicated to protect children in hazardous and worst form works. Here, 40 hours per week is used as proxy indicator for hazardous work. However, worst form is admittedly difficult to measure even in using proxy variable.

For Indonesia, using the variable of working hour as proxy indicator of hazardous work has an obvious advantage. That is so because Sakernas collects the variable regularly and hence opens opportunity to estimate on a regular basis—at least crude estimate-- the number of child labour perhaps until provincial level. To highlight such an advantage, the next chapter shows how lessons about working children (including child labour) can be learnt from Sakernas.

Chapter Three

Profile of Working Children:

Some Lessons from Sakernas

This article highlights the profile of working children in Indonesia based on the National Labor Force Survey or Sakernas. The term working children here refers to children aged 10-17¹ who were considered as employed by the standard definition; that was, engaging in any kind of economic activities that fall within SNA concept. Children who assisted their mothers doing domestic work or housekeeping, for example, were not considered as working children. In contrast, children who are helping their mothers doing any work to earn money, are considered as employed and hence as working children regardless the 'form' of the work, whether it is hazardous for children or not. As highlighted in the previous term, the term of working children here is synonym with working children, a standard terminology used by ILO. Accordingly, in this report the two terms can be used interchangeably without loss any meaning.

3.1 How Many Working Children In Indonesia?

Sakernas shows that in 2009 the number of children aged 10-17 in Indonesia were about 35.7 million. Of the number, about 3.7 million or 10 percent were in employment or working children. About 615 thousand were not in employment but seeking work actively or inactively and hence should be considered as labor force. The number of labor force for the children of this age group was then about 4.3 million. The ratio of this number to the total population, the labor force participation rate (LFPR) of the children in the age boundaries, would be then 12.1 percent (see Table 3.1).

¹ For respondents aged less than 10 Sakernas does not ask any question on employment

The figures of the LFPR would be higher if those who were 'available for work' (inactive or discouraged unemployment) were considered also as labor force. The number of this category was about 375 thousand and by considering this figure the LFPR10-17 would be 13.2 percent. However, evaluation of the trend of the figures during the period 2004-9 suggests that the figures of inactive unemployment reflect more noises than signals of the real situation. This; in turn, might suggest that the concept of inactive unemployment seems inapplicable or even irrelevant for children.

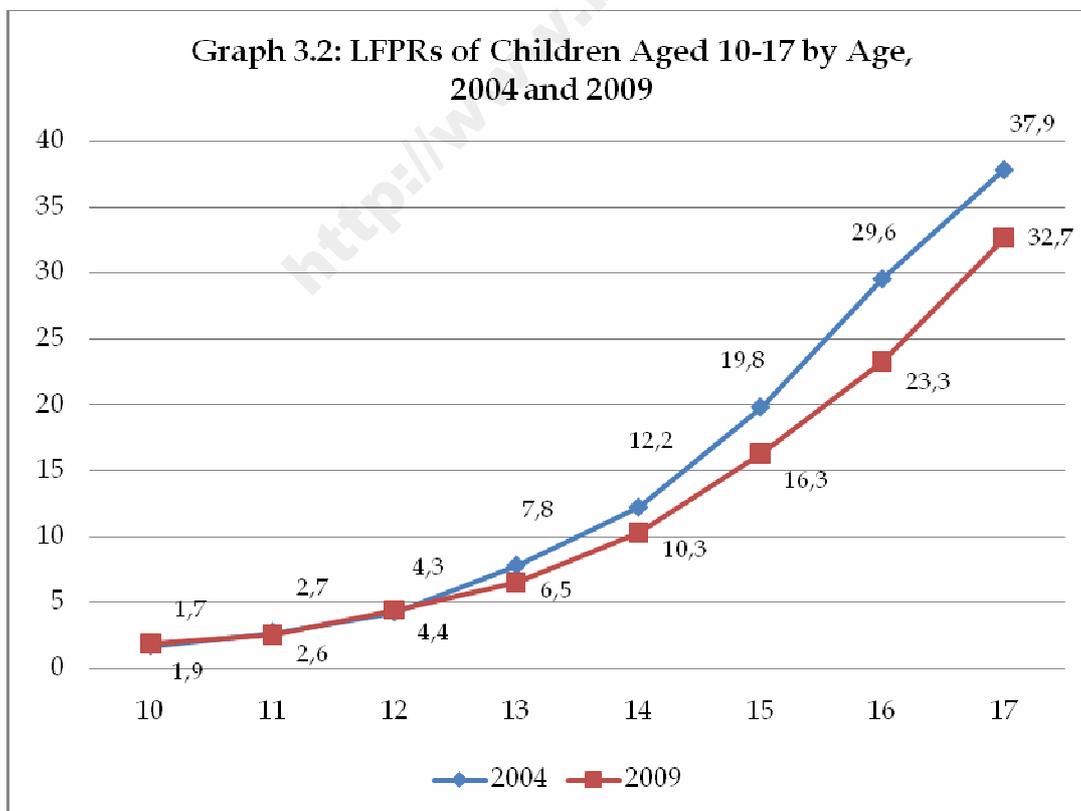
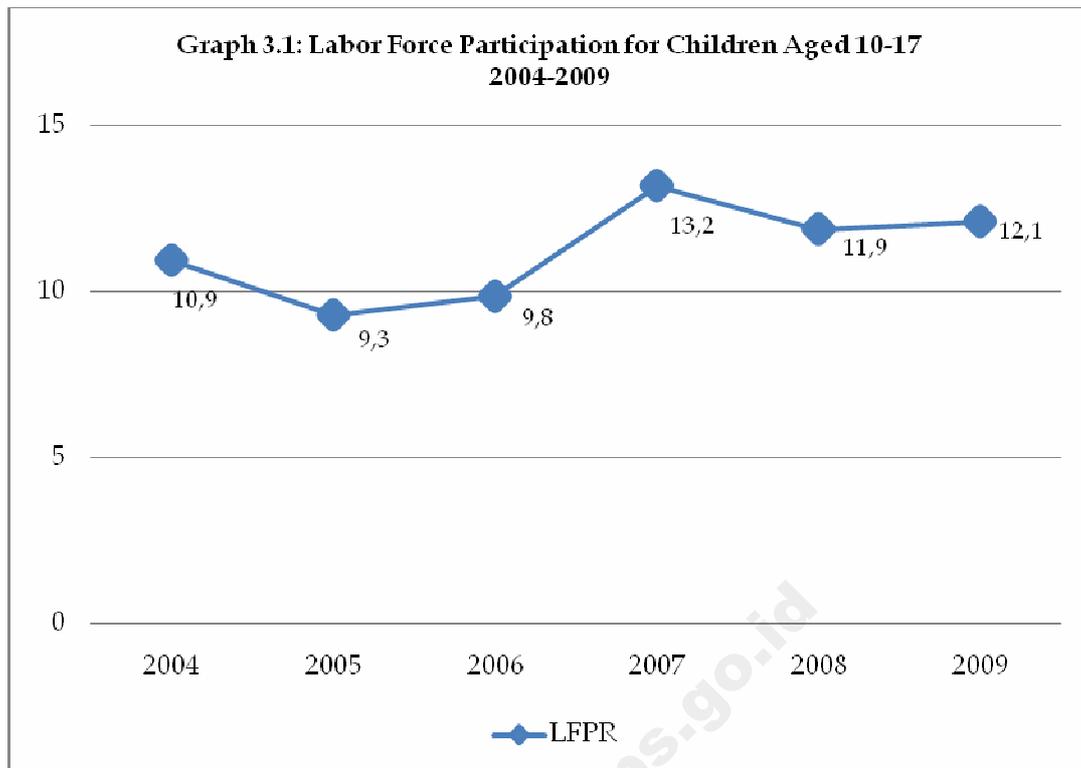
Graph 3.1 shows that for children aged 10-17 during 2004-9, overall LFPR slightly increased while unemployment rate slightly decreased. These low LFPRs are understandable because the concerned sub-population are still in schooling-ages (discussed further later in this section). In addition, since both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

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

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

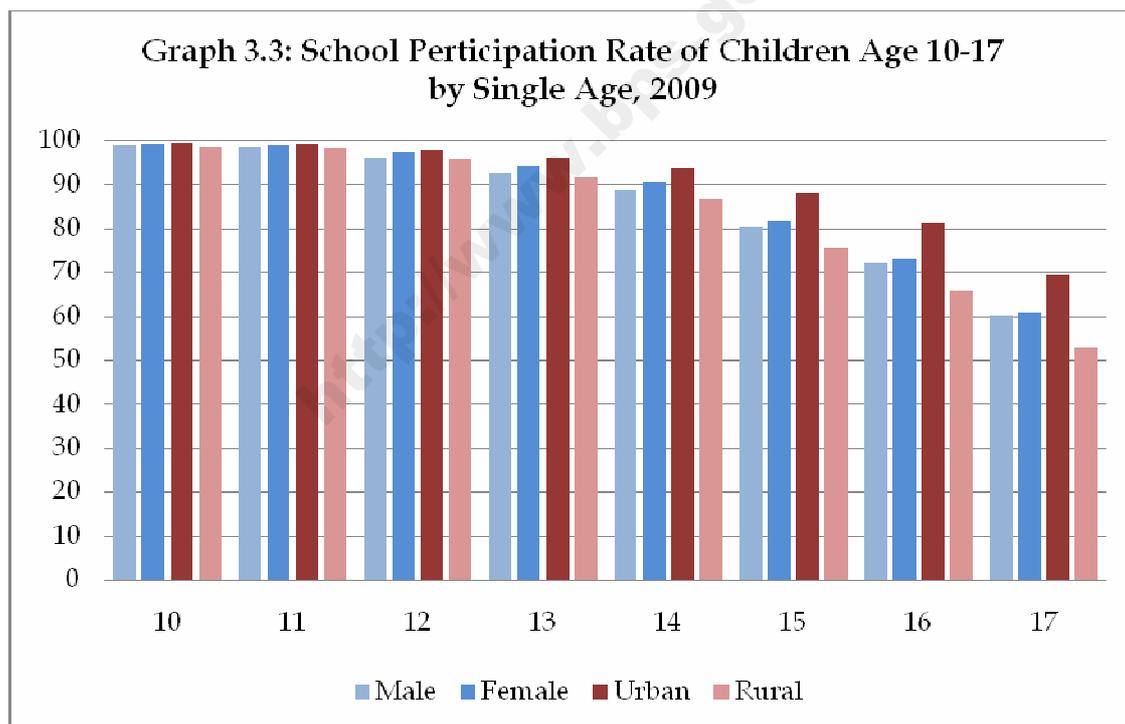
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Row
In Employment	2 865.1	2 553.7	2 692.9	3 745.1	3 513.4	3 698.6	a
Not in employment:							
Seeking Work	726.2	717.4	753.5	793.7	673.2	615.6	b
Inactive (discourage)	1 088.2	1 122.9	890.3	386.0	340.8	375.3	c
Schooling	26 413.9	29 122.9	28 948.6	27 143.5	28 188.8	28 439.8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

Source: Sakernas



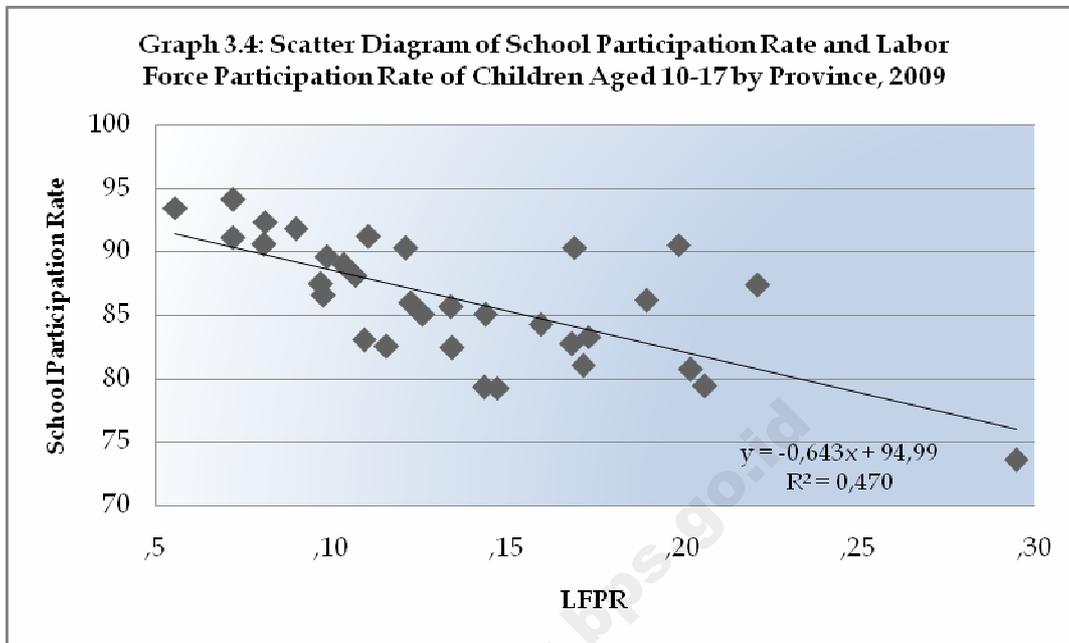
Overall figure LFPR for the whole children in 2009 was about 12.1 percent. This means that the majority of the children in that age group were not in labor force and mostly still participating in school. Like LFPR, school participation of children varied by age. However, in contrast to LFPR, school participation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

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



Different age patterns in LFPR (Graph 3.2) and in SPR (Graph 3.3) for children would suggest that between the two indicators there was a negative relationship. This hypothesis was confirmed as shown by the scatter diagram of provincial SPR and LFPR as shown by Graph 3.4. The linear regression that was derived from the scatter diagram shows that the correlation coefficient

was about negative 0.47, showing a significant but not very strong relationship. A policy question from this finding would be that whether or not the increase in age limit for compulsory education from 15 to 18 years, for example, could be expectedly lowering LFPR for children.

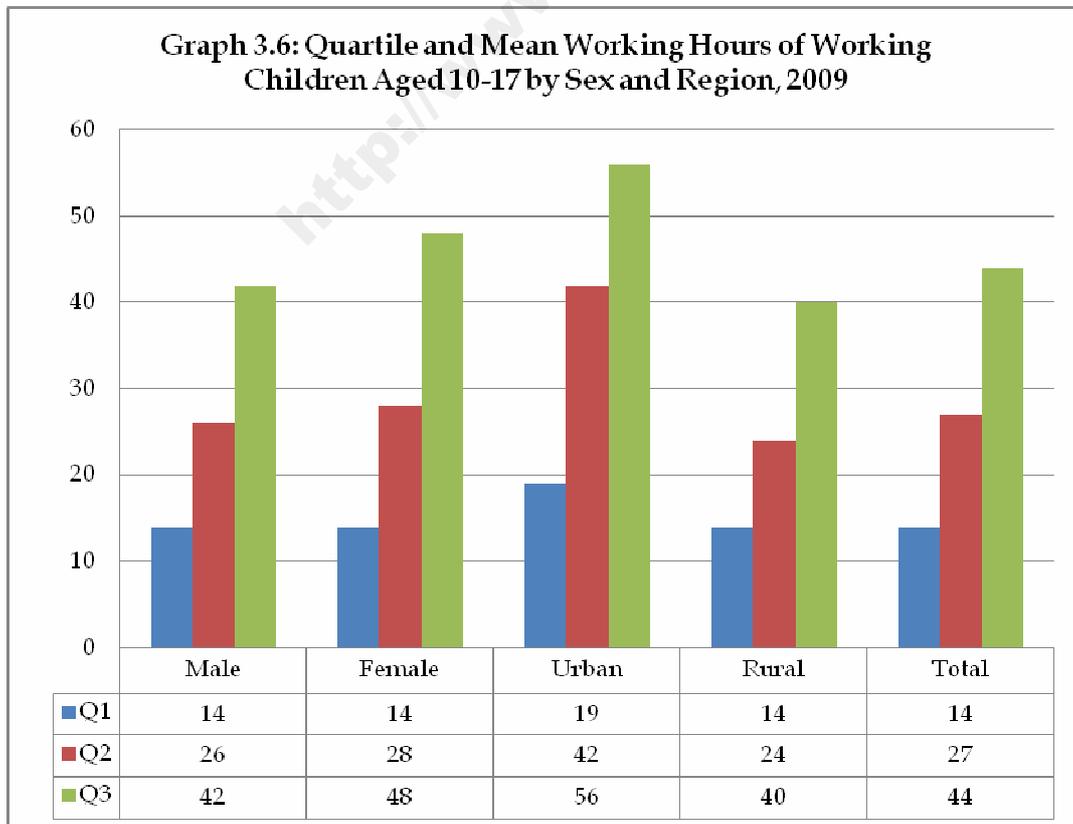
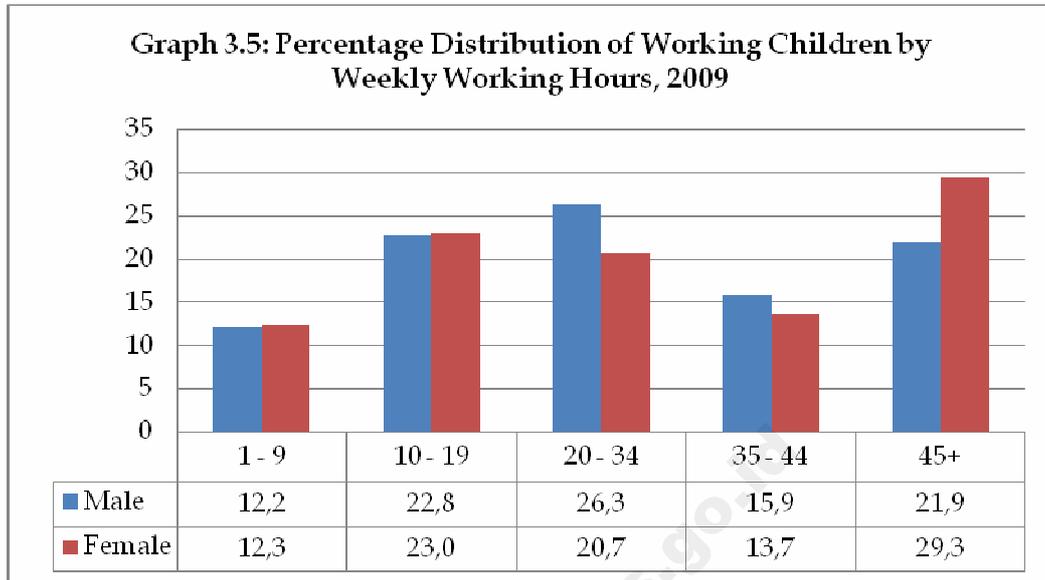


3.2 Working hours

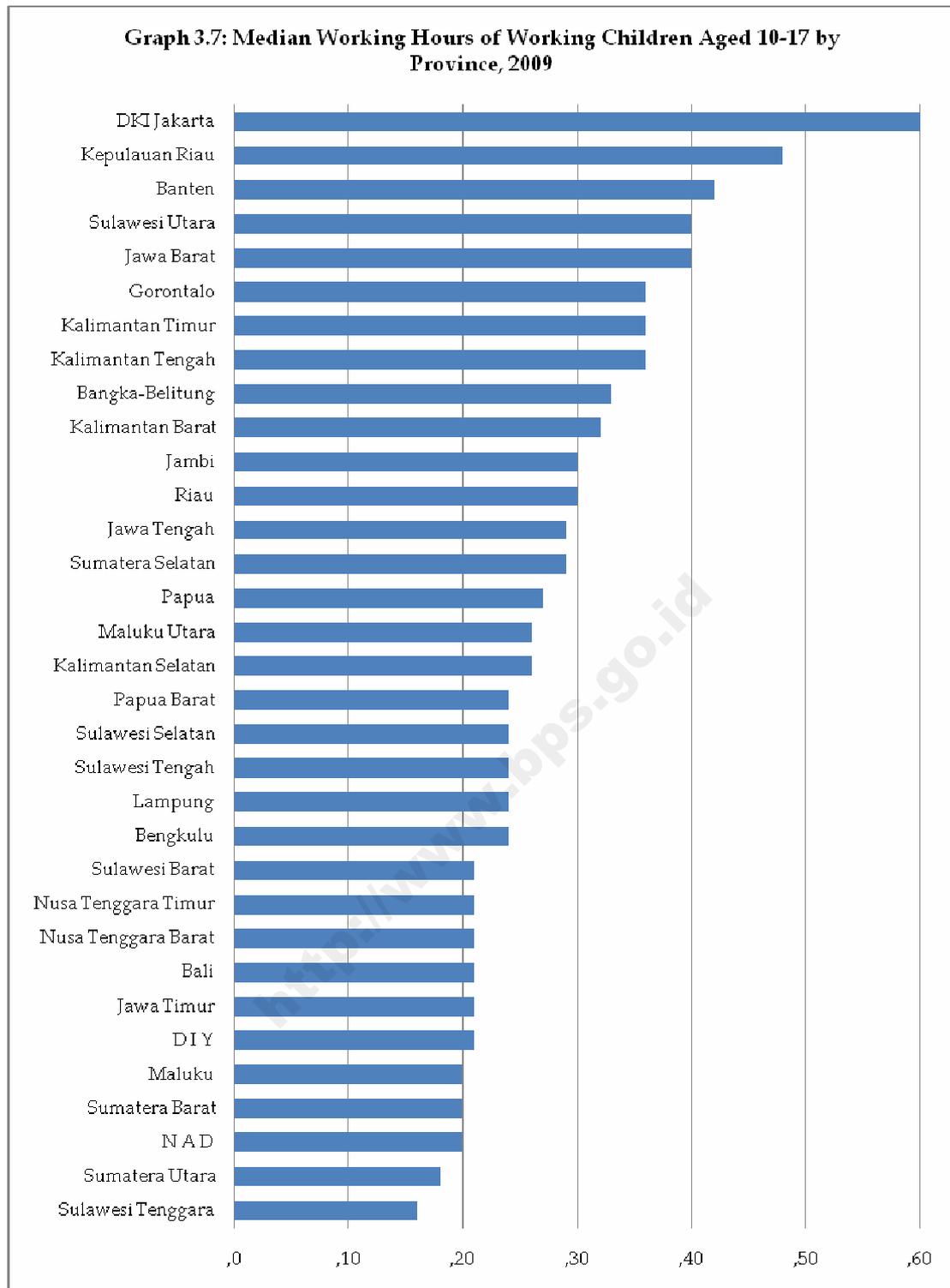
The 2009 Sakernas data show that the median working hour for child labor was 27 hours. This means that half of them work at least 27 hours in a week. The figure seems too high for types of work that is 'safe' for children. Child labor who has relatively low working hour, 1-20 hour, was about 36 percent.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

Comparison between type of residence shows higher working hour in urban than in rural areas (see graph 3.6). The first quartile working hours were 14 hours in rural areas and 19 hours urban areas. As a comparison, the third quartile working hour was 40 in rural and 56 in urban areas. These mean. 25 percent of child labor in rural areas worked at least 40 hours in week and same percentage of child labor in labor in urban areas worked at least 56 hour

in a week. The relatively high working hour for children in urban areas is shown also by the figure that half of child labor worked at least 42 per week.



Comparison between sex shows that working hour for child labor was higher for female than male children. Median working hour, for example, was about 28 hour for female, compared to 26 hours for male children (Graph 3.6).

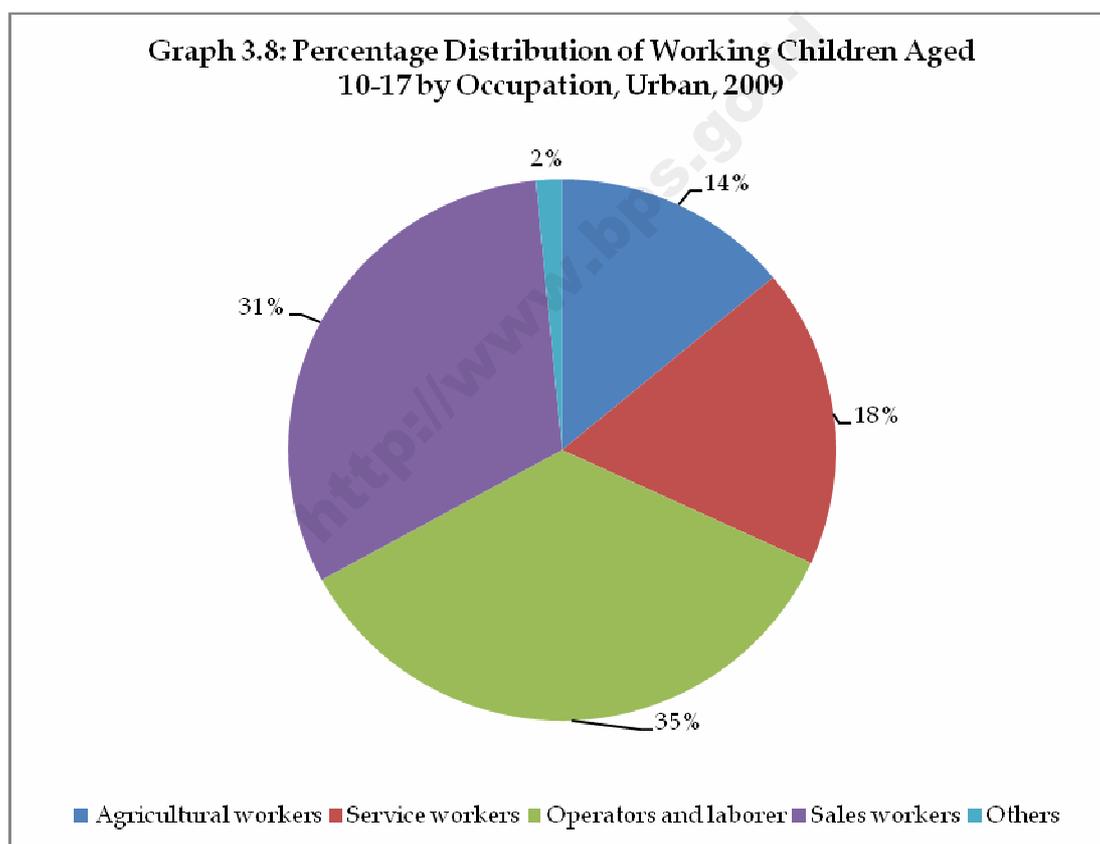


As shown by Graph 3.7, working hours varied between provinces. As measured by its median, working hours were definitely high (i.e., more than 40 hours) in Provinces of Jakarta, Kepulauan Riau, Banten, Sulawesi Utara, and Jawa Barat. In contrast, working hours were relatively low (20 hours or less) in

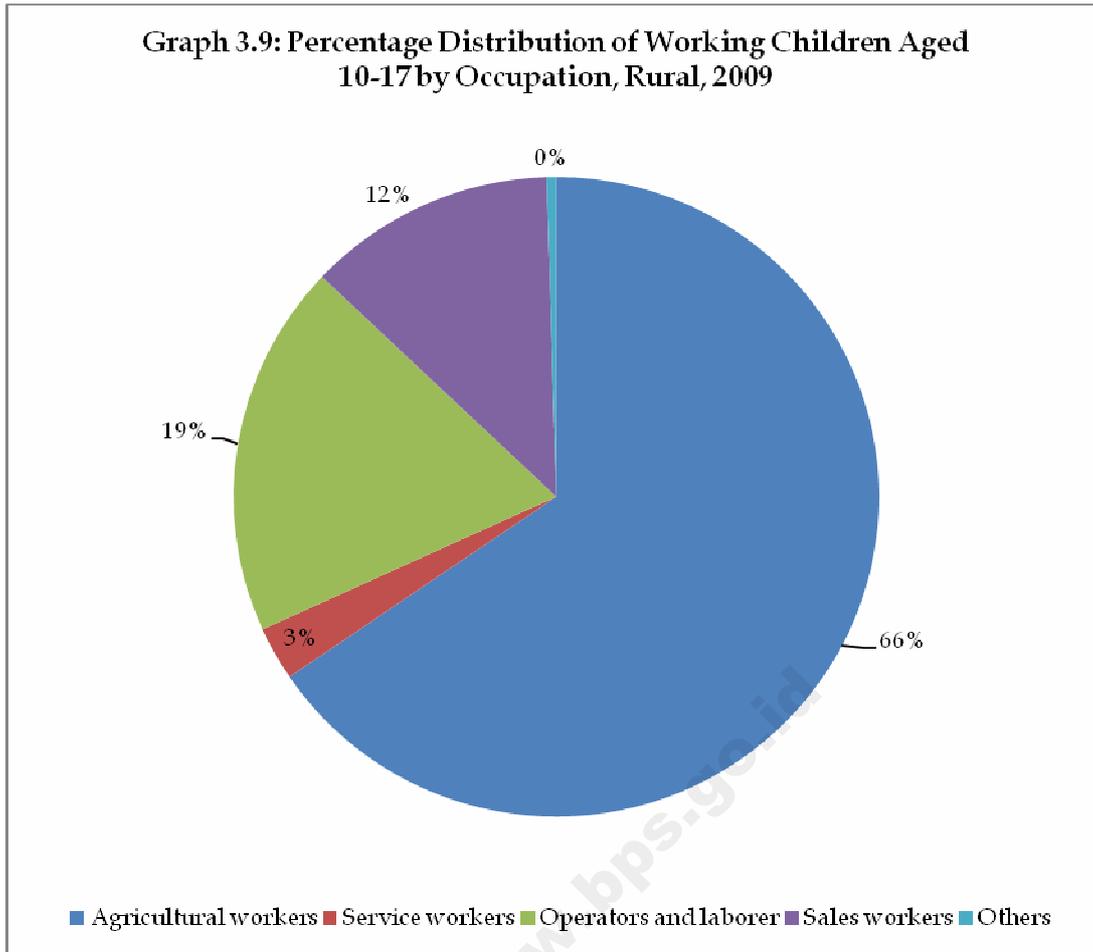
Maluku, Sumatera Barat, Nangroe Aceh Darusalam, Sumatera Utara and Sulawesi Tenggara.

3.3 Occupation

Major occupation of child labor is different between urban and rural areas. The 2009 Sakernas data show that in urban areas, the majority of child labor, about 35 percent, worked as operator and laborers. As a comparison, the percentage for the same occupation in rural areas was smaller, less than 20 percent. In contrast, about two-third of child labor in rural areas worked as agricultural workers; the percentage was only 14 percent in urban areas (See Graphs 3.8 and 3.9).



Graph 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Working Children Aged 10-17 by Occupation, Rural, 2009

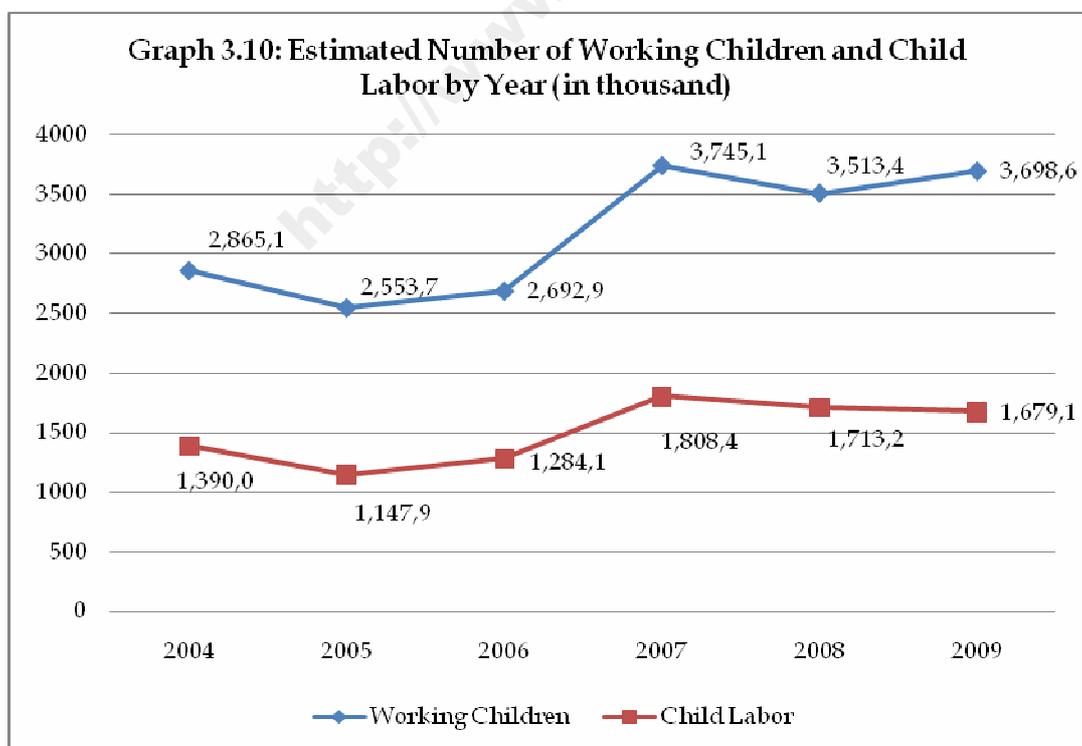


3.4 Child Labour

As discussed in Chapter Two, child labor here is considered as a subset of working children and measured by working hours. Child labor is then defined to include those: (a) all working children aged 10-12, (b) working children who have working hours more than 15 hours per week for aged 13-14, and (c) working children who have working hours more than 40 hours per week for aged 15-17. Using this definition, the estimated number of working children aged 10-17 in 2009 was about 1.7 million (See Table 3.2). Graph 3.10 shows that the number of child labor slightly increased during the last six years. In 2004, for example, the number was about 1.4 million, slightly decreased in the next year, then increased again before reaching the top in 2007 for unclear reasons.

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

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



Chapter Four

Activities of Children Aged 5-17: The Results of the 2009 ICLS

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

4.1 Children Activities

The estimated number of children aged 5-17 in mid-2006 was about 58.8 million with slightly higher for male than female. Some of them engaged in various activities: in employment, schooling or household activities. However, what is the major concern here was those who engaged in economic activities and hence were considered as in employment. Table 4.1 shows that out of the total, 4.1 million children or 6.9 percent were considered as in employment by international and also by Sakernas standards because fall within SNA boundary. The proportion may be considered as relatively small in compared to those of regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, Asian and Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, and Middle East and North Africa; nonetheless, the proportion was higher in compared

to those of countries in Developed and Transition Economies (ILO, 2002).

Some notes are worth noting here. The total numbers of 4.1 million could be considered as underestimate if what so-called refined definition was applied. In refined definition children in employment include not only children who engaged economic activities which are considered as employed by Sakernas, but also engaged in other activities which are conceptually fall within SNA boundary such as helping their parents' jobs in farming. In the questionnaire of ICLS the question on such activities was asked but not in the questionnaire of Sakernas or other standard labour force survey. If refined definition was applied, the estimated number of working children would be 4.3 million. Furthermore, the last number just mentioned could be still considered as underestimate if what so-called extended definition is applied. In extended definition, employment included all children as covered by relaxed definition but also children who engaged in household activities which have obvious but indirect economic implication such collecting firewood for cooking. If extended concept was applied, the total children in employment would be much higher, about 5.7 million (See Table 4.1).

For the sake of simplicity, the rest of the report considers employment using only Sakernas standard. Using this definition the ICLS shows that out of the total number of working children (4.1 million), about 1,7 million or 41 percent were female. In the other words, the sex-ratio was about 144 (i.e., 144 male for 100 female), quite far from 100; meaning, children in employment were more likely male than female

Table 4.1 Children Aged 5-17 by Type of Activity and Sex (000)
Indonesia, August 2009

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 Children with Multiple Activities

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

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

Multiple job holders of children were clearly shown by Graph 4.1a. As shown by the graph, much more children engaged in schooling or housekeeping than those in employment. As an illustration, the total number of children who was reported still in school was about 48.1 million, more than 11 times than the number of working children. This total is the summation of 26.7 million of children who engaged in schooling only and those who also engaged in other activities besides schooling (i.e., 19.3 million plus 1.6 million plus 0.51 million).

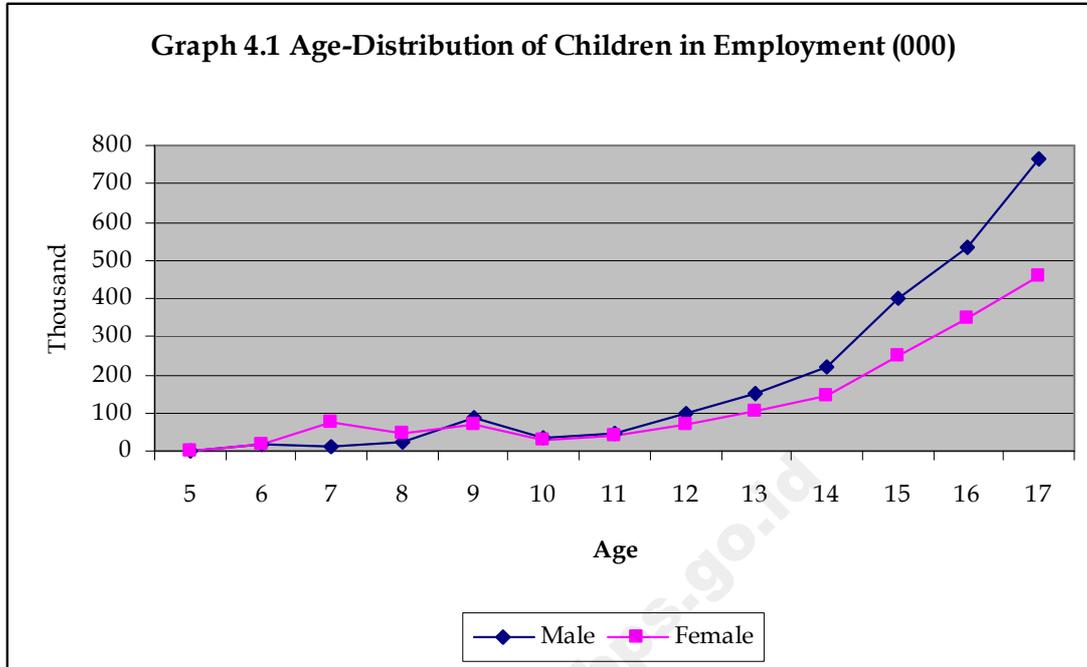


Figure 4.1a: Children Aged 5-17 by Type of Activity (000)

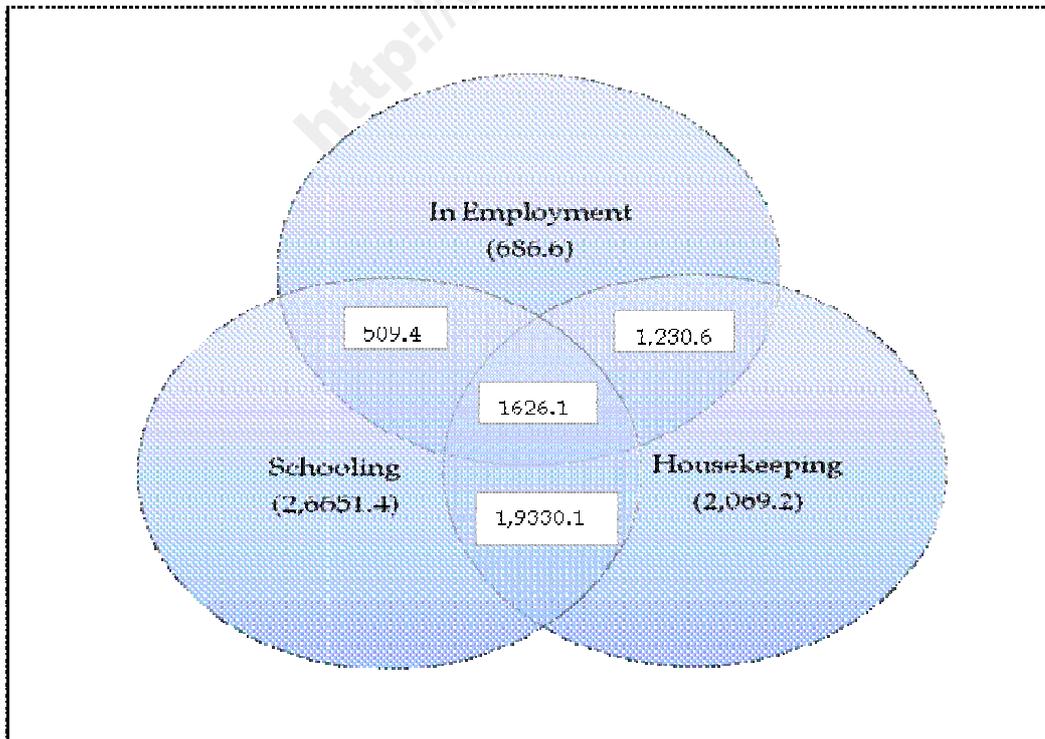


Table 4.2 shows that in overall more than half of children who were in employment and schooling as well and the percentage was higher for female than male. The table also shows that the percentage was negatively associated with age groups; that was, the percentage was higher for younger ages than for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

Table 4.2 Proportion of Children in Employment Who are Schooling by Age Group and Schooling Status (%)

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

4.3 Working children and Working Hour

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of children in employment by age group and working hour. However, before discussing working hours it is worth noting age-group distribution of the children as shown in the last column of the table. As shown in the last column, about 2.8 out of 4.1 million or more than 68 percent of the total working children were aged 15-17. In contrast, only 0.68 million or 16.6 percent of the total were aged 5-12 (the percentage was not shown in the table).

Turning now to working hours, Table 4.3 shows the variation of working hour of working children: about 38 percent worked per week less than 16 hours per week, 31 percent between 16-30 hours, 10 percent between 31-40 hours and 21 percent more than 40 hours. The table also shows that working hours varied between age groups. Those who worked less than 16 hours per

week, perhaps quite acceptable for children, was quite high for aged 5-12 (67 percent) but quite low for aged 15-17 (29 percent). In contrast, those who worked more than 40 hours per week, obviously unacceptable for children, was quite low (less than 5 percent) for aged 5-12 but quite high (almost 28 percent) for aged 15-17. In short, working hours were positively associated with age groups: older age group tends to have longer working hour.

Table 4.3 Children in Employment by Age Group and Working Hours (000)
Indonesia, August 2009

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

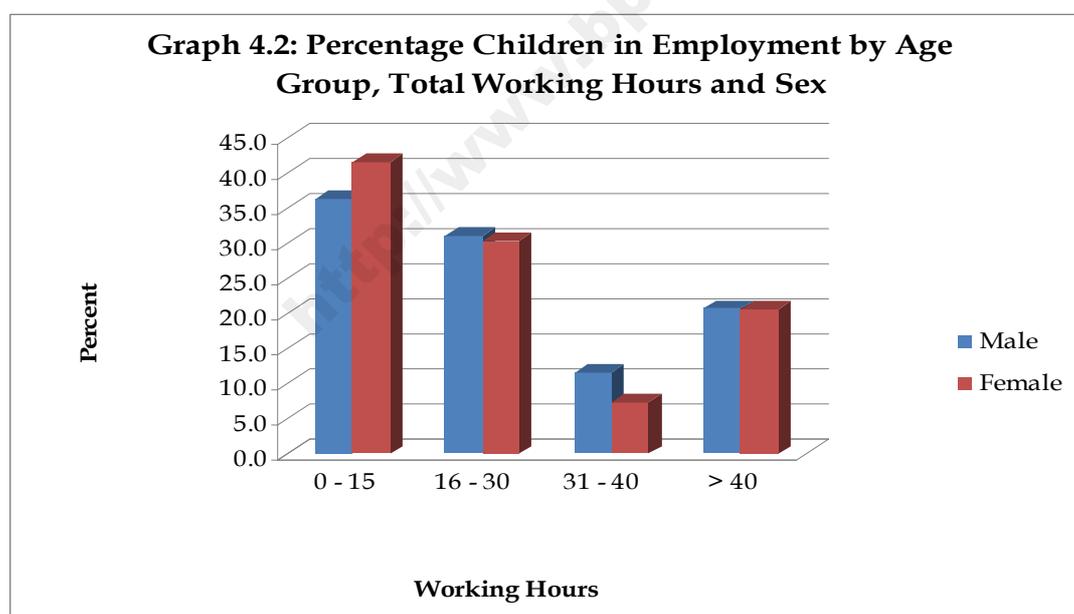
Comparison between sexes shows that in overall working hours was slightly higher for male than female. As shown by Graph 4.2, for working hour less than 16 hours per week, the percentage was higher for female than male; in contrast, for working hour more than 29, the percentage was higher for male than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

Working hour was associated with schooling status: working hour tends to be higher for working children who were not in school anymore than those who were still in schooling. As Table 4.4 shows, for the children in who were not in school anymore, only 16 percent worked less than 16 hours per

week but almost 40 percent who worked more than 40 hours per week. In contrast, for children who were schooling at Junior High School, for example, who worked more than 40 hours less than 5 percent but almost 52 percent worked less than 16 hours.

Table 4.4.
Children in Employment Aged 5-17 by Schooling Status and Working Hours (000)

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



4.4 Working Hours for Multiple Job Holders

As has been previously mentioned, children in employment were more likely holding multiple than single job holders; i.e., not engaged exclusively only in employment. One may expect working hours were longer for those who engaged in employment only than those engaged in

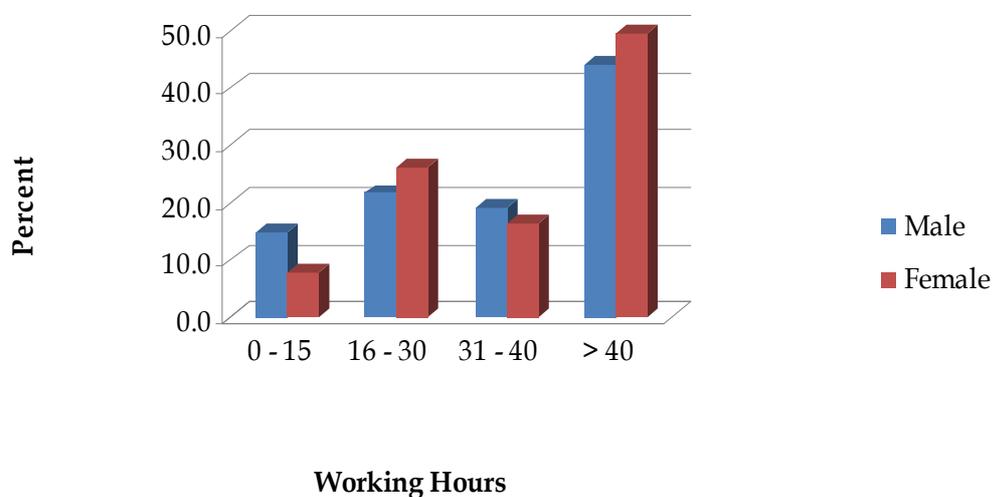
multiple job holders. Such expectation was supported by the survey as shown in Table 4.6.

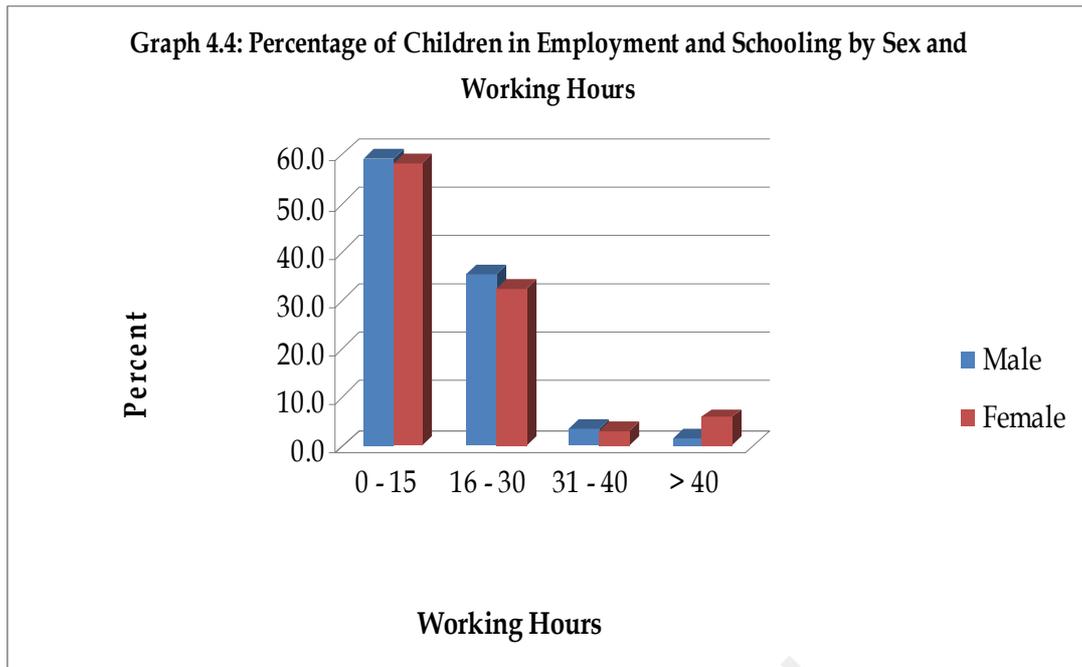
As Table 4.6 shows, for children who engaged exclusively in employment (panel 1), almost 45 percent of them spent more than 40 hours per week for working; in contrast, only 14 percent having less than 16 working hours per week. As a comparison, for children who engaged employment and schooling (panel 2), only 3.7 percent having working hours more than 40 hours but 59 percent having working hours less than 16 hours. This is true for both male and female as shown by Graphs 4.3 and 4.

Table 4.6
Percentage of Children in Employment by Type of Activity, Age Group and Working Hours

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

Graph 4.3: Percentage of Children in Employment Only by Sex and Working Hours





4.5 Child Labor

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

- For aged 5-12: working hours ignored,
- For aged 13-14: working hours more than 15 hours, and
- For aged 15-17: working hours more than 40 hours.

By applying this operational definition, the estimated the total number of child labour in Indonesia in 2006 was about 1.8 million; about 3.0 percent of the total children aged 5-14 and 43.3 percent of total children in employment (the percentages are not shown in the table). The total was the sum up of the total children in employment aged 5-14, plus 52 percent of

working children aged 13-14 plus 28 percent of working children aged 15-17 (See Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 indicates that sex composition of child labour was 126 male for 100 female. The table also indicates that age-group composition shows that child labour was more likely aged 15-17 than other age groups.

Table 4.7. Estimated Number of Child Labor (000)

	Male	Female	Total
All children in employment aged 5 - 12	320.1	354.2	674.3
Children in employment aged 13 - 14 with working hours > 15 hours per week	193.4	127.8	321.2
Children in employment aged 15 - 17 with working hours > 40 hours per week	463.6	296.3	759.8
Total Child Labour:	977.1	778.2	1755.3
As % to total children aged 5-17	3.2	2.7	3.0
As % to total children in employment aged 5-17	40.9	46.8	43.3
Proportion to total children at respective ages (%)			
Aged 5-12	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aged 13-15	52.3	51.3	51.9
Aged 15-17	27.3	28.0	27.5

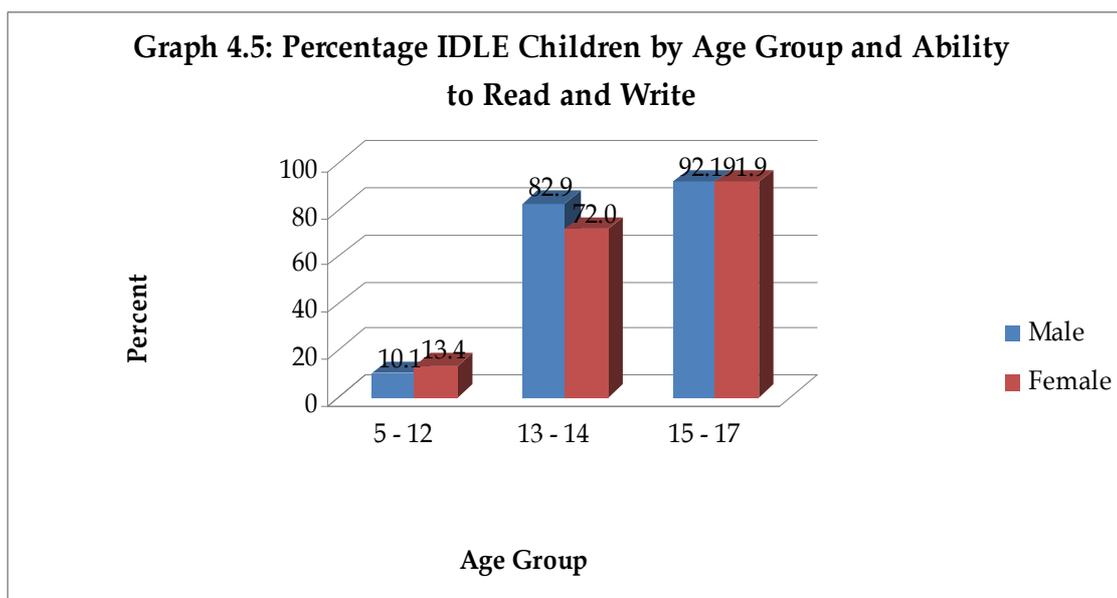
4.6 Idle Children

The term of idle children as reported here refers to children aged 5-17 who, during a specified time reference, did nothing: neither schooling, housekeeping nor engaged in employment. As shown by Tables 1 and 1a, the estimate number of the children was about 6.7 million or 11.4 percent to the total children.

One may concern about the number that was quite high and questions the characteristics of idle children. One may speculate that they were 'working children' who were living not in regular household or homeless. However, this was very unlikely the case because the ICLS-- a household survey-- covers only regular households. In contrast, the survey strongly suggests the idle children come from regular households as explained below.

Graph 4.5 shows that most idle children, like most of their counterparts, lived with their both parents as sons or daughters. This is true for both male and female. As the table also shows, what make them differ very likely from their counterparts (i.e., 'normal' children) were that the proportion of idle children who never schooling (not yet or never going to school) was relatively high. This was true for both male and female children. In addition, the proportion of idle children who were reportedly able to read and write simple messages was relatively low. This was also true for both male and female children. However, as shown by Graph 4.5, the low proportion was only for aged 5-12. For older age groups the proportions were quite high.

The relatively high proportion of idle children who never schooling and the relatively low proportion of them who were literate may lead to speculation that they were handicapped children; i.e., they suffered from any kind of physical or mental handicap. Table 4.8 and Graph 4.6 suggest supporting this speculation



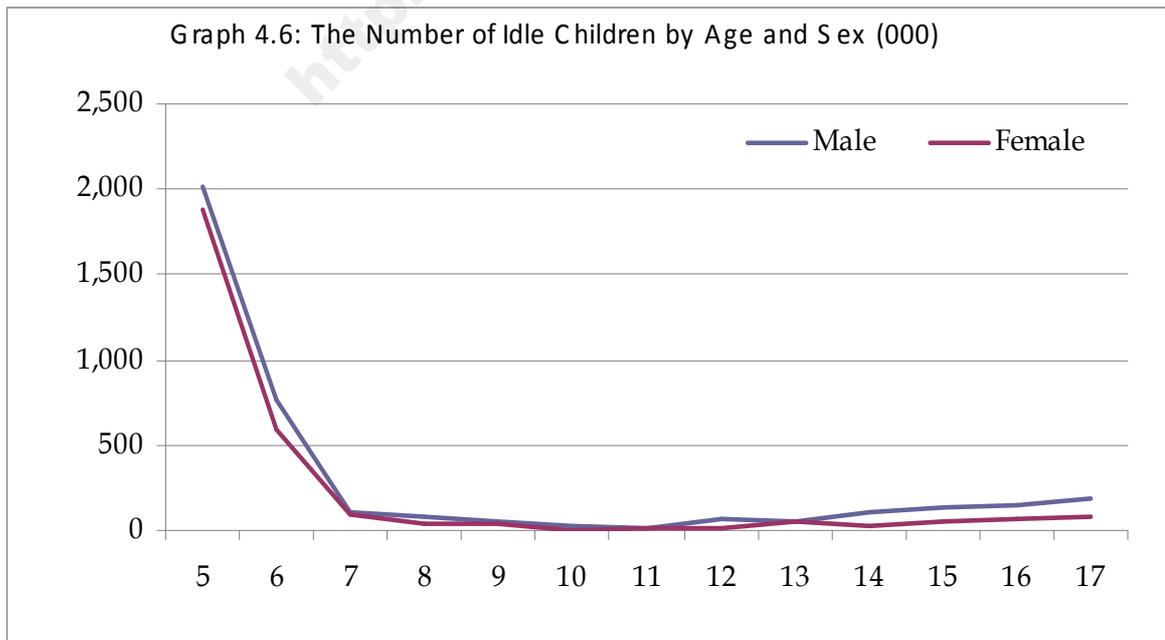
As shown by Table 4.8 and graph 4.6, the distribution of idle children was very high for ages 5-6; covers almost 80 percent of the total idle children. This high percentage is understandable because children in that age group are normally not yet in formal school. Starting from age 7, the proportion of idle children was relatively constant, about 1.5 percent on average. This is true for both male and female. While there is no more plausible explanation, one may consider that the age pattern refer to the second speculation mentioned above; i.e., in most cases they were handicapped children.

Table 4.8 shows the numbers for age group 9-12 were exceptionally low for unknown reason. However, the following speculation may help to understand this. Parents with handicapped children perhaps tend to perceive their children at early age school were 'normal' and hence sent them to 'normal school'. However, knowing the problems faced by their children in normal school, the parents gradually realized that their children were different from their counterparts of normal children. At age 9-12 their handicapped children were still enrolled in school and this is probably the reason why the ICLS recognized them as schooling, not as idle. Only after

ages 12, the parents fully realized the situation they faced and the ICLS recorded the children as idle.....@

Table 4.8: IDLE Children by Single Age and Sex (000)
Indonesia, August 2009

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



Chapter Five

Employment Characteristics Children Aged 5-17 Based on the 2009 ICLS

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

5.1 Employment Characteristics

a. Industry

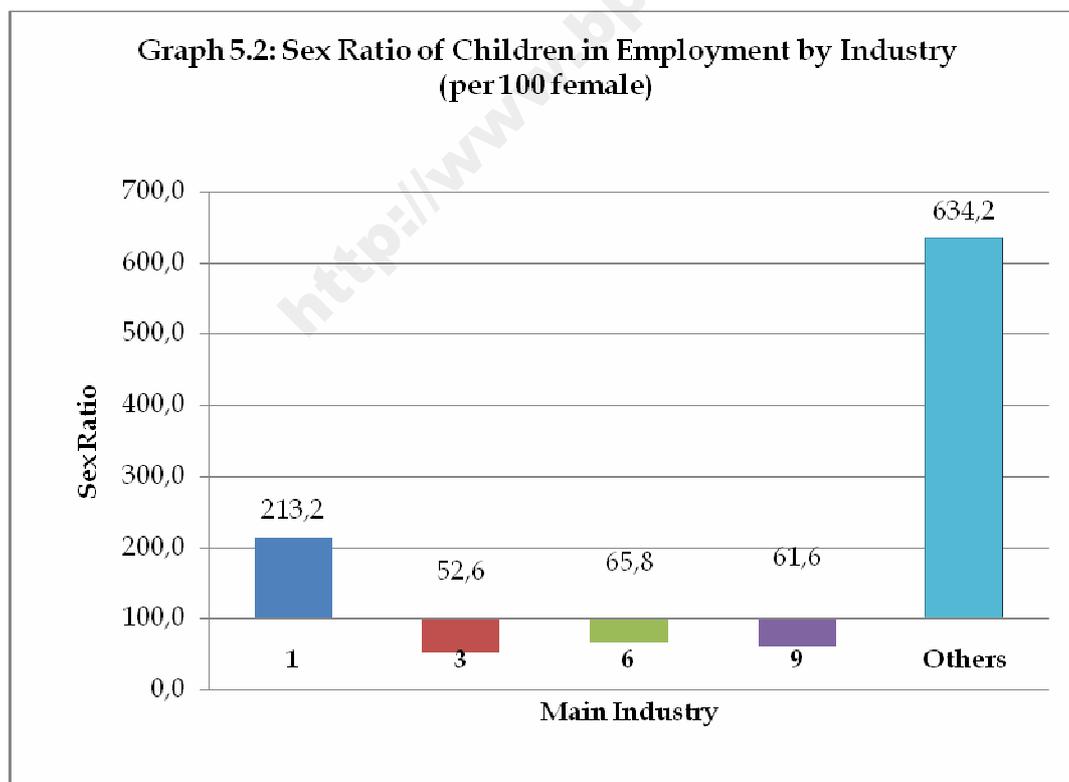
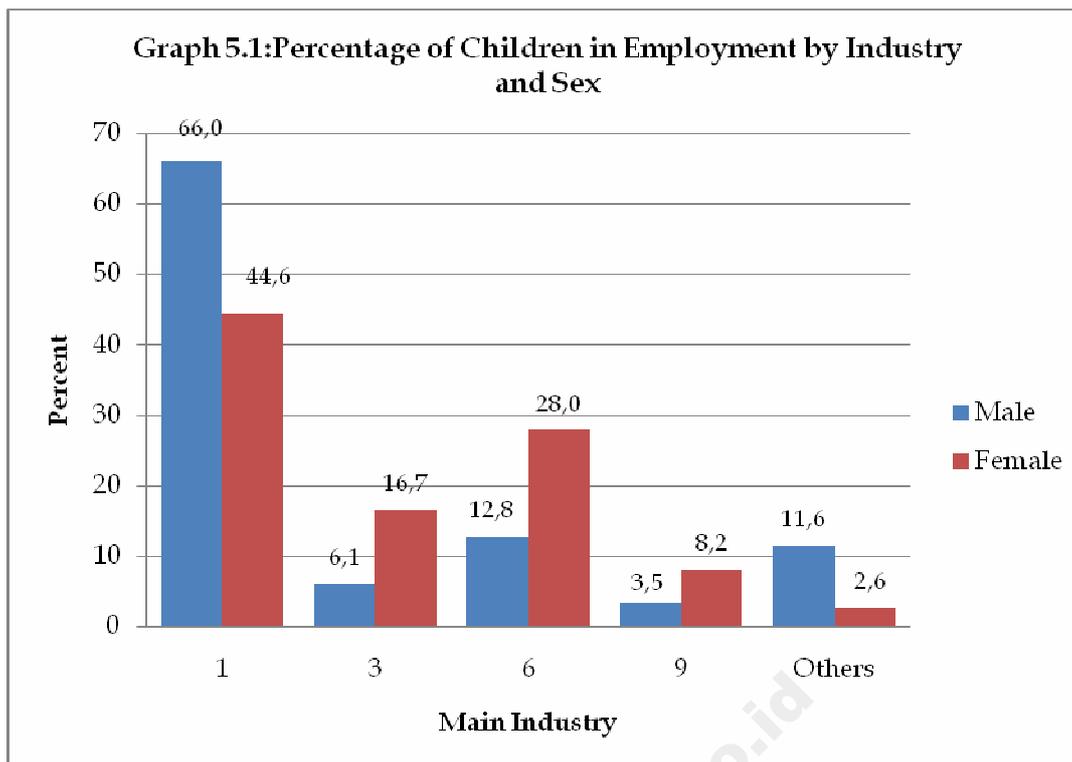
Similar to adult employment, children employment engaged in almost all industries. Also like adult employment, most children were found in three major industries in Indonesia; i.e., agriculture, trade and manufacturing. Table 5.1 shows that in overall, 57 percent of children aged 5-17 employed in agriculture,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

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

Table 5.1
Proportion of Children in Employment by Age Group and Main Industry (%)

	5-12	13-14	15-17	5-17
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	64,3	64,6	53,8	57,2
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	10,7	8,4	10,8	10,4
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	18,3	18,4	19,3	19,0
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	4,3	3,4	6,1	5,4
Others (Codes 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	2,4	5,3	9,9	7,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
(in 000)	674,3	6 190,9	2 759,4	4 052,8

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



b. Employment Status

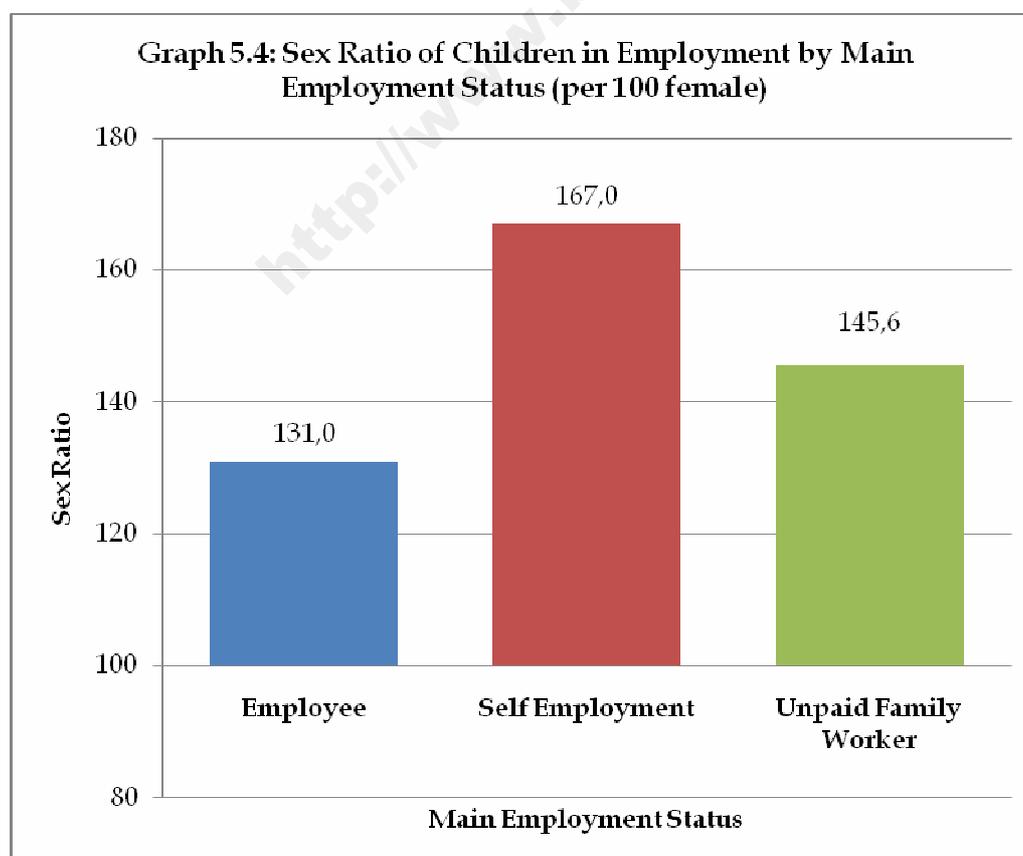
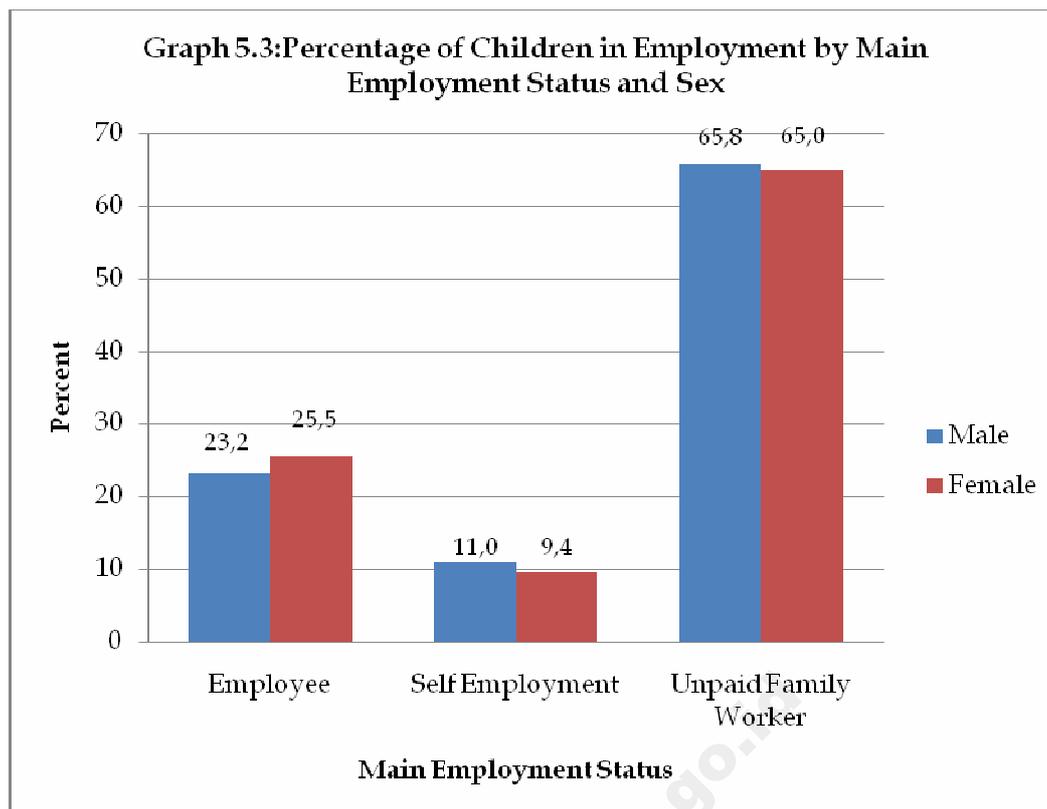
Working children were mostly unpaid family workers and hence can be considered as engaging in informal sector. As shown by Table 5.3, about two-third of the total working children was unpaid family workers. The proportion was lower for older age groups: for aged 5-12 almost 83 percent in compared to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

Table 5.3
Proportion of Children in Employment by Age Group and
Employment Status (%)

	5-12	13-14	15-17	5-17
1.Employee	4,8	12,1	31,6	24,2
2.Self Employed	12,7	6,3	10,7	10,3
3.Unpaid Family Worker	82,5	81,5	57,8	65,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

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



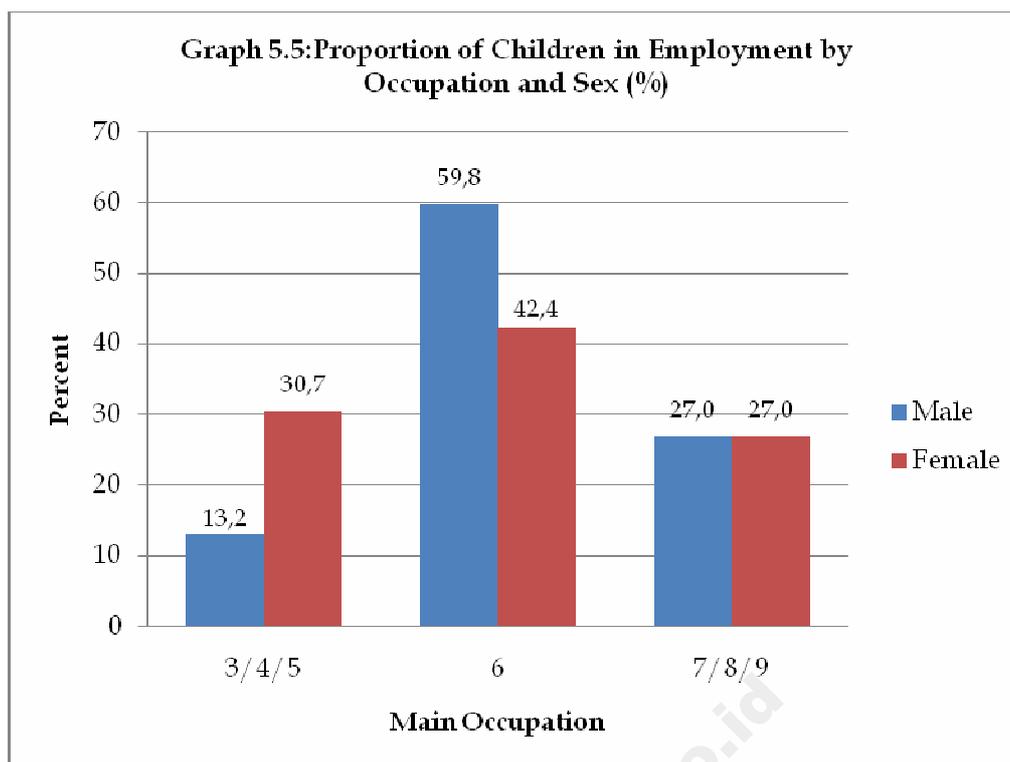
c. Occupation

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

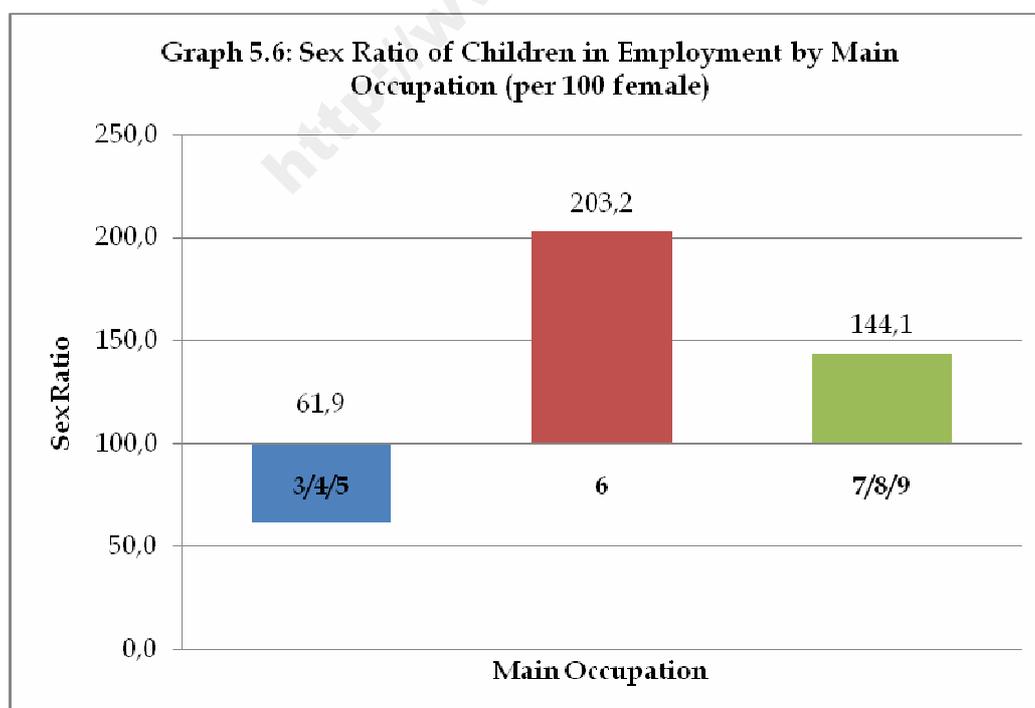
The second most importance occupation for children was production-related workers, including transport equipment operators and labourers (Code 7/8/9). The types of work in this occupation is very unlikely categorized as 'light work' that is suitable for children. Whatever the case might be, the proportion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

Table 5.3
Proportion of Children in Employment by Age Group and Occupation (%)

	5-12	13-14	15-17	5-17
-				
3/4/5 Clerical and Related Workers, Sales and Service workers	19,0	20,8	20,6	20,3
6 Agricultural, animal husbandry, forestry workers, fisherman and hunter	61,9	59,9	48,8	52,7
7/8/9 Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	19,1	19,3	30,6	27,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0



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



5.2 Working Place

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

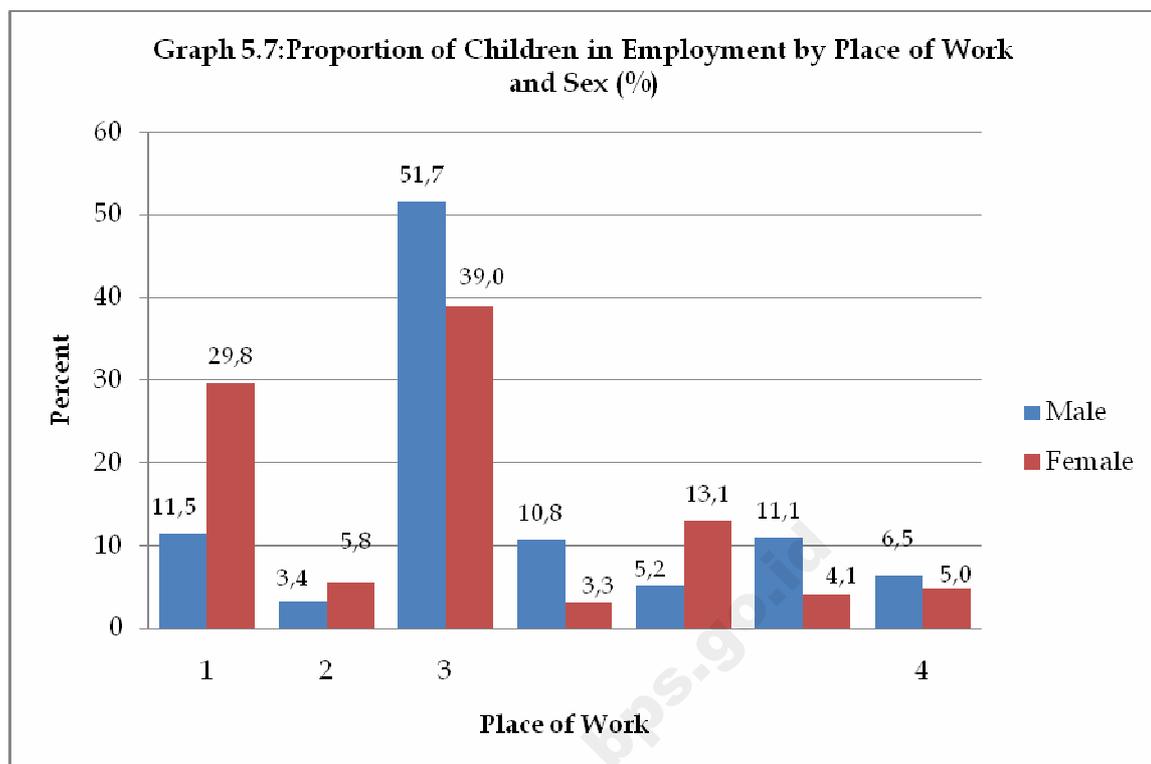
Table 5.4
Proportion of Children in Employment by Place of Work (%)

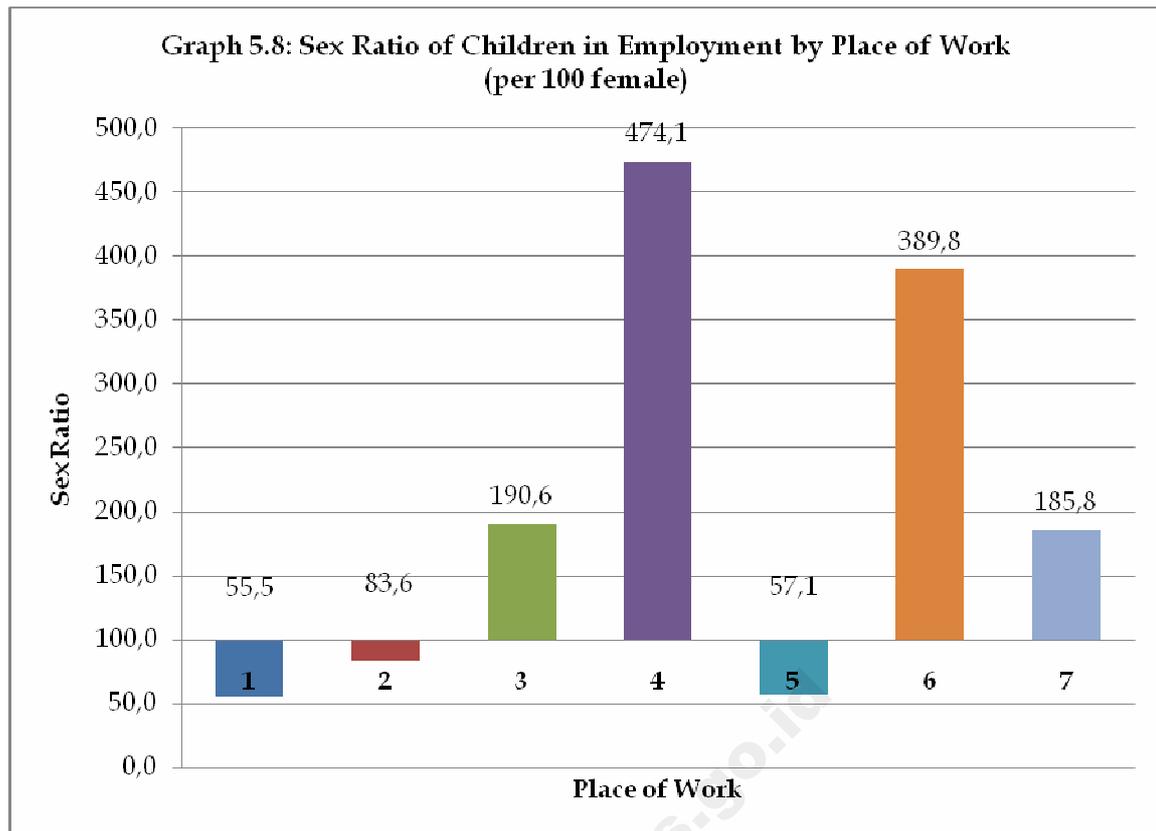
	5-12	13-14	15-17	Total
1 At family dwelling	17,8	19,8	19,1	19,0
2 Client Places, Office, Factory	2,9	1,7	5,3	4,4
3 Plantation/Farm/Garden	53,8	51,7	43,5	46,5
4 Construction Sites, Mine/Quarry, Pond/lake/river	3,2	7,4	8,8	7,7
5 Shop/Kiosk/Coffee House/Restaurant/Hotel	4,5	8,2	9,4	8,4
6 Mobile Places, Fixed, street / market stall, Traffic Light	10,4	4,6	8,5	8,2
7 Others	7,4	6,5	5,3	5,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

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

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





5.3 Working Hour

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

Table 5.5
Proportion of Children in Employment by Working Hours (%)

Working Hours *)	5-12	13-14	15-17	Total
0 - 15	67,0	48,1	29,4	38,5
16 - 30	27,2	37,8	30,2	30,9
31 - 40	1,6	5,8	12,8	9,9
> 40	4,2	8,3	27,5	20,7
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
<u>Working Hours Quartile and Mean</u>				
<u>(hours)</u>				
Q1	7	10	14	12
Q2	12	16	26	21
Q3	20	24	42	36
Mean	14,5	19,3	29,8	25,7

*) Total working hours (main and additional works)

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

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

5.4 Earning

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

Table 5.6 shows a big variation in earning received by working children. About 22 percent received Rp 100 000 per month or less; and in contrast, about three percent received Rp 1000 000 or more. The table also shows a big

variation in earning by age groups. As illustration, for earning less than Rp 100 000 or less, the proportions were more than 68 percent for aged 5-12 and only 16 percent for aged 15-17. As another illustration, for earning more than Rp 750 000, the proportion was only 2.1 percent for aged 5-12 and 8.9 percent for aged 15-17.

The table also shows that the mean of earning for working children was Rp 407 600 per month. However, there was a big variation in the mean between age groups; it ranged from Rp 150 300 for aged 5-12 and Rp 444 700 for aged 15-17.

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

Male children were more likely having higher earning than female children. This is shown by Graph 5.12. In the table 5.6, the proportion of children for lower earning was higher for younger age group than for older age group; the situation was in opposite for higher earning.

Table 5.6
Proportion of Working children by Earning (%)

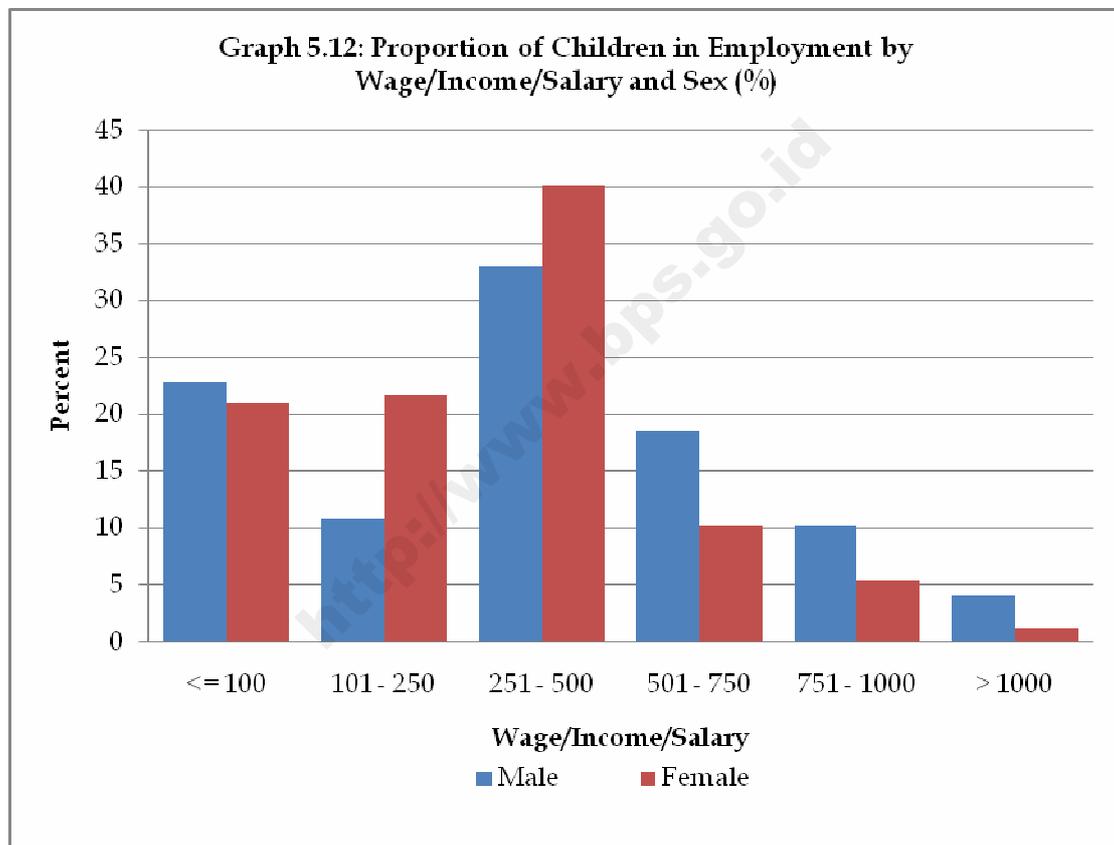
Earning (000) **)	5-12	13-14	15-17	5-17
<= 100	68,4	36,8	16,0	22,2
101 - 250	28,5	27,8	12,9	15,4
251 - 500	1,0	19,4	41,2	36,0
501 - 750	-	6,3	17,6	15,2
751 - 1000	2,1	8,5	8,9	8,3

> 1000	-	1,2	3,4	2,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	118,1	114,4	1 165,7	1 398,3

Quartile and Mean of
Earning (000) *)

Q1	100	100	210	150
Q2	100	200	400	350
Q3	150	400	600	550
Mean	150,3	295,3	444,7	407,6

*) Excluding unpaid family workers



Chapter Six

Housekeeping Activities of Children Aged 5-17

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

6.1 How Many Children Did Housekeeping?

The number of children who did housekeeping was quite big, much bigger than the number of working children. Table 6.1 shows that about 22.6 million or 18.5 percent of the total children aged 5-17 'did housekeeping' (panel b) during the reference period; i.e., one week before the survey. But as shown in the table, those who did 'housekeeping only' were only about 2.1 million or about 9.1 percent of the total (panel 1). This means, children who did housekeeping were mostly multiple 'jobholder'. They were mostly also schooling as reflected in the number and the proportion of those who did 'housekeeping and schooling' (panel b). This can be also seen from the last column of panel b: almost 93 percent of children who did housekeeping were schooling.

Table 6.1
Children Aged 5-17 Who Did Housekeeping

	Number (000)	As % to total children aged 5-17	As % to total children did housekeeping
a Housekeeping only	2,069.2	3.5	9.1
b Housekeeping and schooling	20,956.2	35.6	92.6
c Housekeeping and working	2,856.8	4.9	12.6
d Housekeeping, Working and Schooling	1,626.1	2.8	7.2
e Did housekeeping (a+b+c-2d)	22,630.0	38.5	100.0

The second largest proportion as shown in the last column ---but very much lower---was that of 'housekeeping and working'. The total number was almost 2.9 million or about 70 percent of the total working children. The fact that children were mostly multiple 'jobholders' was also seen from the total number of children who did housekeeping but also schooling and working which can not be negligible, about 1.6 million.

6.2 Types of Housekeeping Activity

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

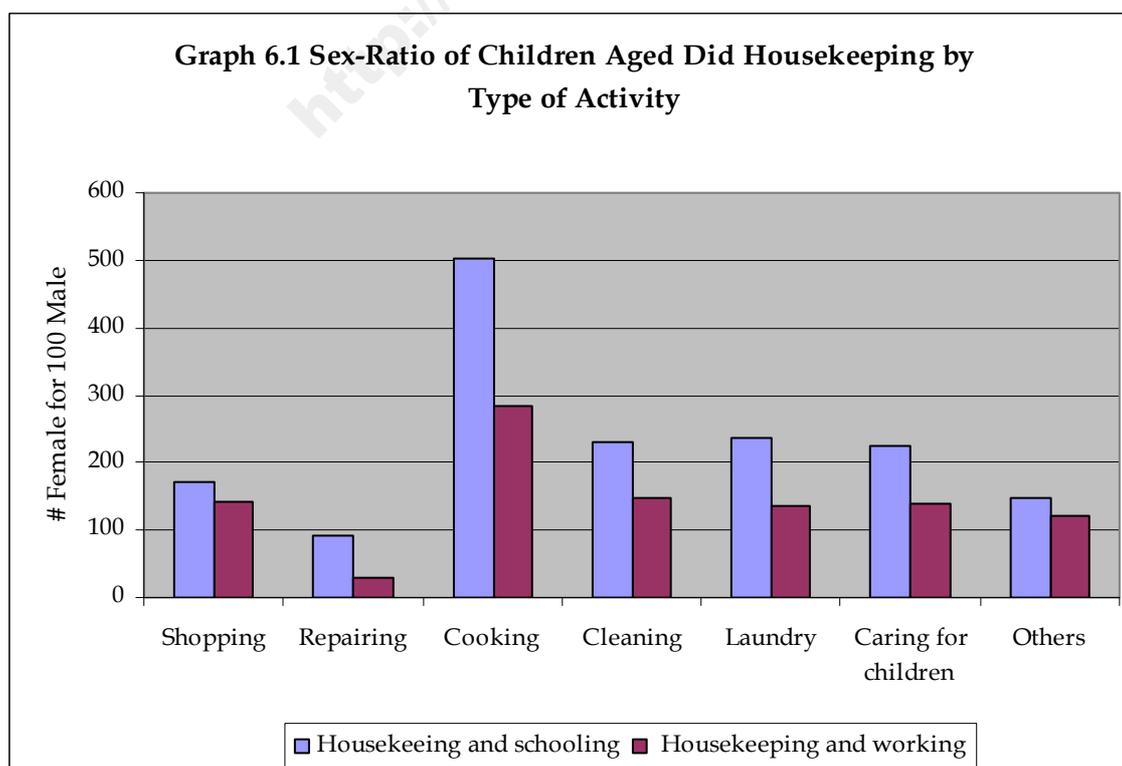
In general, as might be expected, much more female than male children got involved in housekeeping activity. This was clearly indicated by sex-ratios that were always greater than 100 except for repairing as shown by Graph 6.1. Cooking was the extreme example for this. As shown in the graph, for children who did housekeeping and schooling, the sex ratio was 500. This was showing that, on the average, there were 500 female for 100 male children

who did cooking. The sex ratio for those did housekeeping and working was smaller, 282 female for 100 males.

Table 6.2
Proportion of Children Who Did Housekeeping by Type of Activity
and Status of Activity (%)

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

(*) Regardless working or schooling status



Comparison in sex ratio between statuses of activities for each type of housekeeping activity shows that sex ratio was always smaller for 'housekeeping and schooling' than that of 'housekeeping and working'. This is clearly indicating that children were less likely involved in housing activity if they got involved in working compared to that if they did not.

6.3 How intense children get involved in housekeeping?

The term intensity here refers to that can be indicated by time allocation. As mentioned before, the ICLS did not ask time allocation for each type of housekeeping activities. Nonetheless, the survey did time allocation for the whole housing activity performed by children.

Time allocation for doing housekeeping activity was positively related to the number of activities: the bigger the number the longer the time allocation. This was true for both male and female and was also true regardless working statuses as shown by Table 6.3. The table also shows many other things that can be summarized as follows.

- Female children spent more hours for doing housekeeping activities than male children. This was true regardless statuses of activities and the number of housekeeping activities.
- Children who were also working were more 'intense' doing housekeeping activities than those children who did 'housekeeping and schooling'. This was true regardless the number of housekeeping activities.

An additional note for the second summary was worth noting here. As shown by the table, on the average, male and female children respectively allocated 6.3 and 9.7 hours per week for housekeeping. Recalling working hours for children as discussed in Chapter Five, (Table 5.5), 50 percent and 25 percent of children respectively spent at least 21 hours and 36 hours for

working. By combining these figures, it can be inferred intuitively that there were quite many children in Indonesia who spent more than 40 hours per week for working and housekeeping.

Table 6.3
Mean Hours of Housekeeping of Children Aged 5-17 by
Number of Housekeeping Activities and Sex

Number of Housekeeping Activity	Housekeeping and schooling	Housekeeping and working	Housekeeping (*)
<u>Male children:</u>			
1	4.5	4.2	4.4
2	5.9	6.3	5.9
3	7.9	8.8	8
>3	10.4	9.6	10.7
Any number	6.3	6.7	6.3
<u>Female children:</u>			
1	4.3	6.9	4.6
2	6.8	9.2	7.2
3	9.6	13.3	10.3
>3	12.6	13.4	13.7
Any number	8.9	12.1	9.7

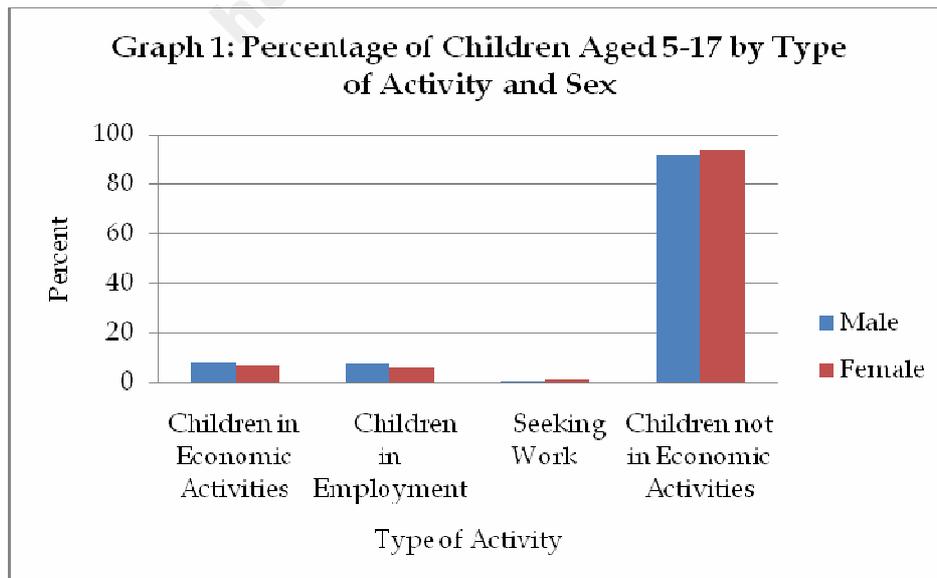
(*) Regardless schooling or working activity

Paswot12
Table 1 Children Aged 5-17 by Type of Activity and Sex (000)
Indonesia, August 2009

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

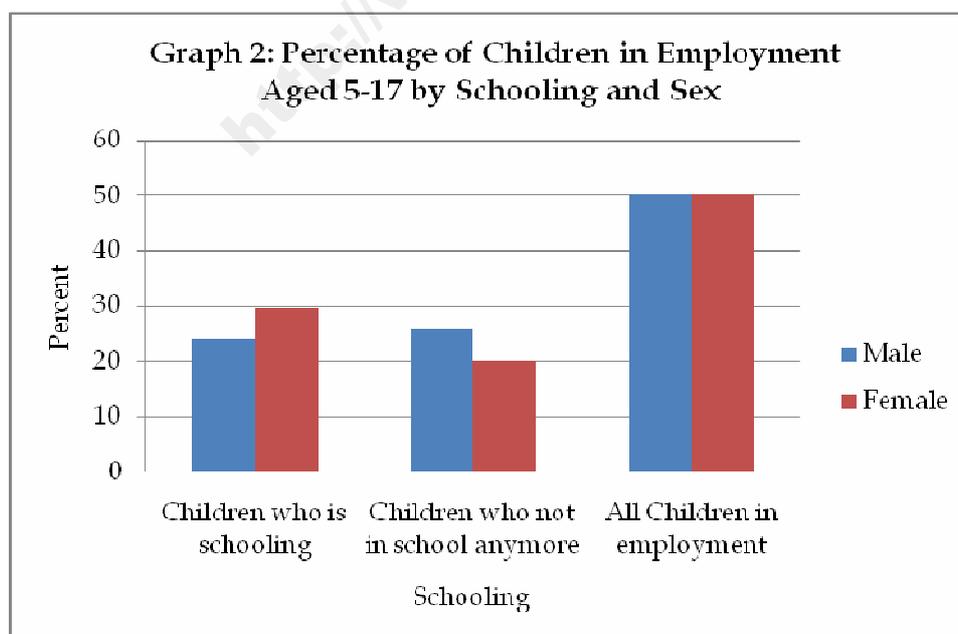
*) A plus children not in employment (by sakernas standard) but doing economic activities

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



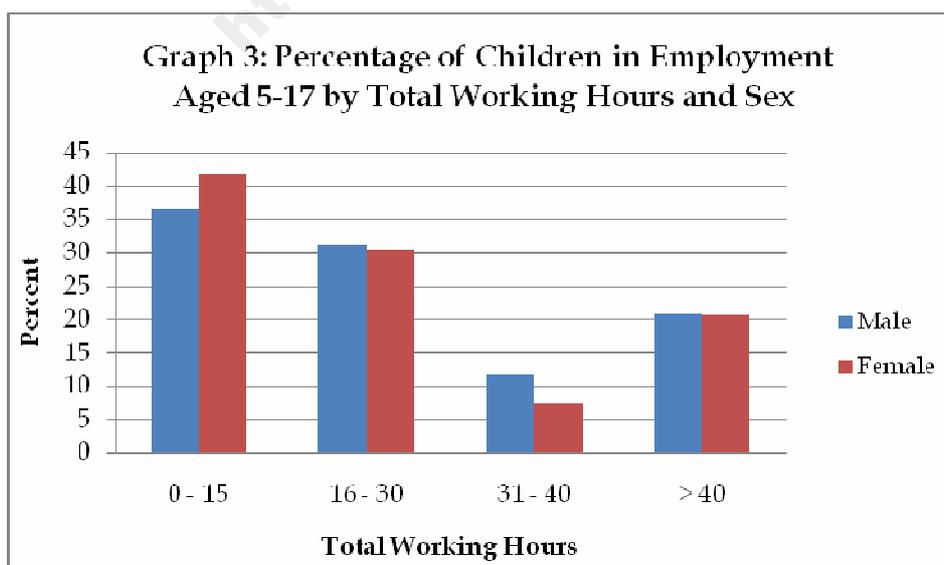
**Table 2 Percentage of Children in Employment Aged 5-17 by Age Group, Schooling and Sex
Indonesia, August 2009**

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Children who is schooling			
5 - 12	25,2	32,5	28,6
13 - 14	23,3	20,4	22,0
15 - 17	51,5	47,0	49,5
(5 - 17)	100,0	100,0	100,0
Children who is not in school anymore			
5 - 12	2,5	4,9	3,3
13 - 14	8,3	7,0	7,8
15 - 17	89,2	88,1	88,8
(5 - 17)	100,0	100,0	100,0
All Children in employment			
5 - 12	13,4	21,3	16,6
13 - 14	15,5	15,0	15,3
15 - 17	71,1	63,7	68,1
(5 - 17)	100,0	100,0	100,0



**Table 3 Percentage of Children in Employment Aged 5-17 by Age Group, Total Working Hours and Sex
Indonesia, August 2009**

Age Group	Working Hours				Total
	0 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 40	> 40	
Male + Female					
5 - 12	67,0	27,2	1,6	4,2	100,0
13 - 14	48,1	37,8	5,8	8,3	100,0
15 - 17	29,4	30,2	12,8	27,5	100,0
Total (5 - 17)	38,5	30,9	9,9	20,7	100,0
Male					
5 - 12	69,4	26,6	2,9	1,1	100,0
13 - 14	47,7	37,4	6,9	8,0	100,0
15 - 17	27,7	30,7	14,4	27,3	100,0
Total (5 - 17)	36,4	31,2	11,7	20,8	100,0
Female					
5 - 12	64,8	27,8	0,5	7,0	100,0
13 - 14	48,7	38,3	4,2	8,8	100,0
15 - 17	32,1	29,4	10,4	28,0	100,0
Total (5 - 17)	41,6	30,4	7,4	20,6	100,0



**Table 4 Percentage of Children in Employment Aged 5-17 by Sex, Status of Scooling and Total Working Hours
Indonesia, August 2009**

Sex	Working Hours				Total
	0 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 40	> 40	
Male					
Not in Schooling Anymore	15,3	27,3	19,2	38,3	100,0
Schooling					
Primary School	74,6	22,0	2,7	0,8	100,0
Junior High School	54,8	40,5	3,9	0,8	100,0
Senior High School	52,2	40,3	3,8	3,7	100,0
University	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Female					
Not in Schooling Anymore	17,1	27,2	13,3	42,3	100,0
Schooling					
Primary School	67,0	24,2	0,7	8,1	100,0
Junior High School	47,9	40,0	4,6	7,6	100,0
Senior High School	62,2	33,0	3,6	1,2	100,0
University	32,2	0,0	35,7	32,2	100,0
Total	38,5	30,9	9,9	20,7	100,0

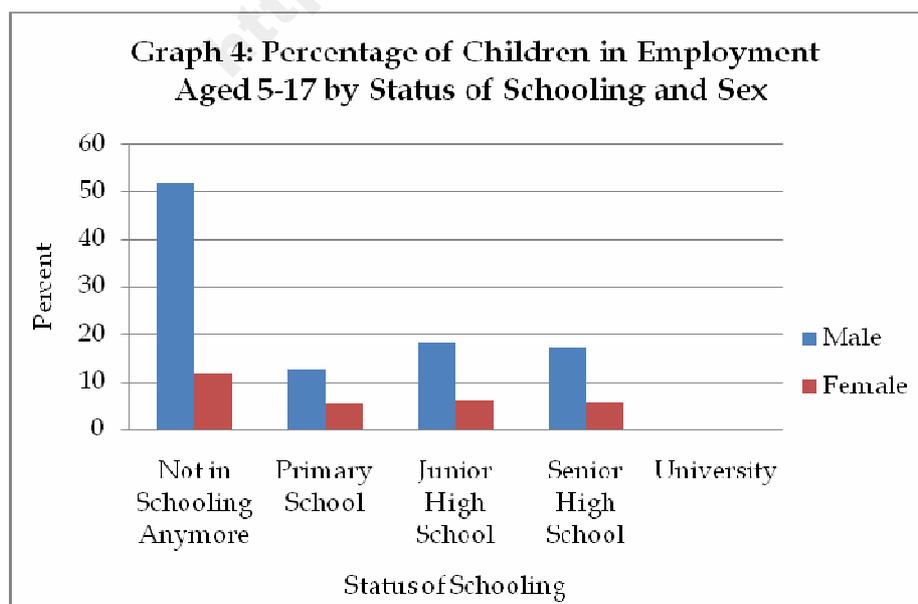


Table 5 Percentage of Children in Employment Aged 5-17 by Type of Activity, Age Group and Working Hours Indonesia, August 2009

Type of Activity	Working Hours				Total
	0 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 40	> 40	
Children in Employment only					
5 - 12	13,9	75,4	10,6	0,0	100,0
13 - 14	20,1	33,4	20,4	26,1	100,0
15 - 17	13,3	19,0	19,0	48,7	100,0
Total	14,0	22,4	18,8	44,9	100,0
Children in Employment and schooling					
5 - 12	70,5	24,3	0,9	4,4	100,0
13 - 14	56,4	38,3	2,5	2,8	100,0
15 - 17	53,1	37,9	5,3	3,6	100,0
Total	58,8	34,1	3,4	3,7	100,0
Children in Employment and housekeeping					
5 - 12	70,6	27,6	1,5	0,3	100,0
13 - 14	48,8	38,9	4,8	7,5	100,0
15 - 17	33,5	31,3	11,7	23,5	100,0
Total	41,9	31,9	9,0	17,2	100,0
Children in Employment, schooling and housekeeping					
5 - 12	72,8	26,2	1,0	0,0	100,0
13 - 14	55,0	39,2	2,7	3,1	100,0
15 - 17	57,3	34,3	5,1	3,3	100,0
Total	60,7	33,4	3,5	2,4	100,0

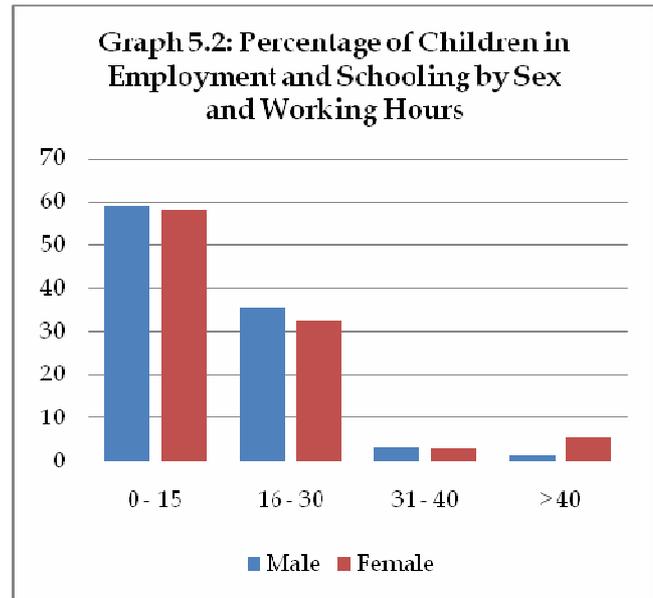
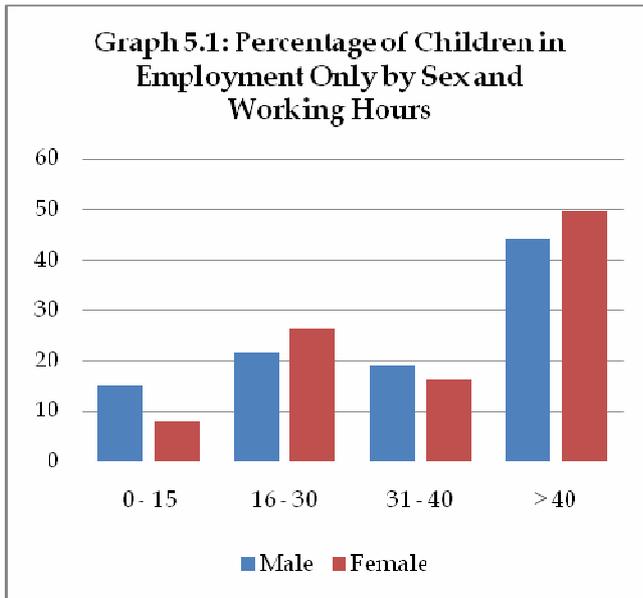


Table 6 Estimated Number of Child Labor (000)

	Male	Female	Total
All children in employment aged 5 - 12	320.1	354.2	674.3
Children in employment aged 13 - 14 with working hours > 15 hours per week	193.4	127.8	321.2
Children in employment aged 15 - 17 with working hours > 40 hours per week	463.6	296.3	759.8
Total Child Labour:	977.1	778.2	1755.3
As % to total children aged 5-17	3.2	2.7	3.0
As % to total children in employment aged 5-17	40.9	46.8	43.3
Proportion to total children at respective ages (%)			
Aged 5-12	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aged 13-15	52.3	51.3	51.9
Aged 15-17	27.3	28.0	27.5

**Table 7.1 Percentage of Child Labor Aged 5-17 by Educational Attainment of Their Parent
Indonesia, August 2009**

Male + Female

Educational Attainment	Child Labor		
	All children in employment aged 5 - 12	Children in employment aged 13 - 14 with working hours > 15 hours per week	Children in employment aged 15 - 17 with working hours > 40 hours per week
Father			
No Schooling	9.3	10.4	8.7
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	28.8	31.4	40.2
Primary School	24.8	29.2	31.8
Junior High School	14.5	10.8	15.1
Senior High School	20.2	16.8	4.2
University	2.4	1.3	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In (000)	577.4	256.1	500.7
Mean years school (years)	6.6	5.9	5.0
Mother			
No Schooling	14.8	16.9	7.1
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	23.6	35.2	45.9
Primary School	27.3	28.4	35.4
Junior High School	14.5	7.5	10.6
Senior High School	18.8	10.3	1.0
University	1.0	1.6	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In (000)	581.7	285.7	570.8
Mean years school (years)	6.1	4.8	4.5

**Table 7.2 Percentage of Child Labor Aged 5-17 by Educational Attainment of Their Parent
Indonesia, August 2009**

Male

Educational Attainment	Child Labor		
	All children in employment aged 5 - 12	Children in employment aged 13 - 14 with working hours > 15 hours per week	Children in employment aged 15 - 17 with working hours > 40 hours per week
Father			
No Schooling	6,0	8,3	9,9
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	29,0	31,2	43,3
Primary School	20,6	29,2	28,8
Junior High School	12,2	14,7	13,7
Senior High School	21,9	14,3	4,4
University	3,7	2,3	-
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	271,6	147,7	373,3
Mean years school (years)	6,5	6,1	4,8
Mother			
No Schooling	13,7	15,6	6,8
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	27,7	36,5	51,5
Primary School	30,3	29,7	29,8
Junior High School	9,5	8,8	10,4
Senior High School	18,1	7,7	1,4
University	0,7	1,8	-
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	270,4	173,5	396,8
Mean years school (years)	5,7	4,9	4,3

**Table 7.3 Percentage of Child Labour Aged 5-17 by Educational Attainment of Their Parent
Indonesia, August 2009**

Female

Educational Attainment	Child Labour		
	All children in employment aged 5 - 12	Children in employment aged 13 - 14 with working hours > 15 hours per week	Children in employment aged 15 - 17 with working hours > 40 hours per week
Father			
No Schooling	3,3	13,3	5,2
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	28,6	31,8	31,1
Primary School	28,6	29,3	40,7
Junior High School	16,6	5,5	19,3
Senior High School	18,6	20,2	3,7
University	1,3	-	-
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	305,8	108,4	127,4
Mean years school (years)	6,8	5,7	5,5
Mother			
No Schooling	15,8	19,1	7,6
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	20,0	33,3	33,1
Primary School	24,8	26,5	48,3
Junior High School	18,7	5,4	11,0
Senior High School	19,5	14,3	-
University	1,2	1,4	-
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	311,2	112,2	174,0
Mean years school (years)	6,4	4,7	5,0

Graph 7 Percentage of Child Labour Aged 5-17 by Educational Attainment of Their Parent and Sex

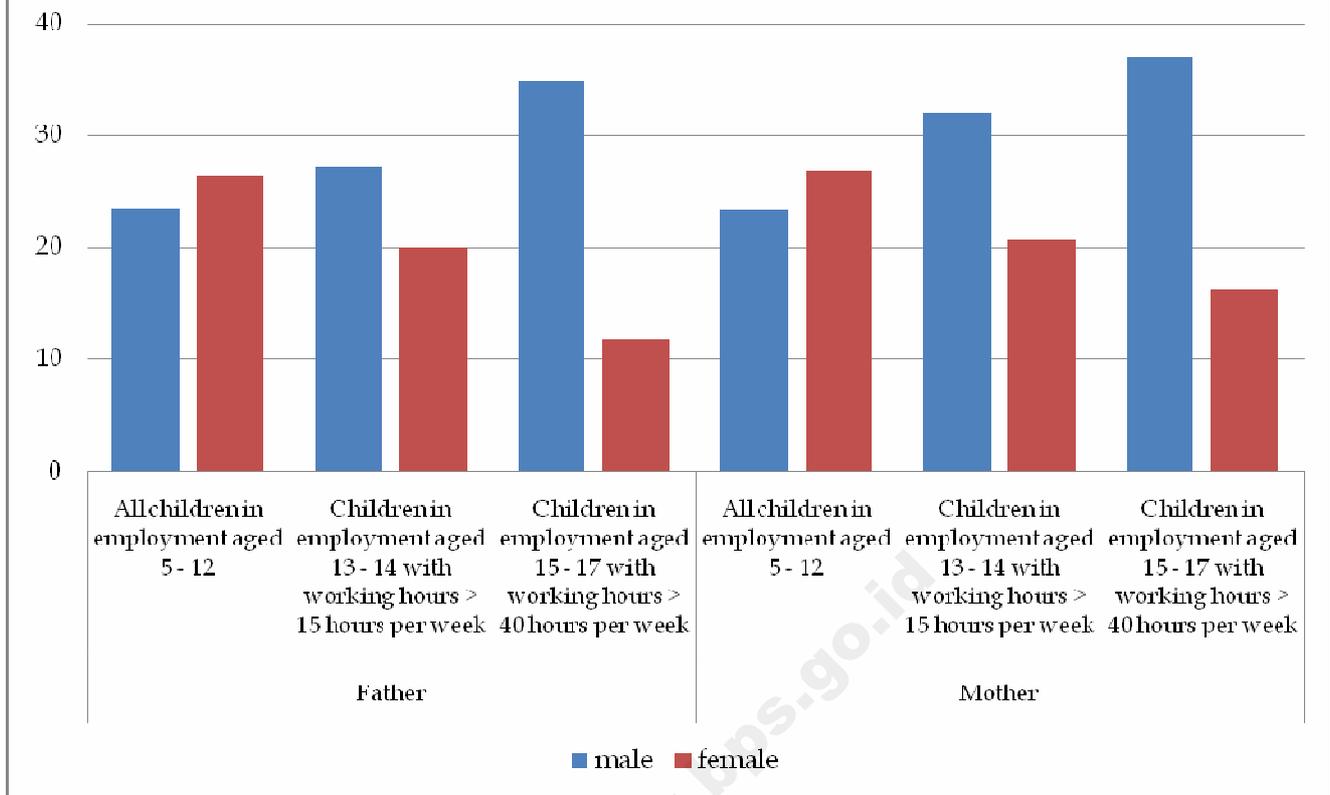


Table 8.1 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 by Educational Attainment of Their Parent Indonesia, August 2009

Male + Female			
Educational Attainment	Type of Activity		
	Working Children	IDLE Children	All Children
Mother			
No Schooling	13,3	7,1	5,7
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed	44,3	21,0	22,3
Primary School			
Primary School	32,8	38,8	35,0
Junior High School	9,2	16,3	15,8
Senior High School	0,5	13,6	16,5
University	-	3,2	4,6
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	596,0	6 285,3	53 658,8
Mean years school (years)	5,9	7,0	7,7
Father			
No Schooling	14,2	6,2	4,5
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed	38,8	20,3	20,8
Primary School			
Primary School	32,1	38,4	32,0
Junior High School	9,4	13,5	15,6
Senior High School	5,6	17,9	20,9
University	-	3,7	6,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In(000)	552,8	5 992,7	50 644,8
Mean years school (years)	5,4	6,7	7,1

**Table 8.2 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 by Educational Attainment of Their Parent
Indonesia, August 2009**

				Male
Educational Attainment	Type of Activity			
	Working Children	IDLE Children	All Children	
Mother				
No Schooling	12,5	8,4	6,1	
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	45,6	22,1	22,3	
Primary School	32,1	35,4	34,8	
Junior High School	9,3	17,5	15,6	
Senior High School	0,5	14,0	16,7	
University	-	2,7	4,5	
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	
In(000)	520,3	3 524,1	27 655,4	
Mean years school (years)	5,6	6,9	7,7	
Father				
No Schooling	14,0	7,0	4,8	
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	41,4	22,2	21,0	
Primary School	29,7	35,6	32,2	
Junior High School	9,0	14,0	14,6	
Senior High School	5,9	17,5	21,0	
University	-	3,7	6,4	
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	
In(000)	476,3	3 416,0	26 111,6	
Mean years school (years)	5,1	6,6	7,1	

**Table 8.3 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 by Educational Attainment of Their Parent
Indonesia, August 2009**

Educational Attainment	Female		
	Type of Activity		
	Working Children	IDLE Children	All Children
Mother			
No Schooling	18,6	5,5	5,2
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	35,7	19,6	22,4
Primary School	37,1	43,2	35,2
Junior High School	8,7	14,9	16,0
Senior High School		13,0	16,4
University	-	3,8	4,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In(000)	75,8	2 761,2	26 003,4
Mean years school (years)	6,4	7,2	7,7
Father			
No Schooling	15,5	5,1	4,2
Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School	22,4	17,8	20,6
Primary School	47,0	42,2	31,7
Junior High School	11,9	12,8	16,7
Senior High School	3,3	18,5	20,9
University	-	3,6	5,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In(000)	76,5	2 576,7	24 533,1
Mean years school (years)	6,0	6,9	7,2

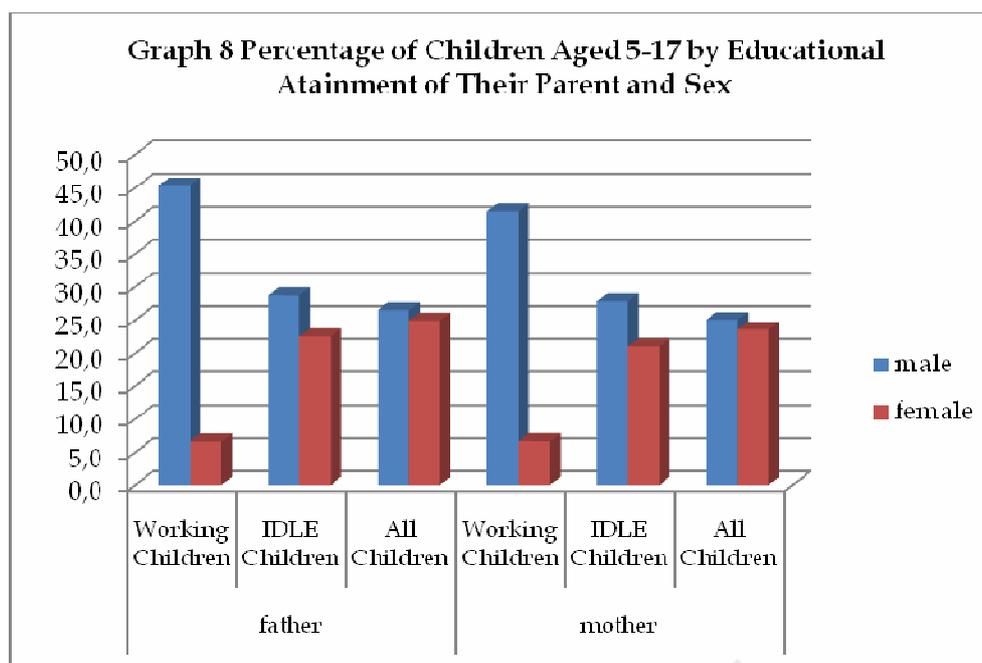


Table 9.1 Percentage of Children in Employment by Age Group and Main Industry

Main Industry	5-12	13-14	15-17	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	64,3	64,6	53,8	57,2
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	10,7	8,4	10,8	10,4
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	18,3	18,4	19,3	19,0
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	4,3	3,4	6,1	5,4
Others (Codes 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	2,4	5,3	9,9	7,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
(In 000)	674,3	6 190,9	2 759,4	4 052,8

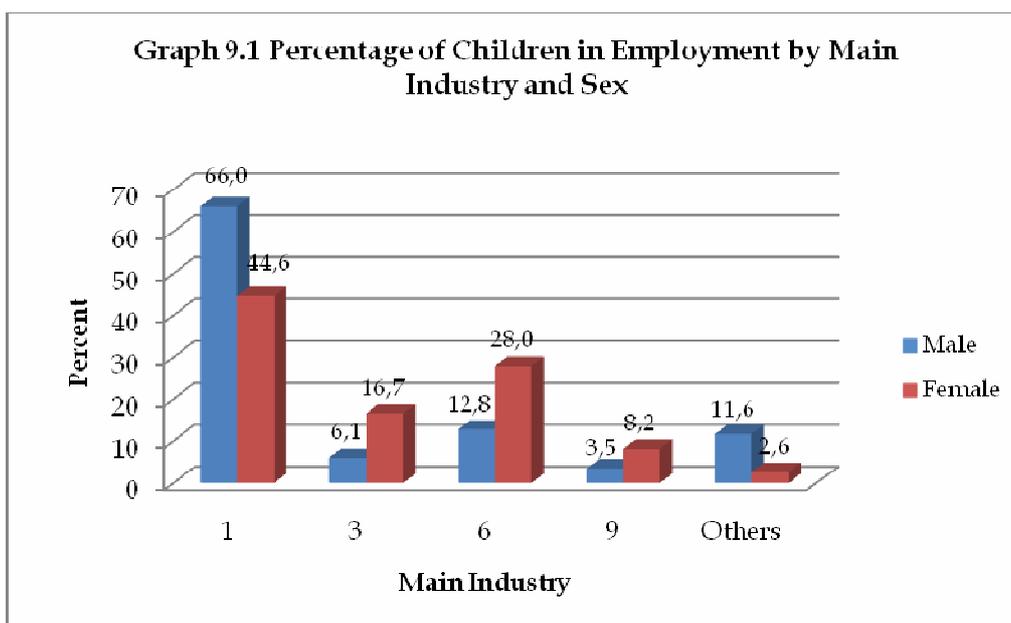


Table 9.2 Percentage of Children in Employment by Age Group and Employment Status

Main Employment Status	5-12	13-14	15-17	Total
1.Employee	4,8	12,1	31,6	24,2
2.Self Employment	12,7	6,3	10,7	10,3
3.Unpaid Family Worker	82,5	81,5	57,8	65,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

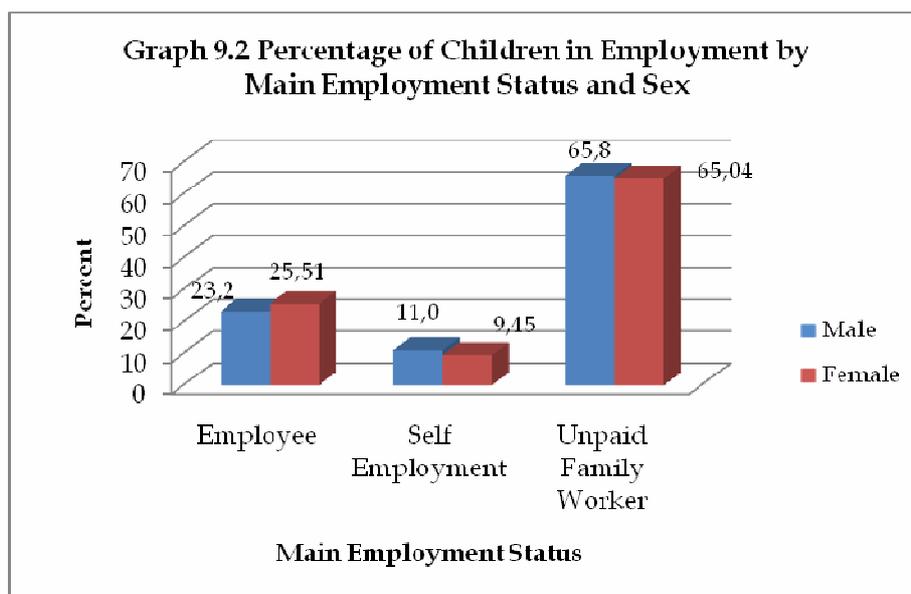


Table 9.3 Percentage of Children in Employment by Age Group and Occupation

Main Occupation	5-12	13-14	15-17	Total
3/4/5 Clerical and Related Workers, Sales and Service worker	19,0	20,8	20,6	20,3
6 Agricultural, Animal husbandary, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter	61,9	59,9	48,8	52,7
7/8/9 Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	19,1	19,3	30,6	27,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

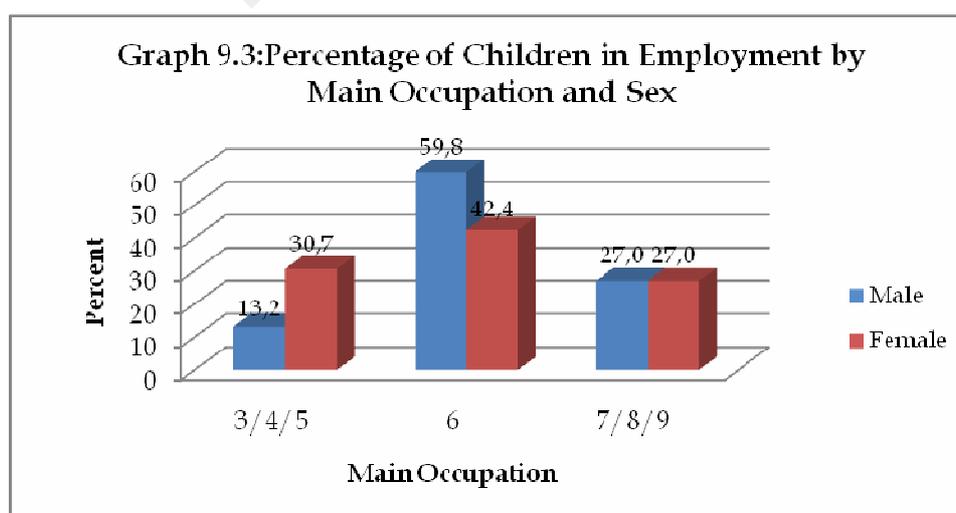


Table 9.4 Percentage of Children in Employment by Place of Work

Place of Work	5-12	13-14	15-17	Total
1 At family dwelling	17,8	19,8	19,1	19,0
2 Client Places, Office, Factory	2,9	1,7	5,3	4,4
3 Plantation/Farm/Garden	53,8	51,7	43,5	46,5
4 Construction Sites, Mine/Quarry, Pond/lake/river	3,2	7,4	8,8	7,7
5 Shop/Kiosk/Coffee House/Restaurant/Hotel	4,5	8,2	9,4	8,4
6 Mobile Places, Fixed, street / market stall, Traffic Light	10,4	4,6	8,5	8,2
7 Others	7,4	6,5	5,3	5,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

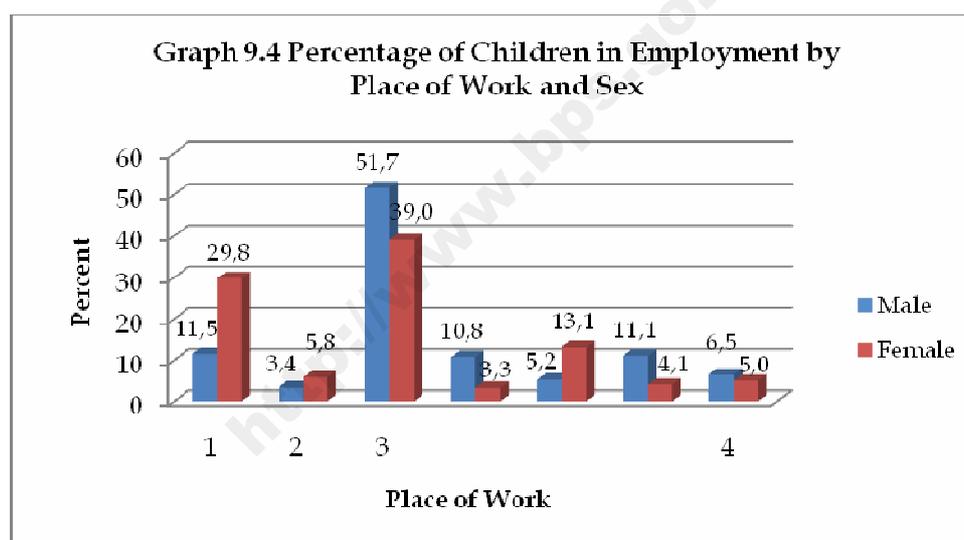


Table 9.5 Percentage of Children in Employment by Working Hours

Working Hours *)	5-12	13-14	15-17	Total
0 - 15	67,0	48,1	29,4	38,5
16 - 30	27,2	37,8	30,2	30,9
31 - 40	1,6	5,8	12,8	9,9
> 40	4,2	8,3	27,5	20,7
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

<u>Working Hours Quartile and Mean (hours)</u>				
Q1	7	10	14	12
Q2	12	16	26	21
Q3	20	24	42	36
Mean	14,5	19,3	29,8	25,7

*) Total working hours (main and additional work)

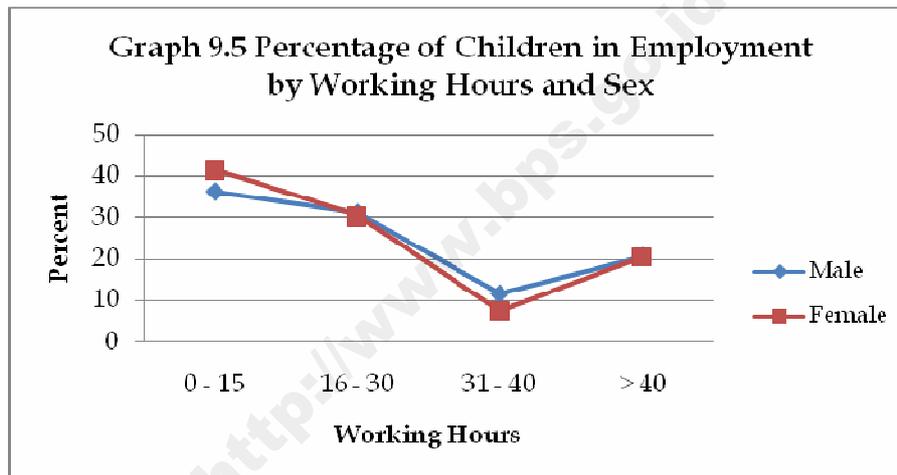
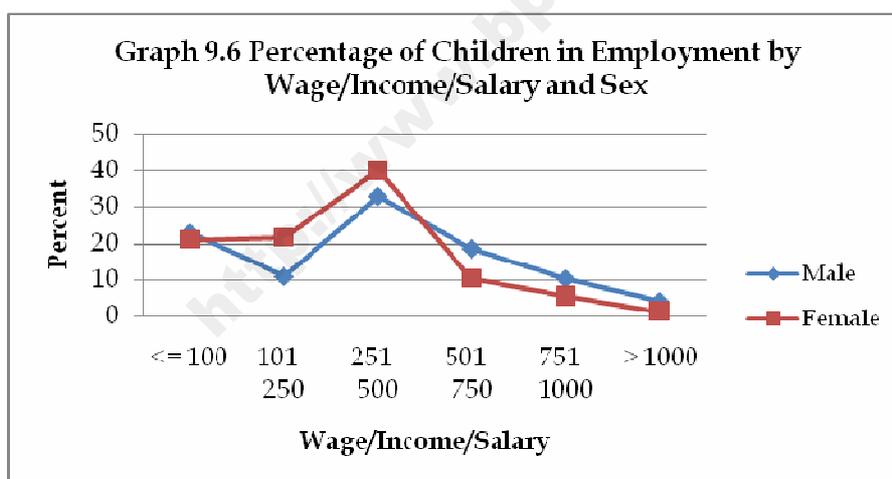


Table 9.6 Percentage of Children in Employment by Wage/Income/Salary

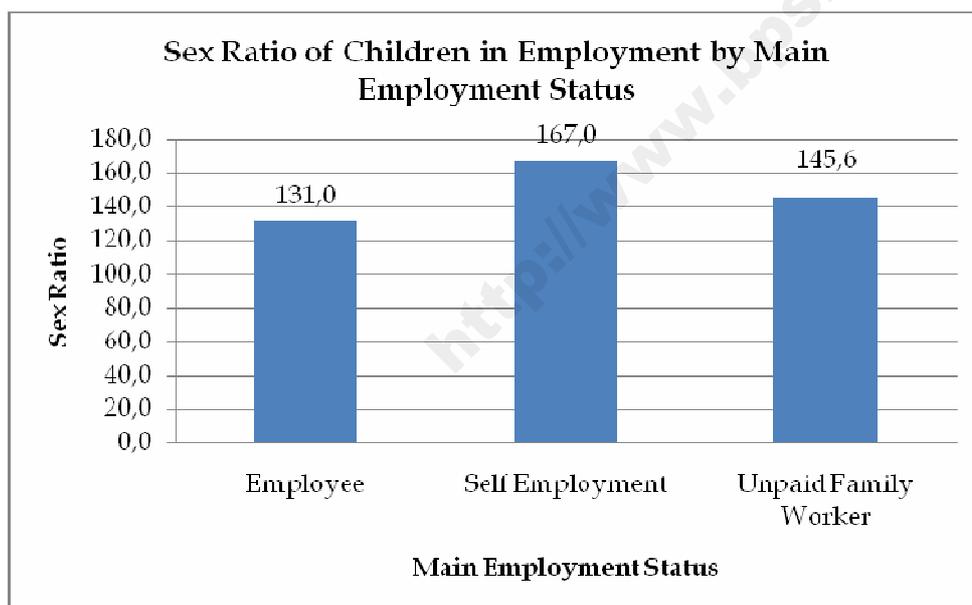
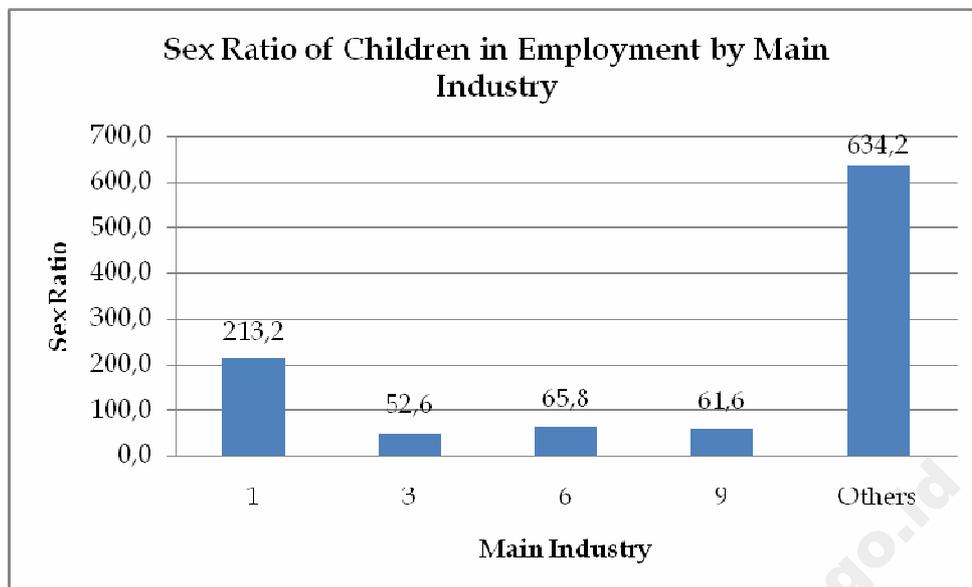
Wage/Income/Salary (000) **)	5-12	13-14	15-17	Total
<= 100	68,4	36,8	16,0	22,2
101 - 250	28,5	27,8	12,9	15,4
251 - 500	1,0	19,4	41,2	36,0
501 - 750	-	6,3	17,6	15,2
751 - 1000	2,1	8,5	8,9	8,3
> 1000	-	1,2	3,4	2,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	118,1	114,4	1 165,7	1 398,3

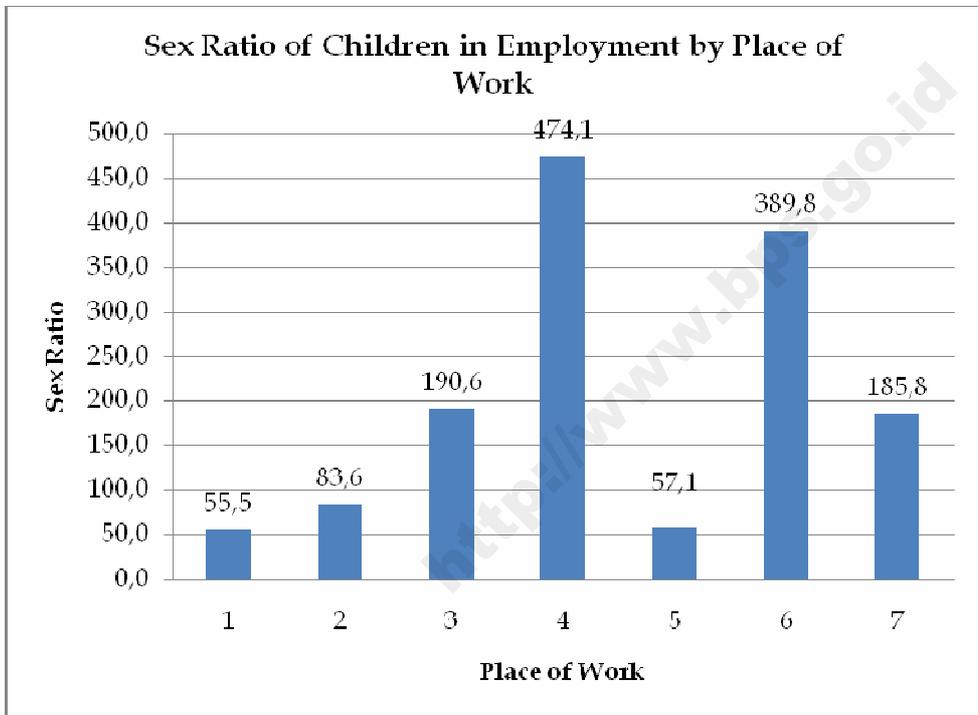
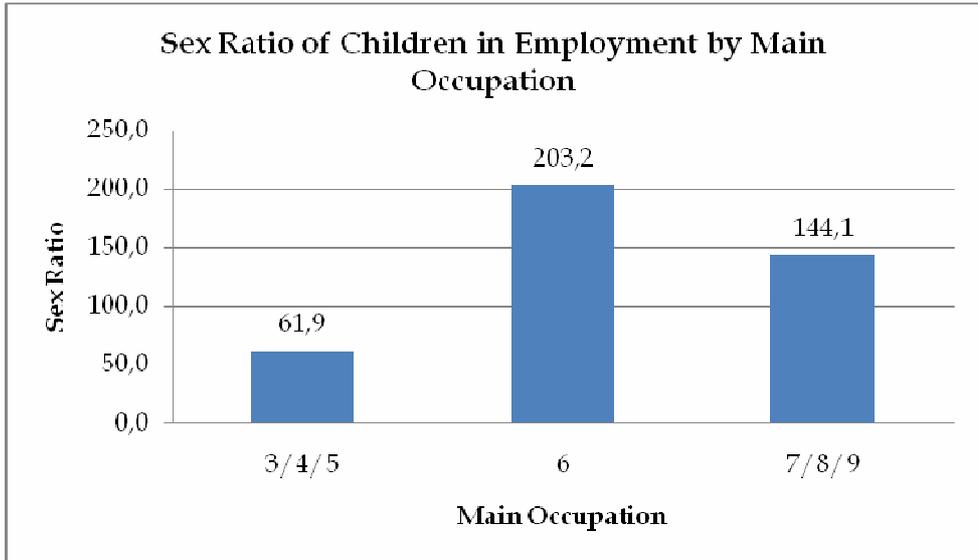
Wage/Income/Salary Quartile and Mean (000) **)	5-12	13-14	15-17	Total
Q1	100	100	210	150
Q2	100	200	400	350
Q3	150	400	600	550
Mean	150,3	295,3	444,7	407,6

**) Exclude unpaid family worker



Sex Ratio of Children





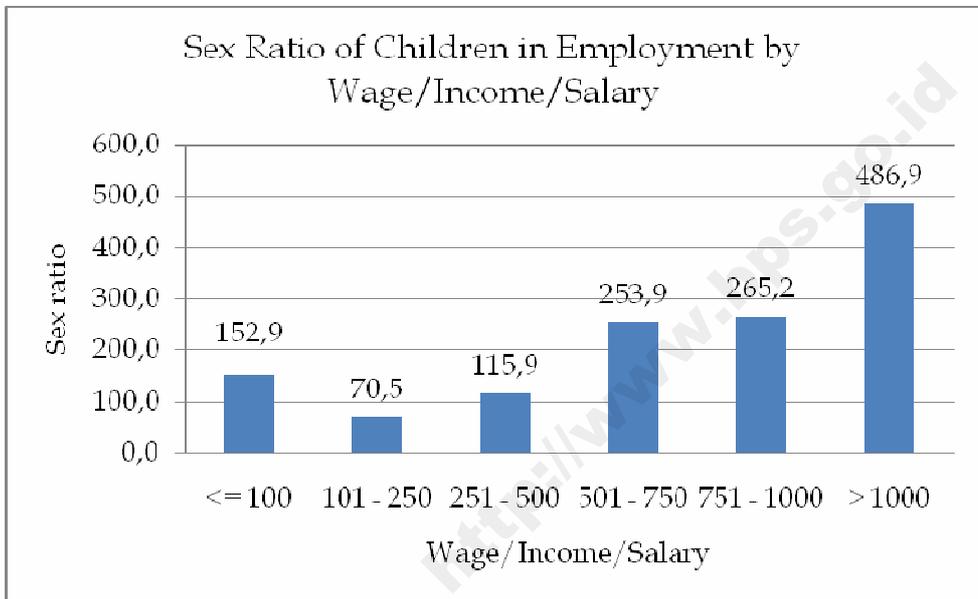
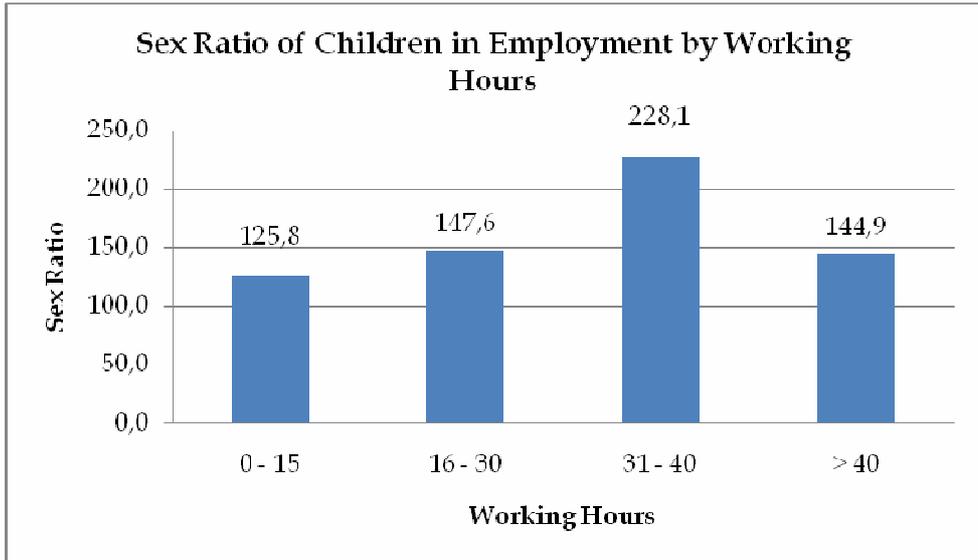


Table 10 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Age Group and Average Wage/Salary/Income of Their Parents (Thousands Rupiah) Indonesia, August 2009

Age Group	Average Wage/Salary/Income of Their Parents (Thousands Rupiah)				
	0 - 499	500 - 999	1000 - 1599	1500 - 1999	2000 and over
Male + Female					
5 - 12	18,0	17,3	17,6	22,6	12,4
13 - 14	16,7	15,2	12,2	17,8	19,2
15 - 17	65,3	67,4	70,2	59,6	68,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	1131,8	1034,9	557,1	325,0	425,5
Male					
5 - 12	16,1	13,3	12,6	13,7	10,2
13 - 14	17,0	13,5	12,5	14,9	22,7
15 - 17	66,9	73,2	74,9	71,4	67,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	663,7	651,8	372,3	184,2	226,1
Female					
5 - 12	20,6	24,2	27,6	34,1	14,8
13 - 14	16,3	18,2	11,6	21,6	15,3
15 - 17	63,1	57,6	60,8	44,3	69,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	468,1	383,1	184,8	140,8	199,4

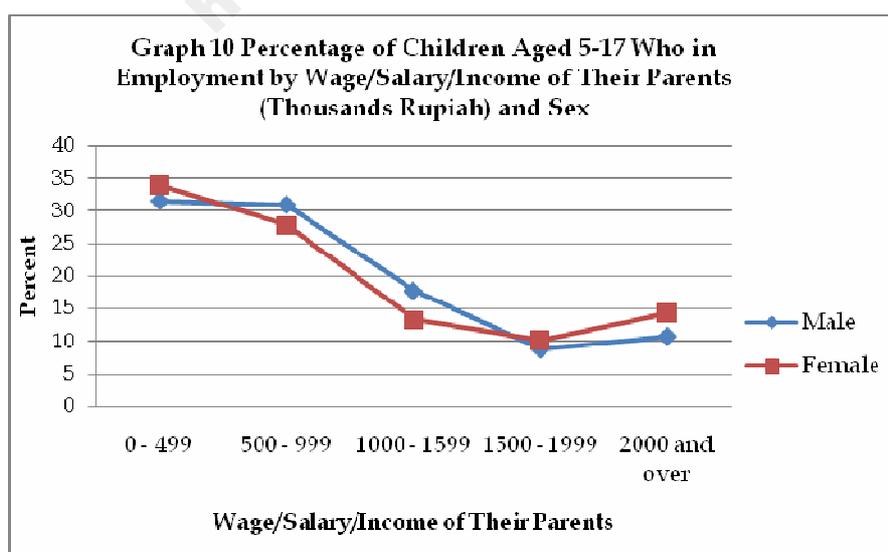


Table 11.1 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Age Group and Main Employment Status of Their Parents Indonesia, August 2009

Main Employment Status of Their Parents	Age Group			Male + Female
	5 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 17	Total
Father				
1	20,6	19,5	24,0	22,7
2	72,7	75,2	70,3	71,6
3	2,6	2,1	2,7	2,6
4	3,7	1,6	2,1	2,3
5	0,5	1,7	0,8	0,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
in (000)	568,3	494,7	1 989,6	3 052,6
Mother				
1	7,3	10,7	15,7	13,4
2	40,2	39,7	36,7	37,8
3	-	0,4	1,5	1,0
4	3,0	1,2	2,0	2,1
5	49,5	48,0	44,1	45,7
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	512,8	486,7	1 990,7	2 990,2

Note Main Employment Status of Their Parents

1. Employee
2. Own Account Worker/ Asisted by unpaid worker
3. Employer Asisted by Permanent Worker
4. Members of the Joint Business Group
5. Unpaid Family Worker

Table 11.2 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Age Group and Main Employment Status of Their Parents Indonesia, August 2009

		Male			
Main Employment Status of Their Parents	Age Group			Total	
	5 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 17		
Father					
1	16,4	17,5	22,9	21,1	
2	80,2	77,8	72,4	74,3	
3	1,7	1,5	1,9	1,8	
4	1,2	2,2	2,5	2,3	
5	0,5	1,0	0,4	0,5	
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	
In (000)	271,6	287,7	1 333,7	1 893,1	
Mother					
1	7,2	10,9	15,4	13,5	
2	37,6	35,7	31,8	33,2	
3	-	0,7	1,8	1,4	
4	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,2	
5	54,0	51,7	49,8	50,7	
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	
In (000)	251,0	279,8	1 226,9	1 757,7	

Note Main Employment Status of Their Parents

1. Employee

2. Own Account Worker/ Asisted by unpaid worker

3. Employer Asisted by Permanent Worker

4. Members of the Joint Business Group

5. Unpaid Family Worker

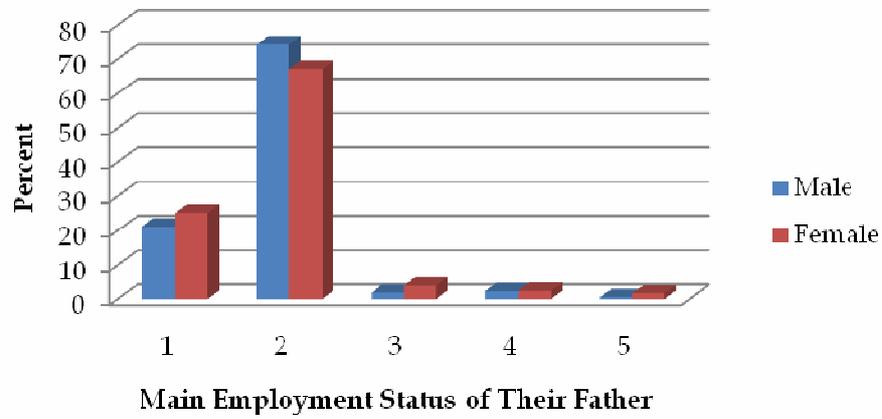
Table 11.3 Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Age Group and Main Employment Status of Their Parents Indonesia, August 2009

		Female			
Main Employment Status of Their Parents		Age Group			Total
		5 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 17	
Father					
	1	24,5	22,2	26,4	25,2
	2	65,9	71,5	66,2	67,1
	3	3,3	2,9	4,4	3,8
	4	5,9	0,7	1,3	2,4
	5	0,4	2,6	1,8	1,6
	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	In (000)	296,7	207,0	655,9	1 159,5
Mother					
	1	7,3	10,4	16,2	13,3
	2	42,7	45,2	44,6	44,3
	3	-	-	0,9	0,5
	4	4,7	1,4	3,3	3,3
	5	45,2	43,0	35,0	38,5
	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	In (000)	261,7	207,0	763,8	1 232,5

Note Main Employment Status of Their Parents

1. Employee
2. Own Account Worker/ Asisted by unpaid worker
3. Employer Asisted by Permanent Worker
4. Members of the Joint Business Group
5. Unpaid Family Worker

Graph 11.1 Percentage Children in Employment by Main Employment Status of Their Father and Sex

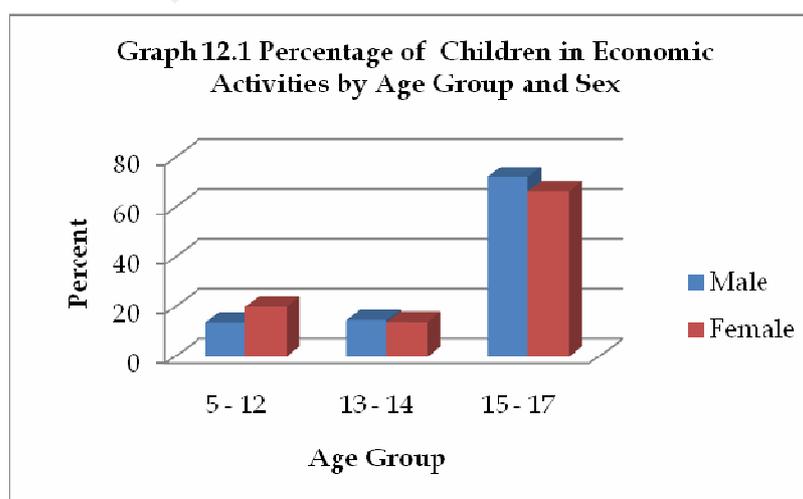


Graph 11.2 Percentage Children in Employment by Main Employment Status of Their Mother and Sex

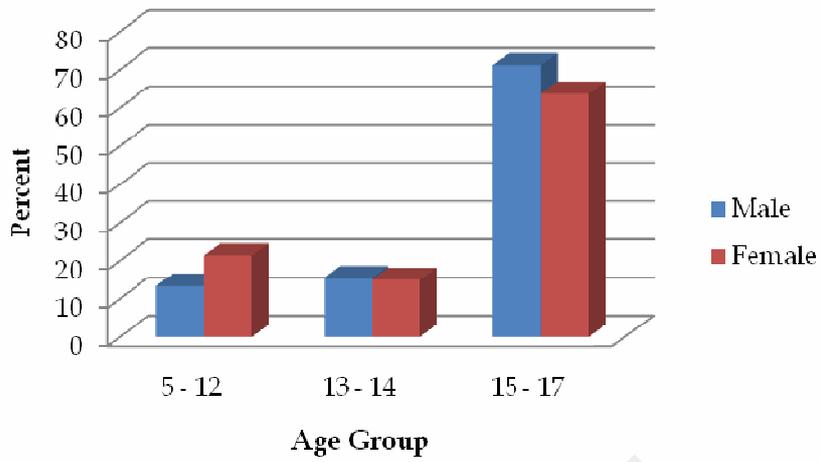


**Table 12 Population Aged 5-17 Who are in Economic Activities By Age Group
Indonesia, August 2009**

Age Group	Children in Economic Activities		Total
	Children in Employment	Seeking work	
Male+Female			
5 - 12	16,6	12,9	16,3
13 - 14	15,3	4,2	14,1
15 - 17	68,1	82,9	69,6
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	4 052,8	475,6	4 528,4
Male			
5 - 12	13,4	14,3	13,5
13 - 14	15,5	3,4	14,5
15 - 17	71,1	82,3	72,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	2 391,3	221,4	2 612,6
Female			
5 - 12	21,3	11,8	20,1
13 - 14	15,0	4,9	13,7
15 - 17	63,7	83,4	66,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	1 661,5	254,2	1 915,8



Graph 12.2 Percentage of Children in Employment by Age Group and Sex



Graph 12.3 Percentage of Children Who is Seeking Work by Age Group and Sex

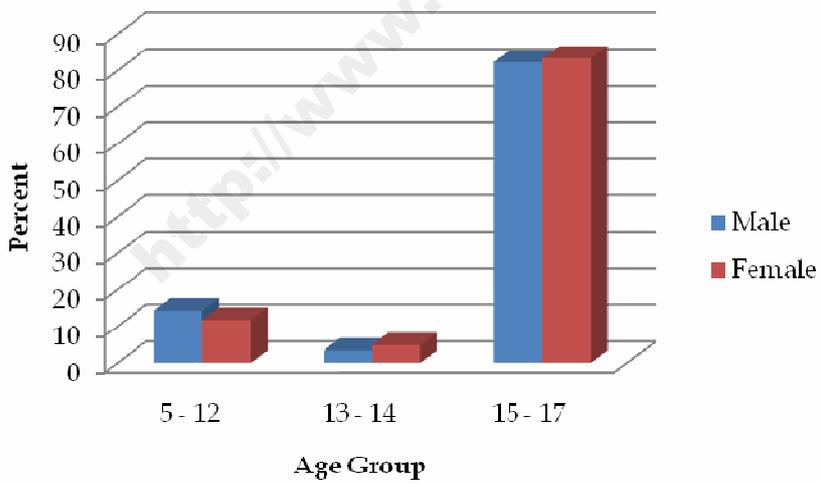
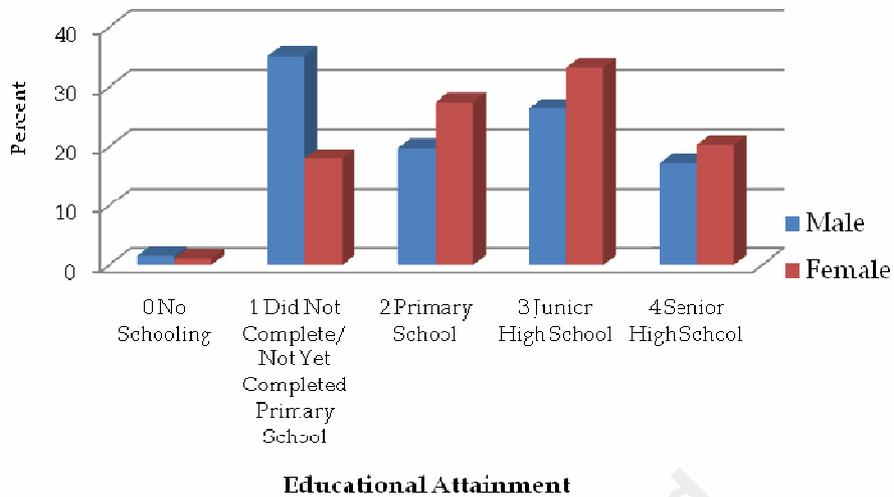


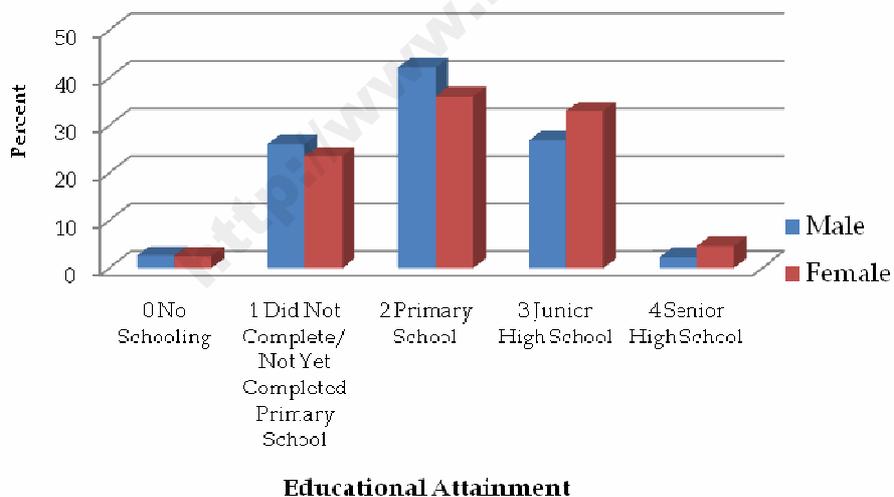
Table 13. Population Aged 5-17 Who are in Economic Activities By Educational Attainment Indonesia, August 2009

Educational Attainment	Children in Economic Activities		Total
	Children in Employment	Seeking Work	
Male + Female			
0	2,7	1,3	2,6
1	24,9	26,0	25,1
2	41,4	23,9	39,6
3	29,4	30,0	29,5
4	1,5	18,8	3,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	4 052,8	475,6	4 528,4
Male			
0	2,7	1,5	2,6
1	25,3	35,3	26,2
2	44,2	19,8	42,1
3	27,0	26,3	26,9
4	0,9	17,1	2,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	2 391,3	221,4	2 612,6
Female			
0	2,7	1,1	2,5
1	24,4	17,9	23,5
2	37,5	27,5	36,2
3	33,0	33,2	33,0
4	2,4	20,3	4,7
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
In (000)	1 661,5	254,2	1 915,8

Graph 13.1 Percentage of Children Who is Seeking Work by Educational Attainment and Sex



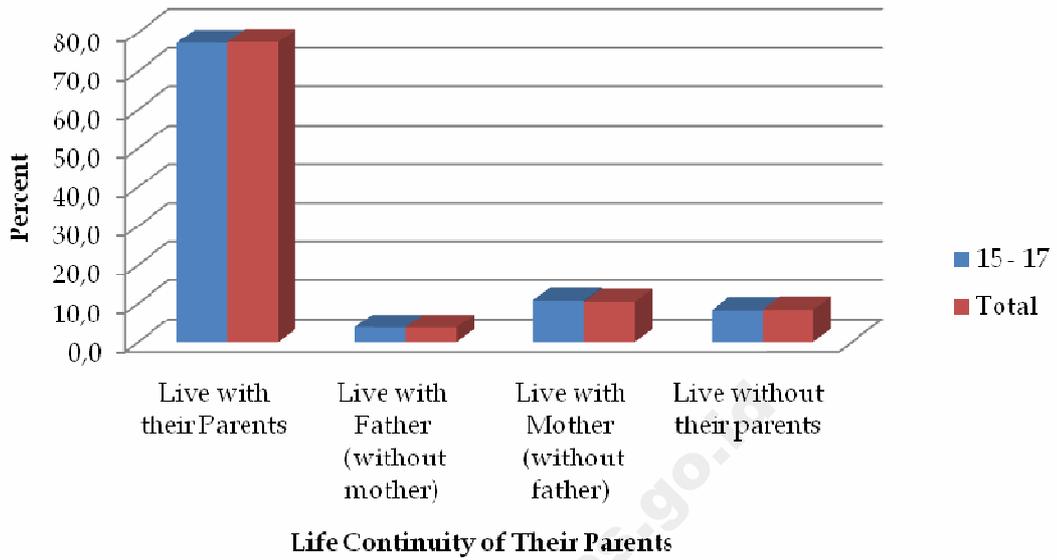
Graph 13.2 Percentage of Children in Economic Activities Work by Educational Attainment and Sex



**Table 14 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Age Group and Life Continuity of Their Parents
Indonesia, August 2009**

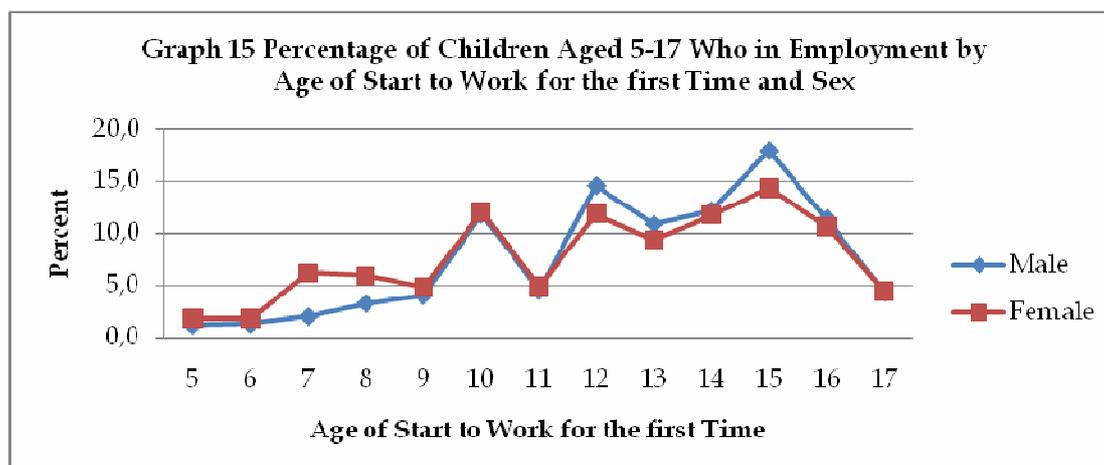
Age Group	Live with their Parents	Live with Father (without mother)	Live with Mother (without father)	Live without their parents	Total
Male+Female					
5 - 12	79,6	6,1	6,7	7,7	100,0
13 - 14	78,6	2,8	10,2	8,4	100,0
15 - 17	72,2	3,2	12,4	12,2	100,0
Total	74,4	3,6	11,1	10,9	100,0
in (000)	3 015,2	147,5	449,1	441,0	4 052,8
Male					
5 - 12	77,4	7,4	7,1	8,1	100,0
13 - 14	78,7	0,4	11,7	9,2	100,0
15 - 17	77,2	3,8	10,8	8,2	100,0
Total	77,5	3,7	10,4	8,4	100,0
in (000)	1 852,7	89,6	248,6	200,4	2 391,3
Female					
5 - 12	81,5	4,8	6,3	7,3	100,0
13 - 14	78,5	6,4	8,0	7,1	100,0
15 - 17	64,1	2,4	14,9	18,6	100,0
Total	70,0	3,5	12,1	14,5	100,0
in (000)	1 162,5	58,0	200,4	240,6	1 661,5

Graph 14 Percentage of Children Aged 15-17 Who in Employment by Life Continuity of Their Parents and Sex



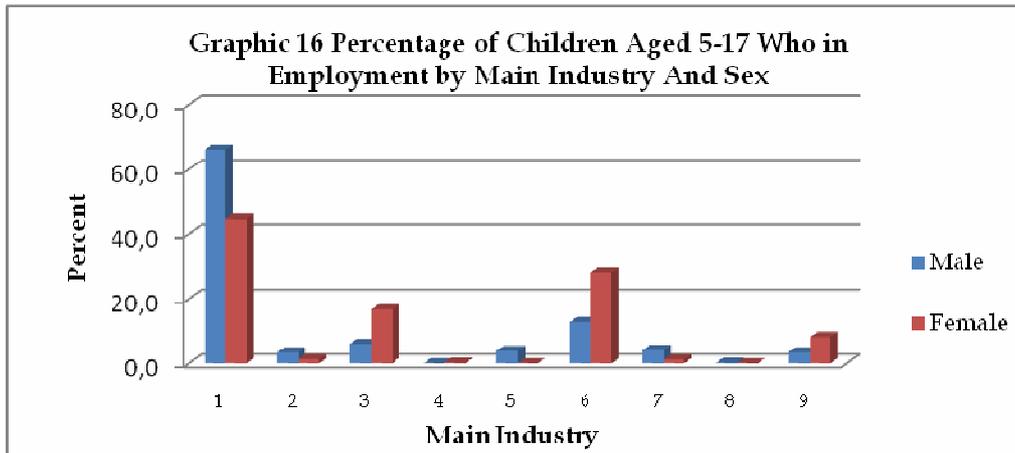
**Table 15 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Age of Start to Work for the first Time and Sex
Indonesia, August 2009**

Age of start to work for the first time	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		Count	%
	Count	%	Count	%		
5	29 440	1,2	29 759	1,8	59 199	1,5
6	31 290	1,3	29 747	1,8	61 037	1,5
7	48 944	2,0	102 587	6,2	151 531	3,7
8	79 348	3,3	98 434	5,9	177 782	4,4
9	96 876	4,1	80 423	4,8	177 299	4,4
10	284 227	11,9	200 935	12,1	485 162	12,0
11	108 695	4,5	81 376	4,9	190 071	4,7
12	349 785	14,6	197 578	11,9	547 363	13,5
13	261 488	10,9	155 870	9,4	417 358	10,3
14	292 450	12,2	195 770	11,8	488 220	12,0
15	429 931	18,0	238 601	14,4	668 532	16,5
16	273 848	11,5	176 985	10,7	450 833	11,1
17	104 928	4,4	73 441	4,4	178 369	4,4
Total	2 391 250	100,0	1 661 506	100,0	4 052 756	100,0



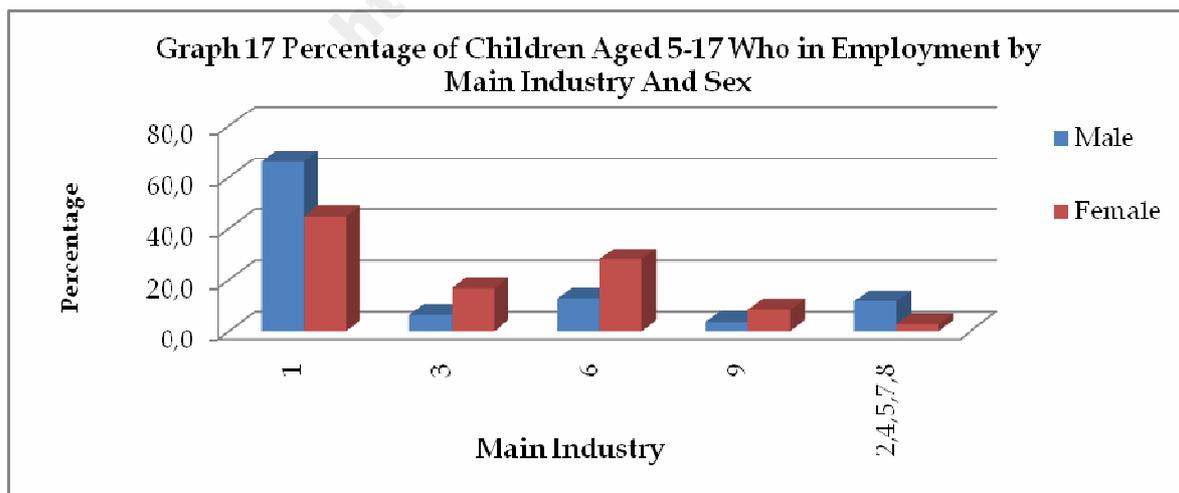
**Table 16 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Industry And Sex
Indonesia, August 2009**

Main Industry	Male	Female	Total
1 Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery	66,0	44,6	57,2
2 Mining and Quarrying	3,5	1,3	2,6
3 Manufacturing Industry	6,1	16,7	10,4
4 Electricity, Gas and Water	0,0	0,2	0,1
5 Construction	3,8	0,0	2,3
6 Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels	12,8	28,0	19,0
7 Transportation, Storage and Communication	4,1	1,2	2,9
8 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0,2	0,0	0,1
9 Community, Social and Personal Services	3,5	8,2	5,4
Total (%)	100	100	100
Total	2 391 250	1 661 506	4 052 756



**Table 17 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Industry And Sex
Indonesia, August 2009**

Main Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	66,0	44,6	57,3
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	6,1	16,7	10,4
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	12,8	28,0	19,4
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	3,5	8,2	5,3
Others (Codes 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	11,6	2,6	7,1
Total (%)	100	100	100
Total	2 391 250	1 661 506	4 052 756



**Table 18.1 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Industry And Educational Attainment
Indonesia, August 2009**

Main Industry	Educational Attainment				
	0	1	2	3	4
Male+Female					
1 Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery	86,9	64,3	59,6	46,9	21,7
2 Mining and Quarrying	0,0	3,6	3,7	0,4	0,0
3 Manufacturing Industry	8,2	12,2	9,0	11,4	4,8
4 Electricity, Gas and Water	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
5 Construction	0,0	2,4	2,5	2,1	0,0
6 Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels	2,6	11,7	15,6	29,0	69,8
7 Transportation, Storage and Communication	0,0	1,6	2,9	4,3	3,8
8 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,0
9 Community, Social and Personal Services	2,3	3,8	6,5	5,7	0,0
Total (%)	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total	109 830	1 010 759	1 679 305	1 193 289	59 573

Note

0 No Schooling

1 Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School

2 Primary School

3 Junior High School

4 Senior High School

**Table 18.2 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Industry And Educational Attainment
Indonesia, August 2009**

Main Industry	Educational Attainment				
	0	1	2	3	4
	Male				
1 Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery	88,6	71,6	67,7	56,9	27,9
2 Mining and Quarrying	0,0	4,4	5,1	0,4	0,0
3 Manufacturing Industry	11,4	6,5	5,7	5,5	13,9
4 Electricity, Gas and Water	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
5 Construction	0,0	4,0	4,0	3,9	0,0
6 Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels	0,0	8,9	9,9	21,1	58,2
7 Transportation, Storage and Communication	0,0	2,2	3,8	6,9	0,0
8 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,3	0,0
9 Community, Social and Personal Services	0,0	2,4	3,5	5,0	0,0
Total (%)	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total	64 548	605 431	1 055 788	645 067	20 416

Note

0 No Schooling

1 Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School

2 Primary School

3 Junior High School

4 Senior High School

**Table 18.3 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Industry And Educational Attainment
Indonesia, August 2009**

Main Industry	Educational Attainment				
	0	1	2	3	4
	Female				
1 Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery	84,4	53,4	45,8	35,1	18,4
2 Mining and Quarrying	0,0	2,4	1,4	0,4	0,0
3 Manufacturing Industry	3,7	20,8	14,4	18,4	0,0
4 Electricity, Gas and Water	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0
5 Construction	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
6 Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels	6,4	15,8	25,4	38,3	75,8
7 Transportation, Storage and Communication	0,0	0,7	1,3	1,2	5,7
8 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
9 Community, Social and Personal Services	5,5	6,0	11,7	6,5	0,0
Total	45 282	405 328	623 517	548 222	39 157

Note

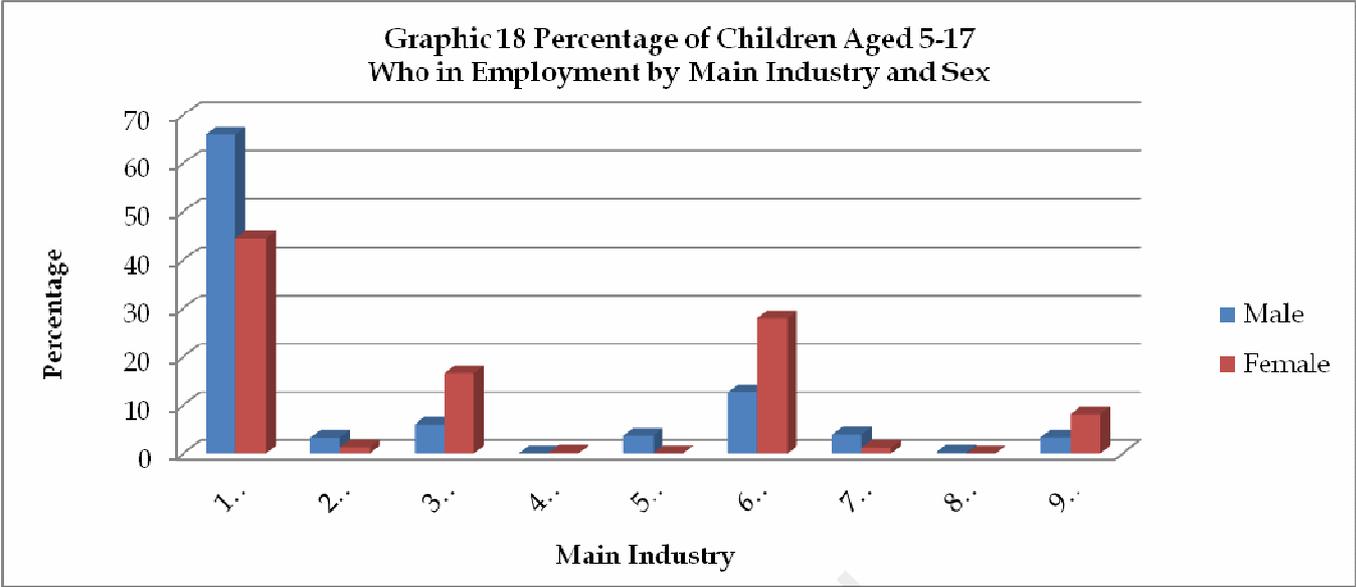
0 No Schooling

1 Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School

2 Primary School

3 Junior High School

4 Senior High School



Note

- 1 Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery
- 2 Mining and Quarrying
- 3 Manufacturing Industry
- 4 Electricity, Gas and Water
- 5 Construction
- 6 Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels
- 7 Transportation, Storage and Communication
- 8 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services
- 9 Community, Social and Personal Services

**Table 19 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Industry And Educational Enrolement
Indonesia, August 2009**

Main Industry	Educational Enrolement				Total (%)	Male + Female
	1	2	3	4		(000)
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	37,2	34,3	28,3	0,2	100	1 274
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	40,6	24,3	35,0	0,0	100	212
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	24,2	33,8	41,5	0,5	100	472
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	39,8	24,3	35,9	0,0	100	89
Others (Codes 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	26,3	36,1	35,1	2,5	100	89
Total (%)	34,3	32,9	32,5	0,4	100	
Total (000)	733	702	693	8		2 136

Note Education Enrolement

1. Elementary school and equals
2. Junior High school and equals
3. Senior High school and equals
4. University

**Graphic 19 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17
Who in Employment and Schooling by Educational Enrolement**

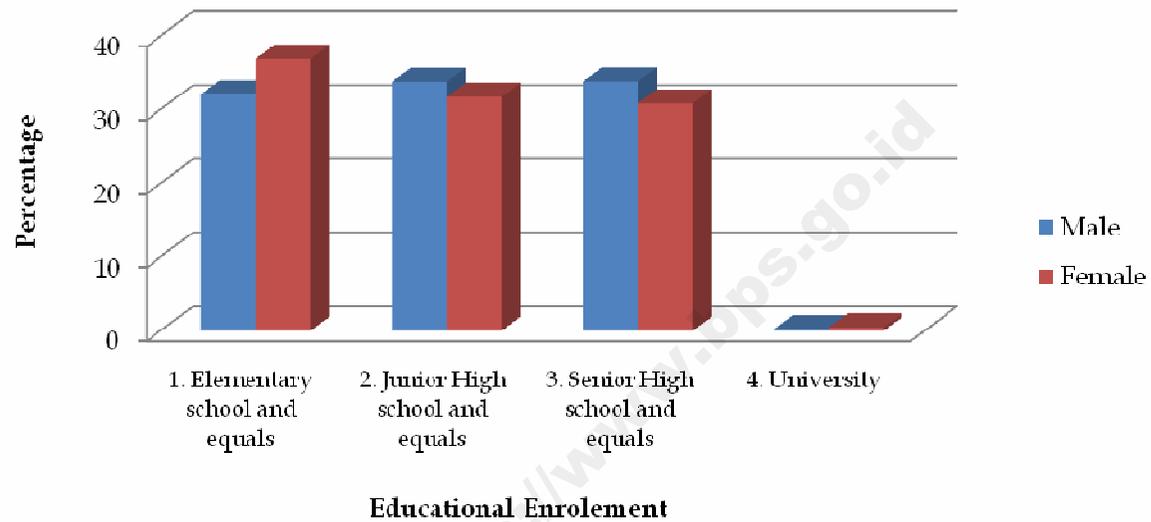
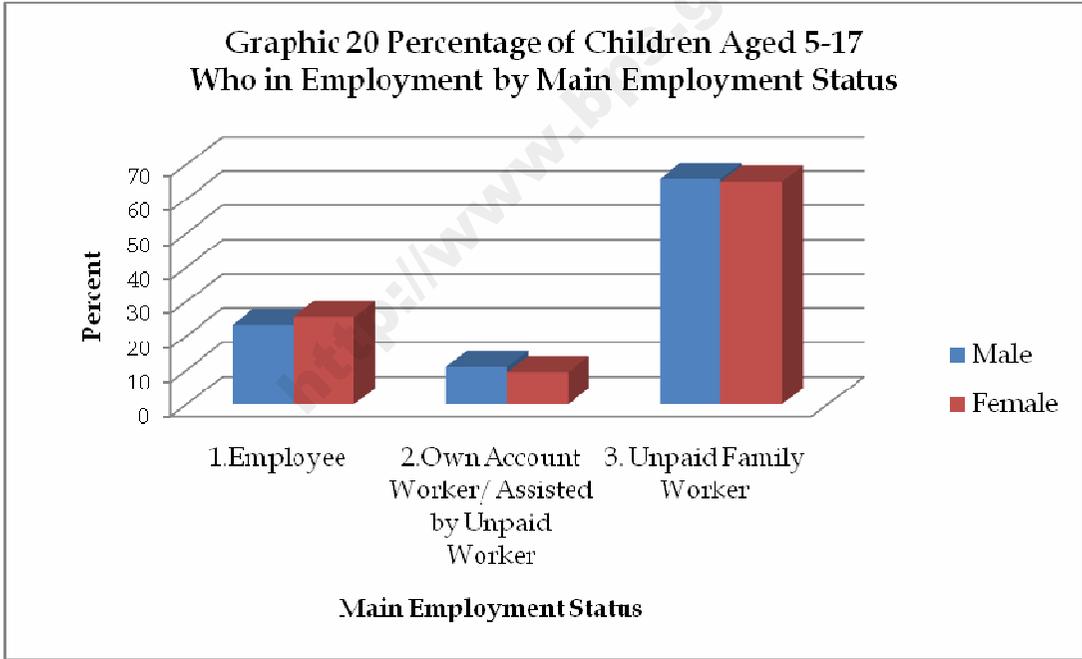


Table 20 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Employment Status and Educational Attainment Indonesia, August 2009

Main Employment Status	Educational Attainment					Total	
	0	1	2	3	4	(%)	(000)
Male + Female							
1.Employee	3,7	17,7	28,2	25,3	34,8	24,2	979
2.Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worker	35,1	14,6	8,1	7,9	4,2	10,3	419
3. Unpaid Family Worker	61,2	67,7	63,6	66,9	61,0	65,5	2 654
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total (000)	110	1 011	1 679	1 193	60		4 053
Male							
1.Employee	0,0	22,2	27,1	20,4	13,9	23,2	555
2.Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worker	35,8	14,2	9,1	8,8	0,0	11,0	262
3. Unpaid Family Worker	64,2	63,6	63,7	70,8	86,1	65,8	1 574
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total (000)	65	605	1 056	645	20		2 391
Female							
1.Employee	9,0	10,8	30,2	31,0	45,7	25,5	424
2.Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worker	34,1	15,2	6,4	6,8	6,3	9,4	157
3. Unpaid Family Worker	56,8	74,0	63,4	62,2	47,9	65,0	1 081
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
Total (000)	45	405	624	548	39		1 662

Note Educational Attainment

- 0 No Schooling
- 1 Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School
- 2 Primary School
- 3 Junior High School
- 4 Senior High School



**Table 21 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Employment Status and Educational Enrolement
Indonesia, August 2009**

Main Employment Status	Educational Enrolement				Total	
	1	2	3	4	(%)	(000)
Male+Female						
1.Employee	4,4	11,9	7,3	22,8	8,2	176
2.Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worker	12,7	3,7	5,8	0,0	7,0	149
3. Unpaid Family Worker	82,9	84,4	86,9	77,2	84,8	1 811
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	
Total (000)	607	788	730	10		2 136
Male						
1.Employee	2,1	6,8	8,8	0,0	6,2	72
2.Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worker	11,5	5,5	5,8	0,0	7,2	82
3. Unpaid Family Worker	86,4	87,8	85,4	100,0	86,6	994
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	
Total (000)	303	433	408	3		1 147
Female						
1.Employee	6,7	18,1	5,3	32,2	10,5	176
2.Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worker	13,8	1,6	5,8	0,0	6,7	149
3. Unpaid Family Worker	79,5	80,3	88,8	67,8	82,7	1 811
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	
Total (000)	607	788	730	10		2 136

Note Educational Enrolement

- 1. Elementary school and equals
- 2. Junior High school and equals
- 3. Senior High school and equals
- 4. University

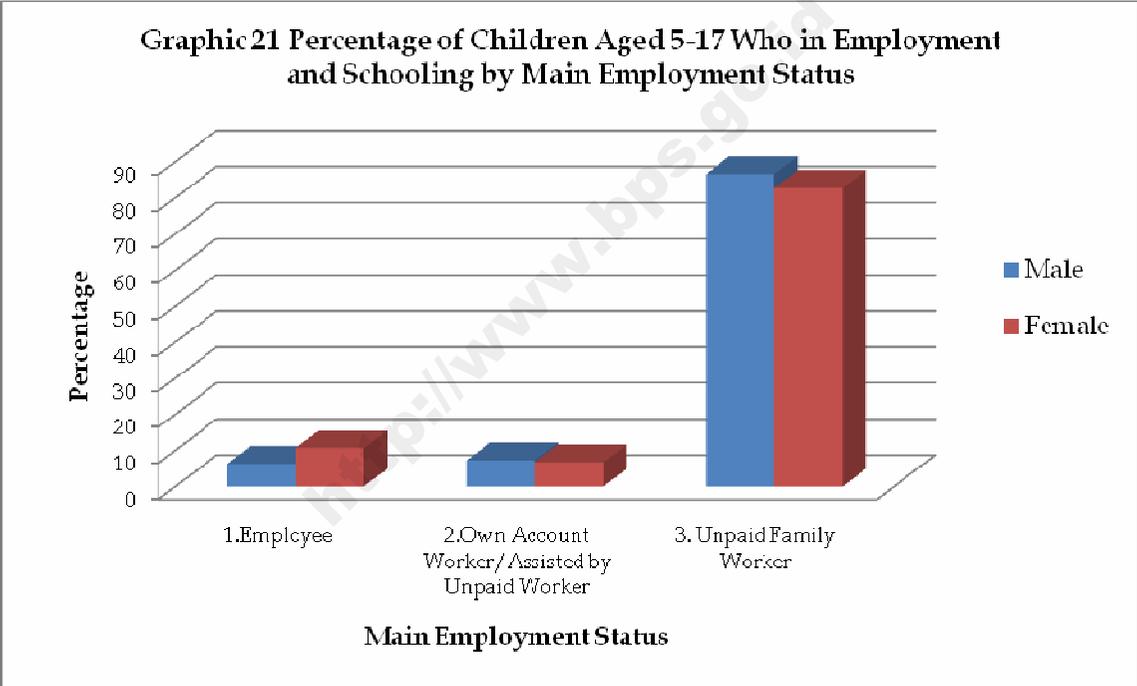


Table 22 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Educational Attainment and Number of Total Weekly Hours Worked Indonesia, August 2009

Educational Attainment	Number of Total Weekly Hours Worked *) (Indonesia Standard)				Total	
	0 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 40	> 40	(%)	(000)
Male+Female						
0	1	5	5	2	3	110
1	33	21	20	18	25	1 011
2	36	45	42	47	41	1 679
3	29	29	28	32	29	1 193
4	1	1	5	2	1	60
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	
Total (000)	1 561	1 251	401	839		4 053

*) Include additional work

Note Educational Attainment

0 No Schooling

1 Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School

2 Primary School

3 Junior High School

4 Senior High School

Table 22.1 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Educational Attainment and Number of Total Weekly Hours Worked Indonesia, August 2009

Educational Attainment	Number of Total Weekly Hours Worked *) (Indonesia Standard)				Total	
	0 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 40	> 40	(%)	(000)
0	0,8	3,7	4,7	3,5	2,7	65
1	31,9	21,1	25,9	19,9	25,3	605
2	38,8	46,7	39,5	52,3	44,2	1 056
3	27,2	28,1	27,9	24,4	27,0	645
4	1,4	0,4	2,0	0,0	0,9	20
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	
Total (000)	870	746	279	497		2 391

*) Include additional work

Note Educational Attainment

0 No Schooling

1 Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School

2 Primary School

3 Junior High School

4 Senior High School

Table 22.2 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Educational Attainment and Number of Total Weekly Hours Worked Indonesia, August 2009

Educational Attainment	Number of Total Weekly Hours Worked *) (Indonesia Standard)				Total	
	0 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 40	> 40	(%)	(000)
0	1,2	6,1	5,2	0,0	2,7	45
1	35,1	20,8	6,4	14,5	24,4	405
2	32,2	41,6	47,2	38,8	37,5	624
3	31,2	29,7	29,7	42,6	33,0	548
4	0,3	1,8	11,5	4,0	2,4	39
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	
Total (000)	691	505	122	343		1 662

*) Include additional work

Note Educational Attainment

0 No Schooling

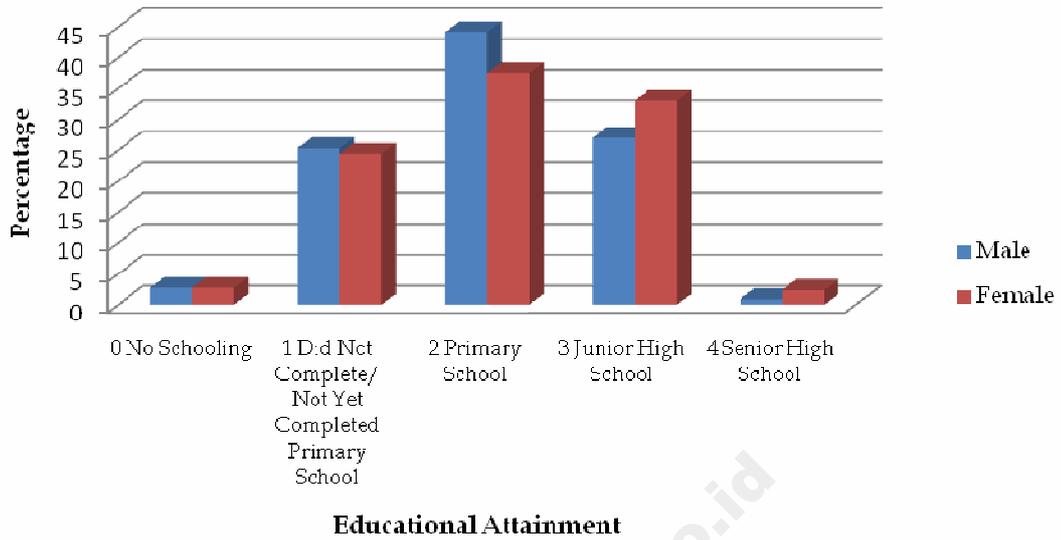
1 Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School

2 Primary School

3 Junior High School

4 Senior High School

Graphic 22.1 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Educational Attainment and Sex



Graphic 22.2 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Educational Attainment and Sex

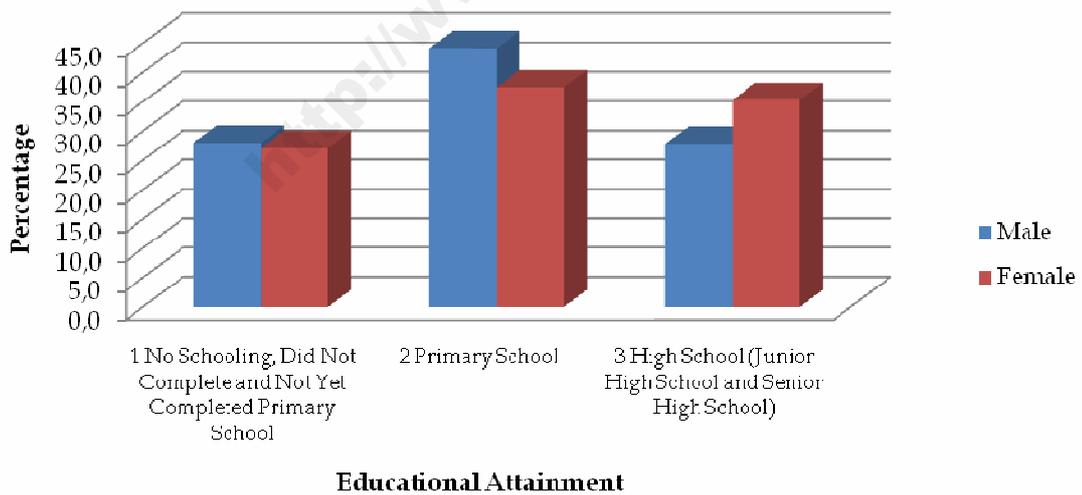


Table 23 Percentage Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Educational Enrolement and Number of Total Weekly Hours Worked Indonesia, August 2009

Educational Enrolement	Number of Total Weekly Hours Worked *) (Indonesia Standard)				Total	
	0 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 40	> 40	%	(000)
Male + Female						
1	70,8	23,1	1,7	4,4	100	607
2	51,7	40,3	4,2	3,8	100	788
3	56,6	37,1	3,7	2,6	100	730
4	51,8	0,0	25,3	22,8	100	10
Total (%)	58,8	34,1	3,4	3,7	100	2 136
Total (000)	1 256	729	73	78		
Male						
1	74,6	22,0	2,7	0,8	100	303
2	54,8	40,5	3,9	0,8	100	433
3	52,2	40,3	3,8	3,7	100	408
4	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100	3
Total (%)	59,2	35,4	3,5	1,8	100	
Total (000)	680	407	41	21		1 147
Female						
1	67,0	24,2	0,7	8,1	100	304
2	47,9	40,0	4,6	7,6	100	355
3	62,2	33,0	3,6	1,2	100	322
4	32,2	0,0	35,7	32,2	100	7
Total (%)	58,3	32,6	3,3	5,8	100	
Total (000)	576	322	32	58	0	988

*) Include additional work

Note Educational Enrolement

1. Elementary school and equals
2. Junior High school and equals
3. Senior High school and equals
4. University

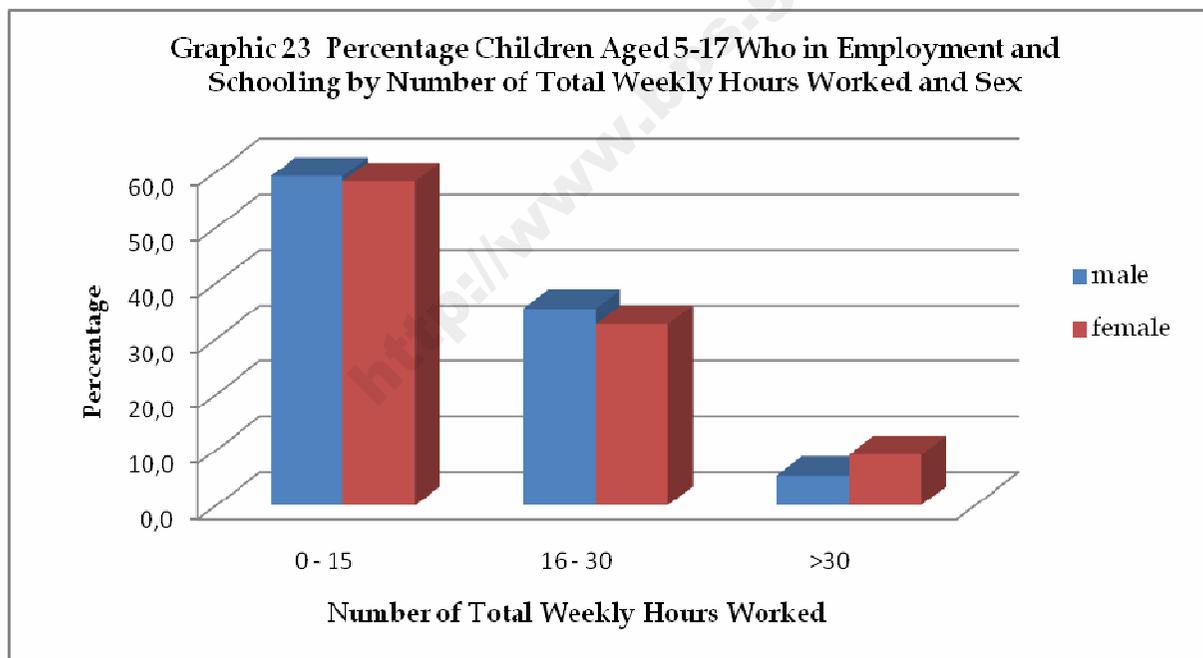
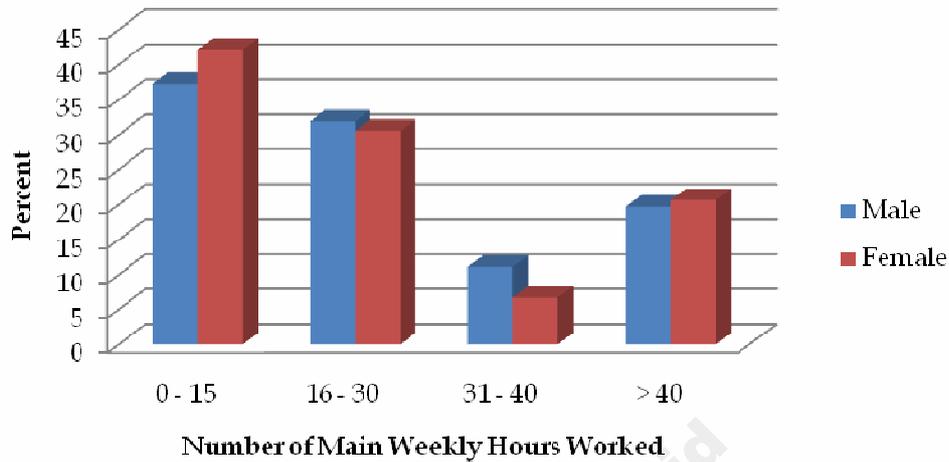


Table 24 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Number of Weekly Hours Worked and Main Employment Status

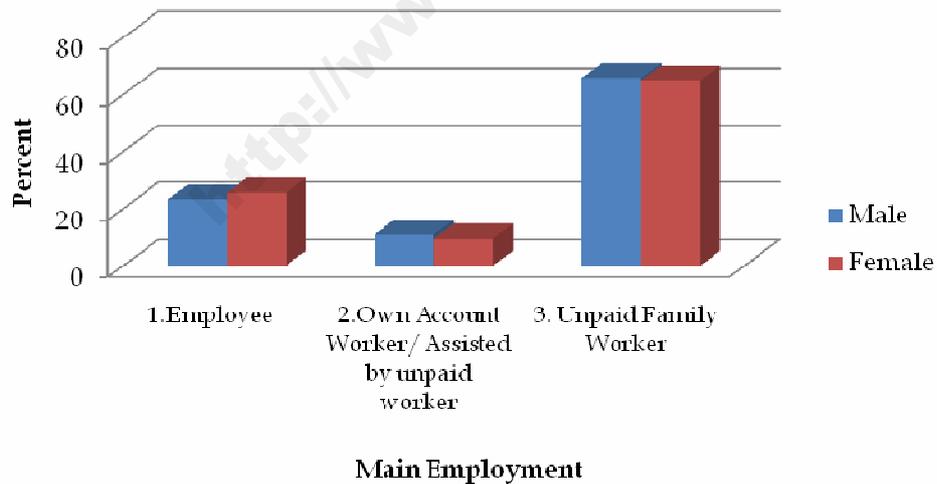
Indonesia, August 2009

Main Employment Status	Number of Main Weekly Hours Worked *) (Indonesia Standard)				Total	Total (000)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Mean
	0 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 40	> 40						
	Male + Female									
1	13,4	18,6	11,2	56,8	100,0	979,1	28	44	56	43
2	28,5	30,3	14,6	26,5	100,0	419,2	14	27	42	29
3	50,6	36,2	7,7	5,5	100,0	2 654,5	10	15	24	18
Total	39,3	31,3	9,3	20,1	100,0	4 052,8	12	20	35	25
Male										
1	14,3	18,9	14,5	52,4	100,0	555,2	28	42	49	40
2	31,3	28,8	18,2	21,7	100,0	262,2	12	26	36	27
3	46,4	37,0	8,7	7,8	100,0	1 573,9	10	16	26	20
Total	37,3	31,9	11,1	19,7	100,0	2 391,3	12	21	35	25
Female										
1	12,2	18,3	6,9	62,5	100,0	423,9	28	48	64	46
2	23,9	32,9	8,8	34,4	100,0	157,0	16	28	46	30
3	56,6	35,0	6,3	2,2	100,0	1 080,6	8	14	22	16
Total	42,2	30,5	6,7	20,6	100,0	1 661,5	10	19	35	25

Graphic 24.1 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Number of Weekly Hours Worked and Sex



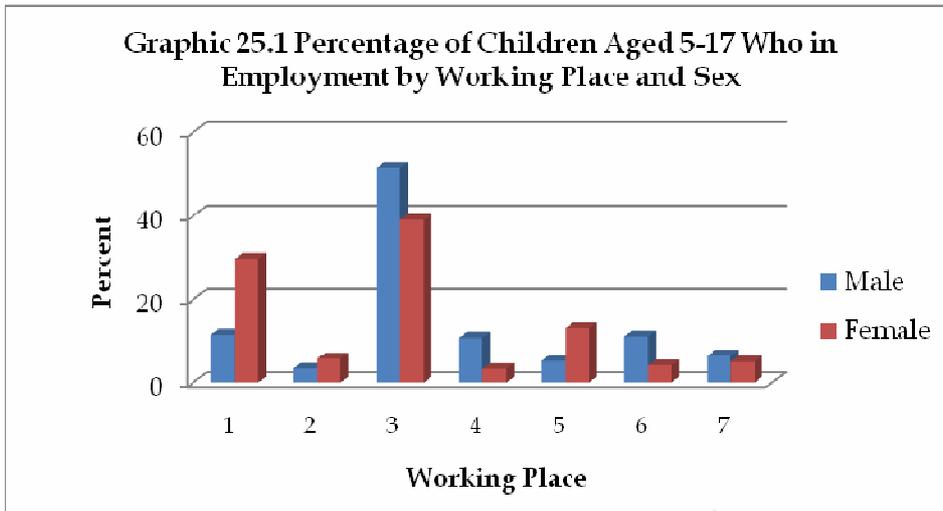
Graphic 24.2 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Employment and Sex



**Table 25 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Employment Status and Working Place
Indonesia, August 2009**

Main Employment Status	Working Place							Total	Total (000)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Male + Female									
1	22,3	14,3	18,6	13,4	16,3	10,1	5,0	100,0	979,1
2	16,8	2,8	35,6	13,5	0,6	22,9	7,8	100,0	419,2
3	18,1	0,9	58,5	4,7	6,7	5,2	5,9	100,0	2654,5
Total	19,0	4,4	46,5	7,7	8,4	8,2	5,9	100,0	4052,8
Male									
1	10,6	10,0	26,3	22,1	9,4	15,2	6,3	100,0	555,2
2	9,1	3,5	29,8	18,1	0,0	31,0	8,6	100,0	262,2
3	12,2	1,0	64,3	5,5	4,6	6,3	6,2	100,0	1573,9
Total	11,5	3,4	51,7	10,8	5,2	11,1	6,5	100,0	2391,3
Female									
1	37,6	19,8	8,4	2,0	25,3	3,6	3,3	100,0	423,9
2	29,6	1,6	45,4	5,9	1,6	9,3	6,5	100,0	157,0
3	26,7	0,9	50,1	3,4	9,9	3,5	5,4	100,0	1080,6
Total	29,8	5,8	39,0	3,3	13,1	4,1	5,0	100,0	1661,5

Graphic 25.1 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Working Place and Sex



Note Main Employment Status

1. Employee
2. Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worker
3. Unpaid Family Worker

Note Working Place

1. At his/her family dwelling
2. Client Places, Office, and Factory
3. Plantation/ Farm subsistence and commercial
4. Construction Sites, Mine/ Quarry, and Pond/ lake/ river
5. Shop/ Kiosk/ Coffee House/ Restaurant/ Hotel
6. Mobile Places, Fixed, street / market stall, and Traffic Light
7. Others

**Table 26 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Employment Status and Main Industry
Indonesia, August 2009**

Main Employment Status	Main Industry					Total	Total (000)
	1	2	3	4	5		
Male + Female							
1	26,0	20,7	19,9	14,5	18,9	100,0	979,1
2	49,8	15,7	13,7	4,9	15,9	100,0	419,2
3	69,9	5,8	19,5	2,1	2,6	100,0	2654,5
Total	57,2	10,4	19,0	5,4	7,9	100,0	4052,8
Male							
1	35,5	16,5	10,6	4,9	32,6	100,0	555,2
2	57,2	4,6	13,0	3,4	21,8	100,0	262,2
3	78,2	2,7	13,5	3,0	2,5	100,0	1573,9
Total	66,0	6,1	12,8	3,5	11,6	100,0	2391,3
Female							
1	13,6	26,3	32,2	27,0	0,9	100,0	423,9
2	37,4	34,2	14,9	7,6	6,0	100,0	157,0
3	57,8	10,3	28,2	0,9	2,8	100,0	1080,6
Total	44,6	16,7	28,0	8,2	2,6	100,0	1661,5

Note Main Employment Status

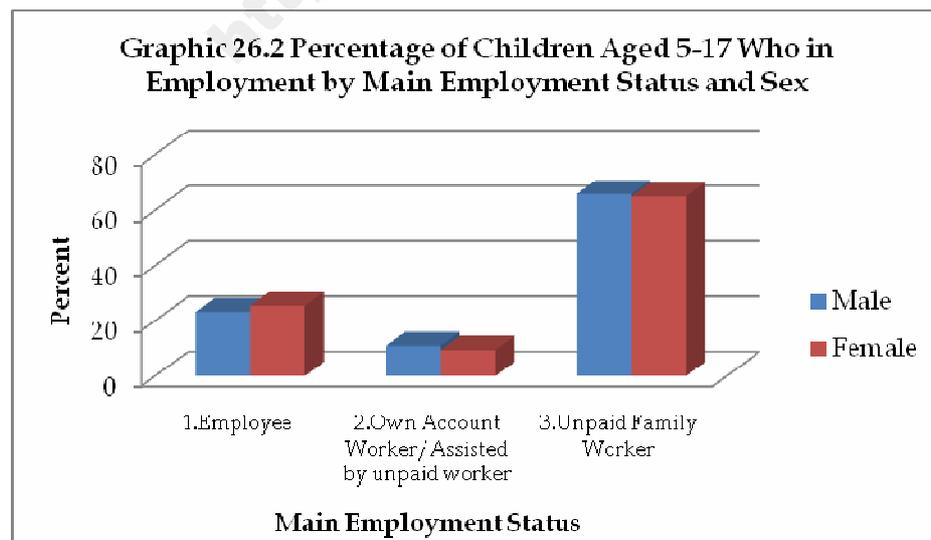
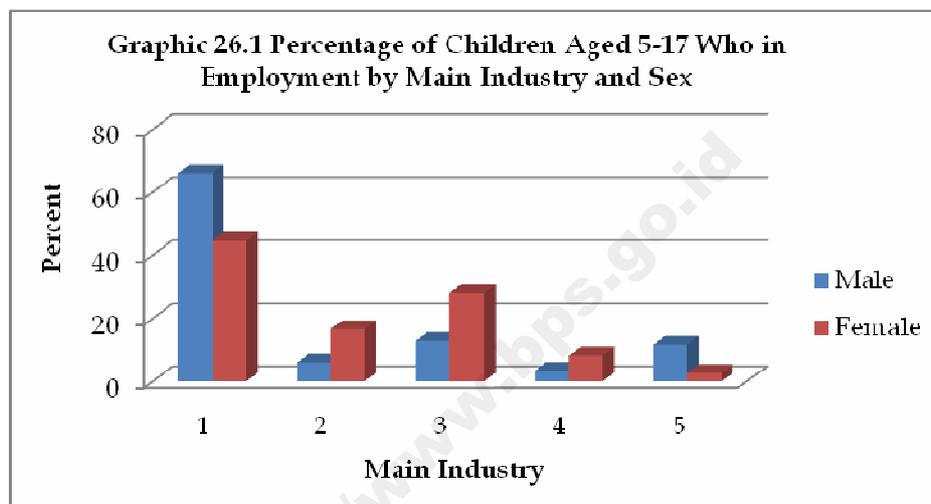
1.Employee

2.Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worker

3.Unpaid Family Worker

Note Main Industry

- 1.Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery
- 2.Manufacturing Industry
- 3.Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels
- 4.Community, Social and Personal Services
- 5.Others



**Table 27 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Occupation and Educational Attainment
Indonesia, August 2009**

Main Occupation	Educational Attainment					Total	Total (000)
	0	1	2	3	4		
Male + Female							
3/4/5	0,7	15,1	37,3	41,6	5,3	100,0	824,7
6	4,5	27,4	42,6	25,0	0,6	100,0	2 134,5
7/8/9	0,8	27,6	42,3	29,0	0,3	100,0	1 093,5
Total	2,7	24,9	41,4	29,4	1,5	100,0	4 052,8
Male							
3/4/5	0,7	19,2	39,1	37,2	3,8	100,0	315,3
6	4,0	25,9	44,8	24,9	0,4	100,0	1 430,4
7/8/9	0,8	26,9	45,2	26,6	0,4	100,0	645,5
Total	2,7	25,3	44,2	27,0	0,9	100,0	2 391,3
Female							
3/4/5	0,7	12,6	36,1	44,3	6,3	100,0	509,4
6	5,4	30,2	38,1	25,2	1,0	100,0	704,1
7/8/9	0,8	28,6	38,2	32,4	0,0	100,0	448,0
Total	2,7	24,4	37,5	33,0	2,4	100,0	1 661,5

Note Main Occupation

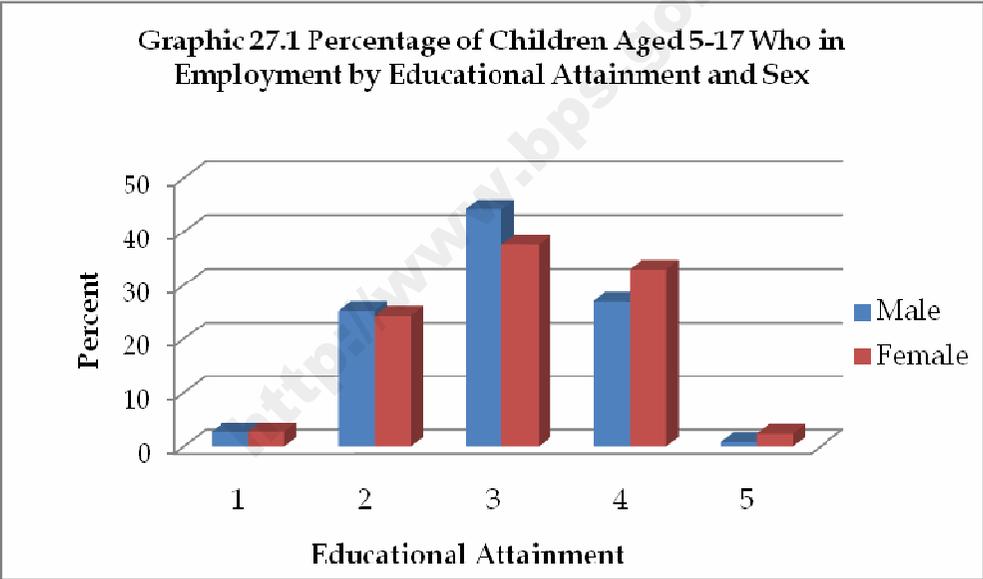
3/4/5. Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker

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

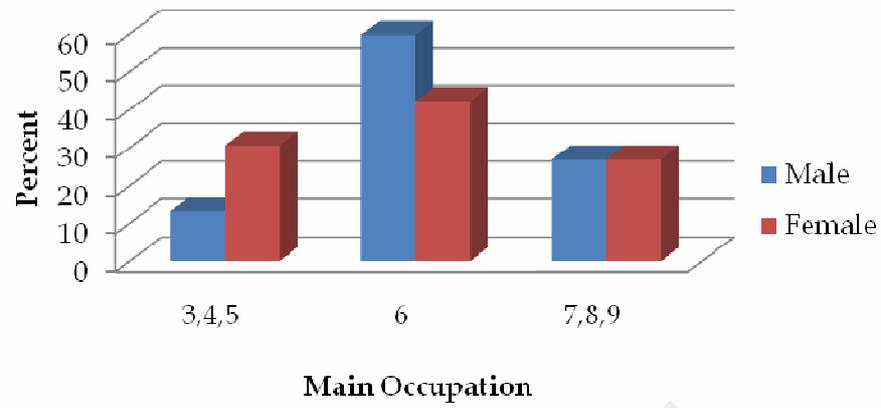
7/8/9. Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers

Note educational attainment

- 0 No Schooling
- 1 Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School
- 2 Primary School
- 3 Junior High School
- 4 Senior High School



Graphic 27.2 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Occupation and Sex



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Table 28 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Employment Status and Kind of Abuse Indonesia, August 2009

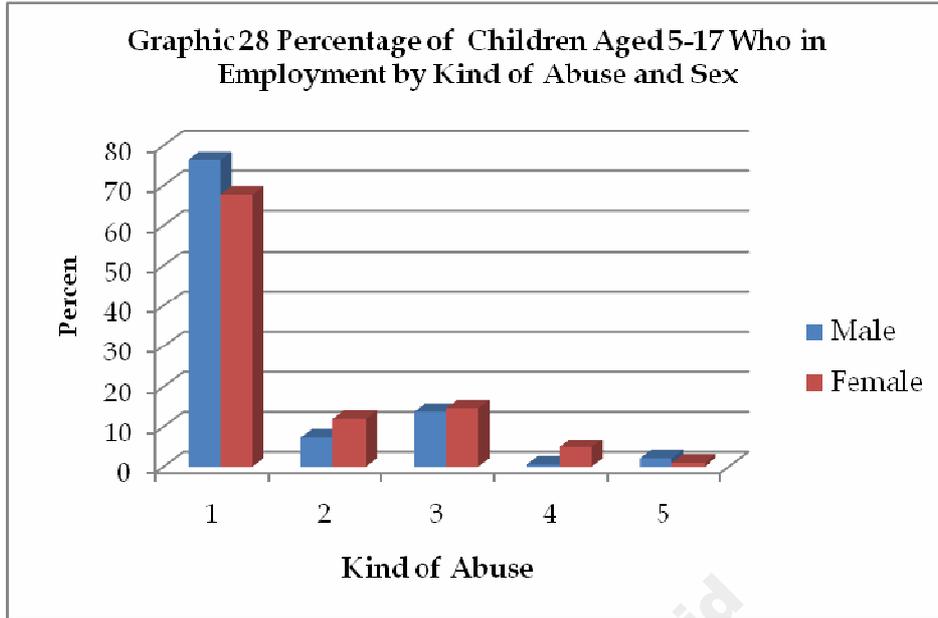
Main Employment Status	Kind of Abuse					Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	%	In 000
Male + Female							
1	87,7	2,4	2,1	1,9	5,8	100,0	116,6
2	69,0	15,2	10,4	5,4		100,0	41,4
3	69,3	10,3	18,6	1,4	0,5	100,0	320,9
Total	73,8	8,8	13,9	1,9	1,7	100,0	479,0
Male							
1	89,6	3,1			7,3	100,0	92,8
2	76,2	16,7	7,0			100,0	37,5
3	70,4	7,6	21,1	0,9		100,0	201,3
Total	76,4	7,4	13,6	0,5	2,1	100,0	331,7
Female							
1	80,1		10,4	9,4		100,0	23,8
2			42,5	57,5		100,0	3,9
3	67,6	14,6	14,4	2,2	1,2	100,0	119,6
Total	67,8	11,9	14,5	4,8	1,0	100,0	147,3

Note Main Employment Status

1 Employee

2 Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worker

3 Unpaid Family Worker



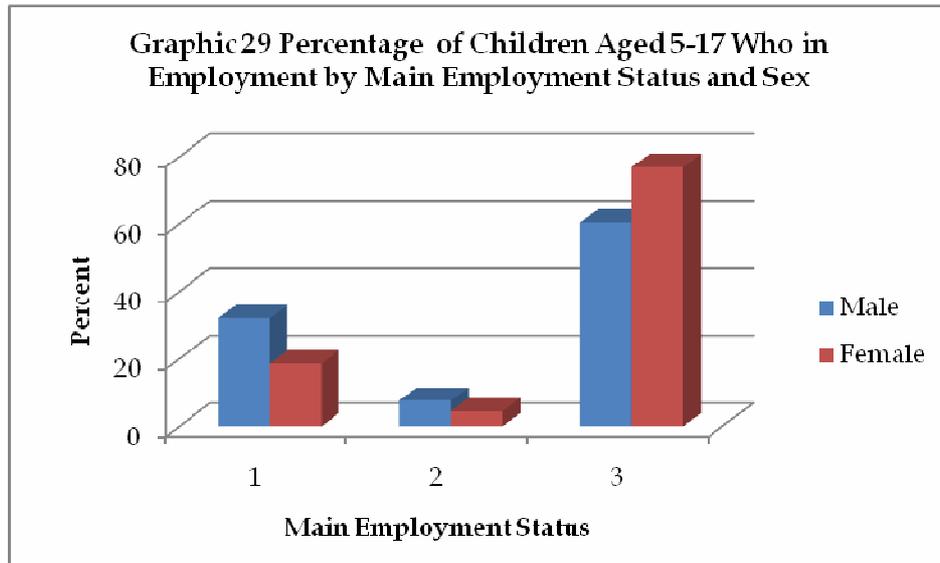
Note Kind of Abuse

- 1.Constantly shouted at
- 2.Repeatedly insulted
- 3.Beaten/Physically hurt
- 4.Sexually abused
- 5.others

<http://www.bps.go.id>

Table 29 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Employment Status and Kind of Illness Because of Worked Indonesia, August 2009

Main Employment Status	Kind of illness because of Worked											Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	%	in 000
Male + Female													
1	29,9	0,6	5,6	2,9	3,1	0,4	7,3	4,0	18,1	21,5	6,7	100,0	497,2
2	28,0		6,8	2,4		3,2	7,8	3,5	27,8	13,3	7,0	100,0	119,1
3	33,9	0,3	8,1	1,8	2,4	2,7	9,8	4,0	18,3	15,7	3,1	100,0	1220,9
Total	32,4	0,4	7,3	2,1	2,4	2,1	9,0	3,9	18,9	17,1	4,3	100,0	1 837,2
Male													
1	31,1	0,8	7,5	2,1	3,8	0,6	7,4	5,4	14,7	20,2	6,6	100,0	370,5
2	28,6	2	9,2	3,2		4,3	7,9	4,7	23,7	13,6	4,8	100,0	88,3
3	32,9	0,6	9,5	1,2	1,8	1,9	9,9	4,2	19,9	15,0	3,1	100,0	696,8
Total	32,0	0,6	8,8	1,7	2,3	1,7	8,9	4,6	18,5	16,5	4,4	100,0	1 155,6
Female													
1	26,3			5,2	1,2		7,2		27,9	25,1	7,2	100,0	126,7
2	26,4						7,6		39,9	12,7	13,4	100,0	30,8
3	35,2		6,3	2,5	3,1	3,8	9,6	3,6	16,2	16,7	3,0	100,0	524,1
Total	33,1		4,9	2,9	2,6	2,9	9,0	2,8	19,5	18,1	4,2	100,0	681,6



Note Main Employment Status

1 Employee

2 Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worker

3 Unpaid Family Worker

Note Kind of illness because of Worked

1. Superficial injuries/ open wounds

2. Fractures

3. Dislocations, sprains or strain

4. Burn, corrosions, scalds or frostbite

5. Respiratory problems

6. Vision problems

7. Skin problems

8. Digestive problems/ diarrhea

9. Fever

10. Fatigue

11. Others

Table 30.1 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Industry and Kind of Illness Because of Worked Indonesia, August 2009

Main Industry	Kind of illness Because of Worked											Male + Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	69,6	59,3	70,1	49,9	38,9	56,3	72,8	76,1	64,8	60,6	46,0	
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	11,8	0,0	1,2	27,7	33,7	32,6	15,3	14,8	8,2	9,2	26,4	
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	8,7	0,0	15,6	0,0	16,7	5,7	6,9	7,3	17,2	14,9	18,7	
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	2,0	0,0	0,0	17,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,3	2,1	0,0	
Others (Codes 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	7,9	40,7	13,1	5,4	10,8	5,4	5,1	1,8	6,6	13,3	9,0	
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	
(In 000)	595,6	7,0	134,8	38,8	44,2	39,2	164,8	72,3	346,8	314,6	79,1	

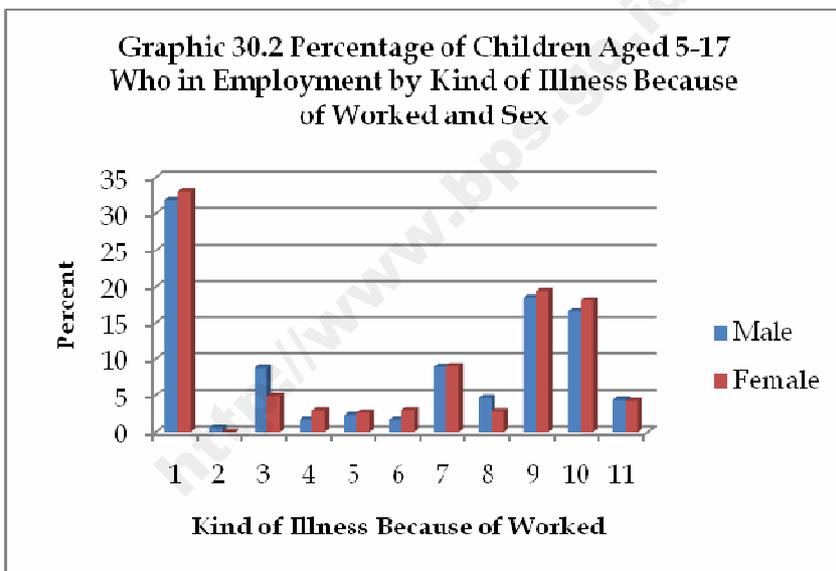
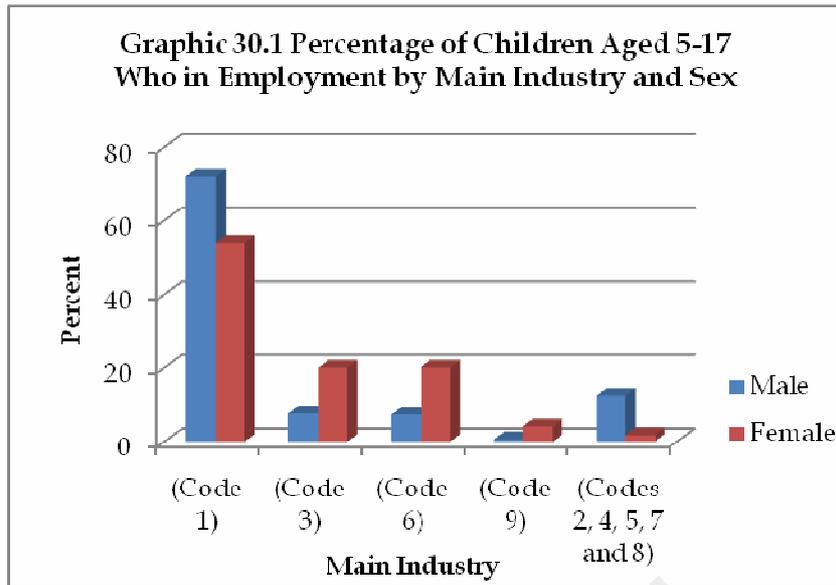
<http://www.bps.go.id>

**Table 30.2 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Industry and Kind of Illness Because of Worked
Indonesia, August 2009**

Main Industry	Kind of illness Because of Worked										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	77.3	59.3	65.1	58.9	46.4	89.1	80.6	73.8	69.9	71.8	47.5
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	7.1	0.0	0.0	30.0	7.9	0.0	11.3	13.8	5.0	3.9	33.2
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	3.3	0.0	17.5	0.0	27.8	0.0	0.0	9.9	14.1	4.4	5.2
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Others (Codes 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	11.5	40.7	17.3	11.1	17.9	10.9	8.1	2.5	8.8	19.9	14.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(in 000)	369.8	7.0	101.7	19.1	26.5	19.3	103.3	53.3	214.1	191.1	50.4

**Table 30.3 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Industry and Kind of Illness Because of Worked
Indonesia, August 2009**

Main Industry	Kind of illness Because of Worked										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery (Code 1)	57.0	0.0	85.4	41.2	27.6	24.5	59.6	82.6	56.6	43.1	43.2
Manufacturing Industry (Code 3)	19.5	0.0	5.0	25.5	72.4	64.2	22.0	17.4	13.4	17.3	14.4
Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels (Code 6)	17.7	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	11.3	18.4	0.0	22.1	31.0	42.4
Community, Social and Personal Services (Code 9)	3.9	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.3	0.0
Others (Codes 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.2	0.0
Total	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(In 000)	225.8	0.0	33.1	19.8	17.7	19.9	61.5	19.0	132.6	123.5	28.7



Note Main Industry

1 Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery

2 Mining and Quarrying

3 Manufacturing Industry

4 Electricity, Gas and Water

5 Construction

6 Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels

7 Transportation, Storage and Communication

8 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services

9 Community, Social and Personal Services

Note Kind of illness because of Worked

1. Superficial injuries/open wounds

2. Fractures

3. Dislocations, sprains or strain

4. Burn, corrosions, scalds or frostbite

5. Respiratory problems

6. Vision problems

7. Skin problems

8. Digestive problems/diarrhea

9. Fever

10. Fatigue

11. Others

<http://www.bps.go.id>

Table 31 Average of Total Weekly Hours Worked and Average of Weekly Hours Household Task of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Educational Enrolement Indonesia, August 2009

Educational Enrolement	Average of Total Weekly Hours Worked *)	Average of Weekly Hours Household Task
Male + Female		
1	14	7
2	17	9
3	16	9
4	26	8
Total	16	8
Male		
1	12	6
2	16	7
3	17	7
4	15	5
Total	15	6
Female		
1	16	7
2	19	10
3	15	10
4	30	10
Total	17	9

*) Include additional work

Note Educational Enrolement

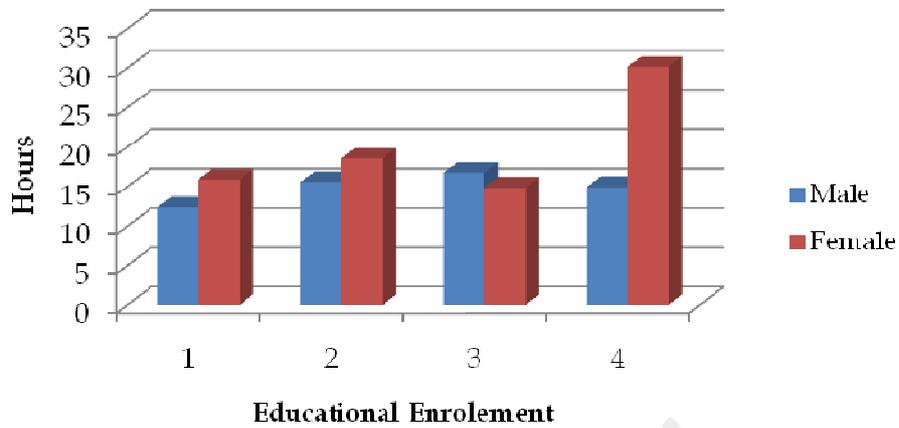
1 Primary School

2 Junior High School

3 Senior High School

4 University

Graphic 31.1 Average of Total Weekly Hours Worked of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Educational Enrolment and Sex



Graphic 31.2 Average of Weekly Hours Household Task of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Educational Enrolment and Sex

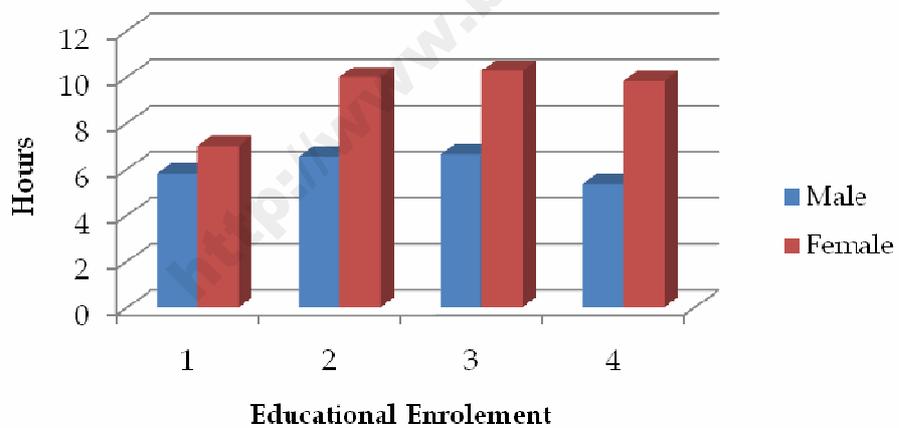
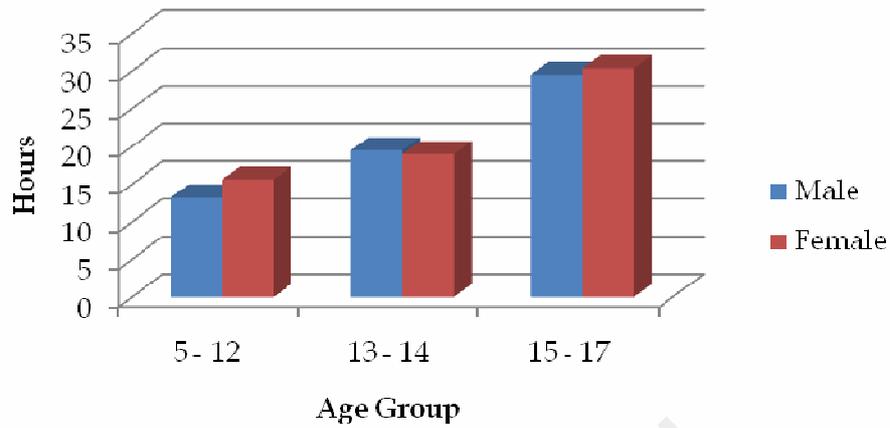


Table 32 Average of Total Weekly Hours Worked and Average of Weekly Hours Household Task of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Age Group Indonesia, August 2009

Age Group	Average of Total Weekly Hours Worked *)	Average of weekly hours household task
Male + Female		
5 - 12	14	7
13 - 14	19	9
15 - 17	30	10
Total	26	8
Male		
5 - 12	13	6
13 - 14	19	6
15 - 17	30	7
Total	26	6
Female		
5 - 12	16	7
13 - 14	19	10
15 - 17	30	12
Total	26	10

*) Include additional work

Graphic 32.1 Average of Total Weekly Hours Worked of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Age Group and Sex



Graphic 32.2 Average of Weekly Hours Household Task of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Age Group and Sex

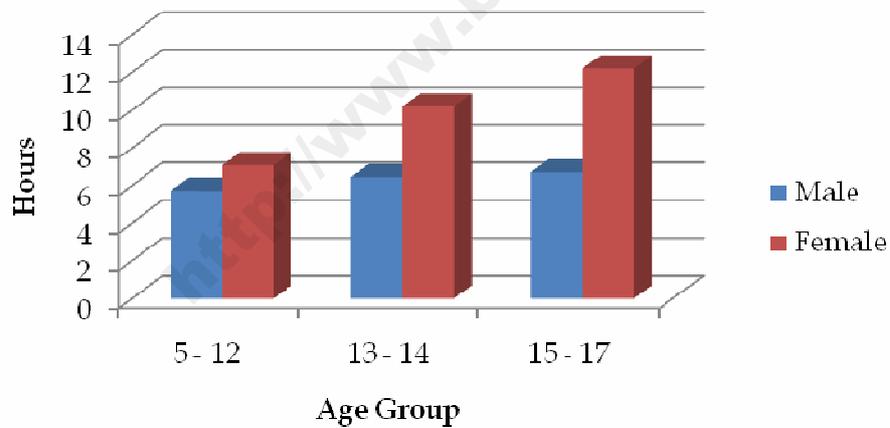


Table 33.1 Average of Main Weekly Hours Worked and Average of Wage/Salary/Income per Month of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Occupation Indonesia, August 2009

Main Occupation	Average Main Weekly Hours Worked **)	Average Wage/Salary/Income (Thousands Rupiah) *) **)
Male + Female		
3/4	28	235
5	28	475
6	20	337
7/8/9	34	414
Total	25	408
Male		
3/4	12	131
5	23	400
6	21	346
7/8/9	35	492
Total	25	442
Female		
3/4	39	310
5	32	506
6	17	315
7/8/9	32	277
Total	25	360

*) Exclude Family worker

**) Exclude additional work

Note Main Occupation

3/4 Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker

5.Services worker

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

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

Table 33.2 Average of Main Weekly Hours Worked and Average of Wage/Salary/Income per Month of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Industry Indonesia, August 2009

Main Industry	Average Main Weekly Hours Worked **)	Average Wage/Salary/Income (Thousands Rupiah) *) **)
Male + Female		
1	21	355
2	30	655
3	30	288
4	9	.
5	38	678
6	29	506
7	32	441
8	29	207
9	43	351
Total	25	408
Male		
1	22	372
2	34	676
3	36	364
4	.	.
5	38	678
6	26	480
7	35	441
8	29	207
9	23	326
Total	25	442
Female		
1	17	304
2	14	200
3	26	241
4	9	.
5	.	.
6	30	521
7	22	446
8	.	.
9	56	358
Total	25	360

*) Exclude Family worker

**) Exclude additional work

Note Main Industry

1 Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery

2 Mining and Quarrying

3 Manufacturing Industry

4 Electricity, Gas and Water

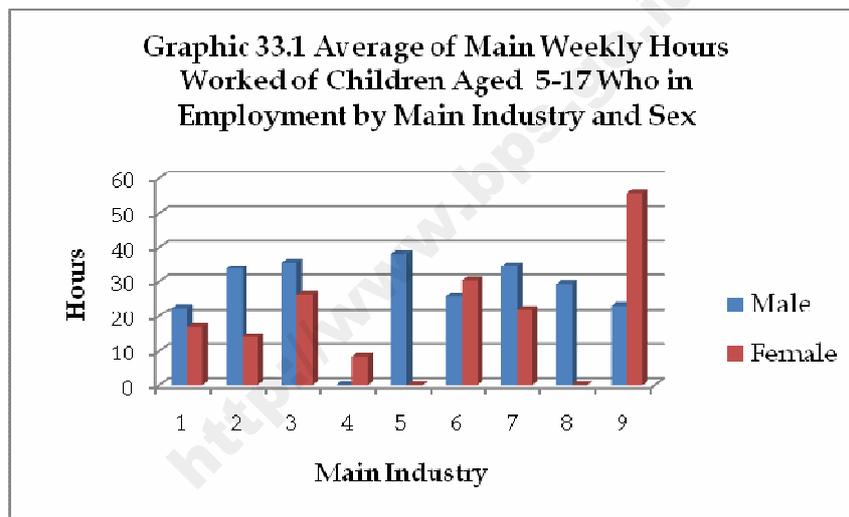
5 Construction

6 Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels

7 Transportation, Storage and Communication

8 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services

9 Community, Social and Personal Services



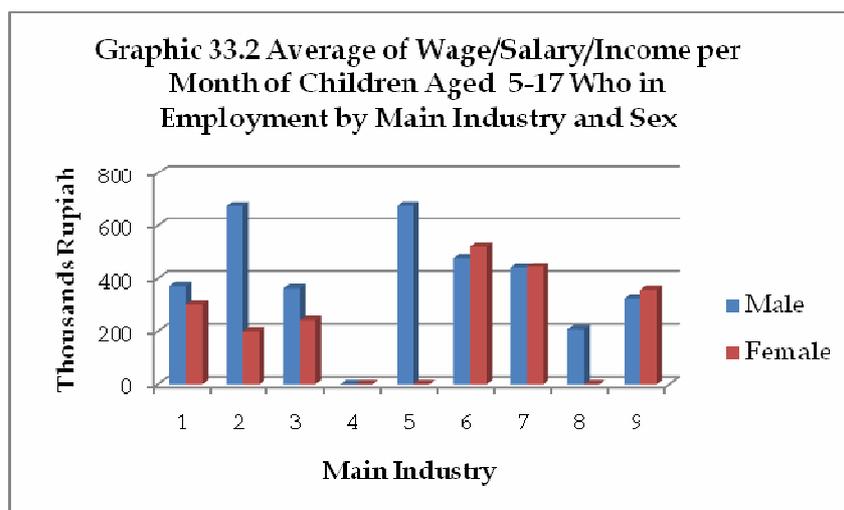


Table 34 Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Wage/Salary/Income per Month and Main Occupation *) Indonesia, August 2009

Wage/Salary/Income (Thousands Rupiah) **)	Main Occupation				Total
	3/4	5	6	7/8/9	
Urban + Rural					
< 500	69.4	58.3	77.9	63.9	66.0
500 - 999	30.6	40.9	15.1	32.6	30.3
>= 1000	-	0.8	7.0	3.5	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(in 000)	8.1	274.7	314.5	801.0	1,398.3
Urban					
< 500	100.0	55.5	100.0	61.1	61.4
500 - 999	-	44.5	-	38.9	38.6
>= 1000	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(in 000)	1.3	196.7	32.1	371.2	601.3
Rural					
< 500	63.7	65.1	75.4	66.4	69.4
500 - 999	36.3	32.0	16.9	27.1	24.0
>= 1000	-	2.9	7.8	6.5	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(in 000)	6.8	78.0	282.4	429.8	797.0

*) Exclude family worker

**) Exclude additional work

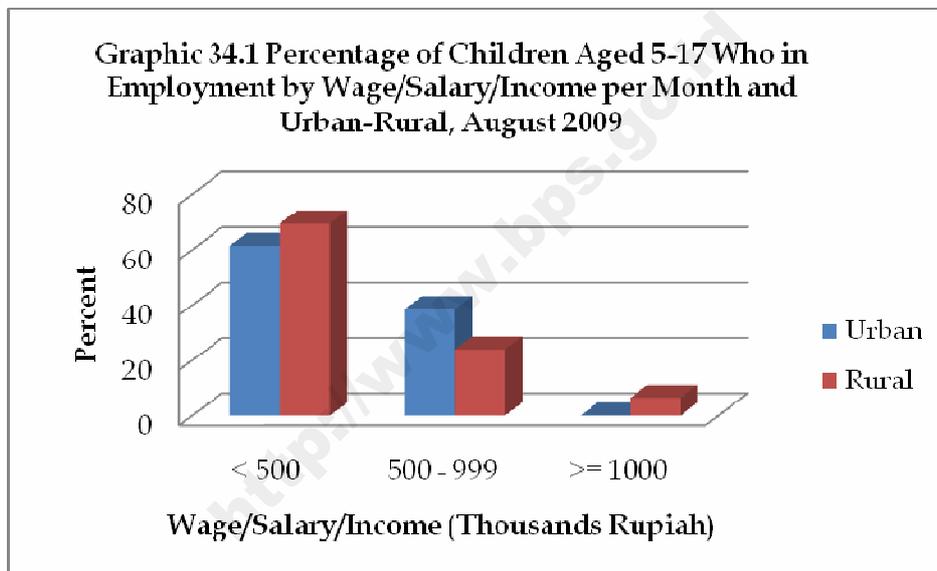
Note Main Occupation

3/4 Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker

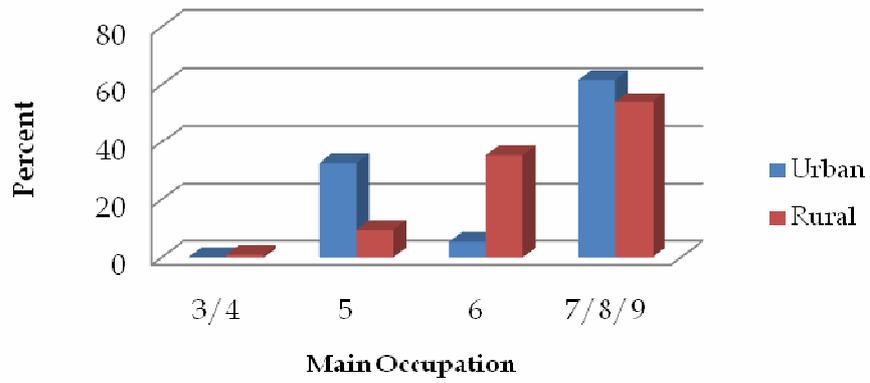
5.Services worker

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

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



Graphic 34.2 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Occupation and Urban-Rural, August 2009



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Table 35.1 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Wage/Salary/Income per Month and Number of Main Weekly Hours Worked *)

Wage/Salary/Income (Thousands Rupiah **)	Number of Main Weekly Hours Worked **)				Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Urban+Rural
	0 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 40	> 40					Mean
	Urban + Rural								
< 500	87.8	78.3	64.8	52.4	66.0	16	30	48	34
500 - 999	12.2	19.5	32.8	41.4	30.3	35	48	60	47
1000 - 1499	0.0	1.4	2.3	4.2	2.6	42	48	62	51
1500 - 1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.7	42	63	70	64
> = 2000	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	24	52	52	38
Total (dalam ribuan)	250,653	309,428	171,316	666,877	1,398,274	24	40	51	38

*) Exclude family worker

**) Exclude additional work

Table 35.2 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Wage/Salary/Income per Month and Number of Main Weekly Hours Worked *)

Wage/Salary/Income (Thousands Rupiah) **)	Number of Main Weekly Hours Worked **)				Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Mean
	0 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 40	> 40					
	< 500	85.2	72.7	59.6						53.8	61.4	21	42	54	39
500 - 999	14.8	27.3	40.4	46.2	38.6	40	56	70	54
1000 - 1499	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	.
1500 - 1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	.
> = 2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	.
Total	83,311	81,690	73,957	362,318	601,276	28	46	63	45
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				

*) Exclude family worker

**) Exclude additional work

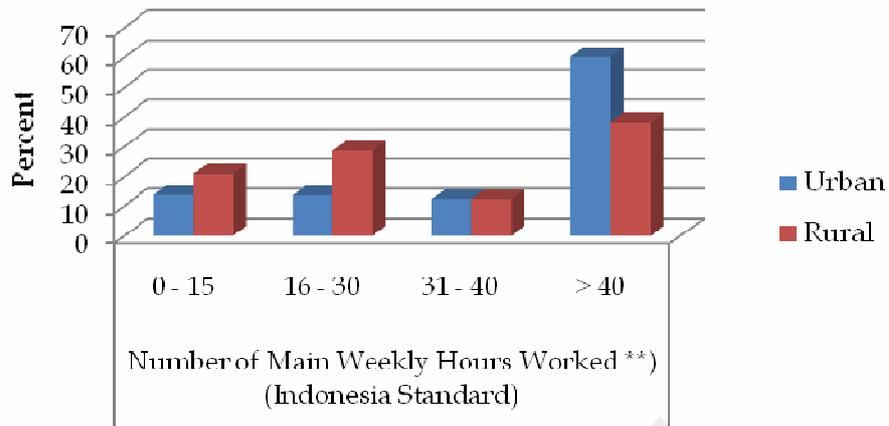
Table 35.2 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Wage/Salary/Income per Month and Number of Main Weekly Hours Worked *)

Rural									
Wage/Salary/Income (Thousands Rupiah) **)	Number of Main Weekly Hours Worked **)				Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Mean
	0 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 40	> 40					
< 500	89.1	80.3	68.8	50.7	69.4	15	28	42	30
500 - 999	10.9	16.7	27.1	35.8	24.0	30	42	49	40
1000 - 1499	0.0	2.0	4.1	9.2	4.6	42	48	62	51
1500 - 1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.3	42	63	70	64
> = 2000	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	24	52	52	38
Total	167,342	227,738	97,359	304,559	796,998	20	31	48	34
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				

*) Exclude family worker

**) Exclude additional work

Graphic 35.1 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Number of Main Weekly Hours Worked *) and Urban-rural



Grafik 35.2 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Wage/Salary/Income per Month and Urban-Rural

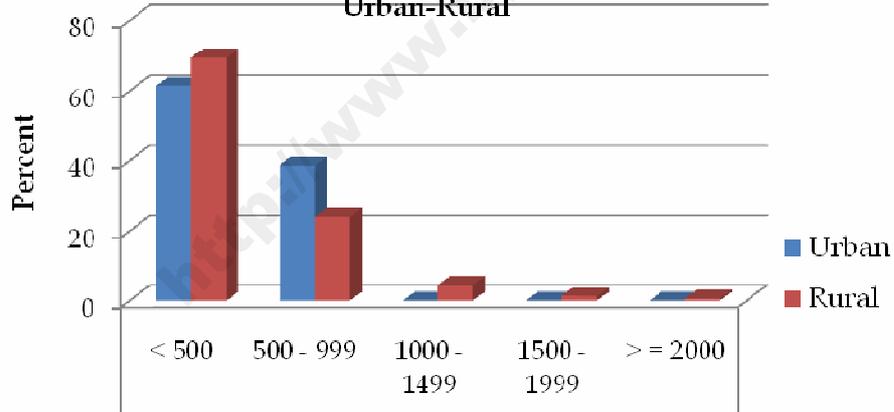


Table 36 Percentage of Children Who in Employment by Wage/Salary/Income per Month and Sex *)

Wage/Salary/Income (Thousands Rupiah **)	Male	Female	Total
< 500	60.1	74.3	66.0
500 - 999	34.6	24.3	30.3
1000 - 1499	4.0	0.7	2.6
1500 - 1999	1.0	0.4	0.7
> = 2000	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total (ribuan)	817.392	580.882	1398.274
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

*) Exclude Family worker

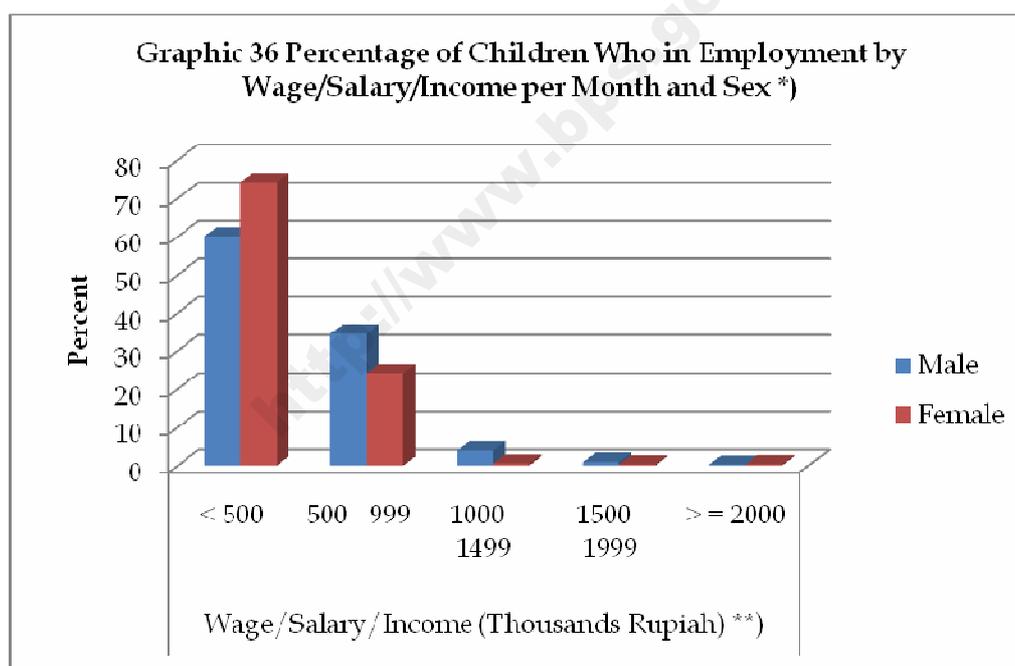


Table 37.1 Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Educational Attainment and Main Employment Status, Average Main Weekly Hours Worked and Average of Wage/Salary/Income per Month Indonesia, August 2009

Educational Attainment	Main Employment Status			Average Main Weekly Hours Worked **)	Male + Female	
	1	2	3		Average Wage/ Salary/ Income (Thousands Rupiah) *) **)	
0	4,088	38,540	67,202	27	242	
1	178,458	147,554	684,747	21	334	
2	474,339	136,509	1,068,457	26	418	
3	301,485	94,068	797,736	27	456	
4	20,747	2,486	36,340	32	645	
Total	979,117	419,157	2,654,482	25	408	

*) exclude Unpaid Family worker

**) exclude additional work

Note Educational Attainment

0 No Schooling

1 Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School

2 Primary School

3 Junior High School

4 Senior High School

Note Main Employment Status

1. Employee

2. Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worke

Table 37.2 Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Educational Attainment and Main Employment Status, Average Main Weekly Hours Worked and Average of Wage/Salary/Income per Month Indonesia, August 2009

Educational Attainment	Main Employment Status			Average Main Weekly Hours Worked **)	Average Wage/ Salary/Income (Thousands Rupiah) *) **)
	1	2	3		
	0		23,088			41,460	30	229
1	134,518	85,952	384,961	23	413
2	286,252	96,533	673,003	26	464
3	131,586	56,615	456,866	25	458
4	2,848		17,568	20	350
Total	555,204	262,188	1,573,858	25	442

*) exclude Unpaid Family worker

***) exclude additional work

Note Educational Attainment

0 No Schooling

1 Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School

2 Primary School

3 Junior High School

4 Senior High School

Note Main Employment Status

1. Employee

2. Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worker

Table 37.3 Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Educational Attainment and Main Employment Status, Average Main Weekly Hours Worked and Average of Wage/Salary/Income per Month Indonesia, August 2009

Educational Attainment	Main Employment Status			Average Main Weekly Hours Worked **)	Female	
	1	2	3		Average Wage/ Salary/ Income (Thousands Rupiah) *) **)	
0	4,088	15,452	25,742	23		256
1	43,940	61,602	299,786	18		170
2	188,087	39,976	395,454	27		342
3	169,899	37,453	340,870	29		454
4	17,899	2,486	18,772	37		686
Total	423,913	156,969	1,080,624	25		360

*) exclude Unpaid Family worker

**) exclude additional work

Note Educational Attainment

0 No Schooling

1 Did Not Complete/ Not Yet Completed Primary School

2 Primary School

3 Junior High School

4 Senior High School

Note Main Employment Status

1. Employee

2. Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worked

Table 38 Average of Main Weekly Hours Worked and Average of Wage/Salary/Income per Month of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Educational Attainment Indonesia, August 2009

Educational Attainment	Average Main Weekly Hours Worked **)	Average Wage/Salary/Income (Thousands Rupiah) *) **)
Male + Female		
0	27	242
1	21	334
2	26	418
3	27	456
4	32	645
Total	25	408
Male		
0	30	229
1	23	413
2	26	464
3	25	458
4	20	350
Total	25	442
Female		
0	23	256
1	18	170
2	27	342
3	29	454
4	37	686
Total	25	360

Table 39.1 Average of Weekly Hours Worked and Average of Wage/Salary/Income per Month of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Industry Indonesia, August 2009

Male + Female		
Main Industry	Average weekly hours worked **)	Average Wage/Salary/Income (Thousands Rupiah) *) **)
1	21	355
2	30	655
3	30	288
4	9	-
5	38	678
6	29	506
7	32	441
8	29	207
9	43	351
Total	25	408

Table 39.2 Average of Weekly Hours Worked and Average of Wage/Salary/Income per Month of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Industry Indonesia, August 2009

Male		
Main Industry	Average weekly hours worked **)	Average Wage/Salary/Income (Thousands Rupiah) *) **)
1	22	372
2	34	676
3	36	364
4	-	-
5	38	678
6	26	480
7	35	441
8	29	207
9	23	326
Total	25	442

Table 39.3 Average of Weekly Hours Worked and Average of Wage/Salary/Income per Month of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Industry Indonesia, August 2009

			Female
Main Industry	Average weekly hours worked **)	Average Wage/Salary/Income (Thousands Rupiah) *) **)	
1	17	304	
2	14	200	
3	26	241	
4	9	-	
5	.	-	
6	30	521	
7	22	446	
8	.	-	
9	56	358	
Total	25	360	

*) exclude Unpaid Family worker

**) exclude additional work

Note Main Industry

1 Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery

2 Mining and Quarrying

3 Manufacturing Industry

5 Construction

6 Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels

7 Transportation, Storage and Communication

8 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services

9 Community, Social and Personal Services

Table 40 Average of Main Weekly Hours Worked and Average of Wage/Salary/Income per Month of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Employment Status Indonesia, August 2009

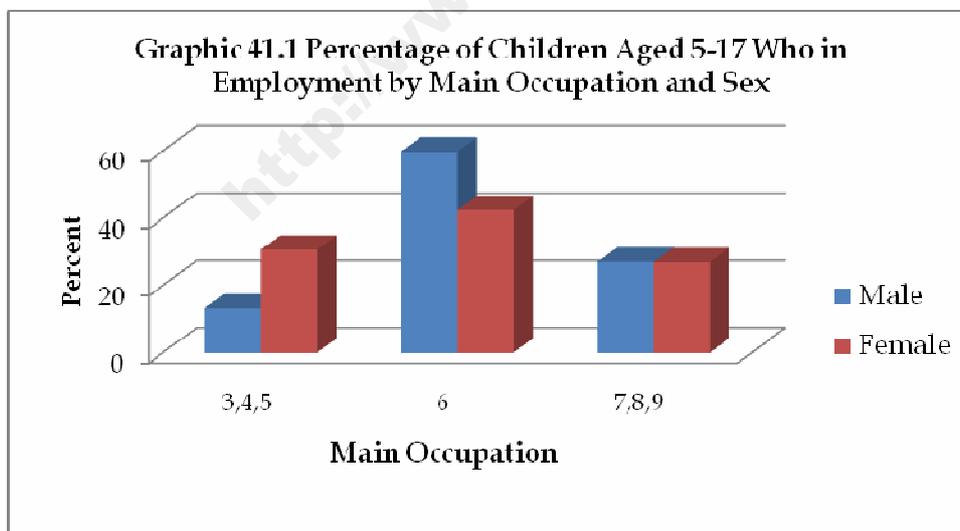
Main Employment Status	Average Main Weekly Hours Worked **)	Average Wage/Salary/Income (Thousands Rupiah) *) **)
Male + Female		
1.Employee	43	457
2.Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worker	29	291
3.Unpaid family Worker	18	N/A
Total	25	408
Male		
1.Employee	40	512
2.Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worker	27	293
3.Unpaid family Worker	20	N/A
Total	25	442
Female		
1.Employee	46	386
2.Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worker	30	289
3.Unpaid family Worker	16	N/A
Total	25	360

*) Exclude Unpaid Family worker

**) Excluce additional Work

Table 41 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Employment Status and Main Occupation Indonesia, August 2009

Main Employment Status	Main Occupation			Total	Total (000)
	3/4/5	6	7/8/9		
Male + Female					
1	21.9	12.2	65.8	100.0	979.1
2	16.3	46.5	37.3	100.0	419.2
3	20.4	68.6	11.0	100.0	2,654.5
Total	20.3	52.7	27.0	100.0	4,052.8
Male					
1	9.2	15.6	75.2	100.0	555.2
2	12.4	52.3	35.3	100.0	262.2
3	14.7	76.7	8.6	100.0	1,573.9
Total	13.2	59.8	27.0	100.0	2,391.3
Female					
1	38.6	7.8	53.6	100.0	423.9
2	22.8	36.7	40.5	100.0	157.0
3	28.7	56.8	14.6	100.0	1,080.6
Total	30.7	42.4	27.0	100.0	1,661.5



Note Main Employment Status

1.Employee

- 2. Own Account Worker/ Assisted by unpaid worker
- 3. Unpaid Family Worker

Note Main Occupation

- 3/4/5. Clerical and Related Workers, Sales worker, and Services worker
- 6. Agricultural, Animal husbandary, Forestry workers, fisherman and hunter
- 7/8/9. Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers

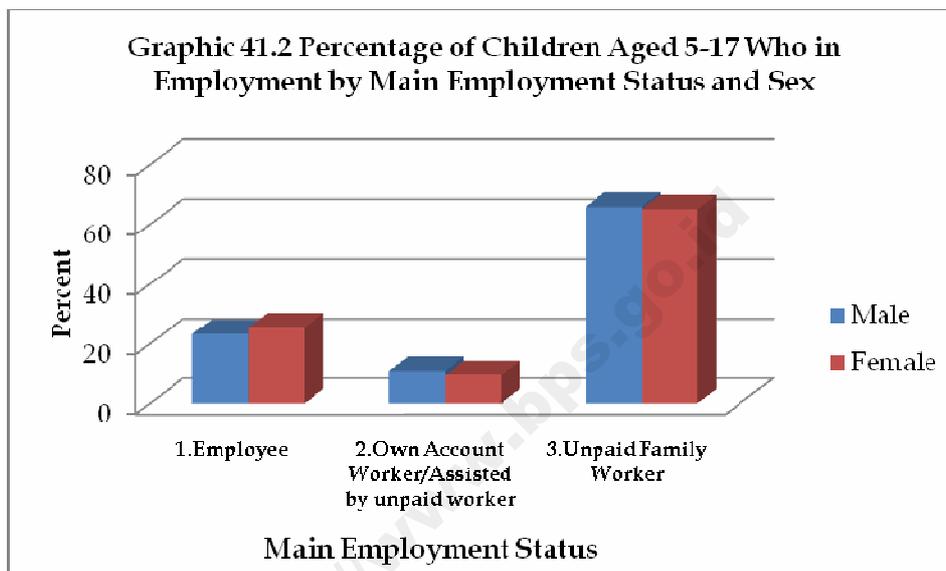


Table 42 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Industry And Main Occupation Indonesia, August 2009

Main Industry	Main Occupation			Total	In (000)
	3/4/5	6	7/8/9		
Male + Female					
1	0.7	92.1	7.3	100.0	2,318.5
2	5.7	0.0	94.3	100.0	422.5
3	88.9	0.0	11.1	100.0	770.7
4	32.6	0.0	67.4	100.0	219.4
5	9.0	0.0	91.0	100.0	321.7
Total	20.3	52.7	27.0	100.0	4,052.8
Male					
1	0.7	90.6	8.7	100.0	1,578.2
2	2.5	0.0	97.5	100.0	145.6
3	83.7	0.0	16.3	100.0	305.9
4	44.0	0.0	56.0	100.0	83.6
5	2.7	0.0	97.3	100.0	277.9
Total	13.2	59.8	27.0	100.0	2,391.3
Female					
1	0.6	95.1	4.3	100.0	740.3
2	7.4	0.0	92.6	100.0	276.9
3	92.2	0.0	7.8	100.0	464.8
4	25.6	0.0	74.4	100.0	135.7
5	48.6	0.0	51.4	100.0	43.8
Total	30.7	42.4	27.0	100.0	1,661.5

*) Exclude additional work

Note Main Industry

1 Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery

2 Mining and Quarrying

3 Manufacturing Industry

4 Electricity, Gas and Water

5 Construction

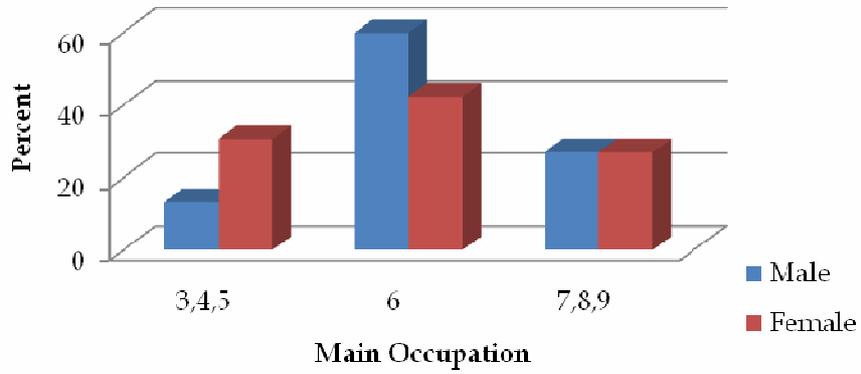
6 Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels

7 Transportation, Storage and Communication

8 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services

9 Community, Social and Personal Services

Graphic 42.1 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Occupation and Sex



Graphic 42.2 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Industry And Sex

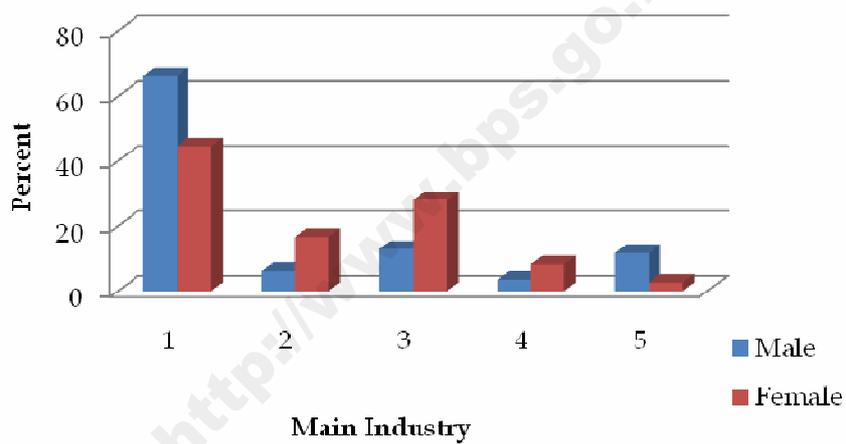


Table 43 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Main Occupation and Educational Enrolment Indonesia, August 2009

Main Occupation	Educational Enrolment				Total	In (000)
	1	2	3	4		
Male + Female						
3/4/5	21.5	38.5	39.1	0.9	100.0	517.7
6	30.6	38.5	30.5	0.4	100.0	1,220.8
7/8/9	30.9	30.0	39.1	0.0	100.0	397.0
Total	28.4	36.9	34.2	0.5	100.0	2,135.5
Male						
3/4/5	24.7	31.9	43.5	0.0	100.0	206.7
6	28.2	40.6	30.8	0.4	100.0	761.1
7/8/9	20.7	32.5	46.7	0.0	100.0	179.7
Total	26.4	37.8	35.6	0.2	100.0	1,147.4
Female						
3/4/5	19.4	42.9	36.2	1.5	100.0	311.0
6	34.4	35.0	30.0	0.5	100.0	459.8
7/8/9	39.3	28.0	32.7	0.0	100.0	217.3
Total	30.8	36.0	32.6	0.7	100.0	988.1

Note Main Occupation

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

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

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

Note educational enrolment

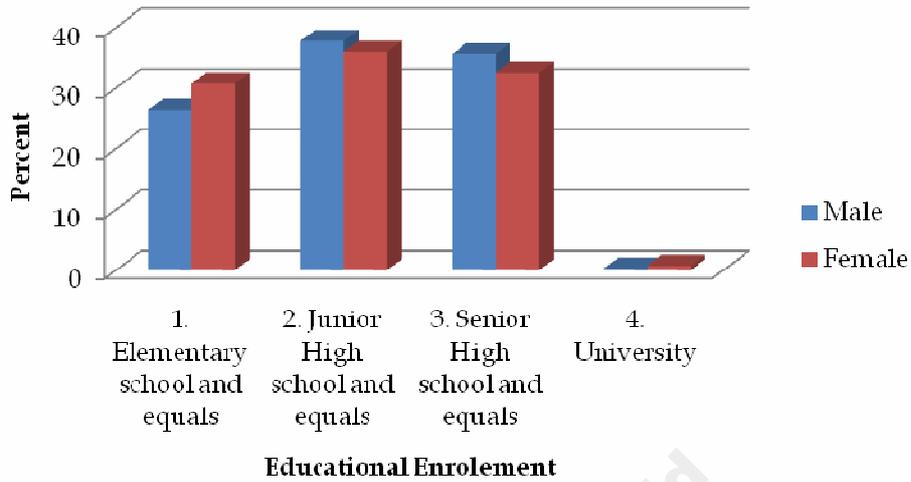
1. Elementary school and equals

2. Junior High school and equals

3. Senior High school and equals

4. University

Graphic 43.1 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment by Educational Enrolement and Sex



Graphic 43.2 Percentage of Children Aged 5-17 Who in Employment and Schooling by Main Occupation and Sex

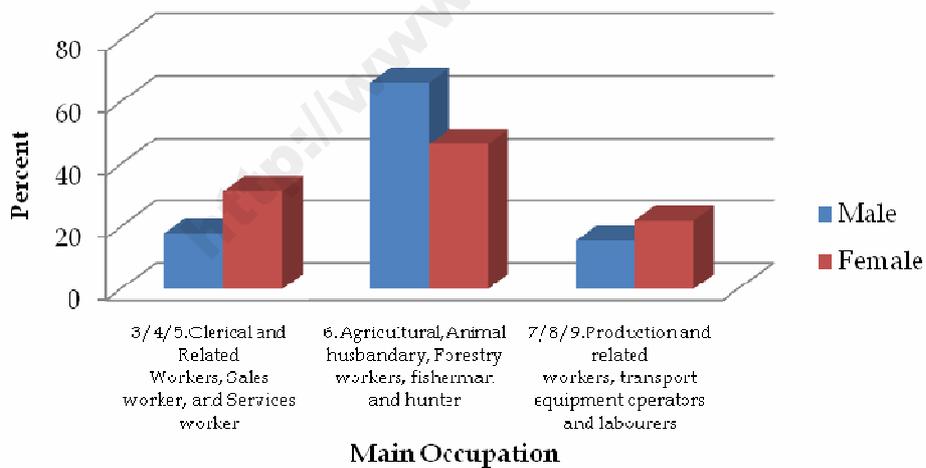


Table 43 IDLE Children Aged 5-17 by Single Age and Sex (000)
Indonesia, August 2009

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

Table 44 IDLE Children Aged 5-17 by Relationship With Head of Household
and Sex (000)
Indonesia, August 2009

Relationship With Head of Household	Male	Female	Total
Son/Daughter	3 256.0	2 570.8	5 826.8
Son in Law/Daughter in Law	-	4.4	4.4
Grandchild	433.9	329.1	763.0
Other Family	62.8	61.8	124.6
Others	7.8	7.1	14.9
Total	3 760.5	2 973.2	6 733.7

Table 45 IDLE Children Aged 5-17 by Educational Attainment and Sex (000)
Indonesia, August 2009

Educational Attainment	Male	Female	Total
No Schooling	2 991.1	2 564.8	5 555.9
Not in School Anymore			
Did Not Complete Primary School	529.2	326.9	856.1
Graduate Primary School	175.5	61.4	236.9
Graduate Junior High School	58.8	20.1	78.9
Graduate Senior High School	5.9	-	5.9
Total	3 760.5	2 973.2	6 733.7

Table 46 IDLE Children Aged 5-17 by Life Continuity of Their Parents and Sex (000)
Indonesia, August 2009

Life Continuity of Their Parents	Male	Female	Total
Live with their Parents	3 332.5	2 540.9	5 873.4
Live with Father (without mother)	83.5	35.8	119.3
Live with Mother (without father)	191.6	220.3	411.9
Live without their parents	152.9	176.2	329.2
Total	3 760.5	2 973.2	6 733.7

Table 47 IDLE Children Aged 5-17 by Single Age and Ability to Read and Write Short/Simple Sentences (000)
Indonesia, August 2009

Age	Ability to Read and Write Short/Simple Sentences		Total
	Yes	No	
5	240.8	3 663.5	3 904.3
6	211.6	1 148.0	1 359.7
7	64.8	137.9	202.7
8	33.7	88.6	122.3
9	39.4	58.7	98.1
10	2.8	24.4	27.2
11	18.6	12.3	31.0
12	64.3	17.3	81.6
13	81.2	23.3	104.4
14	106.5	26.6	133.1
15	164.2	31.9	196.1
16	190.4	11.8	202.1
17	261.7	9.6	271.3
Total	1 479.9	5 253.9	6 733.7

Tabel 48 Children Aged 5-17 Who Do Household Task by Sex and Household Task Hours

Sex	Shopping for household	Appliance repair	Cooking	Household cleaning	Laundry	Caring for children/ parents/ Member of household is sick	Other household tasks
Male	3269.8	768.8	1516.3	4814.3	4654.0	904.5	3330.1
Female	6093.0	680.5	8080.9	11323.0	10733.1	2080.1	5047.3
Total	9362.9	1449.3	9597.2	16137.3	15387.0	2984.6	8377.4
Household task hours (hours)							
Q1	3	7	7	5	4	7	5
Q2	7	10	10	7	7	10	7
Q3	14	14	15	14	14	15	13
Mean	9.2	11.7	12.2	9.7	9.7	12.7	9.4

Tabel 49 Children Aged 5-17 Who Do Household Task and Schooling by Sex and Household Task Hours

Sex	Shopping for household	Appliance repair	Cooking	Household cleaning	Laundry	Caring for children/ parents/ Member of household is sick	Other household tasks
Male	2905.7	574.3	1323.9	4254.7	3809.1	742.2	2955.7
Female	5019.3	525.2	6643.3	9810.9	9046.7	1666.7	4337.5
Total	7925.0	1099.5	7967.3	14065.6	12855.8	2408.9	7293.2
Household task hours (hours)							
Q1	3	7	7	5	4	7	5
Q2	7	10	10	7	7	10	7
Q3	12	14	14	13	14	15	11
Mean	8.6	11.1	11.4	9.0	9.1	11.7	8.7

Tabel 50 Children in Employment Aged 5-17 Who Do Household Task by Sex and Household Task Hours and Working Hours

Sex	Shopping for household	Appliance repair	Cooking	Household cleaning	Laundry	Caring for children/ parents/ Member of household is sick	Other household tasks
Male	431.9	238.9	352.7	737.5	894.6	174.7	476.9
Female	610.8	68.2	995.9	1098.8	1209.2	243.2	583.4
Total	1042.8	307.1	1348.6	1836.3	2103.8	417.9	1060.3
Household task hours (hours)							
Q1	6	4	7	6	5	6	6
Q2	9	7	11	8	8	9	8
Q3	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Mean	11.0	9.9	11.9	10.8	10.1	11.5	10.5
Working hours (hours)							
Q1	12	12	10	10	12	10	10
Q2	22	22	18	18	21	20	18
Q3	40	35	30	30	35	32	28
Mean	27.7	26.4	23.8	23.2	25.7	25.0	22.3

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