

Understanding Children's Work in Morocco

Report on child labour

May 2004

Understanding Children's Work in Morocco

**Country report
May 2004**

Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Programme
Villa Aldobrandini
V. Panisperna 28
00184 Rome

Tel: +39 06.4341.2008

Fax: +39 06.6792.197

Email: info@ucw-project.org

As part of broader efforts toward durable solutions to child labor, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank initiated the interagency Understanding Children's Work (UCW) project in December 2000. The project is guided by the Oslo Agenda for Action, which laid out the priorities for the international community in the fight against child labor. Through a variety of data collection, research, and assessment activities, the UCW project is broadly directed toward improving understanding of child labor, its causes and effects, how it can be measured, and effective policies for addressing it. For further information, see the project website at www.ucw-project.org.

Understanding Children's Work in Morocco

**Country report
May 2004**

ABSTRACT

The current report was developed under the aegis of UCW project activities in Morocco. It provides an overview of the child labour phenomenon in the Kingdom - its extent and nature, its determinants, its consequences on health and education, and national responses to it. The report serves two important UCW project objectives in the country. First, it helps provide a common analytical understanding of child labour, that can be used to inform the current activities of the three partner agencies and Government, and that can be used to develop joint interagency strategies for future cooperation with the Government in the field of child labour. Second, through close involvement of local counterparts in its development, the report contributes to a broader effort to build national capacity in analysing and using child labour data for policy development. The statistical information presented in the review is drawn primarily from two recent household surveys - a national labour force survey conducted in 2000 (LFS 2000) and a national living standards measurement study (LSMS 1998-99), both conducted by the Statistics Directorate. The first involved a stratified sample of 48,000 households (32,000 urban and 16,000 rural) and the second a stratified sample of 5,184 households. An ILO/IPEC rapid assessment conducted in 1998 is the primary source of qualitative information on the nature and hazards of child labour. The review also draws on a number of smaller-scale studies, qualitative as well as quantitative, Government and NGO reports, agency documents and other information sources.

Understanding Children's Work in Morocco

Country report
May 2004

CONTENTS

Executive summary	2
National context	2
Prevalence of children's work.....	2
Trends in child work	3
Characteristics of child work	3
Consequences of child work	4
Determinants of child work.....	5
National response to child labour.....	6
Strategic options for addressing child labour.....	6
1. Introduction	9
1.1 Report development process	10
2. The national context	11
3. Extent of children's work in Morocco.....	16
3.1 Children's work defined.....	16
3.2 Total proportion on children in work	17
3.3 Proportion of children in work by gender and age	19
3.4 Proportion of children in work by residence and region	20
3.5 Trends in children's work rates	20
4. CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD WORK	23
4.1 Sector of work	23
4.2 Intensity of work	24
4.3 Hazardous forms of work.....	25
4.4 Unconditional worst forms of child labour	27
5. CONSEQUENCES OF CHILDREN'S WORK ON EDUCATION AND HEALTH.....	30
6. Determinants of children's work and schooling.....	33

6.1	Determinants in urban areas	33
6.2	Determinants in rural areas.....	34
7.	National response to child labour	35
7.1	National legislative framework	35
7.2	National policy framework.....	36
7.3	Programmes and interventions relating to child labour.....	36
8.	strategic Options for Addressing child labour	41
8.1	General policy considerations	41
8.2	Prioritisation of interventions	44
	ANNEX (a) DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES	47
A.1	Enquête nationale sur les niveaux de vie des ménages, (LSMS 1998-99)	47
A.2	Enquête Nationale sur l'Emploi 2000 : Module enfant (LFS 2000).....	55
	ANNEX (b) Regression results	67
A.3	Rural areas.....	67
A.4	Urban areas.....	68
	ANNEX (c) recent surveys relating to children's work	69



Royaume du Maroc



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The current report was developed under the aegis of UCW project activities in Morocco.¹ It provides an overview of work done by children in the Kingdom – its extent and nature, its determinants, and its consequences on health and education. The report also looks at national responses to child *labour*,² i.e., responses to negative or undesirable forms of work that should be eliminated. The report serves two important UCW project objectives in the country: first, it helps provide a common analytical understanding of children's work, upon which common strategies can be developed addressing child labour that needs elimination; and second, the report contributes to a broader effort to build counterpart capacity in analysing and using data on children's work for policy development.

National context

2. Morocco's socio-economic environment underlies the child labour phenomenon in the country. The incidence, depth and severity of poverty rose significantly during the 1990s, along with numbers of households living near the poverty line and therefore vulnerable to economic and social shock. Public social sector spending has risen in recent years, but remains low in comparison to other countries at the same level of income and not well-targeted to the poor. Aside from family allowances, which mainly benefit the better-off in urban areas, there are currently no cash transfer schemes in Morocco for providing income support to poor families with children. Although school enrolment has risen, an estimated 1.3 million 7-14 year-olds do not attend school. Reforms to modernise school curricula and decentralise school administration are only beginning, and have yet to show significant results. Health indicators have also improved, but rates of infant and maternal mortality remain significantly higher than the regional averages, and poor access to quality public health care services remains an important problem. Significant Government investment has led to an expansion in coverage in basic services, but almost half of the rural population is still without access to nearby water connections.

Prevalence of children's work

3. Children's work, defined for the purposes of this report as all forms of economic activity undertaken by children, is a common phenomenon in Morocco. According to LFS 2000, some 600,000 children aged 7-14 years – 11 percent of this age group – are engaged in work. Actual numbers of child workers are likely even higher, as household surveys such as LFS 2000 are ill-suited to capturing so-called unconditional worst forms of child labour. The other children in the 7-14 years age group are either full-time students (74 percent) or are reportedly involved in no activities (15 percent). Some of the children from the latter group, idle children, are likely in reality involved in unreported work. Those that are indeed idle can be

¹ Report compilation was guided by the UCW Project Coordinator, Furio Rosati, and undertaken by a core team comprised of Lorenzo Guarcello and Scott Lyon (UCW Project). Background research papers were developed by Rajae Mejati Alami, Layachi Baghagha, and Gouzi Aberrahman Berrada (local consultants). Data analysis was supported by Mohamed Doudich (Directorate of Statistics). The core team received valuable inputs from Rajae Barrada (UNICEF), Malak Ben Chekroun (ILO) and Setareh Razmara, Jennie Litvack (World Bank). The team also consulted with Maie Ayoub von Kohl and Alec Fyfe (UNICEF), Sule Caglar and Frank Hagemann (ILO), and Jacques Baudouy, Amit Dar, Zafiriz Tzannatos and Bona Kim (World Bank).

² See section 3.1 especially Box 1 for the use of the terms ("child work" and "child labour")

even more disadvantaged than their working counterparts, benefiting neither from schooling nor from the learning-by-doing than many forms of work offer.

4. The proportion of children in work varies by sex, age and residence. Moroccan boys are more likely than girls to be engaged in work, but the difference in work participation by sex is not large. Work prevalence is highest among older children, but the absolute number of very young Moroccan children engaged in work is nonetheless significant. Some 372,000 children aged 7-11 years are economically active. Children's work is overwhelming rural: work prevalence in rural areas is more than six times that of urban areas, and rural child workers account for 87 percent of total child workers.

5. The performance of household chores is also very common among Moroccan children. Although, as noted above, household chores do not fall within the formal definition of work, their implications for child welfare are similar to those of work. Half of total 7-14 year-olds - 2.8 million in absolute terms – spend over four hours per day doing household chores. Girls' involvement in household chores exceeds that of boys by wide margin, 26 percentage points. This underscores the fact that involvement in economic activities is a misleading indicator of girls' total work burden. Indeed, if the definition of 'work' were extended to include household chores, the girls' involvement in work would significantly exceed that of boys.

Trends in child work

6. The proportion of children in work appears to be falling. A comparison of the results of Living Standards Measurement Studies (LSMS) conducted in 1990/91 and 1998/99, shows an almost three percentage point fall in the proportion of children working in the period between the two studies. A comparison of labour force surveys conducted during 1999-2001 period suggests that this decline has continued. These surveys indicate that total proportion of children in work fell by one percent during 1999-2000 and by two percent during 2000-2001. The cause of these changes requires further investigation. However, both school and labour market factors have likely played a role. At the lower end of the age spectrum, government efforts to raise enrolment have likely drawn children into the classroom that otherwise would have entered work or remained idle at home. For children at other points on the age spectrum, labour market factors have likely played a stronger part. In face of limited job opportunities, these children have opted in greater numbers to remain in school.

Characteristics of child work

7. The overwhelming majority of Moroccan working children are found in the agricultural sector and work for their families. Eighty-four percent are involved in farm work and 85 percent work for their families and not for wages. This, however, is primarily a reflection of children's work in rural areas, where almost all economically active children are involved in family agricultural work. Children working in urban areas are distributed across several sectors (textiles, commerce, domestic service, car repairs) and modes of work (waged, self-employed, apprenticed, family). Working girls are slightly more likely than working boys to be involved in the agriculture, domestic services and textile sectors, but are less likely than working boys to work in commerce. Four industrial sectors – mining, construction, repairs and transport – are the exclusive domain of boys.

8. Working children in Morocco must cope with very long working hours, leaving little time for play or other activities. Working children put in an average of almost 45 hours of work per week, i.e., as much or more as a full-time adult

worker in the industrial world. Working hours differ somewhat by sector. Hours are shortest in the agricultural sector, averaging 43 hours per week, though hours spent working during the peak agricultural seasons can be substantially greater. Hours are longest in the repairs sector, at 61 hours per week. However, it is girls working as domestic servants in urban areas who must work the most of any single category of working children – 67 hours per week on average.

9. Working children in Morocco face a very high level of exposure to work hazards. Of the 3,500 working children included in a 1999 Government-ILO rapid assessment of children's work conditions, over half faced either serious or very serious work risks, and only three percent faced no risks. Examples of sector-specific work hazards identified in the rapid assessment include:

- *agriculture sector*: contact with pesticides and herbicides; carrying of heavy loads; excessive physical exertion; work at high heights; isolation and sun exposure; moving parts of farm machinery;
- *domestic servants*: physical and sexual abuse; social isolation; excessive work hours;
- *traditional handicrafts sector*: inhalation of toxic fumes; carrying heavy loads; exposure to loud noise; exposure to flammable substances; inhalation of wool particles (carpet weaving); emotional stress;
- *car repairs sector*: handling dangerous substances (gasoline, acid, paint, asbestos, etc.); exposure to toxic fumes; physical and psychological violence; and excessive noise

10. Unconditional worst forms of child labour. Available information, though frequently sketchy, suggests that various so-called unconditional worst forms of child labour occur in Morocco. The UN Special Rapporteur on the issue of commercial exploitation of children received reports of child prostitution in all five cities (Casablanca, Meknès, Tangier, Marrakech and Rabat) she visited during a mission to Morocco in 2000. Press reports also document instances of children being trafficked internally for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Very few cases of child pornography have been reported in the country, but both the Minister of Human Rights and the Parliamentary Commission on Social Affairs indicate that the problem exists but is extremely well hidden.

Consequences of child work

11. Interference with schooling is the most obvious negative consequence of children's work in Morocco. Only 14 percent of working boys and eight percent of working girls manage to also attend school. These levels of school attendance are the lowest of all countries outside Sub Saharan Africa except India where comparable data are available. Over half of Moroccan working children have had no schooling at all, and most of the remainder (41 percent) have only attended the first cycle of the basic schooling level.

12. The data do not suggest that work is more damaging to child health than other activities. Indeed, health problems are reported less frequently, and nutritional status, as measured by the Body Mass Index, is better, for children who only work than for children who only study or who are involved in no activities. But these are findings that come up frequently in household surveys on children's work and are likely at least in part the product of measurement problems encountered when

attempting to look at the work-health relationship. It might also be that it is not children's work *per se* that is damaging to health but rather certain kinds of work, a fact that is concealed when looking at prevalence of health problems averaged across all categories of child workers. Health problems affect only four percent of total working boys, for example, but affect 25 percent of the some 4,000 boys working in the construction sector.

Determinants of child work

13. Determinants of children's work in urban areas. Regression analysis looked at the role of the following variables as determinants of children's work in urban areas:

- *Gender:* Being a boy increases the probability of working by one percentage point and increases the probability of attending school by three percentage points.
- *Household income:* Household income has no significant effect on the probability of working, attending school or remaining idle in urban areas.
- *Household composition:* An additional household member aged 0-6 years makes it two percentage points less likely that a child attends school, and around two percentage points more likely that a child is idle.
- *Parents' education:* Children of educated mothers are two percentage points more likely to attend school, and a little over one percentage point less likely to be idle, than children of illiterate mothers.
- *School distance:* The distance to school has a negative impact on school attendance, but does not effect on the probability of a child working.

14. In sum, the influence of these variables, though statistically significant (with the exception of household income), is generally quite small, and these variables therefore provide only a very partial identification of the decision-making mechanisms of urban households.

15. Determinants of children's work in rural areas. Regression analysis looked at the role of the following variables as determinants of children's work in rural areas:

- *Gender:* A girl is almost one third less likely to attend school than a boy. Girls, on the other hand, are much more likely (27 percentage points) to belong to the "idle" group, i.e., are neither attending school nor working (but possibly involved in household chores).
- *Household income:* Household income reduces the probability that a child works, but the effect of income is relatively small. A 10 percent increase in income, for example, reduces the probability that a child works by about one percentage point.
- *Household structure:* An additional adult in the household reduces the probability that a child works by two percentage points. The presence of small children (aged 0 to 5) increases the probability that older children (7-14) will be working by almost three percentage points.
- *Parents' education:* Mothers' education has a stronger effect than that of fathers, but both are very relevant. Children of educated mothers are five

percentage points less likely to work, two percentage points less likely to be idle, and seven percentage points more likely to attend school.

- *Rural infrastructure*: The presence of a primary school in the “duar” increases school attendance by 15 percentage points, and reduces in almost equal measure the proportion of children working and the proportion neither working nor attending school. Access to a water network connection and electricity reduce the probability of working by 18 and 10 percentage points, respectively.

16. In sum, the variables included in the regression analysis appear to have a much stronger influence on the decisions of rural households. Children's work in rural areas is especially affected infrastructure availability (schools, water and electricity) as well as by adult education, with important consequent policy implications.

National response to child labour

17. The Government's National and Sectoral Plan of Action against Child Labour, released in October 1999, provides the framework for national efforts specifically addressing child labour. But progress in implementing the Government's Plan of Action has thus far been slow. Government efforts specifically addressing the child labour phenomenon remain limited to a variety of pilot-scale activities developed and implemented with support from ILO/IPEC and UNICEF. These activities have not been systematically evaluated, and therefore their impact and effectiveness are not known. There are very few national NGOs or local associations with a primary focus on the child labour issue, though some of these groups are partners in implementing the ILO/IPEC- and UNICEF-supported pilot activities.

Strategic options for addressing child labour

18. This section of the report provides a set of general strategic options for addressing child labour and reducing the number of children at risk of entering work. These options fall within the overall framework provided by the National and Sectoral Plan of Action Against Child Labour, and build on the ongoing programmes of ILO/IPEC, UNICEF and other groups in the country. It is beyond the scope of the report to provide detailed programme interventions or specific action plans. These will be developed, conditional on the approval by Government and the three partner agencies, in a second phase of the project.

19. **General policy considerations.** On the basis of the analysis carried out in Morocco and of studies conducted in several other countries, it is evident that many policies that do not appear to be directly related to child labour in fact have a very significant bearing on the phenomenon. Some of the most important of these general policy considerations are as follows:

- *Reducing household vulnerability*: children's work frequently forms part of a household's strategy for dealing with risk, making them less vulnerable to losses of income arising from individual or collective shocks. Reducing household vulnerability will require strengthening the country's two main existing social assistance mechanisms, *Promotion Nationale*, the public works programme, and *Entraide Nationale*, the in-kind welfare programme. Developing a social safety net scheme will also be important. Aside from

family allowances, which are very poorly targeted, there are currently no cash transfer schemes in Morocco for providing income support to poor families with children.

- *Improving access to and quality of schooling:* There is broad consensus that the single most effective way to stem the flow of school age children into work is to extend and improve schooling, so that families have the opportunity to invest in their children's education and it is worthwhile for them to do so. The Moroccan Government has launched a large-scale programme to expand education, with a particular emphasis on the primary level. Investment in education is, therefore, relatively high. However, expanding enrolment in rural areas, especially of girls, reducing schooling costs and improving quality system wide, remain important challenges.
- *Improving access to basic services.* Improving access to basic services is important because it helps reduce the time children, and especially girls, must spend performing household chores making it more likely that they attend school. Extending the water network to include a greater number of rural villages appears particularly important in this context in Morocco. Connection to a water network decreases the likelihood of working by 18 percentage points. Continued Government investment is needed to achieve this, within the framework of its national rural water supply programme (PAGER).
- *Promoting adult literacy.* The empirical evidence indicates that providing adults, and particularly mothers, with basic literacy skills has an important impact on rates of school enrolment and work. Making mothers literate increases the likelihood that children attend school by almost 12 percentage points and decreases the likelihood of working by seven percentage points. This points to the importance of expanding adult literacy and education programmes as a strategy for increasing school participation and reducing the proportion of children in work.

20. Choice of policy options in rural areas. The sheer numbers of children in agriculture mean that eliminating child labour in this sector is not a feasible near-term objective. Of most immediate policy concern is not children's work in general in the agricultural sector, but rather the apparently very small proportion of children in agriculture attending school (14 percent of boys and eight percent of girls), and the subgroup of child agricultural workers that face serious work hazards. A more realistic initial strategy would instead focus on these immediate concerns. This would entail two specific initial policy objectives: (1) *increasing the school enrolment rate of child agricultural workers*, and, (2) *removing children from the most hazardous forms of agricultural work*.

21. Choice of policy options in urban areas. Child labour in urban areas occurs on a much more limited scale, but poses greater dangers to children's health and well-being. Indeed, available information leads to the conclusion that all child labour in urban areas is hazardous. School attendance is also very low for urban working children, but low enrolment is a reflection more of cost, relevance and quality issues rather than of physical access. This argues for immediate efforts aimed at: (1) *removing children from all urban workplaces*, and (2) *increasing the ability and willingness of urban households to invest in their children's education*. Exploring options by which work can be combined with school seems less appropriate in the urban context, even in the near term, given the threats that this work poses. *Petites*

bonnes are perhaps the most vulnerable group of urban child workers, and therefore should be particular target of child labour elimination efforts in urban areas.

22. Legislative and monitoring measures. Amendments to existing laws governing child labour, presently under formal discussion, strengthen children's legal protection against economic exploitation and help bring the country into line with international child labour norms. However, the proposed changes apply only to the formal sector, and do not extend to informal and family workplaces where the overwhelming majority of child workers are found. One particularly vulnerable group – children working as domestics within private homes – also remains uncovered in the proposed legislation. The Ministry of Labour, through its team of labour inspectors, is responsible for enforcement, but these inspectors are limited in number, in resources and in investigative powers, affecting their ability to fulfil their enforcement function. The above points to two overall priorities in the field of child labour legislation: (1) *extending national legislation governing child labour to include all categories of child workers*, and (2) *strengthening the Government's ability to enforce and monitor this legislation*.

23. Policy options for addressing unconditional worst forms of child labour. Although children involved in worst forms of work appear to represent only a small proportion of total child workers, their numbers are by no means negligible, and they suffer the most serious rights violations and face the most serious health and developmental threats. *Eliminating worst forms of work*, therefore, should be an immediate strategic objective. While the general policy measures discussed above will contribute to reducing worst forms of work, additional, more targeted actions are also needed. In an initial stage, these include: (a) *filling the information gap on unconditional worst forms of labour, to inform policies addressing worst forms of child labour*; and (b) *strengthening grassroots organisation to enable them to better reach street children, who are most at risk of involvement in worst forms of work*.

1. INTRODUCTION³

24. The Understanding Children's Work (UCW) project is guided by the Oslo Agenda for Action, unanimously adopted at the 1997 International Conference on Child Labour, which laid out the priorities for the international community to address child labour. The Agenda specifically identified the crucial need to address the lack of data on child labourers, and called for stronger co-operation amongst international agencies involved in addressing child labour. Through a variety of data collection, research and assessment activities, the UCW project is broadly directed towards increasing global- and local-level understanding of child work, its causes and effects, how it can be measured, and what works in addressing it. The project is also directed towards improving synergies between the three implementing partners – ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank – in order to increase the effectiveness of their cooperation in the child labour issues.⁴

25. The current report forms part of UCW project activities in Morocco. It provides an overview of the children's work in the Kingdom – its extent and nature, its determinants, its consequences on health and education, and national responses to it. The report serves two important UCW project objectives in the country. First, it helps provide a *common analytical understanding* of child work, that can be used to inform the current activities of the three partner agencies and Government, and that can be used to develop joint interagency strategies for future cooperation with the Government in the field of child labour. Second, through close involvement of local counterparts in its development, the report contributes to a broader effort to *build national capacity* in analysing and using data on children's work for policy development.

26. The statistical information presented in the review is drawn primarily from two recent household surveys - a national labour force survey conducted in 2000 (LFS 2000)⁵ and a national living standards measurement study (LSMS 1998-99),⁶ both conducted by the Statistics Directorate. The first involved a stratified sample of 48,000 households (32,000 urban and 16,000 rural) and the second a stratified sample of 5,184 households. An ILO/IPEC rapid assessment conducted in 1998 is the primary source of qualitative information on the nature and hazards of child labour. The review also draws on a number of smaller-scale studies, qualitative as well as quantitative, Government and NGO reports, agency documents and other information sources.

27. Following this introduction, Section 2 briefly reviews the national context – socio-economic trends and major human development challenges. Section 3 looks at data on the extent of child work, broken down by age, sex, residence and region, as well as at trends in children's work. Section 4 examines key characteristics of child work, including the sectors where child workers are concentrated, the intensity of work, work hazards encountered by children, and unconditional worst forms of labour that children face. Section 5 analyses the consequences of children's work on the education and health. Section 6 looks at major determinants of decisions relating to

³ Throughout this report the term "child work" is used instead of "child labor" except when it is contextually accurate i.e., 1) when preceded by "unconditional worst forms" or "worst forms" (since we cannot say "worst forms of work"); 2) when discussing the ILO program, which specifically targets child labor; 3) when discussing other programs (e.g. of employers' associations) that also appear to specifically target child labor; and 4) when discussing the Oslo Conference, which used the child labor terminology. This distinction does not arise in other languages. For more information, see Box 1 of Section 3.1.

⁴ For further information, see the project website at www.ucw-project.org.

⁵ *Enquête nationale sur l'emploi 2000*

⁶ *Enquête nationale sur les niveaux de vie des ménages 1998-99.*

work and schooling, using the results of a regression analysis. Section 7 outlines the national response to child labour, on the levels of both legislation and policy. Finally, Section 8 looks at strategic options for accelerating and strengthening national action against child labour.

1.1 Report development process

28. The report was developed under the overall auspices of a local working group established by the Government of Morocco and consisting of representatives from the ministries of Education, Finance, General Governmental Affairs, Health, Handicrafts, and Labour, as well as the Secretariat of State for Family, Solidarity and Social Action, the Directorate of Statistics and local representatives from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank. This working group developed the overall terms of reference for the report, and reviewed and provided feedback on the report at various stages of its development. Background research and data analysis were carried out by local consultants and staff of the Directorate of Statistics, in close co-ordination with the UCW project team. Two Statistics Directorate staff members travelled to the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre in Florence, Italy to work with UCW team on data analysis issues. Based on the background research and data analysis carried out by the local team, the first draft of the report was compiled jointly by UCW and interagency staff. The report development process not only enhanced local ownership of the study but also facilitated interagency collaboration at the local level. This collaboration will guide the preparation of an action plan and facilitate the implementation of the report recommendations.

2. THE NATIONAL CONTEXT⁷

29. Morocco emerged in the early 1990s from a nearly decade-long period of strong economic stabilisation and structural adjustment reforms (1983-1991). The adjustment period coincided with a favourable evolution in the international terms of trade as well as with good weather that raised agricultural output. These mutually supporting circumstances enabled Morocco to achieve admirable stabilisation results; growth was strong, per capita incomes expanded, and poverty was reduced (incidence of poverty fell from 21 percent of the total population in 1984 to 13 percent by 1990/91).

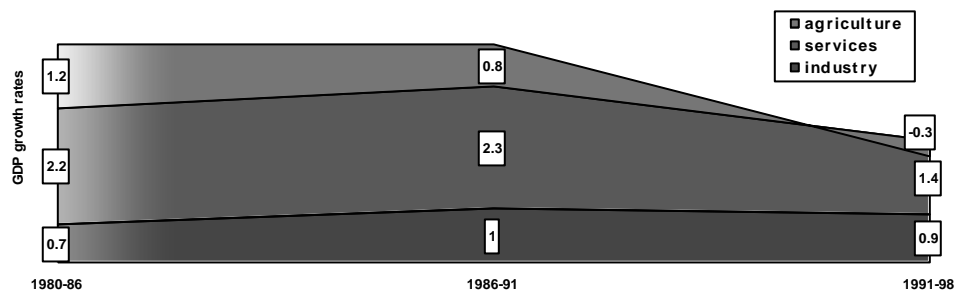
Table 1. Selected economic indicators for 1986-1998

	1986-1991	1991-1998
Real GDP growth	4.1	1.9
Agriculture	4.0	-1.8
Industry, of which:	3.6	3.1
Manufacturing	4.5	2.6
Construction	3.8	1.7
Services	4.5	2.6
Real GDP non-agriculture growth	4.2	2.8
Real per capita private consumption growth	1.9	-1.4
Investment/GDP	22.4	21.5
Real growth in exports	14.3	4.9
Real growth in manufacturing exports	20.2	6.1
Contribution of Export to Non-Agr. GDP growth	1.4	0.5
Urban labour force growth	5.0	3.3
Urban Employment growth	4.6	3.0
Unemployment	15.3	17.9

Note: Growth rates are annual.

Source: "Morocco: Sources of Growth", World Bank, April 2000.

Figure 1. Sectoral contributions to GDP



Source: Morocco: Sources of Growth, World Bank, April 2000

30. Morocco's economic fortunes waned during the 1990s. Growth fell from an annual average of 4.1 percent during 1986-91 to 1.9 percent during 1991-98, turning Morocco from one of the best to one of the worst performers in the Middle East and North Africa region. With population growing at 1.9 percent per annum, this decline implied a virtual stagnation of per capita income. The contribution of agriculture to overall growth turned negative during 1991-98 – minus 0.3 percent per annum, a

⁷ This section is drawn primarily from World Bank, *Kingdom of Morocco Poverty Update, Volume I: Main Report*, Report No. 21506 MOR, 30 March 2001.

sharp drop from a positive contribution of 0.8 percent per annum during 1986-91 (Figure 1). This was the product of more frequent droughts (exacerbated by 1980s government policies promoting an expansion of cereal production on rainfed, less productive lands), as well as a fall in prices for cereals and cattle products. At the same time, growth in non-agricultural GDP during 1991-98 was weak compared to 1986-91, and therefore was insufficient to offset the decline in agriculture. Expansion in manufacturing in particular, one of the driving forces of growth in the 1980s, slowed considerably, owing in large part to an appreciation in the real effective exchange and a concomitant fall in export growth. Average annual growth in the construction and services sectors also fell considerably between the 1986-91 and 1991-98 periods.

31. Sluggish economic growth, particularly in the agricultural sector, led to a decline in per capita private consumption and to a rise in poverty. Poverty incidence grew from 13.1 percent of the population in 1990/91 to 19.0 percent in 1998/99, or, in absolute terms, from 3.4 million poor persons in 1990/91 to 5.3 million poor persons in 1998/99. Poverty increased in depth (the poor got poorer) and severity (the distribution of welfare among the poor became more unequal) over this period (Table 2). The economically vulnerable, i.e., those with consumption per capita at or below 1.5 times the poverty line, also rose between 1990/91 and 1998/99. About seven million people in 1998/99 were “economically vulnerable” to natural, economic and social shocks, and at risk of falling in to poverty, against 5.6 million in 1990/91.

Table 2. Poverty lines, incidence, depth and severity of poverty (dh/person/year) for 1990-91 and 1998-99

Indicator	1990-91			1998-99			Changes during 1990-99		
	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural	National
Poverty line (DH/per year) ^(a)	2674	2384	2495	3922	3037	3337	47%	27%	34%
Incidence of poverty (%)	7.6	18.0	13.1	12.0	27.2	19.0	58%	51%	45%
Number of poor (in thousands)	912	2,448	3,360	1,811	3,496	5,307	98%	43%	58%
Number of econ. vulnerable (50%>PL) (thousands)	2,312	6,640	8,952	5,034	7,122	12,156	118%	7,3%	35%
Total population (thousands)	12,005	13,603	25,608	15,051	12,920	27,971	25%	-5%	8.5%
Poverty Gap Index (%)	1.5	3.8	2.7	2.5	6.7	4.4	67%	76%	63%
Severity index (%) ^(b)	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	2.5	1.6	200%	208%	200%

Notes: (a) is estimated by applying the food component of IPC to the food poverty line and by re-estimating the food demand model to calculate the allowance for non-food goods; (b) Poverty severity index captures the inequalities among the poor. It is the square of the coefficient of variation of expenditure distribution below the poverty line.

Source: Statistical Office and World Bank estimates based on 1990-91 and 1998-99 Living Standards Monitoring Surveys

32. Poverty remains largely a rural phenomenon. While the rural population constitutes 46 percent of the total population, 66 percent of the poor, 77 percent of the very poor, and 90 percent of the extremely poor live in rural areas. Both in rural and urban areas, the poor generally lack human capital and live in large households, with many children and few working members. Incidence of poverty among children (less than 15 years of age) is about 1.5 times higher than among the adults – about 44 percent of the poor are children under 15 years of age and about 25 percent of the total children are poor compared to 16 percent of the total adults. The incidence of poverty is highest in the centre-south (Meknes Tafilalet) (29 percent), centre-north (particularly, in Fes-Boulmane, Taza-Al and Hoceima-Tiounate) (28 percent), and northwest (Doukala-Abda, Marrakech-Tensift-Alhaouz) (24 percent); these regions represent almost 40 percent of the total share of the poor population.

33. Moroccan authorities successfully protected the social sectors during the 1990s and paid greater attention to the social conditions of the poor. Particularly since the late 1990s, the Government has put new emphasis on social and rural programs to reduce regional gaps and improve social conditions of the poor. Among the recent measures already introduced or under development are: (i) acceleration of rural

infrastructure programs (electricity, potable water and roads) with the aim of reaching 60- 70 percent of the rural population by 2004; (ii) consensus on education reform; (iii) creation of a Social Fund which will support community-based development; (iv) elaboration of the Gender Action Plan prepared by NGOs and women representatives; (v) partnerships between Government and civil society for education and literacy programs; (vi) drought emergency programs targeted to poor rural areas; (vii) participatory rural development programs; and (viii) extension of medical insurance to the poor. In addition, since the mid 1990s, NGOs are increasingly becoming active in social programs; they are providing new avenues for public/private partnerships and new approaches for poverty reduction.

Table 3. Evolution of Public Spending in Social Sectors

Sector	Social Expend. in DH* Mill. (current prices)		Social Expend. in DH Mill. (1990 prices)		Social Expend./Tot. Pub. Expenditure (%)		Social Expend./GDP (%)	
	1991	1998	1991	1998	1991	1998	1991	1998
Education	12,158.6	20,540.0	11,257.9	14,356.2	19.3	20.4	5.0	5.9
Health	2,160.9	3,767.5	2,000.8	2,633.3	3.4	3.7	0.9	1.1
Employment Programs	100.0	838.0	92.6	585.7	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2
VET	400.0	950.0	370.4	664.0	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.3
Social Housing	300.0	362.1	277.8	253.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
Social Insurance	2,900.0	8,574.9	2,685.2	5,993.3	4.6	8.5	1.2	2.5
Cons. Food Sub.	3,238.0	5,626.3	2,998.1	3,932.4	5.1	5.6	1.3	1.6
Public Works (PN)	290.4	608.4	268.9	425.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2
Welfare Program (EN)	200.0	182.9	185.2	127.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rural Programs	200.0	1,877.0	185.2	1,311.9	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.5
Others	20.0	78.6	18.5	54.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	21,967.8	43,405.8	20,340.6	30,337.9	34.8	43.2	9.1	12.5

* \$US1=10.73 DH

Source: Ministry of Finance and sectoral ministries

34. Public spending in the social sectors increased during the 1990s. Social spending rose from 35 to 43 percent of total public expenditures, and from 9.1 to 12.5 percent of GDP, between 1991 and 1998. But this level of expenditure is still low in comparison to other countries in the region and at the same level of income, which spend on average close to 20 percent of GDP on social programmes. Improving the efficiency and targeting of spending also remain major challenges. The returns on existing social programs are poor, particularly in education. Most current social programmes (in health, education, social insurance, etc.) are urban-biased and primarily benefit the higher middle-income and the rich. Unlike many other countries in the region, Morocco does not have a comprehensive targeted cash transfer for the poor and vulnerable (elderly, disabled, unemployed poor, etc.).

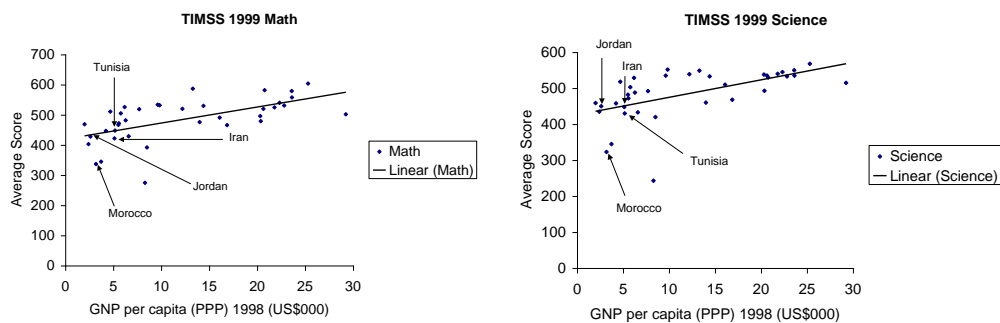
35. The rise in social sector spending was driven mainly by the increase in budgets for education, rural infrastructure, consumer food subsidies and social insurance. On the other hand, public spending on health increased only slightly as a percentage of total government expenditure (from 3.4 percent in 1991 to 3.7 percent in 1998), and decreased as a share of social spending (from 9.8 percent in 1991 to 8.7 percent in 1998). Spending on social assistance programs (*Promotion Nationale* and the *Entraide Nationale*) was almost stagnant during the 1990s, despite the poverty increase.⁸ Consumer food subsidies increased, but they are in reality more of a price correction to industry for high farm support prices than an actual subsidy to consumers; although 25 percent of consumer food subsidies reach the poor, in absolute terms they benefit more the well off. While social insurance expenditures went up, both the health insurance and pension systems are based on contributive

⁸ Spending on *Promotion Nationale*, the public works programme, amounted to 0.2 percent of GDP, while spending on the *Entraide Nationale*, which caters to the needs of disadvantaged women and children, was less than 0.1 percent of GDP.

schemes and cover mainly middle- and higher-income wage earners in the formal sector.

36. Morocco has made major progress in raising school enrolment rates, especially among rural girls. According to Ministry of Education data, the net primary enrolment rate rose from 55 percent in 1990/91 to 85 percent in 2001/02, and for rural girls, from 28 percent to 70 percent over the same period.⁹ Despite this success, increasing access remains a major challenge – an estimated 1.3 million 7-14 year-olds do not attend school.¹⁰ Rural/urban, geographic, income-group and gender disparities in enrolment continue to be significant, and overall enrolment still lags behind other lower middle income countries. Improving quality also continues to be a major challenge. Education quality has suffered from a lack of investment in materials (only nine percent of the total education budget goes to investment) and outdated curriculum and teaching methods. Quality concerns are reflected in low retention levels – 38 percent of children drop out before completing the sixth grade.¹¹ They are

Figure 2. Learning achievement of Moroccan students



Source: International Study Center Boston College, Lynch School of Education

also reflected in low levels of learning achievement. Morocco scored well below the other Middle East and North Africa countries (Jordan, Tunisia and Iran) that participated in the Third International Mathematics and Science Survey, and performed significantly below the regression line when controlling for per capita income (Figure 2).

37. **Morocco has also seen important progress in improving health indicators.** The crude death rate decreased from 7.7 per 1,000 population in 1990 to 6.3 in 1999, while life expectancy increased from 67 years to 69 years over the same period. However, health indicators still lag behind lower middle income country and regional comparators. Rates of infant and maternal mortality in particular remain significantly higher than the regional averages, with continuing disparities by residence (rural/urban), geographic region and income group. Improving access to and the quality of the public health care system remain huge challenges. Policies still favour the hospital subsector in the major urban areas at the expense of primary health care services. Almost 80 percent of recurrent public budget on health is allocated to public hospitals in urban areas mainly used by the better-off. Travel time and costs of seeking medical care are serious access obstacles for all households in rural areas. Household behaviour confirms the inefficiency and low quality of health services in

⁹ UCW calculations based on LFS 2000 yielded a somewhat lower enrolment estimate of 60 percent for 7-11 year-old girls in rural areas.

¹⁰ UCW calculations based on LFS 2000.

¹¹ Ministry of Education, 2001/02.

the public sector: consultations with doctors in private clinics are predominant for all expenditure groups, including the poor, and exceed visits to public hospitals.

3. EXTENT OF CHILDREN'S WORK IN MOROCCO

3.1 Children's work defined

38. For the purposes of this paper, “children’s work” is defined as any form of economic activity performed by children. Economic activity, in turn, as defined by the UN System of National Accounts (1993 Rev. 3), is a broad concept that encompasses most productive activities by children, including unpaid and illegal work, work in the informal sector, and production of goods for own use. This operational definition of work by children does not include household chores, which are non-economic activities, and therefore outside the ‘production boundary’, according to the UN System of National Accounts (1993 Rev. 3). But this distinction between work and chores is essentially technical, as both can interfere with school and leisure, and both can pose health risks. This paper therefore also looks separately at the extent to which children must perform household chores.¹² Data on economically active children have often been used as a proxy for those on child labour that needs elimination.

Box 1. Child work, or children's work, versus child labour

The definitions of child work and child labour, and the distinctions between the two, have been subject to considerable debate in development circles.

A consensus is gradually emerging, however, that in the English language sees ‘child work’ or ‘children’s work’ as a general term covering the entire spectrum of work-related tasks performed by children, and ‘child labour’ as that subset of children’s work that is injurious to children and that should be targeted for elimination. There is also growing recognition that there are certain intolerable, or ‘unconditionally worst’, forms of child labour that constitute especially serious violations of children’s rights, and that should be targeted first for elimination.

Implicit in this distinction is the recognition that work by children *per se* is not necessarily injurious to children or a violation of their rights. Indeed, in some circumstances, children’s work can be beneficial, not harmful, contributing to family survival and enabling children to acquire learning and life skills.

There is less agreement concerning where the line between benign forms of child work, on one side, and child labour for elimination, on the other, is drawn. This question is by no means merely academic, as underlying it is the more basic question of what precisely the social problem is that should be eliminated.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes the children’s right to be protected from forms of work that are likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. The CRC also calls on States parties to set minimum ages for admission to employment, having regard to other international instruments.

ILO Conventions No. 138 (Minimum Age) and No. 182 (Worst Forms) target as child labour 1) *all forms of work* carried out by children below a minimum cut-off age (at least 12 years in less developed countries, but 13 in the case of Morocco, which did not use this option), 2) *all forms except ‘light work’* carried out by children below a second higher cut-off age (at least 14 years in less developed countries, but 15 for Morocco), and 3) *all ‘worst forms’ of child labour*, including hazardous types of work, carried out by children of any age under 18.¹³

The Government of Morocco, as reflected in the legislative amendments currently under discussion, views as illegal child labour all work performed by children aged less than 15. The proposed amendments do *not*, however, consider work performed by children in family enterprises as child labour, regardless of age.

39. Not all children’s work is equivalent to child labour that must be singled out for elimination. Child labour is a narrower concept that refers only to negative or undesirable forms of work that should be eliminated (see Box 1). This report does not attempt to draw a clear statistical line between benign forms of work, on one side, and

¹² Since household chores is not an exhaustive category, indicators relating to this type of activity are kept separate from information about child work.

¹³ This report is not covering children 15-17 years of age, whose engagement in hazardous work or other worst forms of child labour needs to be tackled.

child labour, on the other. There are two main reasons for this. First, and most importantly, Moroccan law is still under revision so as to clarify which forms of work constitute child labour to be eliminated (see Box 1). Second, even having a legal definition, drawing this line would require detailed information about the work tasks and work conditions of children in each of industrial sectors in which they are found. This information was not collected by LFS 2000 or the other major household surveys conducted recently in Morocco. The report therefore attempts to instead provide the information, and identify the data gaps that need to be filled, in order that the Government is able to draw this line, based on national laws and guided by international child labour norms.

40. Unless otherwise indicated, the discussion on the proportion of children engaged in work refers to the 7-14 years age group. The upper bound of 14 years is consistent with minimum age declared by Morocco when ratifying the ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age),¹⁴ which states that the minimum age for admission to employment or work should not be less than 15 years (Art. 2.3).¹⁵ It is also consistent with Morocco's proposed amendments to child labour legislation and with the country's cut-off age for mandatory schooling. Fourteen years can also be considered the threshold age after which children begin to exercise a degree of control over their time allocations, i.e., the age at which children begin to become "free agents". The lower bound of seven years coincides with the age at which Moroccan children started formal schooling until 2000. Since 2000, the age of entering school has been set at six years.

3.2 Total proportion on children in work

41. Children's work is a common phenomenon in Morocco. Some 600,000 children aged 7-14 years – 11 percent of this age group – are engaged in work (as defined above).¹⁶ But this estimate, based on LFS 2000, likely understates children's actual involvement in work-related activities. There are two main reasons for this. First, household surveys such as LFS 2000 are ill-suited to capture so-called unconditional worst forms of child labour,¹⁷ because of the unlikelihood that these morally repugnant or dangerous activities are reported by a household member to a survey interviewer, even if the child in question is still part of the household. Unconditional worst forms of child labour are discussed further in section 4 of this report. Second, LFS 2000 reported a substantial proportion of children as neither working nor attending school. This group of children requires further investigation, but it stands to reason that many from this group are in reality performing functions that contribute in some way to household welfare, i.e., either working or doing household chores.

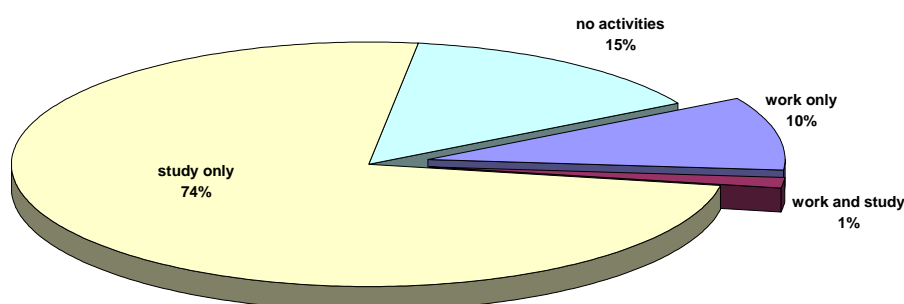
¹⁴ The Convention sets a general minimum age of 13 years for light work.

¹⁵ It should be noted, however, that the stipulations contained in ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 relating to hazardous work, excessively long work hours and unconditional worst forms, also extend to children aged 15-17 years. Likewise, the Convention on the Rights of the Child applies to all persons under the age of 18.

¹⁶ This estimate based on the *Enquête nationale sur l'emploi*, 2000. By comparison, the *Enquête Nationale Sur Les Niveaux de Vie des Ménages*, 1998-99 (Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS)) yielded an estimate of the proportion of children in work of 13.2 percent for the same age group. The difference in the two estimates is likely to be explained at least in part by the different survey dates.

¹⁷ As defined by ILO Convention No. 182. Categories considered by ILO Convention No. 182 as unconditional worst forms include: (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; and (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties.

Figure 3. Distribution of Moroccan children by activity status



Source: UCW calculations based on *Labour Force Survey*, 2000.

42. It appears that very few Moroccan working children attend school, although this is an issue that requires further investigation. Ten percent of total 7-14 year-olds work without going to school while only one percent combine school and work. The other children in the 7-14 years age group are either full-time students (74 percent) or are reportedly involved in no activities (15 percent) (Figure 3). The children from the latter group, to the extent that they are indeed involved in no activities,¹⁸ can be even more disadvantaged than their working counterparts, benefiting neither from schooling nor from the learning-by-doing that some forms of work offer. Research elsewhere suggests that this is also the group that is most at risk of entering work should a household be faced with a sudden loss of income or other type of shock.¹⁹

Table 4. *Child activity status, by sex and residence*

Type of Activity	Residence	Male		Female		Total ⁽⁵⁾	
		%	No. ⁽¹⁾	%	No. ⁽¹⁾	%	No. ⁽¹⁾
Work only	Urban	3.6	48.25	1.4	18.72	2.5	66.97
	Rural	18.1	249.24	16.0	212.24	17.0	461.48
	Total ⁽⁵⁾	11.0	297.49	8.6	230.95	9.8	528.45
Study only	Urban	92.5	1,234.90	91.6	1,228.93	92.0	2,463.82
	Rural	69.8	963.26	48.8	648.86	59.5	1,612.12
	Total ⁽⁵⁾	80.9	2,198.16	70.3	1,877.78	75.6	4,075.94
Work and study	Urban	0.7	8.72	0.3	3.85	0.5	12.56
	Rural	3.0	41.15	1.3	17.02	2.1	58.17
	Total ⁽⁵⁾	1.8	49.87	0.8	20.87	1.3	70.73
No activities ⁽²⁾	Urban	3.9	52.56	7.1	94.65	5.5	147.21
	Rural	12.2	167.92	35.2	468.47	23.5	636.39
	Total ⁽⁵⁾	8.1	220.48	21.1	563.12	14.5	783.60
Total work ⁽³⁾	Urban	4.3	56.97	1.7	22.56	3.0	79.53
	Rural	21.0	290.39	17.2	229.26	19.2	519.65
	Total ⁽⁵⁾	12.8	347.36	9.4	251.82	11.1	599.18
Total study ⁽⁴⁾	Urban	93.1	1,243.61	91.8	1,232.77	92.5	2,476.39
	Rural	72.8	1,004.41	50.1	665.88	61.6	1,670.29
	Total ⁽⁵⁾	82.8	2,248.02	71.1	1,898.65	77.0	4,146.67

Notes: (1) numbers expressed in thousands; (2) 'No activities' refers to children who neither attend school nor work; (3) 'Total work' refers to children that work only and children that work and study; (4) 'Total study' refers to children that study only and children that work and study; (5) totals may not sum up due to rounding.

Source: UCW calculations based on *Labour Force Survey*, 2000.

¹⁸ Parents may falsely report their children as being idle instead of as working because (at best) work by children is forbidden or (at worst) because their children are engaged in illegal or dangerous activities. Alternatively, parents may misinterpret the survey question, and report a child as idle because he or she was not working at the time of the interview, although he or she may work during other periods.

¹⁹ For example, UCW project, *Understanding Child Work in Guatemala*, unpublished preliminary report, August 2002.

43. The performance of household chores is also very common among Moroccan children. Although, as noted above, household chores do not fall within the formal definition of work, their implications for child welfare are similar to those of work. Indeed, household chores can conflict with formal education just as much as, or in the case of girls even more than, work activities such as bringing in the harvest or helping in the family enterprise. Half of total 7-14 year-olds - 2.8 million in absolute terms – spend over four hours per day doing household chores (Table 5). Eight percent of these children shoulder the burden of both household chores and work, but most children performing household chores for more than four hours per day are either full-time students (68 percent) or neither work nor attend school (22 percent).

Table 5. *Involvement in household chores more than four hours per day*

	Distribution of children performing household chores by activity status					Total children performing household chores >4 hrs./day	
	work only	Study only	Work and study	idle	Total	%	No. ⁽¹⁾
male	7.7	79.8	2.5	9.9	100	40.2	1,091.89
female	8.4	61.3	0.9	29.3	100	64.4	1,720.67
total	8.2	68.1	1.5	22.2	100	52.5	2,812.56

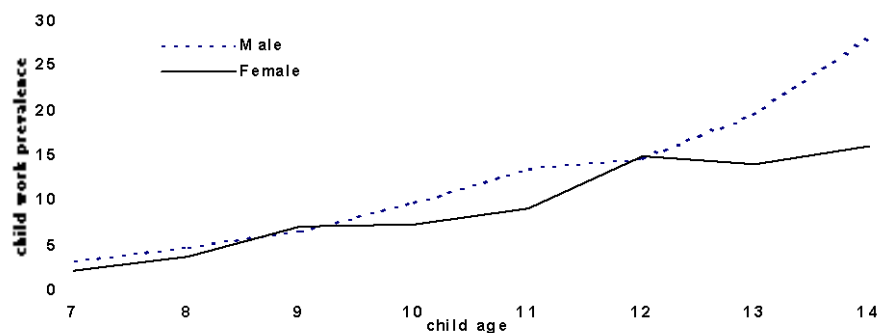
Notes : (1) Numbers expressed in thousands.

Source: UCW calculations based on *Labour Force Survey, 2000*.

3.3 Proportion of children in work by gender and age

44. Moroccan boys are slightly more likely than girls to be engaged in work, but are much less likely than girls to be performing household chores. Boys' involvement in work exceeds that of girls, but only by about four percentage points. Girls' involvement in household chores exceeds that of boys by a much wider margin, 26 percentage points (Table 4). This underscores the fact that work alone is a misleading indicator of girls' total involvement in activities related to neither school nor leisure. Indeed, if the definition of 'work' were extended to include household chores, the girls' involvement in work would significantly exceed that of boys.

Figure 4. *Proportion of children in work, by age and sex*



Source: UCW calculations based on *Labour Force Survey, 2000*.

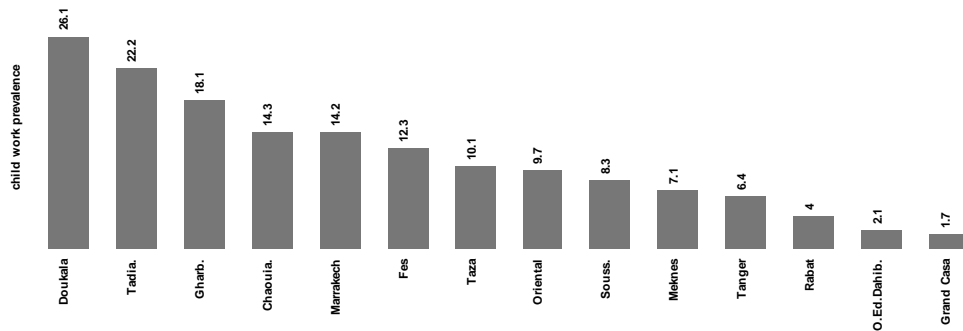
45. Work prevalence is highest among older children in Morocco, though large numbers of young children are also involved in work. Over 18 percent of 12-14 year-olds are economically active against only seven percent of 7-11 year-olds. But the absolute number of very young Moroccan children engaged in work is nonetheless

significant. Some 372,000 children aged 7-11 years are economically active. These very young working children are the most vulnerable to workplace abuses, and most at risk of work-related ill-health or injury. Very young children are also frequently involved in performing household chores. Some 1.5 million 7-11 year-olds, 48 percent of this age group, perform chores for their households for at least four hours per day. One-fifth of these 7-11 year-old children both perform chores and work.

3.4 Proportion of children in work by residence and region

46. Children's work is primarily a rural phenomenon in Morocco. The proportion of children in work in rural areas (19 percent) is more than six times that of urban areas (three percent); rural child workers account for 87 percent of total child workers. Almost all rural working children (96 percent) are found in the agriculture sector, whereas children working in urban areas are spread across a number of sectors (i.e., textiles, commerce, domestic service, repairs, and other industries).

Figure 5. Proportion of children in work by region



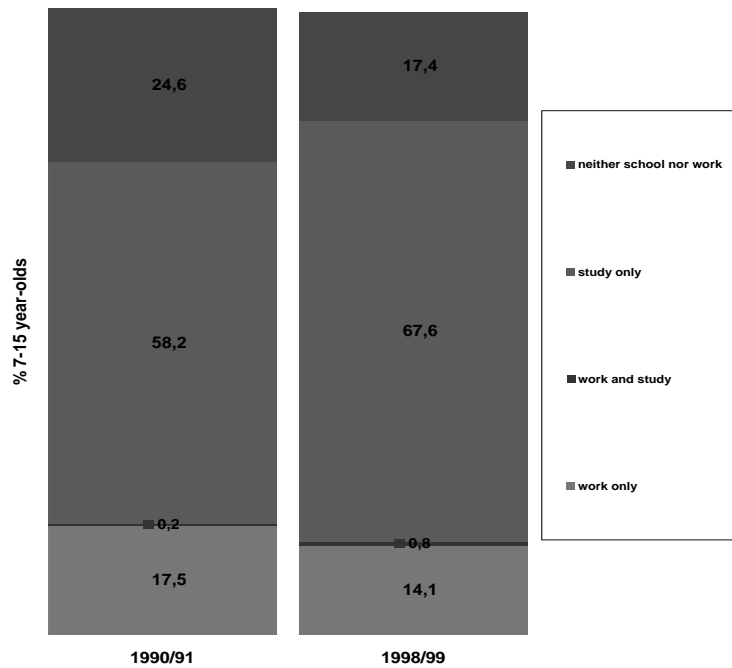
Source: UCW calculations based on *Labour Force Survey*, 2000.

47. The proportion of children in work varies substantially by region. This underscores the importance of targeted approaches to addressing the phenomenon. Prevalence ranges from 26 percent in Doukala to less than two percent in Greater Casablanca (Figure 6).

3.5 Trends in children's work rates

48. The proportion of children in work appears to have fallen slightly during the 1990s. A comparison of the results of Living Standards Measurement Studies (LSMS) conducted in 1990/91 and 1998/99, shows an almost three percentage point fall in the proportion of children working in the period between the two studies (Figure 7). School attendance rose by a larger proportion – 10 percentage points – over the same period, indicating that the attendance increase came not just from the ranks of working children but also from the ranks of idle children. Indeed, the proportion of 7-15 year-olds in this latter group fell by more than seven percentage points during the 1990/91-1998/99 period.

Figure 6. Distribution of 7-15 year-olds by activity status, 1990/91 and 1998/99



Source: LSMS 1990/91 and 1998/1999

49. A comparison of labour force surveys conducted during 1999-2001 period suggests that this decline has continued. The total proportion of children in work fell by one percent during 1999-2000 and by two percent during 2000-2001 (Table 6).²⁰ This fall was slightly larger for girls than for boys, and was larger at the upper than at the lower end of the 7-14 age spectrum. The percentage of idle children also fell during this period, while the proportion of children attending school rose. The cause of these changes requires further investigation. However, both school and labour market factors have likely played a role. At the lower end of the age spectrum, government efforts to raise enrolment have likely drawn children into the classroom that otherwise would have entered work or remained idle at home. For children at other points on the age spectrum, labour market factors have likely played a stronger part. In face of limited job opportunities, these children have opted in greater numbers to remain in school.

²⁰ LFS 2000 contained a special module on child labour, while the labour force surveys conducted in 1999 and 2001 did not. To ensure comparability, therefore, the results from the main LFS 2000 questionnaire, and not the results from the special child labour module, are used in generating Table 6.

Table 6. *Percentage change in rates of work, school attendance and involvement in no activities, 1999-2001*

Sex	Years	Age range											
		7-9 years			10-12 years			13-14			7-14 years		
		work	attend school	Neither	work	attend school	neither	work	attend school	neither	work	attend school	neither
Male	1999-2000	0.1	1.4	-1.5	-0.8	1.6	-0.9	-1.5	1.2	0.3	-0.6	1.4	-0.8
	2000-2001	-1.2	1.1	0.1	-1.6	2.4	-0.8	-2.2	3.1	-0.9	-1.6	2.1	-0.5
	1999-2001	-1.2	2.5	-1.4	-2.4	4.0	-1.6	-3.7	4.3	-0.5	-2.2	3.5	-1.3
Female	1999-2000	0.3	2.1	-2.4	-1.3	2.9	-1.6	-3.1	3.1	0.0	-1.1	2.4	-1.3
	2000-2001	-1.5	4.1	-2.6	-2.8	5.5	-2.7	-2.2	2.2	0.0	-2.2	4.3	-2.1
	1999-2001	-1.2	6.2	-5.0	-4.1	8.4	-4.3	-5.3	5.3	0.0	-3.3	6.8	-3.4
Total	1999-2000	0.2	1.7	-1.9	-1.1	2.4	-1.3	-2.4	1.9	0.4	-0.8	1.9	-1.0
	2000-2001	-1.4	2.6	-1.2	-2.2	3.8	-1.7	-2.1	2.9	-0.7	-1.9	3.2	-1.3
	1999-2001	-1.2	4.3	-3.1	-3.2	6.2	-3.0	-4.5	4.8	-0.3	-2.8	5.1	-2.3

Source: UCW calculations based on *Labour Force Survey*, 1999, 2000 and 2001.

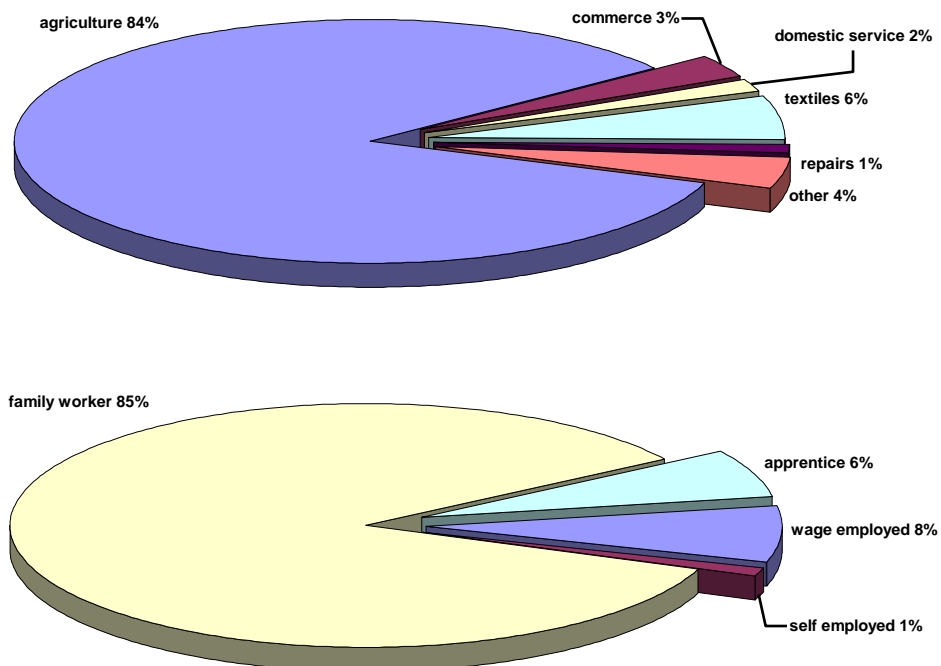
4. CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD WORK

4.1 Sector of work

50. The overwhelming majority of Moroccan working children are found in the agricultural sector. Eighty-four percent, or, in absolute terms, 450,000 of the 600,000 total child workers, are involved in farm work. This, however, is primarily a reflection of children's work in rural areas, where 96 percent of children are involved in agriculture. Children working in urban areas are more evenly spread among textiles (25 percent), other industries (20 percent), commerce (16 percent), domestic service (12 percent), and repairs (nine percent). The distribution of working children by industrial sector varies somewhat by sex. Working girls are slightly more likely than working boys to be involved in the agriculture, domestic services and textile sectors, but are less likely than working boys to work in commerce. Four industrial sectors – mining, construction, repairs and transport – are the exclusive domain of boys (Table 7).

51. Almost nine out of ten working children work for their families and not for wages. This proportion rises to 96 percent in the agriculture sector. Children's mode of work in other sectors is more varied. Children working in the textile industry are divided fairly evenly between wage employees (30 percent), family workers (32 percent), and apprentices (38 percent). In the commerce sector, over half (59 percent) of children work for their families, but an important proportion (26 percent) is also self-employed. Wage employment predominates in the domestic services sector (72 percent of total child workers), while most children (90 percent) in the repairs sector work as apprentices.

Figure 7. Distribution of child workers by sector and modality of work



Source: UCW calculations based on *Labour Force Survey*, 2000.

Table 7. Working children by industrial sector, residence and sex

Sector		Urban			Rural			Total ⁽²⁾		
		Male	Female	Total ⁽²⁾	Male	Female	Total ⁽²⁾	Male	Female	Total ⁽²⁾
Agriculture	%	8.43	4.86	7.48	93.49	94.27	93.86	81.00	88.10	84.10
	No. ⁽¹⁾	3.75	0.78	4.53	241.07	204.06	445.13	244.83	204.83	449.66
Textiles	%	16.99	47.14	24.97	1.74	4.73	3.11	3.99	7.65	5.58
	No. ⁽¹⁾	7.56	7.55	15.11	4.49	10.24	14.73	12.05	17.79	29.84
Domestic Service	%	3.80	33.62	11.69	0.61	0.52	0.57	1.08	2.80	1.83
	No. ⁽¹⁾	1.69	5.39	7.08	1.59	1.13	2.72	3.27	6.52	9.79
Repairs	%	12.01	-	8.83	0.22	-	0.12	1.96	-	1.11
	No. ⁽¹⁾	5.34	-	5.34	0.58	-	0.58	5.92	-	5.92
Commerce	%	19.21	7.28	16.05	2.25	0.47	1.44	4.75	0.94	3.09
	No. ⁽¹⁾	8.55	1.17	9.71	5.81	1.02	6.82	14.35	2.18	16.53
Other	%	39.57	7.10	30.96	1.67	0.00	0.91	7.25	0.49	4.32
	No. ⁽¹⁾	17.60	1.14	18.74	4.32	0.00	4.32	21.92	1.14	23.06
Total ⁽²⁾	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	No. ⁽¹⁾	44.49	16.02	60.52	257.85	216.44	474.29	302.35	232.46	534.81

Notes: (1) Numbers expressed in thousands; (2) Totals may not sum up due to rounding.

Source: UCW calculations based on *Labour Force Survey*, 2000.

Table 8. Distribution of working children by mode of work and main industrial sector

Industry	Mode of work											
	wage employed			self employed			family worker			apprentice		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	6.4	0.6	3.7	0.6	-	0.3	93.0	99.4	95.9	-	-	-
Textiles	26.4	32.0	29.8	-	-	-	17.6	42.0	32.1	56.0	26.0	38.1
Domestic Service	6.8	-	6.8	-	-	-	3.2	-	3.2	89.9	-	89.9
Repairs	6.3	9.9	6.8	30.1	-	26.2	54.0	90.1	58.8	9.5	-	8.2
Commerce	16.3	100	72.0	-	-	0.0	23.1	-	7.7	60.6	-	20.3
Other	20.7	100	24.7	2.6	-	2.5	14.0	-	13.3	62.7	-	59.6
Total	8.3	6.4	7.5	2.1	-	1.2	79.9	91.6	85.0	9.6	2.0	6.3

Source: UCW calculations based on *Labour Force Survey*, 2000.

4.2 Intensity of work

52. Working children in Morocco must cope with very long working hours, leaving little time for play or other activities. Working children put in an average of almost 45 hours of work per week, i.e., as much or more as a full-time adult worker in the industrial world. Working hours differ somewhat by sector. Hours are shortest in the agricultural sector, averaging 43 hours per week, though hours spent working during

Table 9. Average weekly working hours by sector, sex, and residence

Industry	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	total	male	Female	total	male	female	total
Agriculture	50.9	53.0	51.3	44.4	40.9	42.8	44.7	41.1	43.0
Textiles and clothing	47.9	50.0	49.0	43.5	36.3	38.3	46.4	42.1	43.8
Commerce	44.7	67.2	47.4	59.1	55.4	58.5	49.8	61.7	51.5
Domestic service	61.6	62.9	62.6	60.0	32.6	48.6	60.8	57.2	58.4
Repairs	46.8	-	46.8	60.7	-	60.7	48.4	-	48.4
Other	49.7	51.0	49.8	53.2	-	53.2	50.4	51.0	50.4

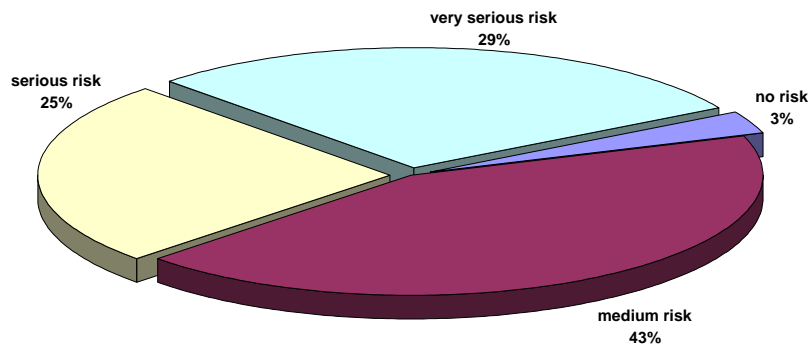
Source: UCW calculations based on *Labour Force Survey*, 2000.

the peak agricultural seasons can be substantially greater (Table 9). Hours are longest in the repairs sector, at 61 hours per week. However, it is girls working as domestic servants in urban areas who must work the most of any single category of working children – 67 hours per week on average. Household chores eat further into children's time for play and study. Half of 7-14 year-olds spend at least 28 hours per week performing household chores.

4.3 Hazardous forms of work

53. Children's work in Morocco is frequently hazardous.²¹ LFS 2000 and LSMS 1998-99 did not look at work tasks and workplace conditions in sufficient detail to permit an assessment of the hazardousness of the various forms of work that children perform. However, a Government-ILO rapid assessment of children's work conditions, conducted in 1999, suggests that working children face an alarmingly high level of exposure to work hazards.²² Of the 3,500 working children included in the assessment, over half faced either serious or very serious work risks, and only three percent faced no risks (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Degree of risk faced by Moroccan working children



Source: Government/ILO, *Rapid Assessment of Working Children in Morocco*, 1999

54. Children in the agriculture sector. The some 450,000 children in agriculture are divided roughly equally among those involved in cultivation (30 percent), in livestock (37 percent) and in both (33 percent). Children participate in most aspects of the farm operation - preparation of the fields, planting, tending the crops, harvesting, tending and feeding livestock, etc. The Government/ILO rapid assessment suggests that many of these functions can involve hazards, of which the preparation, transport and spreading of pesticides and herbicides is one of the most serious. Exposure to these substances puts children in particular at increased risk of developing cancer, neurological disorders, immune system anomalies and other serious health problems. Other farm-related hazards include carrying of heavy loads, excessive physical exertion, work at high heights, isolation and sun exposure. In addition, as small family farms become mechanised, children are being increasingly exposed to dangers from proximity to the moving parts of farm machinery. Children working in commercial agriculture, who account for about four percent of total children in the agriculture sector, also face serious risks. The Government/ILO rapid assessment identified two such groups, those working in animal slaughterhouses and those working alongside adults in production lines, as particularly hazardous forms of child agricultural work that should be targeted for elimination.

55. Children working as domestics servants. Child domestic servants, almost all of whom are girls, are an especially vulnerable group of working children in Morocco. In a widespread practice, young, overwhelmingly rural, girls are recruited by formal

²¹ ILO Convention No. 182 targets as hazardous work any activity or occupation which, by its nature or type has, or leads to, adverse effects on the child's safety, health (physical or mental), and moral development. (International Labour Office, *Every Child Counts: New Global Estimates on Child Labour*, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, April 2002.)

²² Ministère du Développement Social, de la Solidarité, de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle et ILO/IPEC, *Le travail des enfants au Maroc: Diagnostic et proposition de plan national et de plans sectoriels d'action*, 1999.

("samsara") or informal middlemen and "contracted" to work in urban households as servants, or "petite bonnes", as they are referred to locally.²³ LFS 2000 indicates that there are some 9,800 children working as domestic servants in the country (Table 7). Other sources, however, suggest that this figure is an underestimate. A UNFPA/UNICEF study conducted in Casablanca, for example, based on a representative sample of households, yielded an estimate of 13,580 children working as domestic servants in that city alone.²⁴ Another study,²⁵ using data from the 1995 Demographic and Health Survey,²⁶ estimated that there are 66,000 girls under the age of 15 with no relation of kinship to the household head, the vast majority of whom are working as domestic servants.²⁷

56. The findings of the 2001 Casablanca study highlight the difficult conditions faced by child domestic servants: 83 percent has never attended school; almost one-half (43 percent) never returns home to visit their families; over one-third (37 percent) began work before their tenth birthday; almost one-third (29 percent) works without any days off during the year, and another one-third has time off only for religious feasts; and over half (55 percent) report suffering from a physical malady. Physical and sexual abuse were more difficult to investigate in the Casablanca study because of their sensitivity, but nonetheless four percent of the girls reported being sexually abused and subsequently changing household, and six percent reported being physically punished. Other credible reports suggest that physical and psychological abuse is widespread.²⁸ In discussions with the UN Special Rapporteur on the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children, representatives from the Ministry for Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Parliamentary Commission on Social Affairs all confirmed that there was a high incidence of rape and ill-treatment of child maids.²⁹

57. **Children in the traditional handicrafts sector.** LFS 2000 indicates that there are some 36,000 children working as "artisans" in the country.³⁰ These children are involved in the production of most of Morocco's traditional handicrafts, which together account for some 10 percent of the country's GDP. The nature of children's involvement, however, is strictly divided by sex. The weaving of rugs by hand is the exclusive domain of girls, while only boys are involved in production of pottery, ceramic tiles, metal work (*dinanderie*)³¹ leather goods, and shoes. Only in the production of traditional textiles do both boys and girls appear to play a role. The 1999 Government/ILO rapid assessment highlighted serious hazards to children in all of these areas, including:

²³ Sommerfelt (ed.), *Domestic Child Labour in Morocco: An Analysis of the Parties Involved in Relationships to "Petites Bonnes"*, Fafo and Save the Children UK, Fafo-report 370, 2001.

²⁴ Ministère de la prévision économique et du plan, Délégation Régionale du Grand Casablanca, *Enquête statistique sur les filles-domestique âgées de moins de 18 ans dans la Wilaya de Casablanca*, FNUAP and UNICEF, 2001

²⁵ Sommerfelt (ed.), op. cit.

²⁶ Expanded to the 1999 mid-year population projection of the *Direction de la Statistique*.

²⁷ The estimate of 66,000 has a 95 percent confidence interval of 43,000-90,000.

²⁸ U.S. Department of State, *1999 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Morocco*, released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, 25 February 2000.

²⁹ Commission on Human Rights, *Report on the mission of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to the Kingdom of Morocco (28 February – 3 March 2000)*, E/CN.4/2001/78/Add.1, 7 November 2000.

³⁰ Traditional handicrafts was not included as a unique industrial sector in LFS 2000. However, cross-referencing children reported as being artisans with industrial sectors shows that these children are found in "textiles and clothing" (54 percent), "other industries" (19 percent), and repairs (nine percent).

³¹ Traditional metal works, e.g. teapots, trays, etc.

- in pottery, inhalation of toxic fumes and carrying heavy loads;³²
- in leather goods and shoemaking, exposure to toxic fumes from glue, exposure to loud noise, and exposure to flammable substances;
- in ceramic tile production, lead exposure, through using bare hands to soak the tiles in a lead solution;³³
- in metal work (“*dinanderie*”), exposure to acid used for rinsing metal products, exposure to toxic vapours, exposure to flammable substances; and
- in carpet production, inhalation of wool particles, uncomfortable working position and poor lighting leading to posture and vision problems, contact with sharp cutting instruments, and emotional stress from strict supervision by “*malmaas*”.

58. Children in the car repairs sector. The some 6,000 children in the repairs sector, all of whom are boys, work primarily as “apprentices” in auto repair garages. They perform a range of basic tasks: mounting and dismounting motors; car bodywork; soldering; tire changing and repair; and car washing. Studies underscore that these garages are dangerous, difficult and generally unsuitable workplaces for children. Hazards identified in the 1999 Government/ILO rapid assessment included carrying heavy loads; handling dangerous substances (gasoline, acid, paint, asbestos, etc.); exposure to toxic fumes; risk of fire due the presence of unsecured flammable substances; physical and psychological violence; and excessive noise.³⁴ Virtually none of the children included in the rapid assessment were found to be receiving a genuine apprenticeship.

4.4 Unconditional worst forms of child labour

59. In Morocco as in most countries, information about children involved in unconditional worst forms of child labour³⁵ is very scarce. This is due both to the methodological difficulties inherent in investigating them and to their cultural sensitivity. As noted above, LFS 2000 and similar household survey are not designed to generate information about children involved in these forms of work. However, reports from other sources, e.g., police, journalists, NGOs, social workers, though frequently sketchy, provide at least a partial picture.

60. Child trafficking.³⁶ Press reports also document instances of children being trafficked internally for the purpose of sexual exploitation. There are few reports of

³² Children must carry loads of wood to for the pottery oven, and carry pottery on their heads up ladders or scaffolding to terraces.

³³ Article 16 of a decree dated 22 July 1970 bans this practice but the decree is widely ignored, even in more formal establishments. (Ministère du commerce et de l'industrie et de l'artisanat, Etude sur la modernisation du secteur de la céramique artisanale au Maroc.)

³⁴ Ministère du Développement Social, de la Solidarité, de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle et ILO/IPEC, op. cit.

³⁵ Activities targeted by ILO Convention No. 182 as unconditional worst forms include: (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; and (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties. ILO Convention No. 182 also targets as worst forms any work that is hazardous to the health, safety or morals of children.

³⁶ According to the *UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, child trafficking can be defined as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a girls or boy of less than 18 years of age for the purposes of exploitation.”

Moroccan children being trafficked internationally, but the clandestine emigration of young children is an important problem. Many children, desperate to reach Europe, are willing to attempt the trip by any means, including extremely risky ones such as hiding in shipping containers. These children are very vulnerable to exploitation prior to leaving, and often end up on the street in their countries of destination.³⁷

61. Child involvement in armed conflict. A Royal Decree issued on 9 June 1966 sets the minimum age for voluntary or compulsory recruitment into the armed forces at 18 years.³⁸ The Kingdom ratified the optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict on 22 May 2002, and maintains a clear “straight-18” position.³⁹ There is no evidence of underage recruitment into the Moroccan armed forces.⁴⁰

62. Commercial sexual exploitation of children. The phenomenon of child commercial sexual exploitation exists in the country, but its total extent is not known. NGO workers estimate that there are thousands of sexually exploited teenagers in urban centres, but this is based only on visual and anecdotal evidence rather than on any formal study.⁴¹ The UN Special Rapporteur on the issue of commercial exploitation of children received reports of child prostitution in all five cities (Casablanca, Meknès, Tangier, Marrakech and Rabat) she visited during a mission to Morocco in 2000, but again these reports contained only very general estimates of the numbers of children involved.⁴² Child commercial sexual exploitation reportedly concerns both boys and girls. Among boys, prostitution is typically one of a number of strategies resorted to in order to survive on the street; in most cases, it is not a regular activity. However, many clandestine brothels for boys do reportedly exist.⁴³ Among girls, many in prostitution are former maids who have run away from abusive households and ended up on the streets, where they are drawn into prostitution. Girls recruited off the street in this way are often sold to brothels in El Hajeb, a town in Middle Atlas that is a well-known centre of prostitution. Boys and girls on the streets of Marrakech are reportedly at greater risk of being drawn into prostitution than in other parts of the country, and the phenomenon is less hidden there than in other urban centres.⁴⁴ Tourists, particularly those from the Gulf States, are reportedly the primary abusers of children in Marrakech. Both government and NGO sources indicate that commercial sex tourism involving children exists, with the city of Tangier specifically mentioned in this context.⁴⁵

63. Child involvement in pornography. Very few cases of child pornography have been reported in the country. The UN Special Rapporteur on the issue of commercial

³⁷ Commission on Human Rights, *Report on the mission of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to the Kingdom of Morocco (28 February – 3 March 2000)*, E/CN.4/2001/78/Add.1, 7 November 2000.

³⁸ Kingdom of Morocco, *Initial reports of States Parties due in 1995: Morocco*, CRC Committee on the Rights of the Child, CRC/C/28/Add.1, 19 August 1995.

³⁹ Human Rights Watch, *Child Soldiers Ratification Campaign, Morocco* (www.hrw.org/campaigns/crp/action/morocco.htm).

⁴⁰ UNICEF, as reported in Coalition to stop the Use of Child Soldiers (CSUCS), *Africa Report: Morocco*, April 1999.

⁴¹ United States Department of State, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2001 – Morocco*, released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, 4 March 2002.

⁴² Commission on Human Rights, *Report on the mission of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to the Kingdom of Morocco (28 February – 3 March 2000)*, E/CN.4/2001/78/Add.1, 7 November 2000.

⁴³ Association Bayti, as cited in Commission on Human Rights, *Report on the mission of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to the Kingdom of Morocco (28 February – 3 March 2000)*, E/CN.4/2001/78/Add.1, 7 November 2000.

⁴⁴ Commission on Human Rights, *op. cit.*

⁴⁵ Commission on Human Rights, *op. cit.*

exploitation of children was advised of only two incidents that had occurred in the five years preceding her 2000 mission to Morocco.⁴⁶ However, both the Minister of Human Rights and the Parliamentary Commission on Social Affairs indicated to the Special Rapporteur that the problem does exist but is extremely well hidden and very rarely reported.⁴⁷

64. Child involvement in street life. Involvement in illicit activities is limited primarily to children living on the streets. In 2000, there were an estimated 10,000 street children in Casablanca alone, though this estimation was based on visual evidence rather than any formal study.⁴⁸ Numbers of street children in other major urban centres are reportedly smaller, though not insignificant. Street children are predominantly boys, but girls, invariably former maids who have run away from an abusive household, are also being seen on the street in increasing numbers.⁴⁹ Available reports paint a very grim picture of children's life on the street. Sexual abuse and physical violence is extremely common, often perpetrated by older children. Substance abuse, and especially glue sniffing, is widespread. One NGO reports that street children may sniff from two to as many as 20 tubes of glue per day. Involvement in illicit activities often stems from children's the need to support their glue addiction. Younger street children are also often forced into illicit activities such as prostitution, drug-selling or theft in order to collect money for their gang leaders.⁵⁰

⁴⁶ Commission on Human Rights, op. cit.

⁴⁷ Commission on Human Rights, op. cit.

⁴⁸ Association Bayti, as cited in Commission on Human Rights, *Report on the mission of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to the Kingdom of Morocco (28 February – 3 March 2000)*, E/CN.4/2001/78/Add.1, 7 November 2000.

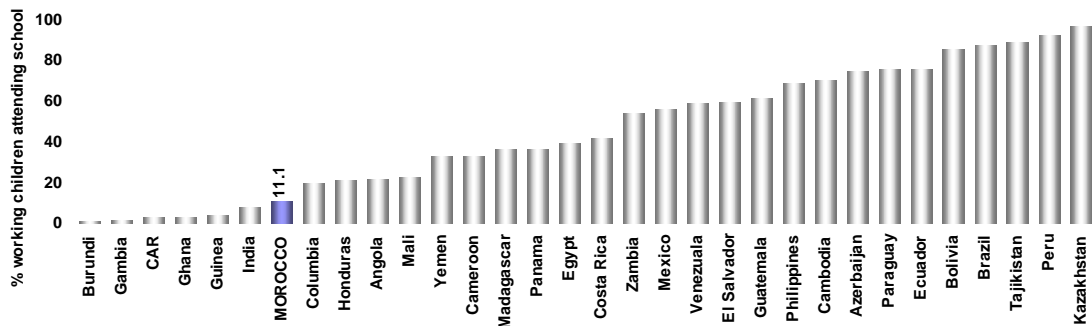
⁴⁹ Commission on Human Rights, op. cit.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

5. CONSEQUENCES OF CHILDREN'S WORK ON EDUCATION AND HEALTH

65. School attendance and education attainment are very low for working children. Only 14 percent of working boys and eight percent of working girls attend school (compared to 90 percent of non-working boys and 77 percent of non-working females). These levels of school attendance for working children are the lowest of all countries outside Sub Saharan Africa except India where comparable data are available (Figure 9). Over half of Moroccan working children have had no schooling at all, and most of the remainder (41 percent) have only attended the first cycle of the basic schooling level (Table 10). The proportion of children with no schooling is highest in the textiles (61 percent), agriculture (59 percent) and domestic services (41 percent) sectors. Children in the repairs and commerce sectors, on the other hand, appear more successful in attaining at least some schooling.

Figure 9. School attendance rates of working children, by country*



* The estimates are based on similar survey instruments, but reference age groups differ. Comparisons are therefore indicative only. Source: See Figure 3.

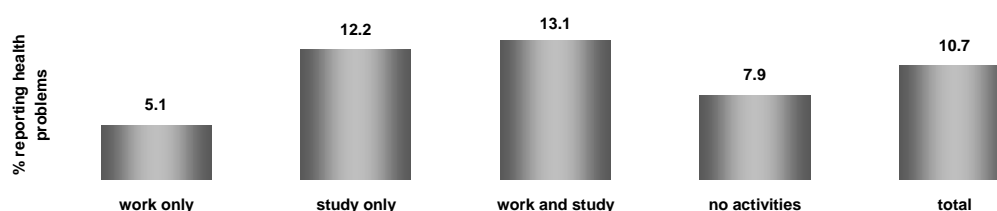
Table 10. Distribution of working children by industry and level of education

Industry	No school	1st cycle basic	2nd cycle basic	Secondary	Total
Agriculture	58,5	37,1	2,0	2,4	100
Textile	60,7	34,3	1,7	3,3	100
Repairs	15,3	68,3	16,5	0,0	100
Commerce	8,5	81,4	6,6	3,4	100
Domestic Service	41,3	55,2	0,0	3,4	100
Others	19,7	75,1	5,3	0,0	100
Total working children	54,6	40,7	2,4	2,4	100

Source: UCW calculations based on *Labour Force Survey, 2000*.

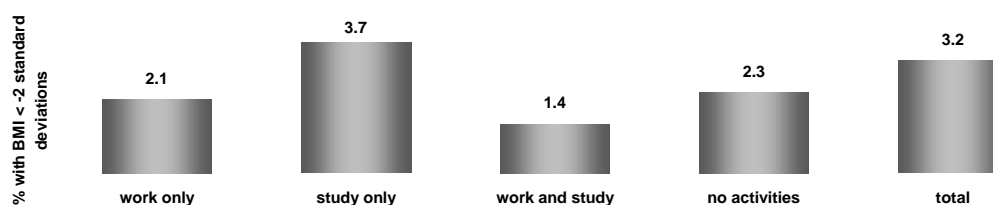
66. The data do not suggest that work is more damaging to children's health than other activities. Indeed, health problems are reported less frequently (Figure 10), and nutritional status, as measured by the Body Mass Index (Figure 11),⁵¹ is better, for children who only work than for children who only study or who are involved in no activities. But these are findings that come up frequently in household surveys on children's work and are likely at least in part the product of measurement problems encountered when attempting to look at the work-health relationship. The health consequences of work, for example, may be obscured by the selection of the healthiest children for work, or by the fact these health consequences may not become

Figure 11. Prevalence of reported health problems, 7-14 year-olds, by child activity status



Source: UCW calculations based on LSMS 1998-99

Figure 11. Body mass index (BMI),* by child activity status



*percentage of 7-14 year-olds whose BMI is more than two standard deviations below that of a reference population

Source: UCW calculations based on LSMS 1998-99.

apparent until a later stage in a child's life.⁵² It must also be recalled that LSMS 1998-99 did not capture unconditional worst forms of child labour, whose health consequences for children are undoubtedly most severe.

Table 11. Percentage of children aged 7-14 with reported health problems, by sex, sector and modality of employment

		Male	Female	Total
Industry	Agriculture	4.70	6.71	5.64
	Mining and quarrying	6.89	5.88	6.34
	Manufacturing	5.74	9.99	7.97
	Wholesale retail trade	6.74	--	6.01
	Construction	24.72	--	24.72
	Total	5.45	6.42	5.90
Modality of Employment	Wage employed	--	2.1	1
	Self employed	16.3	--	11.1
	Family worker	4.4	6.2	5.3
	Apprentice	11.2	54.1	16.7
	Total	4.9	6.5	5.7

Source: UCW calculations based on LSMS 1998-99

⁵¹ The BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by the square of height in metres.

⁵² For a more complete discussion of measuring the children's work - child health relationship, see O'Donnell O., Rosati F.C., and van Doorslaer E., *Child Labour and Health: Evidence and Research Issues*, Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Project, 12 December 2001.

67. It might also be that it is not children's work *per se* that is damaging to health but rather certain kinds of work, a fact that is concealed when looking at prevalence of health problems averaged across all categories of child workers. The data provide some support for this. The prevalence of health problems, for example, is only six percent for all working girls, but rises to 54 percent for girls working as apprentices. Health problems affect only four percent of total working boys, but affect 25 percent of the some 4,000 boys working in the construction sector (Table 11). Other, more detailed studies also yield a different picture of the health impact of work. The Government/ILO rapid assessment, for example, found that 60 percent of working children suffered muscular and bone damage resulting from carrying heavy loads.

Table 12. Prevalence of under-five malnutrition*, by the work status of children

	% of under-fives with below average weight for age*	
	Households with working children	Households without working children
Extreme poor	16.4	14.6
Poor	17.7	11.0
Non-poor	9.5	6.0
Total	12.9	7.8

*percentage of under-fives whose weight for age is more than two standards deviations below that of a reference population
Source: UCW calculations based on LSMS 1998-99.

68. Under-five malnutrition is higher in families with working children compared to those without working children (Table 12). This is consistent with findings in other countries, and underscores the inter-relatedness of household decisions concerning children's health and education. Households that under-invest less in the health and nutrition of young children are also likely to under-invest in the education of older children. Policies, therefore, that increase the incentive of households to invest in the health of their children also make it more likely that households will invest in their children's education.

6. DETERMINANTS OF CHILDREN'S WORK AND SCHOOLING

69. The large economic and social differences between rural and urban areas call for a separate discussion of the determinants of children's work in the two milieux. The regression analysis⁵³ based on LSMS 1998-99 (*Enquête nationale sur les niveaux de vie des ménages*) is limited by the fact that community variables and other information on the quality of schooling are missing.⁵⁴ With these shortcomings in mind, the main findings for rural and urban areas are outlined below.

6.1 Determinants in urban areas

70. The main findings in urban areas can be summarised as follows:

- **Gender:** Moroccan parents are more likely to involve their male children in work in urban areas, although the effect of gender does not appear to be large. Holding constant household income, parents' education and other relevant factors, being a boy increases the probability of working by one percentage point and increases the probability of attending school by three percentage points. Being a girl, on the other hand, increases the likelihood of being reported as idle⁵⁵ by four percentage points, a category that can reflect unreported work or involvement in household chores.
- **Household income:** Household income has no significant effect on the probability of working, attending school or remaining idle in urban areas. Policies based on income transfers, therefore, would have limited effectiveness as a tool for addressing child labour or promoting school attendance in the urban context.
- **Household composition:** Household composition influences the choice of attending school vis-à-vis being "idle", but the effect is small. Specifically, an additional household member aged 0-6 years makes it two percentage points less likely that a child attends school, and around two percentage points more likely that a child is idle. Household composition, however, has no significant effect on the likelihood of a child working in urban areas.

⁵³ A bivariate probit model was used to jointly determine the correlated decisions on child schooling and work.

⁵⁴ The analysis carried out in this section is, obviously, conditioned by the information available. Notwithstanding the extensiveness of the survey utilised, potentially important variables are missing. In particular, information on the relative price of children's work is difficult to capture: indicators for returns to education, work and household chores are not easily available (for a discussion of the role played by unobservables refer to Deb and Rosati, *Determinants of Child Labour and School Attendance: The Role of Household Observables*, December 2002). The only variable available in the data set used to proxy returns to education and to household chores is the household structure (for a more detailed discussion, please refer to Cigno, Rosati and Tzannatos, *Child Labour Handbook*, May 2002). Different approaches have been employed to deal with the potential endogeneity of some of the variables. As it is not possible to calculate household income net of children's contribution, this variable has been instrumented using information on the sector of employment of the parents, local labour market information, etc. In the case of the infrastructure (school and water availability, etc.) the validity of the estimates is supported by tests based on propensity scores (for details see Guarcello, Mealli and Rosati, *Household Vulnerability and Child Labour: the effect of shocks, credit rationing and insurance*, November 2002) Finally, the "small" income effect discussed below is consistent with estimates in several other countries and is robust to the treatment of unobservables (for details see Deb and Rosati, December 2002). However, caution is nonetheless necessary in interpreting these results, as the lack of control for most of the relative prices might bias the estimates.

⁵⁵ I.e. neither working nor attending school.

- **Parents' education:** The education level of parents also influences the choice of attending school vis-à-vis being "idle", but the effect is again small. Specifically, children of educated fathers are three percentage points more likely to attend school, and three percentage points less likely to be idle, than children of illiterate fathers. Children of educated mothers are two percentage points more likely to attend school, and a little over one percentage point less likely to be idle, than children of illiterate mothers. But parents' education has no significant effect on the likelihood of a child working in urban areas.
- **School distance:** The distance to school has a negative impact on school attendance, but the effect is small.⁵⁶ Longer distance to school makes it more likely that a child is idle, but does not effect on the probability of a child working.

71. In sum, the set of explanatory variables considered affect the choice between attending school and being idle; the decision to work is not significantly influenced by these variables. In other words, parents' education, household characteristics and distance from school influence decisions relative to the use of time of children at risk of becoming workers (i.e., those that neither work nor attend school), but not relative to the children that are already working. However, the available information is sufficient only for a very partial identification of the decision-making mechanisms of urban households. Further ad hoc information is needed in order to ensure the design of effective policies for urban working children.

6.2 Determinants in rural areas.

72. The main findings in rural areas can be summarised as follows:

- **Gender:** The effect of gender is much more marked in rural areas. A girl is almost one third less likely to attend school than a boy. Girls, on the other hand, are much more likely (27 percentage points) to belong to the "idle" group, i.e., are neither attending school nor working (but possibly involved in household chores).
- **Household income:** Household income reduces the probability that a child works, but the effect of income is relatively small. A 10 percent increase in income, for example, reduces the probability that a child works by about one percentage point.
- **Household structure:** As most of the children working in rural areas are involved in the household farm, household structure is especially relevant. An additional adult in the household reduces the probability that a child works by two percentage points. The presence of small children (aged 0 to 5) increases the probability that older children (7-14) will be working by almost three percentage points.
- **Parents' education:** The education level of parents is also very important in shaping household decisions with respect to children's activities in rural areas. Mothers' education has a stronger effect than that of fathers, but both are very relevant. Children of educated mothers are five percentage points less likely to work, two percentage points less likely to be idle, and seven percentage points more likely to attend school.

⁵⁶ A marginal increase in average minutes to school makes it 0.4 percentage points less likely that a child attends school.

- **Rural infrastructure:** The availability of infrastructure is very important in rural areas. The presence of a primary school in the “duar” increases school attendance by 15 percentage points, and reduces in almost equal measure the proportion of children working and the proportion neither working nor attending school. Access to a water network connection and electricity reduce the probability of working by 18 and 10 percentage points, respectively.
- **School distance:** Distance to school also tends to increase the likelihood of child work. Reducing the travel time from school by about 20 minutes decreases the probability of working by about three percentage points.

73. In sum, children’s work in rural areas is strongly affected both by income and especially by infrastructure availability. In the case of rural household, general programmes involving increase in school availability and other infrastructure, as well as targeted income interventions can be thought as a strategy for dealing with child work. Adult education is also very important, so that programmes aimed at increasing adult, and especially female, education would also produce relevant effects. However, further information is needed about the kind of work children actually perform on the farm in order to establish their relative hazards and hence be able to correctly target interventions. Only a small number of children appears to combine school and work. It is necessary to establish whether this is a reflection of a measurement problem or it correctly characterises the reality. If most working children are indeed out of school, then policy changes need to be explored that allow more children to perform some work without giving up school.⁵⁷

7. NATIONAL RESPONSE TO CHILD LABOUR

7.1 National legislative framework

74. **Morocco is currently updating legislation relating to child labour.** Morocco ratified ILO Convention 138 (Minimum Age) in January 2000 and ILO Convention 182 (Worst Forms) in January 2001. The Kingdom ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in June 1993. Legislative amendments currently under discussion are aimed at bringing national laws governing child labour into line with these international norms. The proposed amendments raise the general minimum age for admission to employment from 12 to 15 years in the industrial, commercial, and agricultural sectors as well as in the professions. They also provide for legal sanctions against employers who recruit children under the age of 15; previously, legal sanctions applied only in cases in which underage workers were mistreated and a complaint was lodged. But the proposed amendments do not cover child labour in the informal sector or in family workplaces, where the overwhelming majority of working children are found. They also do not extend to child domestic workers (*petites bonnes*). Moroccan law does not specifically prohibit trafficking in persons, but there are several statutes under which traffickers can be prosecuted.⁵⁸

75. **Enforcing child labour regulations constitutes a major challenge.** The Ministry of Labour, through its team of labour inspectors, is responsible for enforcement, but these inspectors are limited in number, in resources and in

⁵⁷ In this context, ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age) exempts children aged at least 12 or 13 years, providing that they are engaged only in “light work” (i.e., work that (a) is not harmful to a child’s health and development and (b) does not prejudice attendance at school nor the ability to benefit from school instruction).

⁵⁸ United States Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report*, released by the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, 5 June 2002.

investigative powers, affecting their ability to fulfil their enforcement function. The inspectors' awareness of the issue of child labour is also often low, although recent training on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on the contents of the proposed new labour code has helped redress this. Inspectors are not authorised to monitor the conditions of domestic servants, and also rarely subject traditional handicrafts workshops to even basic inspections. Legal sanctions for violations of child labour laws include criminal penalties, civil fines and withdrawal of licenses, but they are rarely applied and generally insufficient to act as effective deterrents.

7.2 National policy framework

76. Morocco's Development programme, presented in the Five-Year Plan approved by the Parliament in July 2000, emphasises improving the poverty focus of public policies and expenditures. Specifically, the Plan targets the generalisation of education at entry level by 2002-03, considers extension of medical insurance (including to the poor and financed by budget), and calls for the establishment of additional programmes targeted to rural poor (rural infrastructure, rural development programmes).

77. The Government's National and Sectoral Plan of Action Against Child Labour, released in October 1999, provides the framework for national efforts specifically addressing child work. Elaborated by the Ministry of Social Development, Solidarity, and Labour, with technical support from ILO/IPEC, the Plan involves efforts at numerous levels. These include: ensuring the conformity of national child labour laws with international conventions; promoting the application of child labour laws and strengthening enforcement mechanisms; promoting awareness of child labour laws; expansion and strengthening education and vocational training; and development and strengthening of social protection mechanisms. Plan also identifies short-term measures and longer-term institutional changes needed within each of the major sectors employing child workers.⁵⁹

7.3 Programmes and interventions relating to child labour

78. Progress in implementing the Government's Plan of Action has thus far been slow. Government efforts specifically addressing child labour remain limited to a variety of pilot-scale activities developed and implemented with support from ILO/IPEC and UNICEF (see below). These activities have not yet been systematically evaluated as to their impact and effectiveness. There are very few national NGOs or local associations with a primary focus on the child labour issue, though some of these groups are partners in implementing the ILO/IPEC- and UNICEF-supported pilot activities.

79. **ILO/IPEC-supported programme:** The ILO/IPEC-supported programme has five overall objectives: (i) prevention of child labour; (ii) eliminating the most dangerous forms of child labour and offering children and their families viable alternatives; (iii) improving the working conditions of children as a first step towards elimination; (iv) improving information on and understanding of child work; and (v)

⁵⁹ The sectors specifically dealt with in the plan are the following: agriculture; carpet-making; metal work and garages; wood and leather work, pottery, and construction materials; hotels, restaurants, tourism, fixed and mobile commerce, and production and sale of food products; and domestic service, transport and maintenance and marginal activities. For further details, refer to: Royaume du Maroc, Ministère du développement social, de la solidarité, de l'emploi et de la formation professionnelle, Direction du travail, *Plans national et sectoriels d'action de la lutte contre le travail des Enfants au Maroc*, Octobre 1999.

raising awareness of key actors and reinforcing their capacity to intervene. The programme involves actions targeted directly at working children and their families, on one hand, and actions aimed at institutional development and capacity building of partners, on the other. The total programme budget for the 2002-2003 period is around US\$360,000.

Table 13. Main elements of the ILO/IPEC-supported programme in Morocco

Project	Main objectives	Main activities	Budget
1. Integrated programme against child labour in the province of Khénifra	Preventing child labour	School support to 150 students from needy families, campaigns against child labour targeting key local actors	\$65,500
	Improving conditions of working children	Provision of training for working children	
	Removing children from child labour	Withdrawal from work and reintegration in school of 61 working children aged less than 12 years, provision of income-generating activities for 21 mothers	
	Institution strengthening	Reinforcing the capacity of a local NGO – Association Oued Srou (AOS) – to intervention in the area of child work	
2. Red card" for child labour	Raising awareness	An awareness raising campaign against child labour implemented in conjunction with the African Football Federation on the occasion of the African Nations Cup 2002.	\$4,250
3. National awareness-raising campaign on dangerous work by children	Raising awareness	A mass media campaign, involving radio programmes, audio cassettes, and the print press, aimed at disseminating information on dangerous work by children.	\$53,000
4. Interventions against child labour in the N'Byat quarter of Salé	Prevention and awareness raising	Sensitisation of 2,100 children on the dangers of child labour	\$52,500
	Removing children from child labour	Withdrawal from work and reintegration in school of 300 working children aged less than 12 years, provision of financial support to 20 needy families	
	Improving conditions of working children	Provision of literacy courses and medical care to 300 children working in the traditional handicrafts sector	
5. Promotion of mandatory schooling	Fighting child labour by promoting mandatory schooling law.	A mail campaign focussing on the importance of, and laws requiring, children's schooling	\$5,000
6. Child labour prevention in Fès	Improving conditions of working children	Provision of schooling and medical care to 500 children in the traditional handicrafts sector	\$66,000
	Supporting needy families	Provision of financial support to 153 families for income generating activities	
	Raising awareness	Sensitising employers in the traditional handicrafts sector	
7. Child labour prevention in the province of El Haouz	Reducing child labour	Removal of 60 children from work in the agricultural sector	\$58,000
	Promoting schooling	Provision of school support to 280 students	
	Supporting needy families	Developing 30 income generating activities for needy families	
8. Community House for Children	Promoting vocational training courses	Provision of school support to 140 students	\$55,321

80. UNICEF-supported programme: UNICEF-supported programme has three overall objectives: (i) accelerate the application of national legislation concerning child work; (ii) promote incorporation of the experience gained from local pilot activities into national strategies on child work; and (iii) ensure access to education, health care and leisure to 25 percent of working children at their workplaces. At the national level, UNICEF support focuses on improving the information base on child work, promoting the application of child labour legislation, and building institutional capacity to effectively protect children from economic exploitation. At the local level, UNICEF support emphasises the development of innovative pilot approaches for preventing child labour that can be applied on a broader scale. The total programme budget for the 2000-2003 period is approximately \$US500,000.

Table 14. Main elements of the UNICEF-supported programme against child labour in Morocco 2000– 2002

1. National level				
Activity				Budget
Training of labour inspectors on CRC				\$33,227
Information and sensitisation workshops and seminars on child labour with all the concerned social partners				\$5,270
Undertaking of quantitative survey on under 15 years working girls in domestic services in Casablanca				\$12,000
Production of posters on child labour hazards				\$1,085
Elaboration of specific teaching materials for children working in the handicraft sector				\$14,000
Production of a guide on the worst forms of child labour in Morocco				\$ 8,000
Sub Total				\$73,582
2. Field interventions				
Project	Main objectives	Main activities	Main results	Budget
Elimination of child labour				
Elimination of child labour in the traditional handicraft sector in Fez (2000-2002)	Improve the situation of working children	Creation of child protection centres, provision of non-formal education, leisure activities and health care	500 children benefit from these services	2000-2002 \$84,870
	Improve the health status of working children	Conduct surveys on the health risks in the work environment, information campaigns targeting employers, provision of preventive and curative health care	Survey on health risks conducted 424 health consultations to children	
	Reduce the number of families involving their children in work	Information campaigns targeting families, promotion of income generating activities, parent's training	986 families visited and sensitised 100 children (re)schooled and withdrew from work	
	Reduce demand for child workers	Information campaigns targeting employers	112 employers sensitised and informed	
Elimination of children working as domestics in Casablanca (2000-2002)	Improve information and data on child labour	Study on child domestics	350 girls benefit from the project's activities	\$82,300
	Raise awareness	Communication campaigns on the issue of "Petites Bonnes"		
	Ensure basic rights of working children in domestic services	Provision of non-formal education, health care, leisure activities and legal and psychological support		
Child labour in the Sidi Youssef Ben Ali prefecture (2000-2003)	Improving the situation of working children in the repairs and traditional handicraft sectors	Provision of non-formal education, health care, and cultural and leisure activities	102 children benefit from these services	\$16,500
Prevention and progressive elimination of child labour in the traditional handicrafts sector in Tanger (2000-2003)	Raising awareness	Information campaigns targeting employers, parents and children	130 children benefit from these activities	\$35,000
	Improving the situation of working children	Provision of non-formal education, health care and leisure activities to around		
Prevention of child labour				
Reducing school drop-outs in the Sidi Youssef Ben Ali prefecture (Marrakech) and Tanger (2000-2003)	Ensuring children are prepared to enter school	Support to pre-schools		\$37,000 (SYBA)
	Enabling children to remain in school	Provision of scholastic support and follow-up, provision of scholarships		\$25,000 (Tanger)
	Improving the school learning environment	Advocacy against corporal punishment, support to school libraries, establishment of leisure and cultural activities, establishment of nine nursing stations		
	Promoting reintegration of dropouts	Putting in place a system of evaluation and follow-up of school drop-outs		
	Improving the school learning resources	Introduction of scholastic follow-up and remedial learning for vulnerable students, development learning activities		
Sub Total				\$280,670
Total				\$354,252

81. A number of additional Government programmes address the issues of poverty, economic vulnerability, schooling and lack of basic services that underlie the child labour phenomenon. Foremost among these are the following:

- **Social assistance mechanisms.** There are three main social assistance programmes in Morocco: universal consumer food subsidies; public works employment programs administered by the *Promotion Nationale* (PN); and in-kind welfare program for the needy administered by the *Entraide Nationale* (EN). They cost over two percent of GDP. Consumer food subsidies were introduced in Morocco to stabilise prices of strategic goods. They are universally available at subsidised prices in unlimited quantities to anyone who chooses to buy them. As such, the subsidies are not well-targeted to poor consumers. *The Public works programme* is responsible for the implementation of labour-intensive public works to fight rural under/unemployment and to improve rural infrastructure. During 1990-1999, PN created about 104 million person-days of employment (on average about 10.4 million person-days of employment per year or 40,000 person-year jobs) for a total cost of DH 4.5 billion. *The Welfare programme* (EN) is mandated to assist the poorest of the poor. It is the only public agency in the country reaching the poor with in-kind services. But out of an estimated five million poor, only about 80,000 people are reached by EN programmes. The budget for EN activities was about DH 200 million, or 0.1 percent of GDP in 1998.
- **Social insurance system.** The social insurance system protects those in the formal economy that are wage earners and their dependents. Benefits include family allowances; limited health insurance; and old age, disability and survivors' insurance. With about 2,300,000 contributors, the system provides pension coverage for only 28 percent of the labour force; access to formal health insurance for less than 15 percent of total population; and family allowances for about 470,000 wage earners (about six percent of the labour force or 13 percent of the population).
- **Development fund for local associations:** The Ministry of Social Development, Solidarity, and Labour has established a fund available to associations working in the fields of social development and poverty alleviation. The fund, established in December 2000, is aimed specifically at supporting association projects in the following areas: skills training for disadvantaged population groups; strengthening basic social services (education, health, water, electrification, etc.); income generation; integration of women in development; and the social integration of disadvantaged population groups. In December 1991, one year after the launch of the programme, 236 project agreements had been reached with local associations for a total amount of DH 53 million.
- **Social Development Agency (ADS).** The mandate of the Social Development Agency is to initiate and support actions aimed at sustainably improving the living conditions of the poorest population segments. Specific areas supported by the Agency include income-generating activities; integrated community development; and building the capacity of non-governmental organisations. ADS helped finance a total of 17 projects in 2001 for a total amount of DH 4.2 million. Thirteen of the projects involved improvements in basic infrastructure and the remainder income generating

activities for needy population groups. Project financing varied from DH 32,000 to DH 505,000.

- **Rural potable water expansion.** The government launched in October 1995 a national rural water supply programme (PAGER) aimed at reaching an additional 11 million people in 31,000 villages with potable within 10 years, and thereby raising coverage of potable water in rural areas from 20 to 80 percent. The programme is being implemented through local users' associations, rural communes, provincial commissions as well as a national steering committee. Five percent of project financing comes from the beneficiary population, 15 percent from the rural communes, and the remaining 80 percent from the government (through the general budget, and various loans and grants). The total cost of the project is estimated at US\$1 billion. An evaluation of the programme conducted in February 2002 underscored its positive impact on community health, on community cohesion, and on time spent by women on water collection. Government figures indicate that rural water coverage rose from 20 percent in 1994 to 54 percent in 2000.⁶⁰
- **Education reform.** In 1999, a broadly representative *Commission spéciale éducation-formation* (COSEF) produced a National Education and Training Charter, endorsed by the King, the Government and Parliament. The Charter sets out ambitious objectives for all levels of education system, including a net enrolment of 100 percent for six year-olds in the 2002/03 school year, a 90 percent primary school completion rate by 2005, and improvements to the quality of teaching and the relevance of curriculum. The Charter proposes a number of reforms to reach these objectives, including administrative decentralisation, community involvement in school management, curriculum reform, and introduction of user charges at higher levels of the education system. The Ministry of Education has begun implementation of some of these proposed reforms, and has had considerable success in extending school infrastructure to increase pupil numbers. But reforms to modernise school curricula and decentralise school administration are only beginning, and have yet to show significant results.

⁶⁰ Ministère de la prévision économique et du plan.

8. STRATEGIC OPTIONS FOR ADDRESSING CHILD LABOUR

82. This section of the report provides a set of general strategic options for addressing child labour and reducing the number of children at risk of entering work, within the overall framework provided by the National and Sectoral Plan of Action Against Child Labour (see above). It is beyond the scope of the report to provide detailed programme interventions or specific action plans. These will be developed, conditional on the approval by Government and the three partner agencies, in a second phase of the project. However, a set of overall policy priorities, and short- and long-term strategic approaches for addressing them, is provided in sub-section 8.2.

83. On the basis of the analysis carried out in Morocco and of studies conducted in several other countries, it is evident that many policies that do not appear to be directly related to child labour in fact have a very significant bearing on the phenomenon. This section first looks at some of the most important of these general policy considerations, before moving to examine in more detail policy options in rural and urban contexts for addressing child labour, and special policy considerations for addressing children in so-called unconditional worst forms of child labour. The section also considers legislation relating to child labour, and mechanisms for improving its enforcement and follow-up.

84. In light of the multi-sectoral nature of child labour, and of the many general policies affecting it, a unit is needed that monitors the different policies and evaluates them in a coherent manner from a child labour perspective. The unit would also need to monitor and gather (in collaboration with the Statistics Directorate) the relevant quantitative indicators on working children and children at risk.

8.1 General policy considerations

85. **Reducing household vulnerability:** Children's work frequently forms part of a household's strategy for dealing with risk, making them less vulnerable to losses of income arising from individual or collective shocks. Empirical evidence underscores this point. In Guatemala, for example, controlling for other factors, children from households exposed to collective or individual shocks are four to five percentage points more likely to work compared to children from families that had not experienced these shocks. Children that are neither working nor attending school are the most likely to be sent to work when a family confronts a shock. In Morocco, this group is almost as large as that of children working, and is disproportionately comprised of girls. Reducing household vulnerability will require strengthening the country's two main existing social assistance mechanisms, *Promotion Nationale*, the public works programme, and *Entraide Nationale*, the in-kind welfare programme. Developing a social safety net scheme will also be important. Aside from family allowances, which mainly benefit the middle income groups and the well-off in the urban areas, there are currently no cash transfer schemes in Morocco for providing income support to poor families with children.

86. **Improving access to and quality of schooling:** Efforts to address child labour, in Morocco as elsewhere, need to focus in particular on the logical alternative to work – accessible and good quality schooling. There is broad consensus that the single most effective way to stem the flow of school age children into work is to extend and improve schooling, so that families have the opportunity to invest in their children's education and it is worthwhile for them to do so. The Moroccan Government has launched a large-scale programme to expand education, with a particular emphasis on

the primary level. Investment in education is, therefore, relatively high. However, expanding enrolment in rural areas, especially of girls, reducing schooling costs and improving quality system wide, remain important challenges.

- *Increasing physical school access:* Currently, many remote rural villages in Morocco remain unserved by, or too distant from, school facilities, leaving children few options to work. The empirical evidence indicates that when Moroccan villages get schools, the impact on rates of work and school attendance is dramatic. The presence of a primary school in a local village (“*duar*”) increases school attendance by 15 percentage points, and reduces in almost equal measure the proportion of children working and the proportion neither working nor attending school. Reducing the travel time to and from school by about 20 minutes decreases the probability of working in rural areas by around three percentage points. Studies in Morocco and elsewhere indicate that inadequate school infrastructure, and particularly inadequate school sanitation and water facilities, also constitutes an important access barrier for Moroccan girls. The Government has an on-going programme to construct new schools and rehabilitate existing ones, and these efforts need to be continued in order to meet the current shortage of school classrooms and increase the coverage of school water and sanitation facilities.
- *Reducing school costs:* Although education is ostensibly free in Morocco, out-of-pocket costs (for books, writing materials, school meals, etc.) are non-negligible, particularly for poor, rural households. The indirect costs of schooling in terms of foregone labour are likely an even more significant barrier to schooling for children. Taken together, economic concerns are the single most important reason for the non-enrolment in both urban and rural areas in Morocco, cited by 34 percent of poor school-aged children.⁶¹ Policy measures that reduce schooling costs, both direct and indirect, are needed to remove the important barrier to school access that these costs represent to poor families.
- *Increasing schooling quality and relevance:* One of the main reasons for high dropouts at 12 years of age is the lack of incentive and value-added for staying in school. Schooling is of generally low quality and frequently lacks relevance to children’s lives, and therefore is not considered by families to be a worthwhile investment either of children’s time or of limited household financial resources. This argues for policies aimed at increasing the quality and relevance of schooling, in order to attract and keep children in school and out of the labour market. Government education reform efforts have to date seen considerable progress in expanding school infrastructure, but much slower progress in addressing the quality issues facing the education system.

87. Improving access to basic services: Improving access to basic services is important because it helps reduce the time children, and especially girls, must spend performing household chores making it more likely that they attend school. These chores, though technically not economic activities, have implications on the health and well-being of children that are similar to those of work. Extending the water network to include a greater number of rural villages appears particularly important in this context in Morocco. Connection to a water network decreases the likelihood of

⁶¹ World Bank, Kingdom of Morocco Poverty Update, Volume I: Main Report, Report No. 21506 MOR, 30 March 2001.

working by 18 percentage points. In addition to its health and other social benefits, therefore, expanding access to water is constitutes an important strategy for reducing child labour in rural areas. Continued Government investment is needed to achieve this, within the framework of its national rural water supply programme (PAGER).

88. Promoting adult literacy: The empirical evidence indicates that providing adults, and particularly mothers, with basic literacy skills has an important impact on rates of school enrolment and work. Making mothers literate increases the likelihood that children attend school by almost 12 percentage points and decreases the likelihood of working by seven percentage points. This points to the importance of expanding adult literacy and education programmes as a strategy for increasing school participation and reducing child labour rates. The children of literate parents are more likely to attend school at least in part because these parents are more aware of the returns to schooling, suggesting that more general awareness-raising campaigns, aimed at reaching parents with information concerning the importance of schooling, also could have an impact on parents' decisions to send their children to school.

89. Ensuring approaches are context-specific: The nature and extent of child labour differs greatly between rural and urban areas in Morocco. Rural working children outnumber their urban counterparts by more than six to one (in absolute terms, 520,000 against 80,000). While rural child labour is concentrated almost entirely in the agricultural sector, children working in urban areas are more even spread among textiles, commerce, domestic service, repairs and other industries. Almost all rural working children work for their families and not for wages, whereas in urban areas wage work and apprenticeships are also common. The nature and seriousness of work hazards encountered by children also vary between rural and urban areas. Almost all forms of urban child labour involve serious threats to the well-being of children. Rural agricultural work involves, on the whole, less serious hazards, with some important exceptions. The general policy objectives and specific policy measures adopted in rural and urban contexts need to reflect these differences.

- *Choice of policy options in rural areas.* The sheer numbers of children in agriculture mean that eliminating child labour in this sector is not a feasible near-term objective. Of most immediate policy concern is not children's work in general in the agricultural sector, but rather the apparently very small proportion of children in agriculture attending school (14 percent of boys and eight percent of girls), and the subgroup of child agricultural workers that face serious work hazards. The Government Plan of Action identifies especially hazardous forms of agricultural work as follows: pesticide utilisation; operation of farm machinery and dangerous tools; tending herds near major roads and areas of heavy traffic; agricultural production line work alongside adults; working at high heights such as in olive harvesting; and work in slaughterhouses. A more realistic initial strategy would instead focus on these immediate concerns. This would entail two specific initial policy objectives: (1) *increasing the school enrolment rate of child agricultural workers*, and, (2) *removing children from the most hazardous forms of agricultural work*.
- *Choice of policy options in urban areas.* Child labour in urban areas occurs on a much more limited scale, but poses greater dangers to children's health and well-being. Indeed, available information leads to the conclusion that all children's work in urban areas is hazardous. School attendance is also very low for urban working children, but low enrolment is a reflection more of

cost, relevance and quality issues rather than of physical access. This argues for immediate efforts aimed at: *removing children from urban workplaces, and increasing the ability and willingness of urban households to invest in their children's education.* Exploring options by which work can be combined with school seems less appropriate in the urban context, even in the near term, given the threats that this work poses. *Petites bonnes* are perhaps the most vulnerable group of urban child workers, and therefore should be particular target of child labour elimination efforts in urban areas.

90. Addressing unconditional worst forms of child labour. Available information, though frequently sketchy, indicates that unconditional worst forms of child labour (as defined by ILO Convention No. 182) exist in Morocco as in most countries. Although children involved in worst forms of work appear to represent only a small proportion of total child workers, their numbers are by no means negligible, and they suffer the most serious rights violations and face the most serious health and developmental threats. Eliminating worst forms of work, therefore, should be an immediate strategic objective. While the general policy measures discussed above will contribute to reducing worst forms of work, additional, more targeted actions are also needed. First and foremost, better information is needed on the size and specific nature of these worst forms of child labour. But even without further study, the close relationship between street life and unconditional worst forms of labour is clear. Strengthening and extending the reach of grassroots organisations that offer protection and support to street children, and promote their social reintegration, is therefore another important initial priority. There is also a need for training and other efforts aimed at raising awareness and understanding of the street children phenomenon among State institutions dealing with street children (e.g., the police, the judiciary, and municipal authorities).

91. Strengthening legislative and monitoring measures. In Morocco, amendments to existing laws governing child labour, presently under formal discussion, strengthen children's legal protection against economic exploitation and help bring the country into line with international child labour norms. However, the proposed changes apply only to the formal sector, and do not extend to informal and family workplaces where the overwhelming majority of child workers are found. One particularly vulnerable group – children working as domestics within private homes – also remains uncovered in the amended legislation. Moreover, the government currently does not have the capacity to properly enforce and monitor laws relating to child labour. This points to two overall priorities in the field of child labour legislation: (1) extending national legislation governing child labour to include all categories of child workers, and (2) strengthening the Government's ability to enforce and monitor this legislation. The close involvement of national institutions, including the National Observatory for Children's Rights, will be especially important to the success of efforts to improve monitoring and follow-up of child labour laws.

8.2 Prioritisation of interventions

92. A detailed prioritisation of interventions is not possible at this stage. Conditional on the approval by Government and the three partner agencies, this issue will be addressed in a second project phase, as part of the process of developing specific action plans. However, ILO Convention 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour) and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, both ratified by the Government, serve as guiding principles to address child labour. The two conventions stress that priority

attention should be given to children facing the most serious work-related threats to their health and well-being. In the Moroccan context, these groups include children performing hazardous forms of agricultural work, urban working children, most of whom appear to face serious work hazards, as well as children in so-called unconditional forms of work (i.e., trafficked children, sexually-exploited children, child soldiers and children on the street). Unfortunately, information gaps concerning these groups are considerable in Morocco, and therefore further research is needed designed to fill these gaps.

93. Out-of-school children in the agriculture sector, by weight of their sheer number, constitute a key priority in Morocco. As argued above, eliminating child labour in the agricultural sector is not a feasible near-term policy objective, and a more realistic strategy would instead focus on reducing the large numbers of child agricultural workers not attending school. Strengthening child labour legislation and accompanying monitoring mechanisms constitutes a third key priority. Comprehensive legislation will serve as a framework for overall efforts addressing child labour, and monitoring mechanisms will be critical for the evaluation these efforts. These overall priorities, and short- and long-term strategies for addressing them, are outlined in the Table 14.

Table 15. Priorities for addressing child labour in Morocco

Priority area	Short-term strategic approaches	Longer-term strategic approaches
(1) Increasing the school enrolment rate of child agricultural workers.	<i>Reducing indirect schooling costs</i> , through pilot measures such as the introduction of scholarship schemes linked to school attendance and performance. Such schemes have proved successful elsewhere in compensating for the opportunity cost of schooling. However, they require careful targeting of beneficiaries and efficient administrative structures at the local level. Also, their cost and compatibility with public budget targets and overall fiscal policy need to be considered.	<i>Making schools more accommodating of and relevant to agricultural work</i> , through measures such as introducing a flexible school calendar and daily school timetable, and making school curriculum contents more relevant and useful to the rural agricultural context.
	<i>Reducing direct schooling costs</i> , through pilot measures such as the provision of free or subsidised school supplies and school meals	<i>Expanding to access to public water networks</i> , with a particular emphasis on rural communities where girls' school enrolment is low, building on current Government efforts in the water sector through PAGER and other mechanisms.
	<i>General awareness-raising campaigns</i> , aimed at reaching parents with information concerning the importance of schooling.	<i>Promoting adult literacy</i> .
		<i>Expanding and upgrading of rural school facilities</i> , building on current Government efforts
(2) Addressing urban child labour.	<i>Filling the information gaps regarding the tasks performed by urban child workers in the main sectors in which they are found</i> .	<i>Strengthening alliances with employers' associations, trade groups, and workers' organisations</i> , and mobilising their involvement in efforts against urban child labour, building on ILO/IPEC- and UNICEF-supported activities in Fès and elsewhere, where employers and workers groups have proved important and effective partners in the fight against child labour.
	<i>Filling the information gaps regarding the determinants of demand for child workers in specific sectors</i> . Ad hoc surveys targeting major employers of children.	<i>Improving school quality and relevance</i> , through measures such as introduction of training in relevant vocational skills (for e.g., in production of traditional handicrafts, as the need to begin work at a young age in order to learn traditional handicraft skills is frequently cited as a reason for hiring children in this sector), and the introduction of scheme linking curriculum components with skills demanded by local entrepreneurs
(3) Addressing hazardous forms of agricultural work.	<i>Filling the information gap regarding harmful forms of agricultural work</i> , the agricultural sub-sectors where they are most common, and the numbers of children they involve, through targeted surveys.	<i>Building alliances with workers' and employers' associations</i> and mobilising them against children's involvement in harmful agricultural work.
		<i>Strengthening local monitoring and follow-up of children's agricultural work</i> , through measures such as the creation of village-level monitoring committees comprised of local notables.
(4) Addressing unconditional worst forms of child labour	<i>Filling the information gap on unconditional worst forms of labour</i> : Development and testing of new survey methodologies targeting children in various unconditional worst forms of labour.	<i>Strengthening grassroots organisations</i> . Training and other capacity-building efforts aimed at improving the ability of front-line NGOs to effectively reach street children.
		<i>Building the capacity of State institutions dealing with street children</i> (e.g., the police, the judiciary, and municipal authorities). Training and other efforts aimed at raising awareness and understanding of the street children phenomenon, the array of social and economic factors underlying it, and non-punitive approaches for addressing it.
(5) Strengthening child labour legislation and monitoring mechanisms	<i>Promoting further amendments to national legislation</i> relating to child labour to remove gaps vis-à-vis the international norms, particularly with respect to child working in the informal sector and in private households as domestic servants. It will also be important to ensure that minimum working age and the school leaving age are harmonised	<i>Training of labour inspectors</i> on the relevant provisions of child labour legislation, workplace monitoring and child labour in general;
	<i>Awareness-raising campaigns</i> targeting employers and families, aimed at making them aware of contents and implications of child labour laws	<i>Creation of community-level monitoring and follow-up mechanisms</i> ;
		<i>Involving labour inspectors</i> in supporting and advising community groups on the implementation of child labour legislation, and on sustainable means of withdrawing children from harmful work.

ANNEX (A) DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES

A.1 Enquête nationale sur les niveaux de vie des manages, (LSMS 1998-99)

Percentage of Children working or working and studying, by sex and age

Age	Male	Female	Total
7	3.8	3.4	3.6
8	6.0	6.5	6.3
9	7.4	10.7	9.0
10	8.5	12.9	10.4
11	14.8	13.1	14.0
12	16.4	17.9	17.1
13	23.4	14.8	18.9
14	27.1	22.2	24.7
Total	13.5	12.8	13.2

Percentage of Children attending school, by sex and age

Age	Male	Female	Total
7	80.8	70.5	75.7
8	85.4	77.3	81.4
9	88.5	72.9	80.8
10	86.2	66.5	77.6
11	82.0	62.8	73.0
12	80.0	57.5	69.0
13	67.9	54.3	60.8
14	63.2	48.8	56.1
Total	79.3	63.5	71.6

Total number of Children in the sample, by sex and age

Age	Male	Female	Total
7	364	342	706
8	345	336	681
9	359	360	719
10	384	298	682
11	384	342	726
12	388	375	763
13	340	368	708
14	372	369	741
Total	2,936	2,790	5,726

Total number of Children in the expanded population, by sex and age

Age	Male	Female	Total
7	324,184	320,298	644,482
8	312,117	307,124	619,241
9	330,401	324,885	655,286
10	351,143	269,573	620,716
11	348,435	309,434	657,869
12	358,490	340,248	698,738
13	308,935	337,513	646,448
14	347,706	336,037	683,743
Total	2,681,411	2,545,112	5,226,523

Percentage of Children working only, by sex and age

Age	Male	Female	Total
7	3.2	3.4	3.3
8	5.7	6.1	5.9
9	5.7	9.4	7.5
10	7.6	12.9	9.9
11	12.9	12.8	12.9
12	14.8	17.0	15.9
13	22.2	14.8	18.3
14	25.1	21.3	23.3
Total	12.2	12.3	12.3

Percentage of Children studying only, by sex and age

Age	Male	Female	Total
7	80.2	70.5	75.4
8	85.1	76.9	81
9	86.8	71.5	79.2
10	85.3	66.5	77.1
11	80.1	62.5	71.8
12	78.5	56.6	67.8
13	66.7	54.3	60.2
14	61.2	47.9	54.7
Total	78.0	63.0	70.7

Percentage of Children working and studying, by sex and age

Age	Male	Female	Total
7	0.6	0.0	0.3
8	0.3	0.4	0.3
9	1.7	1.3	1.5
10	0.9	0.0	0.5
11	1.9	0.3	1.2
12	1.5	0.9	1.2
13	1.2	0.0	0.6
14	2.0	0.9	1.4
Total	1.3	0.5	0.9

Percentage of Children involved in no activities, by sex and age

Age	Male	Female	Total
7	16.0	26.0	21.0
8	8.9	16.6	12.7
9	5.8	17.8	11.7
10	6.2	20.6	12.5
11	5.1	24.4	14.2
12	5.1	25.5	15.1
13	9.9	30.9	20.9
14	11.7	29.8	20.6
Total	8.5	24.1	16.1

Percentage of Children aged 7-14, by sex and type of activity

Type of Activity	Male	Female	Total
Work only	12.22	12.35	12.28
Study only	77.98	63.02	70.70
Work and study	1.28	0.48	0.89
No activities	8.51	24.15	16.13
Total	100	100	100

Percentage of Children aged 7-14 with health problems, by sex and type of activity

Type of Activity	Male	Female	Total
Work only	4.2	6.1	5.1
Study only	11.8	12.8	12.2
Work and study	11.7	17.3	13.1
No activities	9.1	7.4	7.9
Total	10.7	10.7	10.7

Percentage of Children aged 7-14, by sex and modality of employment

Modality of Employment	Male	Female	Total
Wage employ	10.25	9.74	10.01
Self employ	2.66	1.41	2.07
Family aid	76.81	87.19	81.73
Apprentice	10.04	1.67	6.07
Member of cooperative	0.24	0.0	0.12
Total	100	100	100

Percentage of Children aged 7-14 with health problems, by sex and modality of employment

Modality of Employment	Male	Female	Total
Wage employ	0.0	2.1	1.0
Self employ	16.3	0.0	11.1
Family aid	4.4	6.2	5.3
Apprentice	11.2	54.1	16.7
Member of cooperative	-	-	-
Total	4.9	6.5	5.7

Percentage of Children aged 7-14, by household expenditure quintile, sex and type of activity. National level

Sex	Type of Activity	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	Total
	Work only	18.4	15	11.8	6.8	3	12.2
Male	Study only	64.3	75.2	80.3	87.3	94.4	78
	Work and study	1.8	0.5	1.6	1.8	0.5	1.3
	No activities	15.5	9.4	6.3	4.1	2.1	8.5
	Work only	18.6	13.5	10.5	6.9	8.2	12.3
Female	Study only	41.6	55.3	70.3	80.3	84.1	63
	Work and study	0.3	0.3	0.8	1	0	0.5
	No activities	39.5	30.8	18.3	11.8	7.8	24.1
Total	Work only	18.5	14.2	11.1	6.8	5.5	12.3
	Study only	53.7	65.1	75.5	83.8	89.5	70.7
	Work and study	1.1	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.9
	No activities	26.8	20.3	12.1	7.9	4.8	16.1

Percentage of Children aged 7-14, by household expenditure quintile, sex and type of activity. Urban area

Sex	Type of Activity	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	Total
Male	Work only	7.2	6.5	3.3	1.7	1.7	4.5
	Study only	81.9	88.2	92.8	95.6	96.6	90.2
	Work and study	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0	0.4
	No activities	10.6	4.6	3.5	2.3	1.7	5
Female	Work only	1	1.3	0.4	2.6	7.3	2.1
	Study only	75.5	86.9	92	90.1	88.9	85.7
	Work and study	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No activities	23.5	11.8	7.6	7.3	3.8	12.1
Total	Work only	4	4	1.9	2.1	4.4	3.3
	Study only	78.7	87.6	92.4	93	92.8	88
	Work and study	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0	0.2
	No activities	17.2	8.1	5.5	4.6	2.7	8.5

Percentage of Children aged 7-14, by household expenditure quintile, sex and type of activity. Rural area

Sex	Type of Activity	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	Total
Male	Work only	20.8	18.7	21.9	18.6	15.7	19.4
	Study only	57.1	68.2	68.7	70.2	73.1	66.6
	Work and study	2.5	1.1	0.6	2.7	4.8	2.1
	No activities	19.6	12	8.8	8.5	6.5	11.8
Female	Work only	23.4	22.3	21.5	22.2	19.4	21.9
	Study only	30.4	40	39.7	50.9	53.7	41.7
	Work and study	0.6	0	0.7	1.8	2.1	0.9
	No activities	45.6	37.7	38.1	25.1	24.7	35.4
Total	Work only	22.1	20.3	21.7	20.3	17.6	20.7
	Study only	44.2	55.4	54.2	60.8	63	54.5
	Work and study	1.6	0.6	0.6	2.3	3.4	1.6
	No activities	32.2	23.7	23.4	16.6	15.9	23.3

Percentage of Children aged 7-14, by sex, type of activity and area

Type of activity	Area	Male	Female	Total
Work only	Urban	4.5	2.1	3.3
	Rural	19.4	21.9	20.7
Study only	Urban	90.2	85.7	88
	Rural	66.6	41.7	54.5
Work and study	Urban	0.4	0	0.2
	Rural	2.1	0.9	1.6
No activities	Urban	5	12.1	8.5
	Rural	11.8	35.4	23.3

Percentage of Children aged 7-14, by area, sex and modality of employment

Sex	Modality of Employment	Urban	Rural	Total
Male	Wage employ	26.8	6.8	10.3
	Self employ	1.9	2.8	2.7
	Family aid	23.5	88.0	76.8
	Apprentice	47.9	2.1	10.0
	Member of cooperative	0.0	0.3	0.2
Female	Wage employ	84.7	3.2	9.7
	Self employ	0.0	1.5	1.4
	Family aid	0.0	94.8	87.2
	Apprentice	15.3	0.5	1.7
	Member of cooperative	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	Wage employ	43.9	5.0	10.0
	Self employ	1.3	2.2	2.1
	Family aid	16.6	91.4	81.7
	Apprentice	38.3	1.3	6.1
	Member of cooperative	0.0	0.1	0.1

Percentage of Children aged 7-14 above and below poverty line, by area and modality of employment

Modality of Employment	Urban		Rural	
	Below	Above	Below	Above
Wage employ	32.72	61.66	4.21	10.85
Self employ	2.14	0	2.3	1.2
Family aid	17.17	15.56	92.08	86.3
Apprentice	47.97	22.78	1.24	1.65
Member of cooperative	-	-	0.16	-
Total	100	100	100	100

Percentage of Children aged 7-14 above and below poverty line, by area and type of activity

Type of Activity	Urban		Rural	
	Below	Above	Below	Above
Work only	4.07	2.62	21.61	15.26
Study only	82.76	93.2	52.24	67.23
Work and study	0.29	0.08	1.5	1.86
No activities	12.88	4.1	24.65	15.65
Total	100	100	100	100

Percentage of Children aged 7-14 above and below poverty line, by area, sex and modality of employment

Sex	Modality of Employment	Urban		Rural	
		Below	Above	Below	Above
	Wage employ	28.79	19.47	5.56	17.35
Male	Self employ	2.38	-	3.16	-
	Family aid	19.16	38.94	89.05	79.01
	Apprentice	49.66	41.58	1.92	3.64
	Member of cooperative	-	-	0.32	-
	Wage employ	66.62	89.74	2.84	5.46
Female	Self employ	-	-	1.43	2.19
	Family aid	-	-	95.18	92.35
	Apprentice	33.38	10.26	0.54	-
	Member of cooperative	-	-	-	-

Percentage of Children aged 7-14 above and below poverty line, by area, sex and type of activity

Sex	Type of Activity	Urban		Rural	
		Below	Above	Below	Above
	Work only	7.06	1.95	20.67	12.40
Male	Study only	84.82	95.46	64.50	78.60
	Work and study	0.57	0.16	2.04	2.75
	No activities	7.55	2.44	12.79	6.25
	Work only	0.93	3.33	22.6	18.26
Female	Study only	80.6	90.82	39.26	55.28
	Work and study	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.93
	No activities	18.47	5.86	37.2	25.53

Percentage of Children working only, by mother's level of education and children's age

Age	No school	Religious School	Primary	Intermediate	Total
7	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
8	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8
9	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2
10	11.1	24.0	0.0	0.0	9.3
11	16.0	14.5	4.1	0.0	14.1
12	18.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	15.6
13	22.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	18.4
14	25.2	21.2	10.1	4.6	22.2
Total	14.7	7.6	2.2	0.7	12.4

Percentage of Children studying only, by mother's level of education and children's age

Age	No school	Religious School	Primary	Intermediate	Secondary	High School	Total
7	68.9	100	94.1	94.8	96.7	100	74.8
8	75.3	95.3	95.1	100	100	100	79.9
9	73.5	86.3	96.3	100	100	100	77.6
10	72.4	76.0	96.5	100	100	100	76.8
11	65.4	76.8	89.8	100	100	100	69.5
12	61.5	82.9	89.7	100	100	100	66.8
13	53.3	50.6	87.0	87.6	100	100	59.0
14	48.3	70.0	74.9	95.4	100	100	54.6
Total	64.6	79.9	90.7	97.3	99.5	100	69.7

Percentage of Children involved in no activities, by mother's level of education and children's age

Age	No school	Religious School	Primary	Intermediate	Secondary	Total
7	26.4	0.0	5.9	5.2	3.3	21.6
8	15.5	4.7	4.9	0.0	0.0	12.9
9	15.0	13.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	12.9
10	15.7	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.3
11	16.8	8.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	14.9
12	18.4	17.1	7.3	0.0	0.0	16.2
13	23.7	49.4	11.4	12.4	0.0	21.8
14	24.3	8.7	15.0	0.0	0.0	21.4
Total	19.5	12.5	7.1	2.0	0.5	16.9

Percentage of Children working only, by father's level of education and children's age

Age	No school	Religious School	Primary	Intermediate	Total
7	5.0	3.2	1.2	0.0	3.2
8	10.5	7.2	3.1	0.0	6.8
9	10.4	13.5	3.5	2.5	8.3
10	14.9	11.7	1.1	3.1	9.4
11	22.6	12.2	6.1	1.8	14.1
12	20.8	20.4	7.1	0.0	15.3
13	26.0	17.4	10.0	6.3	18.4
14	26.1	32.6	15.2	9.1	22.1
Total	17.3	15.0	5.9	3.1	12.3

Percentage of Children studying only, by father's level of education and children's age

Age	No school	Religious School	Primary	Intermediate	Secondary	High School	Total
7	68.7	68.1	77.6	100	100	97.3	74.9
8	72.2	77.4	86.8	96.3	100	100	80.0
9	70.3	72.3	88.4	89.0	100	100	77.6
10	65.2	74.9	90.3	91.5	100	100	76.8
11	57.2	69.2	80.8	88.4	96.9	100	69.5
12	58.6	61.3	76.8	92.4	95.2	100	67.3
13	49.8	56.1	66	73.7	100	100	59.2
14	44.2	51.6	62	73.7	97.6	100	54.7
Total	60.4	66.1	78.7	87.5	98.8	99.5	69.8

Percentage of Children working and studying, by father's level of education and children's age

Age	No school	Religious School	Primary	Intermediate	Total
7	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4
8	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.7	0.4
9	1.1	2.3	0.9	2.6	1.3
10	0.4	1.2	0.0	3.1	0.6
11	2.3	1.0	1.2	0.0	1.5
12	1.4	2.1	1.5	0.0	1.4
13	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
14	1.6	3.3	0.9	3.2	1.8
Total	1.0	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.0

Percentage of Children involved in no activities, by father's level of education and children's age

Age	No school	Religious School	Primary	Intermediate	Secondary	High School	Total
7	26.0	28.7	20.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	21.5
8	17.3	14.2	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8
9	18.2	11.9	7.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	12.8
10	19.5	12.2	8.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	13.1
11	17.9	17.5	12.0	9.8	3.1	0.0	14.9
12	19.2	16.2	14.6	7.6	4.8	0.0	16.0
13	23.5	24.4	24	20.0	0.0	0.0	21.7
14	28.1	12.5	21.9	14.0	2.4	0.0	21.4
Total	21.3	17.2	14.7	7.8	1.2	0.5	16.8

Body mass distribution, by age, sex and type of activity

Sex	Type of activity	Age								Total
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Male	Work only	15.6	18.2	16.2	19.8	16.8	17.5	17.9	18.4	17.8
	Study only	15.9	15.8	16.2	16.7	17.0	17.2	17.9	18.5	16.8
	Work and study	17.9	14.5	15.5	16.5	27.3	17.2	22.4	20.5	19.8
	No activities	15.7	15.6	15.9	16.5	16.7	16.9	17.1	18.9	16.7
Female	Work only	15.5	15.9	15.8	16.1	17.1	17.6	18.3	20.1	17.6
	Study only	15.9	15.7	15.8	16.7	17.0	17.4	18.9	19.6	17.0
	Work and study	-	17.4	17.7	-	26.4	15.3	-	19.3	18.1
	No activities	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.6	17.3	17.7	19.0	20.4	17.7

A.2 Enquête Nationale sur l'Emploi 2000 : Module enfant (LFS 2000)

Enfants de l'échantillon selon l'âge et le sexe

Age	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
7	642	12.2	613	12	1,255	12.1
8	622	11.8	646	12.6	1,268	12.2
9	594	11.3	611	11.9	1,205	11.6
10	747	14.2	650	12.7	1,397	13.5
11	655	12.4	622	12.2	1,277	12.3
12	690	13.1	649	12.7	1,339	12.9
13	657	12.5	704	13.8	1,361	13.1
14	660	12.5	620	12.1	1,280	12.3
Total	5,267	100	5,115	100	10,382	100

Enfants extrapolés selon l'âge et le sexe

Age	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
7	333,647	12.3	316217	11.8	649,864	12.1
8	318,319	11.7	338629	12.7	656,948	12.2
9	309,082	11.4	314879	11.8	623,961	11.6
10	377,367	13.9	352242	13.2	729,609	13.5
11	339,618	12.5	328568	12.3	668,186	12.4
12	349,732	12.9	349288	13.1	699,020	13
13	345,642	12.7	352892	13.2	698,534	13
14	342,727	12.6	319140	11.9	661,867	12.3
Total	2716134	100	2671855	100	5387989	100
%	50.4		49.6		100	

Enfants au travail seul selon l'âge et le sexe

Age	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
7	9,197	3.1	6,196	2.7	15,393	2.9
8	10,904	3.7	9,168	4.0	20,072	3.8
9	15,638	5.3	20,358	8.8	35,996	6.8
10	31,017	10.4	22,127	9.6	53,144	10.1
11	39,201	13.2	28,731	12.4	67,932	12.9
12	42,227	14.2	48,942	21.2	91,169	17.3
13	60,477	20.3	46,691	20.2	107,168	20.3
14	88,833	29.9	48,738	21.1	137,571	26.0
Total	297,494	100	230,951	100	528,445	100
%	56.3		43.7		100	

Enfants au travail seul selon l'âge et le sexe (% P.R. ensemble)

Age	Masculin	Féminin	Total
7	2.8	2.0	2.4
8	3.4	2.7	3.1
9	5.1	6.5	5.8
10	8.2	6.3	7.3
11	11.5	8.7	10.2
12	12.1	14.0	13.0
13	17.5	13.2	15.3
14	25.9	15.3	20.8
Total	11.0	8.6	9.8

Enfants aux études et travail selon l'âge et le sexe

Age	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
7	1,951	3.9	965	4.6	2,916	4.1
8	4,927	9.9	3,648	17.5	8,575	12.1
9	5,036	10.1	1,915	9.2	6,951	9.8
10	5,862	11.8	4,041	19.4	9,903	14.0
11	7,252	14.5	1,642	7.9	8,894	12.6
12	9,224	18.5	3,171	15.2	12,395	17.5
13	7,627	15.3	2,927	14.0	10,554	14.9
14	7,986	16.0	2,556	12.3	10,542	14.9
Total	49,865	100	20,865	100	70,730	100
%	70.5		29.5		100.0	

Enfants aux études et travail selon l'âge et le sexe (% P.R. ensemble)

Age	Masculin	Féminin	Total
7	0.6	0.3	0.4
8	1.5	1.1	1.3
9	1.6	0.6	1.1
10	1.6	1.1	1.4
11	2.1	0.5	1.3
12	2.6	0.9	1.8
13	2.2	0.8	1.5
14	2.3	0.8	1.6
Total	1.7	0.7	1.2

Enfants aux études seules selon l'âge et le sexe

Age	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
7	282,685	13	237,704	13	520,389	13
8	274,891	13	266,888	14	541,779	14
9	266,346	12	247,897	13	514,243	13
10	319,086	15	274,453	15	593,539	15
11	274,626	13	234,373	13	508,999	13
12	274,563	13	219,704	12	494,267	12
13	249,268	12	220,296	12	469,564	12
14	206,828	10	155,604	8	362,432	9
Total	2,148,293	100	1,856,919	100	4,005,212	100
%	53.6		46.4		100.0	

Enfants aux études seules selon l'âge et le sexe (% P.R. ensemble)

Age	Masculin	Féminin	Total
7	84.7	75.2	80.1
8	86.4	78.8	82.5
9	86.2	78.7	82.4
10	84.6	77.9	81.4
11	80.9	71.3	76.2
12	78.5	62.9	70.7
13	72.1	62.4	67.2
14	60.3	48.8	54.8
Total	79.1	69.5	74.3

Enfants sans activité selon l'âge et le sexe

Age	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
7	39,814	18.1	71,352	12.7	111,166	14.2
8	27,597	12.5	58,925	10.5	86,522	11.0
9	22,062	10.0	44,709	7.9	66,771	8.5
10	21,402	9.7	51,621	9.2	73,023	9.3
11	18,539	8.4	63,822	11.3	82,361	10.5
12	23,718	10.8	77,471	13.8	101,189	12.9
13	28,270	12.8	82,978	14.7	111,248	14.2
14	39,080	17.7	112,242	19.9	151,322	19.3
Total	220,482	100.0	563,120	100.0	783,602	100.0
%	28.1		71.9		100.0	

Enfants sans activité selon l'âge et le sexe (% P.R. ensemble)

Age	Masculin	Féminin	Total
7	11.9	22.6	17.1
8	8.7	17.4	13.2
9	7.1	14.2	10.7
10	5.7	14.7	10.0
11	5.5	19.4	12.3
12	6.8	22.2	14.5
13	8.2	23.5	15.9
14	11.4	35.2	22.9
Total	8.1	21.1	14.5

Enfants au travail seul et aux études et travail selon l'âge et le sexe

Age	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
7	11,148	3.2	7,161	2.8	18,309	3.1
8	15,831	4.6	12,816	5.1	28,647	4.8
9	20,674	6.0	22,273	8.8	42,947	7.2
10	36,879	10.6	26,168	10.4	63,047	10.5
11	46,453	13.4	30,373	12.1	76,826	12.8
12	51,451	14.8	52,113	20.7	103,564	17.3
13	68,104	19.6	49,618	19.7	117,722	19.6
14	96,819	27.9	51,294	20.4	148,113	24.7
Total	347,359	100	251,816	100.0	599,175	100.0
%	58.0		42.0		100.0	

Enfants au travail seul et aux études et travail selon l'âge et le sexe (% / ensemble)

Age	Masculin	Féminin	Total
7	3.3	2.3	2.8
8	5.0	3.8	4.4
9	6.7	7.1	6.9
10	9.8	7.4	8.6
11	13.7	9.2	11.5
12	14.7	14.9	14.8
13	19.7	14.1	16.9
14	28.2	16.1	22.4
Total	12.8	9.4	11.1

Enfants aux études et aux études et travail selon l'âge et le sexe

Age	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
7	286,587	12.7	239,634	12.6	526,221	12.7
8	284,745	12.7	274,184	14.4	558,929	13.5
9	276,418	12.3	251,727	13.3	528,145	12.7
10	330,810	14.7	282,535	14.9	613,345	14.8
11	289,130	12.9	237,657	12.5	526,787	12.7
12	293,011	13.0	226,046	11.9	519,057	12.5
13	264,522	11.8	226,150	11.9	490,672	11.8
14	222,800	9.9	160,716	8.5	383,516	9.2
Total	2,248,023	100.0	1,898,649	100.0	4,146,672	100.0
%	54.2		45.8		100.0	

Enfants selon le milieu, le type d'activité et le sexe

Milieu	Type d'activ.	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
		Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
Urbain	aux étud et trav	8,715	0.7	3,846	0.3	12,561	0.5
	aux étud; seules	1226182	91.8	1225081	91.3	2451263	91.5
	au travail seul	48,251	3.6	18,715	1.4	66,966	2.5
	sans act.	52,559	3.9	94,653	7.1	147,212	5.5
	total	1335707	100	1342295	100	2678002	100.0
Rural	aux étud et trav	41,150	3.0	17,019	1.3	58,169	2.1
	aux étud; seules	922,111	66.8	631,838	47.5	1553949	57.3
	au travail seul	249,243	18.1	212,236	16.0	461,479	17.0
	sans act.	167,923	12.2	468,467	35.2	636,390	23.5
	total	1380427	100.0	1329560	100.0	2709987	100.0
Total	aux étud et trav	49,865	1.8	20,865	0.8	70,730	1.3
	aux étud; seules	2148293	79.1	1856919	69.5	4005212	74.3
	au travail seul	297,494	11.0	230,951	8.6	528,445	9.8
	sans act.	220,482	8.1	563,120	21.1	783,602	14.5
	Total	2716134	100.0	2671855	100.0	5387989	100.0

Enfants selon la région, le type d'activité et le sexe

Sexe	Région	aux étud et trav		aux etud.seules		au trav. seul		sans act.		Total	
		Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
Masc	1-O. Ed-Dahab...			1,806	0.1			106	0.05	1,912	0.1
	2-Laayoune			16,234	0.8			46	0.02	16,280	0.6
	3-Guelmim	758	1.5	33,892	1.6	536	0.2	2,378	1.1	37,564	1.4
	4-Souss...	3,647	7.3	253,885	11.8	21,828	7.3	20,512	9.3	299,872	11.0
	5-Gharb...	488	1.0	133,377	6.2	34,112	11.5	15,868	7.2	183,845	6.8
	6-Chaouia ...	1,243	2.5	115,102	5.4	19,254	6.5	12,179	5.5	147,778	5.4
	7-Marrak ...	904	1.8	205,007	9.5	51,103	17.2	34,546	15.7	291,560	10.7
	8-Oriental	8,426	16.9	132,918	6.2	18,241	6.1	7,114	3.2	166,699	6.1
	9-Gd Casa	1,395	2.8	255,809	11.9	3,644	1.2	5,340	2.4	266,188	9.8
	10-Rabat...	1,206	2.4	154,806	7.2	9,630	3.2	8,587	3.9	174,229	6.4
	11-Doukala ...	12,577	25.2	123,912	5.8	49,527	16.6	24,583	11.1	210,599	7.8
	12-Tadla...	6,536	13.1	85,574	4.0	28,370	9.5	10,710	4.9	131,190	4.8
	13-Meknès ...	6,295	12.6	133,397	6.2	8,998	3.0	11,879	5.4	160,569	5.9
	14-Fès...	372	0.7	132,095	6.1	17,329	5.8	9,024	4.1	158,820	5.8
	15-Taza...	1,075	2.2	131,945	6.1	18,694	6.3	41,475	18.8	193,189	7.1
	16-Tanger ...	4,943	9.9	238,534	11.1	16,228	5.5	16,135	7.3	275,840	10.2
	Total	49,865	100	2148293	100.0	297,494	100	220,482	100	2716134	100.0
Fém	1-O. Ed-Dahab...			1,728	0.1			368	0.1	2,096	0.1
	2-Laayoune			17,860	1.0			753	0.1	18,613	0.7
	3-Guelmim	803	3.8	25,952	1.4	184	0.1	5,711	1.0	32,650	1.2
	4-Souss...	1,634	7.8	189,718	10.2	20,664	8.9	66,684	11.8	278,700	10.4
	5-Gharb...	858	4.1	105,106	5.7	30,118	13.0	42,761	7.6	178,843	6.7
	6-Chaouia ...	926	4.4	95,609	5.1	21,389	9.3	34,158	6.1	152,082	5.7
	7-Marrak ...			182,711	9.8	32,782	14.2	90,462	16.1	305,955	11.5
	8-Oriental			117,736	6.3	4,357	1.9	30,603	5.4	152,696	5.7
	9-Gd Casa	1,294	6.2	246,440	13.3	2,695	1.2	7,993	1.4	258,422	9.7
	10-Rabat...	768	3.7	166,113	8.9	2,745	1.2	17,666	3.1	187,292	7.0
	11-Doukala ...	4,905	23.5	104,395	5.6	44,778	19.4	62,872	11.2	216,950	8.1
	12-Tadla...	4,406	21.1	77,594	4.2	17,065	7.4	24,204	4.3	123,269	4.6
	13-Meknès ...	568	2.7	124,317	6.7	7,764	3.4	41,694	7.4	174,343	6.5
	14-Fès...	1,711	8.2	99,306	5.3	17,309	7.5	20,885	3.7	139,211	5.2
	15-Taza...	576	2.8	99,074	5.3	17,896	7.7	67,790	12.0	185,336	6.9
	16-Tanger ...	2,416	11.6	203,260	10.9	11,205	4.9	48,516	8.6	265,397	9.9
	Total	20,865	100	1856919	100	230,951	100	563,120	100	2671855	100

Enfants selon la région, le type d'activité et le sexe (continué)

Sexe	Région	aux étud et trav		aux etud.seules		au trav. seul		sans act.		Total	
		Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
Total	1-O. Ed-Dahab...			3,534	0.1			474	0.1	4,008	0.1
	2-Laayoune			34,094	0.9			799	0.1	34,893	0.6
	3-Guelmim	1,561	2.2	59,844	1.5	720	0.1	8,089	1.0	70,214	1.3
	4-Souss...	5,281	7.5	443,603	11.1	42,492	8.0	87,196	11.1	578,572	10.7
	5-Gharb...	1,346	1.9	238,483	6.0	64,230	12.2	58,629	7.5	362,688	6.7
	6-Chaouia ...	2,169	3.1	210,711	5.3	40,643	7.7	46,337	5.9	299,860	5.6
	7-Marrak ...	904	1.3	387,718	9.7	83,885	15.9	125,008	16.0	597,515	11.1
	8-Oriental	8,426	11.9	250,654	6.3	22,598	4.3	37,717	4.8	319,395	5.9
	9-Gd Casa	2,689	3.8	502,249	12.5	6,339	1.2	13,333	1.7	524,610	9.7
	10-Rabat...	1,974	2.8	320,919	8.0	12,375	2.3	26,253	3.4	361,521	6.7
	11-Doukala ...	17,482	24.7	228,307	5.7	94,305	17.8	87,455	11.2	427,549	7.9
	12-Tadla...	10,942	15.5	163,168	4.1	45,435	8.6	34,914	4.5	254,459	4.7
	13-Meknès ...	6,863	9.7	257,714	6.4	16,762	3.2	53,573	6.8	334,912	6.2
	14-Fès...	2,083	2.9	231,401	5.8	34,638	6.6	29,909	3.8	298,031	5.5
	15-Taza...	1,651	2.3	231,019	5.8	36,590	6.9	109,265	13.9	378,525	7.0
	16-Tanger ...	7,359	10.4	441,794	11.0	27,433	5.2	64,651	8.3	541,237	10.0
	Total	70,730	100	4005212	100	528,445	100	783,602	100	5387989	100

Enfants selon la situation dans la profession et le niveau scolaire

Niv. Scolaire	Salarié	Indépendant	Aide familial	Apprenti	Ensemble
Aucun	37478	4251	372270	30966	445330
Préscolaire			538		538
Coranique		511	1075		1586
Primaire	1437	1883	65746	782	69848
Collégial	952		7619	195	8766
Total	39867	6645	447248	31943	526068

Enfants selon la situation dans la profession et le niveau scolaire (% colonne)

Niv. Scolaire	Salarié	Indépendant	Aide familial	Apprenti	Ensemble
Aucun	94.0	64.0	83.2	96.9	84.7
Préscolaire	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Coranique	0.0	7.7	0.2	0.0	0.3
Primaire	3.6	28.3	14.7	2.4	13.3
Collégial	2.4	0.0	1.7	0.6	1.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Enfants selon la situation dans la profession et le niveau scolaire (% ligne)

Niv. Scolaire	Salarié	Indépendant	Aide familial	Apprenti	Ensemble
Aucun	8.4	1.0	83.6	7.0	100
Préscolaire	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Coranique	0.0	32.2	67.8	0.0	100
Primaire	2.1	2.7	94.1	1.1	100
Collégial	10.9	0.0	86.9	2.2	100
Total	7.6	1.3	85.0	6.1	100

Enfants aux études et aux études et travail selon l'âge et le sexe(% / ensemble)

Age	Masculin	Féminin	Total
7	85.1	75.7	80.6
8	87.9	79.9	83.8
9	87.6	79.4	83.5
10	85.8	78.8	82.4
11	83.1	71.9	77.6
12	81.1	63.7	72.4
13	74.5	63.1	68.7
14	62.5	49.7	56.3
Total	80.8	70.3	75.6

Enfants effectuant des tâches ménagères selon l'âge et le sexe

Age	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
7	99,902	7.8	103,400	5.8	203,302	6.6
8	117,124	9.2	154,378	8.6	271,502	8.8
9	127,810	10.1	173,672	9.7	301,482	9.9
10	183,378	14.4	242,495	13.5	425,873	13.9
11	170,070	13.4	252,599	14.1	422,669	13.8
12	190,948	15.0	279,143	15.5	470,091	15.3
13	199,674	15.7	301,268	16.8	500,942	16.3
14	184,516	14.5	288,374	16.0	472,890	15.4
Total	1273422	100.0	1795329	100.0	3068751	100.0
%	41.5		58.5		100.0	

Enfants effectuant des tâches ménagères selon l'âge et le sexe(% / ensemble)

Age	Masculin	Féminin	Total
7	29.9	32.7	31.3
8	36.8	45.6	41.3
9	41.4	55.2	48.3
10	48.6	68.8	58.4
11	50.1	76.9	63.3
12	54.6	79.9	67.3
13	57.8	85.4	71.7
14	53.8	90.4	71.4
Total	46.9	67.2	57.0

Moyennes et écarts types des durées de travail par âge et sexe

Age	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Moyenne	Ecart type	Moyenne	Ecart type	Moyenne	Ecart type
7	36.08	17.02	29.48	11.77	33.42	15.25
8	38.11	15.99	48.29	24.07	42.76	20.41
9	42.11	18.16	46.78	18.34	44.72	18.26
10	42.45	19.59	43.51	17.59	42.90	18.68
11	46.27	21.19	44.84	20.86	45.66	20.98
12	47.80	18.59	47.15	18.37	47.45	18.42
13	47.14	18.21	40.60	18.71	44.25	18.67
14	48.84	16.30	41.34	20.60	46.19	18.25
Total	46.2	18.36	43.5	19.44	45.01	18.88

Enfants selon le type d'activité et le sexe

Type d'activ.	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
aux étud et trav	49,865	1.8	20,865	0.8	70,730	1.3
aux étud; seules	2148293	79.1	1856919	69.5	4005212	74.3
au travail seul	297,494	11.0	230,951	8.6	528,445	9.8
sans act.	220,482	8.1	563,120	21.1	783,602	14.5
Total	2716134	100.0	2671855	100.0	5387989	100.0

Enfants selon la situation dans la profession et le sexe

Sit. Prof.	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
Salarié	25335	8.5	14659	6.3	39994	7.6
Indépendant	6645	2.2	0	0.0	6645	1.3
Aide familial	238413	80.1	210432	91.1	448845	84.9
Apprenti	26736	9.0	5860	2.5	32596	6.2
Training	365	0.1	0	0.0	365	0.1
Total	297494	100.0	230951	100.0	528445	100.0

Enfants selon la branche d'activité et le sexe

Branche activ.	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
Agric, forêt et pêche	244972	81.9	204906	87.7	449960	84.4
Industrie	26313	8.8	19334	8.3	45656	8.6
B.T.P	2907	1.0	1142	0.5	4050	0.8
Commerce	14514	4.9	2228	1.0	16747	3.1
Trans, entr et communication	571	0.2	-	0.0	571	0.1
Réparations	5063	1.7	-	0.0	5065	1.0
Autres services	4816	1.6	6084	2.6	10902	2.0
Total	299156	100.0	233694	100.0	532950	100.0

Enfants selon la profession et le sexe

	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
Profes.agric.						
Employé	595	0.2		0.0	595	0.1
Commerçant	6258	2.1	1203	0.5	7461	1.4
Exploit. Agric.	18587	6.2	24413	10.5	43000	8.1
Artisan	19638	6.6	13209	5.7	32847	6.2
Ouvrier agric	226394	75.8	180257	77.2	406651	76.4
Manœuv agric	27364	9.2	14376	6.2	41740	7.8
Total	298836	100.0	233458	100.0	532294	100.0

Enfants effectuant des tâches ménagères selon le type d'activité et le sexe

Type d'activité	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
études et travail	35728	2.8	18814	1.0	54542	1.8
études seules	1053182	82.6	1196608	66.4	2249790	73.1
travail seul	92975	7.3	145533	8.1	238508	7.8
sans activité	93786	7.4	439876	24.4	533662	17.3
Total	1275671	100.0	1800831	100.0	3076502	100.0

Enfants effectuant des tâches ménagères selon le type d'activité et le sexe (% P.R. ensemble)

Type d'activité	Masculin	Féminin	Total
études et travail	71.6	90.2	77.1
études seules	48.8	64.1	55.9
travail seul	31.1	62.3	44.8
sans activité	42.3	78.0	67.9
Total	46.8	67.1	56.8

Moyennes et écarts types des durées des tâches ménagères par semaine

Age	Masculin		Féminin		Total	
	Moyenne	Ecart type	Moyenne	Ecart type	Moyenne	Ecart type
7	7.57	6.95	8.94	11.10	8.27	9.31
8	7.50	6.28	9.63	8.99	8.71	8.00
9	7.83	8.56	10.33	9.92	9.27	9.44
10	8.82	9.77	12.31	10.68	10.81	10.44
11	9.10	11.37	12.86	11.10	11.35	11.35
12	9.50	9.18	15.94	12.33	13.33	11.59
13	10.09	9.36	17.31	13.94	14.43	12.81
14	10.09	9.75	20.55	15.01	16.47	14.16
Total	9.02	9.31	14.5	12.75	12.23	11.76

Enfants actifs l'an passé selon leur opinion sur le travail, le sexe et le type d'activité (% colonne)

Sexe	Opinion	études et travail	travail seul	sans activité	Total
Masculin	Ennuyeux	36.2	14.5	0.0	17.1
	Fatigant	37.8	52.2	60.7	50.4
	dangereux	1.2	4.0	0.0	3.6
	Sans effet	22.7	24.9	36.1	24.8
	Ne sait pas	2.1	4.4	3.2	4.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Féminin	Ennuyeux	31.9	11.0	33.3	13.7
	Fatigant	43.5	60.7	36.3	58.1
	dangereux	0.0	0.9	7.3	1.2
	Sans effet	24.5	23.0	14.0	22.6
	Ne sait pas	0.0	4.4	9.1	4.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Ennuyeux	35.0	12.9	26.1	15.6
	Fatigant	39.5	56.0	41.5	53.8
	dangereux	0.9	2.6	5.8	2.5
	Sans effet	23.2	24.1	18.7	23.8
	Ne sait pas	1.5	4.4	7.9	4.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Enfants actifs l'an passé selon leur opinion sur le travail, le sexe et le type d'activité (% colonne)

Sexe	Opinion	études et travail	études seules	travail seul	sans act	Total
Masculin	Ennuyeux	31.6	17.0	28.5	17.3	18.3
	Fatigant	32.2	17.9	25.9	25.7	19.5
	dangereux	0.0	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.7
	Sans effet	31.1	56.1	43.6	46.1	53.7
	Ne sait pas	5.1	8.4	0.5	9.6	7.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Féminin	Ennuyeux	30.4	13.3	17.0	15.1	14.2
	Fatigant	34.3	25.3	32.4	32.3	27.6
	dangereux	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.7
	Sans effet	35.2	53.0	48.9	42.1	49.9
	Ne sait pas	0.0	7.7	0.8	10.0	7.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Ennuyeux	31.2	15.0	21.5	15.5	15.9
	Fatigant	32.9	21.8	29.8	31.1	24.2
	dangereux	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.7
	Sans effet	32.5	54.4	46.8	42.9	51.5
	Ne sait pas	3.4	8.0	0.7	9.9	7.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Enfants aux études et effectuant des tâches ménagères selon l'impact sur la scolarité

Sexe	Impact	Aux études et trav.		Aux études seules		Total	
		Nombre	%	Nombre	%	Nombre	%
Masculin	stimulant	1239	3.7	40623	4.2	41862	4.2
	sans impact	18249	54.5	827821	85.4	846070	84.3
	effet négatif	13603	40.7	97536	10.1	111139	11.1
	cause abandon	365	1.1	3732	0.4	4097	0.4
	total	33456	100.0	969712	100.0	1003168	100.0
Féminin	stimulant	816	4.5	46243	4.2	47059	4.2
	sans impact	9775	53.9	888829	81.3	898604	80.8
	effet négatif	7559	41.6	154257	14.1	161816	14.6
	cause abandon		0.0	3986	0.4	3986	0.4
	total	18150	100.0	1093315	100.0	1111465	100.0
Total	stimulant	2055	4.0	86866	4.2	88921	4.2
	sans impact	28024	54.3	1716650	83.2	1744674	82.5
	effet négatif	21162	41.0	251793	12.2	272955	12.9
	cause abandon	365	0.7	7718	0.4	8083	0.4
	Total	51606	100.0	2063027	100.0	2114633	100.0

ANNEX (B) REGRESSION RESULTS

A.3 Rural areas

TABLE B1. Bivariate probit regression

Variable	Work		Attend school	
	Coefficient	z	Coefficient	z
family size	-0.0765296	-3.67	0.0494664	2.64
child age	0.2738411	2.23	0.4516519	4.11
child age squared	-0.0041473	-0.76	-0.028287	-5.62
household expenditures	-0.2781579	-2.77	0.2605513	2.74
number of children aged 0-6	0.0838038	2.96	-0.0638416	-2.55
number of children aged 7-15	0.0454483	1.75	-0.0098197	-0.4
size of land holding	0.003198	0.61	-0.0066283	-1.15
presence of primary school*	-0.2127132	-3.21	0.3170461	5.07
average travel time to school	0.0051677	2.1	-0.004201	-1.83
presence of public water network*	-1.114762	-2.33	0.2033612	0.9
presence of electricity*	-0.3569538	-3.23	0.4871072	5.11
fathers' education	-0.1931445	-5.14	0.1559239	4.78
mothers' education	-0.2329888	-2.18	0.2907271	3.39
constant	0.0743141	0.06	-4.558334	-4.1
rho	-0.7979514			

Source: UCW calculations based on LSMS 1998-99

TABLE B2. Marginal effects after bivariate probit

Variable	Work only		School only		Work and school		No activities	
	dy/dx	z	dy/dx	z	dy/dx	z	dy/dx	z
family size	-0.0213391	-3.77	0.0211668	2.93	-0.0014369	-1.61	0.0016092	0.25
child age	0.0519935	1.56	0.1506392	3.55	0.0295043	4.68	-0.232137	-5.99
child age squared	0.0000437	0.03	-0.0100044	-5.17	-0.001278	-4.57	0.0112387	6.38
household expenditures	-0.0806897	-2.95	0.1060149	2.91	-0.0020928	-0.49	-0.0232324	-0.73
number of children aged 0-6	0.0237423	3.08	-0.0266621	-2.76	0.0011986	1.02	0.0017213	0.2
number of children aged 7-15	0.0119147	1.68	-0.0055279	-0.58	0.0016112	1.48	-0.007998	-0.99
size of land holding	0.0010685	0.73	-0.002527	-1.16	-0.0001167	-0.5	0.0015752	0.85
presence of primary school*	-0.067172	-3.59	0.1228183	5.2	0.0029811	1.1	-0.0586274	-2.8
average travel time to school	0.0014743	2.2	-0.0017393	-1.97	0.0000637	0.62	0.0002013	0.26
presence of public water network*	-0.1838782	-5.28	0.0941008	1.06	-0.0133471	-4.98	0.1031245	1.16
presence of electricity*	-0.0972928	-4.36	0.1876862	5.43	0.0023101	0.46	-0.0927034	-3.24
fathers' education	-0.0550599	-5.44	0.0646128	5.14	-0.0024218	-1.51	-0.0071311	-0.63
mothers' education	-0.0703959	-2.47	0.1149017	3.47	0.0010561	0.24	-0.045562	-1.45

* dy/dx is for a discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

Source: UCW calculations based on LSMS 1998-99

A.4 Urban areas

TABLE B1. Bivariate probit regression

Variable	Work		Attend school	
	Coefficient	z	Coefficient	z
family size	-.0014541	-0.04	.0028726	0.12
child age	.5610504	1.22	.687101	4.66
child age squared	-.0103236	-0.57	-.0385771	-5.89
household expenditures	-.1391182	-0.43	.3842824	1.61
number of children aged 0-6	.0923247	1.31	-.1146795	-2.43
number of children aged 7-15	.1547737	2.60	-.0864864	-1.98
size of land holding	-.0628598	-0.58	.001017	0.17
average travel time to school	.0158415	1.07	-.0241457	-2.41
fathers' education	-.272236	-4.55	.2216201	6.15
mothers' education	-.1721109	-2.09	.109662	2.46
constant	-6.397976	-1.48	-4.935767	-2.02
rho	-.9260115			

Source: UCW calculations based on LSMS 1998-99

TABLE B2. Marginal effects after bivariate probit

Variable	Work only		School only		Work and school		No activities		
	dy/dx	z	dy/dx	z	dy/dx	z	dy/dx	z	
family size	-.0000148	-0.04	.0004135	0.12	1.85e-08	0.03	-.0003987	-0.12	
child age	.0056947	1.67	.0988872	4.57	.000024	0.34	-.1046059	-4.97	
child age squared	-.0001043	-0.68	-.0055524	-5.72	-8.91e-07	-0.33	.0056577	5.97	
household expenditures	-.0014217	-0.42	.0553155	1.61	3.67e-06	0.25	-.0538975	-1.65	
number of children aged 0-6	.0009411	1.13	0.260	-.0165086	-2.43	-2.21e-09	-0.00	.0155676	2.39
number of children aged 7-15	.0015757	1.64	-.0124519	-1.97	1.83e-06	0.32	.0108743	1.80	
size of land holding	-.0006394	-0.59	.0001477	0.17	-1.34e-06	-0.25	.000493	0.36	
average travel time to school	.0001615	0.96	-.0034758	-2.42	-7.79e-08	-0.22	.0033143	2.41	
fathers' education	-.0027728	-1.97	.0319052	6.33	-2.02e-06	-0.35	-.0291304	-5.84	
mothers' education	-.0017525	-1.60	.0157881	2.52	-1.80e-06	-0.34	-.0140338	-2.32	

dy/dx is for a discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

Source: UCW calculations based on LSMS 1998-99

ANNEX (C) RECENT SURVEYS RELATING TO CHILDREN'S WORK

1. Enquête sur les petites filles « bonnes » travaillant dans les familles, 1995, Ligue Marocaine de la Protection de l'Enfance (LMPE)/UNICEF	
Objectifs	- décrire les conditions de vie des filles âgées de moins de 15 ans travaillant comme « bonnes » dans les ménages, décrire les caractéristiques socio-économiques des parents des filles bonnes, connaître le comportement des employeurs envers les filles employées comme bonnes.
Population cible	Les filles bonnes âgées de moins de 15 ans dans les grandes villes du Maroc : Casablanca, Agadir, Marrakech, Rabat-Salé, Meknès, Tanger, Fès et Oujda.
Variables observées	Les variables observées sont relatives aux thèmes suivants: les caractéristiques socio-démographiques des petites filles bonnes, les causes et la nature de travail qu'effectue la petite fille, les conditions de vie de la bonne chez l'employeur, le salaire de la bonne et le bénéficiaire de ce salaire, la charge de travail de la bonne, les opinions sur le travail des petites filles, aussi bien des bonnes elles-mêmes que des parents et des employeurs. Ces variables sont regroupées en trois modules ou questionnaires : bonnes, employeurs et parents.
Méthodologie d'échantillonnage	La taille de l'échantillon a été fixée, dans chaque ville, à 50 ménages employant une fille de moins de 15 ans, sauf pour Casablanca 100 ménages. Le tirage de l'échantillon des filles bonnes, et donc des employeurs, dans chaque ville est fait selon le sondage stratifié selon le type d'habitat (luxe, moderne et nouvelle médina) par grappe à deux niveaux : tirage systématique des quartiers par strate proportionnellement à leurs populations, et tirage aléatoire d'une zone géographique par quartier tiré réparti en zones de 100 ménages environ. La grappe est la zone tirée, elle est visitée jusqu'à obtention de 10 ménages employant des petites filles. En ce qui concerne les parents des petites filles bonnes, la base de sondage est constituée par la liste des quartiers populaires et bidonvilles des mêmes villes ainsi que les sites ruraux fournisseurs des petites filles bonnes situés à 50 km environ. Le mode de tirage des parents est le même que celui des bonnes et employeurs. La taille de l'échantillon pour chacun des trois types d'unités est donc 450.
Méthode d'observation	La collecte des données, auprès des 450 unités de chaque type, a été effectuée par des enquêteurs encadrés par des superviseurs ayant reçu une formation pour cette opération.
Exploitation et extrapolation	L'exploitation a eu lieu à l'aide de programmes informatiques utilisant le logiciel ISSA. Les opérations d'extrapolation ne sont pas explicitées dans le rapport de l'enquête surtout que les résultats sont tous donnés en pourcentages.
Degrés de fiabilité et de précision	Il n'y a pas d'indication à ce sujet. Cependant, compte tenu de la méthodologie de l'enquête et de la taille des échantillons, on peut considérer que la précision des pourcentages avancés est bonne.
Nature des tableaux et des résultats	Chacune des variables des trois questionnaires est décrite et présentée dans un tableau simple accompagné en général d'un graphique représentatif.
Accessibilité aux données	Les données détaillées peuvent être obtenues auprès de la LMPE par le biais de l'Unicef.
Remarques et observations	absence d'extrapolation des effectifs liés aux petites filles bonnes, manque de croisements de variables pour étudier des liaisons éventuelles.

2. Les enfants au travail : cas du Maroc, Ministère de l'Emploi et des Affaires Sociales (M.E.A.S.)/UNICEF, 1996.	
Objectifs	<p>établir un état des lieux à la fois bibliographique et statistique en matière de travail des enfants au Maroc, produire sur la base d'une enquête de terrain un compte rendu pertinent sur la réalité spécifique des enfants au travail,</p> <p>mettre en évidence la relation entre travail des enfants d'une part, apprentissage-formation d'autre part, faire des propositions de mesures et d'actions.</p>
Population cible	Les enfants âgés de 6 à moins de 18 ans travaillant dans les secteurs de l'industrie et de l'artisanat dans les villes de Rabat, Salé, Fès, Tanger et Tétouan.
Variables observées	Les variables relatives à l'enfant, son milieu familial et social, sa trajectoire scolaire et professionnelle, ses conditions de travail et sa connaissance de son milieu professionnel.
Méthodologie d'échantillonnage	<p>La taille de l'échantillon a été fixée, pour des raisons de moyens et de temps, à 100 enfants. Aucune indication n'a été donnée ni sur le mode de sélection de cet échantillon ni sur son allocation a priori par ville, sexe, âge ou secteur d'activité.</p> <p>L'enquête est considérée de type intensif en vue de faire une étude qualitative.</p>
Méthode d'observation	L'exploitation semble avoir été faite manuellement en raison du nombre réduit d'unités observées. L'extrapolation ne peut être effectuée en l'absence de modèle précis d'échantillonnage.
Exploitation et extrapolation	<p>Interviews directes avec les enfants,</p> <p>Entretiens avec les inspecteurs du travail et les employeurs.</p>
Degrés de fiabilité et de précision	Aucune indication n'est donnée sur ces aspects.
Nature des tableaux et des résultats	Les différents tableaux présentés dans le rapport concernent une seule variable.
Accessibilité aux données	Les données ne sont pas accessibles.

3. Les enfants des rues de Fès : diagnostic et propositions. A. Bouziane/UNICEF/Fondation Tajmouâti/Wilaya de Fès, 1997.	
Objectifs	Non précisés explicitement à l'exception d'une phrase au premier paragraphe de la page une qui évoque une recherche action visant à : Obtenir une connaissance approfondie du problème, Préparer le terrain à l'action pour traiter ce problème.
Population cible	Les enfants, jusqu'à l'âge de 18 ans, qui se couchent « durablement » dans les rues de la ville de Fès.
Variables observées	Les variables se rapportent aux caractéristiques socio-économiques (âge, habitat d'origine, conditions de la famille, causes d'abandon de la famille), à la vie dans les rues (gagner sa vie, dormir, manger, divertissement, violence, insécurité, maladie, vie social), aux actions entreprises (actions de l'Etat et des mécènes).
Méthodologie d'échantillonnage	- Echantillon de 203 enfants, tous des garçons, âgés de 8 à 18 ans, Aucune précision sur la méthodologie adoptée, concernant le modèle de sondage, le tirage, etc.
Méthode d'observation	interviews directes à l'aide du questionnaire auprès des enfants rencontrés et identifiés comme enfants des rues.
Exploitation et extrapolation	Pas d'indications sur le mode d'exploitation, mais vraisemblablement manuel, vue que les tableaux de données, présentés, sont tous simples (selon une seule variable à chaque fois) et que leur analyse se limite à une description sommaire de la répartition, sans aucun calcul de paramètres, ni mesures, ni indicateurs statistiques, Bien évidemment, aucune extrapolation n'est envisageable.
Degrés de fiabilité et de précision	Pas d'indications.
Nature des tableaux et des résultats	Tableaux de répartition, selon les variables liées aux objectifs de l'étude, croisés avec la variable âge à deux tranches : moins de 15 ans et de 15 à moins de 18 ans.
Accessibilité aux données	Les données brutes de l'enquête devraient, en principe, être accessibles auprès de l'UNICEF qui a financé la recherche.

4. Le travail des enfants au Maroc : Diagnostic et propositions de plan national et de plans sectoriels d'action, Ministère du Développement Social, de la Solidarité, de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle/BIT-IPEC , 1999	
Objectifs	construire des connaissances et des compétences sur le travail des enfants globalement et par secteur d'activité, élaborer, de manière cohérente et concertée, un plan national d'action ainsi que des plans d'action sectoriels.
Population cible	Les enfants au travail âgés de moins de 15 ans travaillant dans les secteurs : agriculture, élevage, tapis, confection, textile, travail des métaux, garages, travail du bois, cuir, poterie, carrelages, fabrication et vente de produits alimentaires, hôtels, restaurants, tourisme, vendeurs fixes et ambulants, domestiques, transport et manutention, services divers et activités marginales.
Variables observées	Elles sont en relation avec: caractéristiques des enfants travailleurs, nature des tâches effectuées par les enfants, et risques spécifiques correspondants, nature et milieu de travail, bien-être et prévention, horaires de travail et salaires, relations et conditions de travail.
Méthodologie d'échantillonnage	Un échantillon total de 3500 enfants au travail a été fixé d'avance à raison de 500 unités par ville ou groupe de villes pour les secteurs d'activité particulières. Les villes ou groupes de villes ainsi que les secteurs d'activité correspondantes sont comme suit: Meknès, Elhajeb : agriculture et élevage, Settat et Eljadida : agriculture et élevage, Rabat et Salé : les tapis, confection et textile, Casablanca : travail des métaux et garages, Fès : travail du bois, cuir, poteries, carrelages, Marrakech : fabrication et vente de produits alimentaires, hôtels, restaurants, tourisme, vendeurs fixes et ambulants, Tanger : domestiques, transport et manutentions, services divers, activités marginales.
Méthode d'observation	L'enquête est réalisée de 500 enfants dans chaque ville ou groupe de villes par une équipe multidisciplinaire composé d'un inspecteur du travail, d'un médecin du travail et d'une personne active dans le domaine des enfants.
Exploitation et extrapolation	Les réponses aux questions relatives aux thèmes ci-dessus ont été exploitées pour présenter des pourcentages descriptifs de chaque variable pour chaque secteur (une ville ou groupe de villes) et pour l'ensemble des secteurs. Les extrapolations n'ont pas à être effectuées puisque la méthodologie adoptée ne prévoit aucun plan de sondage et encore moins le mode de choix des unités observées.
Degrés de fiabilité et de précision	Les résultats obtenus sont valables pour les groupes observés et ne sont pas associés de mesures de fiabilité et de précision.
Nature des tableaux et des résultats	Les tableaux de résultats traitent chaque variable séparément
Accessibilité aux données	Seuls les résultats compilés sont disponibles dans le rapport de l'étude et dans le document annexe qui lui est joint.
Remarques et observations	absence de méthodologie d'enquête, affectation préalable des secteurs d'activité aux villes considérées, présentation de résultats extrapolés par secteur ou à l'échelle nationale sans présence de conditions nécessaires,

5. Enquête statistique sur les filles-domestiques âgées de moins de 18 ans dans la Wilaya de Casablanca, Délégation Régionale du Ministère de la Prévision Economique et du Plan/UNICEF/FNUAP, 2001.	
Objectifs	Estimation de l'effectif des filles-domestiques âgées de moins de 18 ans dans la Wilaya de Casablanca, Analyse des caractéristiques socio-économiques de la fille-domestique, Etude des caractéristiques socio-économiques du ménage employeur, Etude des conditions de travail de la fille-domestique, Présentation des aspirations des filles-domestiques.
Population cible	Les filles-domestiques employées chez les ménages de la Wilaya de Casablanca en 2001.
Variables observées	Les questions, regroupées en modules, ont porté sur les variables correspondant aux objectifs de l'enquête.
Méthodologie d'échantillonnage	- Echantillon de taille fixée à 529 filles-domestiques compte tenu des moyens disponibles, Sondage empirique par quotas relatifs à 3 strates d'habitat (Villas, Immeubles et Autres types d'habitat), sondage à 2 degrés : tirage de 104 districts au sein des strates puis sélection des ménages de ces districts employant les filles-domestiques ayant moins de 18 ans.
Méthode d'observation	L'enquête a été réalisée en deux passages: auprès des ménages des districts choisis pour repérer ceux employant les filles de moins de 18 ans, effectuer des interviews directes auprès des jeunes filles-domestiques et des chefs de ménages employeurs à l'aide d'un seul questionnaire.
Exploitation et extrapolation	Après la vérification et la saisie des données, les estimations ont porté sur: les effectifs des filles-domestiques pour 4 tranches d'âge, les résultats relatifs à chacune des autres variables pour les deux groupes d'âge: « moins de 15 ans » et « de 15 à moins de 18 ans ».
Degrés de fiabilité et de précision	Les estimations ne sont pas accompagnées de marges d'erreurs. Cependant, la fraction de sondage des districts est de 2,6% représentant 2,4% des ménages du grand Casablanca. Le nombre de filles-domestiques ainsi enquêtées est de 529.
Nature des tableaux et des résultats	Tableaux de répartition commentés, selon les variables liées aux objectifs de l'étude et ce pour les deux groupes d'âge: moins de 15 ans et de 15 à moins de 18 ans.
Accessibilité aux données	Les données détaillées de l'enquête sont en principe accessibles auprès de la Délégation Régionale du M.P.E.P. au Grand Casablanca par l'intermédiaire de l'UNICEF ou du FNUAP, commanditaires de l'étude.
Remarques et observations	Les analyses de chaque variables pouvaient considérer les tranches d'âge : moins de 8 ans, de 9 à 11 ans, de 12 à 14 ans et de 15 à 17 ans. Des croisements 2 à 2 entre les variables (âge non compris) auraient pu être considérés pour étudier analytiquement des liaisons éventuelles dans le domaine du travail des filles-domestiques, Le nombre de bonnes âgées de 18 ans et plus aurait pu être estimé lors du premier passage auprès des ménages des districts pour apprécier l'importance relative du travail des filles-domestiques.

6. Etude des Enfants Travailleurs dans la Préfecture de Sidi Youssef Ben Ali, 2001, Fondation Marrakech 21 / UNICEF	
Objectifs	établir un diagnostic de la situation des enfants travailleurs à Sidi Youssef Ben Ali, élaborer, sur la base des résultats du diagnostic, un plan d'action pilote pour l'amélioration des conditions de l'enfant travailleur.
Population cible	Les enfants travailleurs âgés de moins de 15 ans dans les quartiers de la préfecture à forte concentration d'enfants au travail : quartier industriel, quartier Aïn Itti et Souk Erbi.
Variables observées	Elles sont relatives aux objectifs de l'étude et se rapportent en particulier aux informations sur l'enfant lui-même, les raisons de son abandon scolaire, ses conditions de travail, ses aspirations ainsi qu'à des informations socio-économiques de leurs familles.
Méthodologie d'échantillonnage	Visite exhaustive de tous les ateliers (364 au total) des trois quartiers cibles de l'étude et observation systématique des enfants travailleurs âgés de moins de 15 ans.
Méthode d'observation	La collecte des données est effectuée en trois étapes: auprès des enfants sur les lieux de leur travail, auprès des familles des enfants travailleurs dans leurs domiciles et par entretiens avec leurs employeurs
Exploitation et extrapolation	Les données exploitées sont relatives aux quartiers considérés et ne peuvent être extrapolées aux autres quartiers ou secteurs d'activité.
Degrés de fiabilité et de précision	L'enquête dans les quartiers considérés étant exhaustive, les problèmes de fiabilité et de précision ne se posent pas.
Nature des tableaux et des résultats	Tableaux simples relatifs aux variables observées et analyse qualitative des résultats.
Accessibilité aux données	Les données sont accessibles auprès de la Fondation Marrakech 21 via l'Unicef.
Remarques et observations	- Les analyses croisées ne sont pas effectuées - l'entretien avec les patrons pouvait se faire aussi par questionnaire.