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*Trends in children's employment and child labour in the
Latin America and Caribbean region*

Country report for Brazil

November 2010

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Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Project

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As part of broader efforts towards 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.

This paper is part of the research carried out within UCW (Understanding Children's Work), a joint ILO, World Bank and UNICEF project. The views expressed here are those of the authors' and should not be attributed to the ILO, the World Bank, UNICEF or any of these agencies' member countries.

Trends in children's employment and child labour in the Latin America and Caribbean region

Country report for Brazil

November 2010

Abstract

The current country brief is part of a broader effort to improve understanding of how child labour is changing in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region over recent years, and to ensure that policies relating to child labour adequately reflect these changes.

Building on data from the *Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD)* surveys from 1992 to 2008, the country brief provides an overview of the child labour phenomenon in Brazil. Particular attention is given to the links between child labour and schooling.

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Country report for Brazil

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1. NATIONAL CONTEXT: FACTORS UNDERLYING THE CHILD LABOUR PHENOMENON IN BRAZIL



Source: Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), 2009

1. Brazil is the fifth largest country by geographical area, occupying nearly half of South America and the fifth most populous country in the world, with 192 million inhabitants. It comprises 8,547,400 sq km, of which around 44 percent is suitable for agriculture. Bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Brazil has a coastline of over 7,491 kilometers. It is bordered on the north

by Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname

and the French overseas department of French Guiana; on the northwest by Colombia; on the west by Bolivia and Peru; on the southwest by Argentina and Paraguay and on the south by Uruguay.

2. Brazilian topography is diverse, including the largest rainforest in the world. The northwestern parts of the highlands consist of extensive terrain broken by hills. The southeastern section has mountain ranges reaching elevations of up to 1,200 meters. In north, the Guiana Highlands form a major drainage divide, separating rivers that flow south into the Amazon Basin from rivers that empty into the Orinoco River system, in Venezuela, to the north. Brazil has a dense and complex system of rivers, one of the world's most extensive (CIA, 2009).

3. Brazil has one of the most ethnically diverse populations in the world, having received successive waves of immigrants in the past few centuries. More than 120 years after the abolition of slavery, Brazilians of African origin remain over-represented among the poor. They account for 45 percent of the total population, but over 60 percent of those defined as poor. Other nationalities, such as the Italian, Spanish, German, Japanese, Lebanese, Chinese still form large communities, although they are well assimilated into Brazilian society.

4. Although it has had a history of economic boom and bust and its development has been hampered by high inflation and foreign debt, reforms in the 1990s and ongoing sound macroeconomic and social policies have

resulted in an extended period of stability, growth and social gains (World Bank, 2009).

5. After growing rapidly in the 1970s, Brazil's economy stagnated in the 1980s, during the Latin American debt crisis. The average annual growth rate of GDP per capita from 1985 to 1992 was -0.54 percent. After that reasonably long period of contraction, growth in GDP per capita resumed in 1992-93, although average annual growth over the period 1992 to 2005 was still modest 1.25 percent. The period of economic stagnation in the 1980s and early 1990s was also marked by hyperinflation, as a result of accumulated fiscal deficits and an accommodating monetary policy. Through a combination of de-indexation of contracts and an exchange-rate based stabilization policy, known as the Real plan, the Government finally managed to control inflation in 1994: the inflation rate fell from 2269 percent in 1994 to 24 percent in 1995 (and kept falling to 4.3 percent in 1997). These same years marked the conclusion of a process of trade liberalization, which begun with the removal of quantitative restrictions and tariff reduction in 1988. The 1990s also saw a substantial expansion of Brazil's social security and social assistance system, driven both by increases in coverage and in the average benefit levels (Ferreira et al, 2007).

6. Favorable external conditions boosted economic growth in recent years. Brazil has increasingly become a service-oriented economy, although its large agricultural sector and diversified industrial base are important drivers of growth. A recovery in private consumption was underpinned by poverty alleviation policies and easier access to credit. Private investment has also rebounded. Trade flows have more than doubled in the past four years, and export markets are more diversified than in the past. (Economic Intelligence Unit, 2008)

7. Brazil is the leading national economy in South America, the world's tenth largest economy at market exchange rate and the ninth largest in purchasing power parity (International Monetary Fund, 2008 World Bank, 2008).

8. Although gradually decreasing, poverty and inequality remain at relatively high levels for a middle income country. The percentage of the population living on a monthly family income of less than half a minimum wage per capita was 40 percent in 1992, while it was 30.6 percent in 2002 (UNDP, 2008). The population below \$1 (PPP per day) in 2003 was the equivalent of 10.4 percent, while in 2007 was 5.2 percent (UNSTAT, 2009). Today, Brazil faces extreme income distribution: at the end of the 1990s, the richest 1 percent and the poorest 50 percent of the population each commanded 10 percent of national income; 3 percent of Brazilians hold approximately 66 percent of the country's arable land. There are important issues to be tackled related to: property rights (in agricultural, the Amazon and indigenous peoples' areas as well as in the *favelas*) and to extend water and sanitation, primary education and other social services, especially to rural areas in the north (UNDP, 2008).

9. In fact, Brazil experiences extreme regional differences, especially regarding health, infant mortality and nutrition indicators. Indicators in the richer South and Southeast are normally much better than in the poorer North and Northeastern regions. Furthermore, according to the World Development Indicators (2008) poverty levels are significantly higher in rural areas, (41 percent), while in the urban areas they were the equivalent of 17.5 percent. There is also a large gap in access to pre-school and secondary education. After having reached universal coverage in primary education, Brazil is now struggling to improve the quality and outcome of the system, especially at the basic and secondary levels (World Bank, 2009).

10. The fight against poverty and hunger became a national priority. President Lula da Silva launched a 'Zero Hunger' campaign and social programmes. The main targets are the causes of poverty and the land tenure problems. Concurrently, President Lula made global eradication of poverty and hunger a foreign policy concern calling for the establishment of an international MDG fund (UNDP, 2008).

COUNTRY REPORT FOR BRAZIL

Table 1. Brazil: selected socio-economic indicators

Indicators	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Human Development Index (HDI) ^(a)				0.753					0.789						0.753		
Population growth (annual %)	1.58	1.53	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.50	1.49	1.47	1.45	1.43	1.41	1.38	1.35	1.33	1	1.0
Population, total (thousands)	154426	156810	159197	161615	164073	166566	169087	171622	174161	176702	179246	181787	184318	186831	189323	190120	191972
Population ages 0-14 (% of total)	34.28	33.72	33.12	32.52	31.90	31.29	30.68	30.12	29.61	29.16	28.76	28.41	28.10	27.83	27.59	26.8	26.4
Population ages 15-64 (% of total)	61.12	61.58	62.06	62.56	63.07	63.58	64.08	64.53	64.93	65.25	65.51	65.72	65.89	66.04	66.15	66.8	67.1
Population ages 65 and above (% of total)	4.59	4.71	4.82	4.93	5.03	5.13	5.24	5.34	5.46	5.59	5.72	5.87	6.00	6.13	6.26	6.4	6.6
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.00	..	..	..	..	21.50	..	..	..	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	51.40	..	..	..	..	41.00	..	..	..	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.65	..	..	..	..	17.50	..	..	..	..	..
GINI index	57.89	59.82	..	61.51	59.98	59.92	55.18	59.19	..	59.25	58.75	58.12	56.99	56.60	..	55	..
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	..	..	..	73.00	..	..	..	..	74.00	..	..	..	75.00	..	..	..	..
Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)	..	..	..	37.00	..	..	..	..	37.00	..	..	..	37.00	..	..	..	..
Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)	..	..	..	83.00	..	..	..	..	83.00	..	..	..	83.00	..	..	..	..
Improved water source (% of population with access)	..	..	..	86.00	..	..	..	..	89.00	..	..	..	90.00	..	..	..	..
Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)	..	..	..	56.00	..	..	..	..	57.00	..	..	..	57.00	..	..	..	..
Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access)	..	..	..	95.00	..	..	..	..	96.00	..	..	..	96.00	..	..	..	..
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	..	..	..	41.20	..	..	..	..	29.60	..	..	..	..	21.30	19.95	21.7	..
GDP growth (annual %)	-0.37	4.66	5.35	4.40	2.11	3.33	0.00	0.31	4.29	1.32	2.61	1.27	5.72	2.90	3.72	5.7	5.1
GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$)	3285	3386	3513	3613	3634	3699	3644	3601	3700	3695	3738	3733	3892	3951	4044	4274	4,447.6
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	-1.93	3.07	3.77	2.84	0.58	1.79	-1.49	-1.17	2.77	-0.14	1.15	-0.14	4.27	1.52	2.35	4.6	4.1
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	28.30	27.40	..	26.10	24.40	24.20	23.40	24.20	..	20.60	20.60	20.70	21.00	..	..	..	..
Employment in industry (% of total employment)	20.40	20.70	..	19.60	19.90	20.00	20.10	19.30	..	20.00	21.40	20.90	21.00	..	..	..	..
Employment in services (% of total employment)	51.40	51.90	..	54.30	55.70	55.80	56.50	56.50	..	59.40	57.80	58.20	57.90	..	..	..	..
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)	6.40	6.00	..	6.00	6.80	7.70	8.90	9.60	..	9.30	9.10	9.70	8.90	..	..	..	..

Source: where not otherwise specified, the primary source is World Development Indicators, (2009), The World Bank

^(a) UNDP, 2009

2. CHILDREN'S EMPLOYMENT AND CHILD LABOUR

11. Children's employment¹ is not uncommon in Brazil. An estimated seven percent of children aged 7-15 years², about 2.1 million children in absolute terms, were engaged in employment in 2008. At the same time, school attendance was very high – 97 percent of children from the 7-15 years age group attended school in 2008. Involvement in employment is higher among older children. About 34 percent of 16-17 year-olds (some 2.3 million children in absolute terms) were in employment. School attendance also appears to be lower for this age range: only 81 percent of children attended school in 2008.

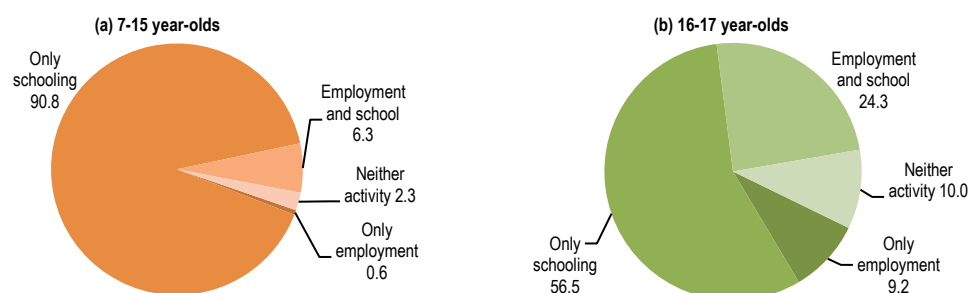
12. Brazil appears to have recently made a remarkable progress in reducing the numbers of children in employment. A comparison with estimates from earlier waves from the PNAD survey programme (Brazilian National Household Survey) points to a fall in children's employment since 1992, when 18 percent of 7-15 year-olds (over five million children in absolute terms) were in employment. This decline was mirrored by a large increase in percentage of children attending school over the same period (from 85 to 97 percent). Children's employment trends are discussed in section 3 of this report.

13. Disaggregating the child population into four non-overlapping activity groups – children only in employment, children only attending school, children combining school and employment, and children in neither – offers an initial view of how children's employment interacts with their schooling (Figure 1). This disaggregation shows that about 91 percent of 7-15 year-olds attended school exclusively, while six percent were combining employment and school in 2008. Only a small share of all 7-15 year-olds (less than one percent) were in employment without also attending school. A residual group of children (two percent of 7-15 year-olds) reported neither being in employment nor attending school. Activity patterns differed somewhat for older children aged 16 to 17: a smaller share was in school exclusively and a greater share was combining employment and school or was in employment only or was inactive.

¹ *Children in employment, or children's employment*, is a broad concept covering all market production and certain types of non-market production (principally the production of goods for own use). It includes forms of work in both the formal and informal sectors, as well as forms of work both inside and outside family settings. Involvement in employment for at least one hour during the reference period (usually the week preceding the survey) is sufficient for a child to be classified as employed. This definition does not, however, include unpaid domestic and personal services performed in a child's own household (e.g., cleaning, preparing meals, care of other household members and other household chores).

² The lower bound of seven years coincides with the age at which children are expected to attend school regularly.

Figure 1. Distribution of children by activity category, 7-15 years and 16-17 years age groups



Source: UCW calculation based on Brazilian National Household Survey (PNAD) 2008.

14. Aggregate estimates of children's activities mask important differences by residence, sex and region (Table 2, Table 3 and Figure 2).³

- Children's employment is overwhelmingly a rural phenomenon, at every age and for both sexes. The percentage of children in employment who live in rural areas is about four times more than for children living in urban areas. Children's overall rates of school attendance differ little between rural and urban areas, but urban children are much more likely to attend school without also being in employment (93 percent versus 80 percent).
- Boys in the 7-15 years age group are twice as likely as similarly-aged girls to be in employment, but the share of boys and girls in school differs little. Larger sex differences in activity status emerge among 16-17 year-old children (Table 3). The share of girls neither working nor studying in this age range rises to 12 percent, against eight percent of their male counterparts. These differences are likely in large part due to a higher proportion of girls giving up schooling and employment to take on domestic responsibilities within their own households.
- Children's employment increases also with age. Older children are more likely than their younger counterparts to be in employment. Nonetheless, the involvement on young children in employment is by no means negligible. Around 109,000 of 10 year-olds (three percent of this age group), and 167,000 11 year-olds (five percent of this age group) are already involved in employment. These young children are especially at risk of work-related damage to their health and development.
- There are large regional differences in children's employment, pointing to the important of geographical targeting in efforts against child labour. The rate of child involvement in employment exceeds 10 percent in the Northeast region against only four percent in the South-

³ While PNAD surveys contain information regarding ethnicity, figures about ethnicity are not reported due to the small number of observations.

East region. There is less geographic variation in school attendance; at least some 96 percent of 7-15 year-olds attend school in all regions (Figure 2).

Table 2. Child activity status by sex and residence, 7-15 age group

Background characteristics		Mutually exclusive activity categories				Total in employment(a)	Total in school(b)
		Only employment	Only schooling	Employment and schooling	Neither activity		
Sex	Male	0.8	88.7	8.3	2.2	9.1	97.0
	Female	0.3	93.0	4.3	2.4	4.6	97.3
Residence	Urban	0.5	93.3	4.0	2.2	4.5	97.3
	Rural	1.0	80.4	15.9	2.7	16.9	96.3
Total 7-15		0.6	90.8	6.3	2.3	6.9	97.1

Notes: (a) Involvement in employment regardless of schooling status; (b) Involvement in schooling regardless of employment status

Source: UCW calculation based on Brazilian National Household Survey (PNAD) 2008

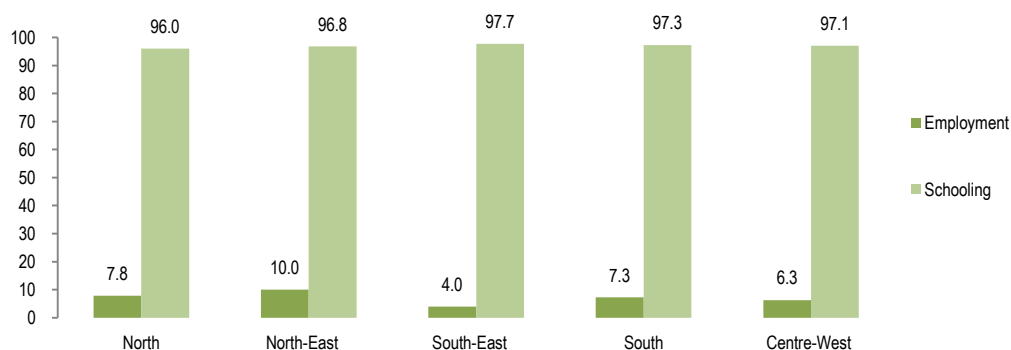
Table 3. Child activity status by sex and residence, 16-17 age group

Background characteristics		Mutually exclusive activity categories				Total in employment(a)	Total in school(b)
		Only employment	Only schooling	Employment and schooling	Neither activity		
Sex	Male	12.2	50.3	29.6	7.9	41.8	79.9
	Female	6.1	63.1	18.7	12.1	24.8	81.8
Residence	Urban	7.6	59.9	22.6	9.9	30.2	82.5
	Rural	16.5	41.3	32.1	10.1	48.6	73.4
Total 16-17		9.2	56.5	24.3	10.0	33.6	80.8

Notes: (a) Involvement in employment regardless of schooling status; (b) Involvement in schooling regardless of employment status

Source: UCW calculation based on Brazilian National Household Survey (PNAD) 2008

Figure 2. Children's involvement in employment, 7-15 year-old age group, by region



Source: UCW calculation based on Brazilian National Household Survey (PNAD) 2008.

15. Children in employment also vary in terms of industrial sector in which they are found, and the specific modalities under which they work (Table 4). Children's employment is concentrated mainly in the agricultural sector.

Almost 48 percent of 7-15 year-old children in employment work in agriculture, against 21 percent in services, 19 percent in commerce and eight percent in manufacturing. Variations by residence and sex and in the composition of children's employment are large. Agriculture not surprisingly predominates in rural areas, while work in services, commerce and manufacturing are important in urban areas. Girls are more likely than boys to work in services and manufacturing, and less likely to be in agriculture and commerce.

16. The majority of children in employment work for their family as non-waged labour (60 percent of 7-15 year-old children). Of the remaining children in employment, 27 percent works for a wage while six percent is self-employed and seven percent works as domestic servants. There are some differences by sex and place of residence concerning the modality of employment. Non-wage labour is mainly performed by boys, and by children living in rural areas. Domestic service is overwhelmingly performed by girls (20 percent against less than one percent for boys) and by children living in urban areas (11 percent against two percent in rural areas).

Table 4. Sector and modality of child economic activity, by sex and residence, 7-15 age group

Characteristics		Sector					Modality			
		Agriculture	Manufact.	Trade	Services	Other	Unpaid	Self	Wage	Domestic
Sex	Male	53.5	7.9	19.8	13.1	5.6	62.3	6.1	30.9	0.7
	Female	35.3	9.0	17.5	37.4	0.8	54.3	6.2	19.3	20.2
Residence	Urban	12.9	10.9	33.4	35.8	7.0	34.8	9.8	44.1	11.3
	Rural	85.6	5.4	3.4	4.9	0.8	87.1	2.1	8.4	2.4
Total 7-15		47.6	8.3	19.1	21.0	4.0	59.7	6.1	27.1	7.1

Source: UCW calculation based on Brazilian National Household Survey (PNAD) 2008.

Table 5. Average weekly working hours, by sex and residence, 7-15 age group

Characteristics		Employment	Only employment	Employment and school
Sex	Male	21.1	35.6	19.7
	Female	19.5	32.5	18.6
Residence	Urban	22.7	36.0	21.3
	Rural	18.1	32.5	17.2
Total 7-15		20.5	34.8	19.3

Source: UCW calculation based on Brazilian National Household Survey (PNAD) 2008.

17. Employment is typically time intensive for Brazilian children (Table 5). Children aged 7-15 years in employment log an average of over 20 working hours per week. But masked by this average is the relatively large number of working children putting in exceptionally long working hours, i.e. 40 hours or more per week (about 282, 000 children in absolute terms). Working hours are negatively associated with school attendance. Children in employment who do not attend school perform an average of 35 hours of

employment per week, while those that combine school and employment log fewer hours (19 hours per week). Time intensity also varies by place of residence (urban working children log more weekly working hours than their rural counterparts) and to a lesser extent by sex (boys put in about two more hours per week in employment than girls).

18. Before concluding the discussion of children's employment in 2008, it is worth addressing one final question: the extent to which this work constitutes "child labour" for elimination in accordance with international legal standards ratified by Brazil.⁴ This question is critical for the purposes of prioritising and targeting policy responses to working children.

Table 6. Brazil: Child labour legislative framework

RATIFIED CONVENTIONS RELATING TO CHILD LABOUR	
CONVENTION	Ratification
The Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) (Minimum age specified: 16 years)	28-06-2001
The worst forms of child labour Convention (No. 182)	02-02-2000
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	24-09-1990

Source: ILO/IPEC, 2008, <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productid=7792>

19. Estimates of child labour are presented below based on the international legal standards and the new global guidelines for child labour measurement, and applying the general minimum working age specified by Brazil upon ratification of ILO Convention No. 138. The child labour definition constructed on this basis consists of (i) children in employment below the age of 16 years; and (ii) children aged 16-17 years in hazardous forms of employment⁵. Hazardous forms, in turn, consist of work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children, as set out in Article 3, subparagraph (1) of ILO Convention No. 138. For the scope of this report, child labour is approximated as children in employment below the minimum working age, and children in hazardous work. Involvement in hazardous work is estimated on the basis of the hazardous industries⁶, occupations⁷ and conditions⁸ utilised in the ILO global child labour estimates.

⁴ Child labour is a narrower concept than children in employment. 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. Three main international conventions – the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), ILO Convention No. 182 (Worst Forms) and ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age) – define child labour and provide a framework for efforts against it.

⁵ The two categories derive specifically from ILO Convention No. 138, which stipulates that the minimum age for admission to employment or work should not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, not less than 15 years (Art. 2), and that children in the age group 15 (or the national minimum age for employment, if different) to 17 years are, in principle, allowed to work, unless they are in "any type of work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons" (Article 3).

⁶ Hazardous industries consist of: (1) mining; (2) quarrying; and (3) construction.

⁷ Hazardous occupations consist of: (1) optical and elect equip operators; (2) health associated professional; (3) nursing midwife; (4) protective services; (5) forestry and related workers; (6) fishery, hunters and trappers; (7) miners, shot fires, stone cutters and carvers; (8) building frame and related

20. A number of qualifications should be kept in mind in interpreting the child labour estimates calculated in this manner. First, the estimates do not include hazardous household chores, despite the fact that the Resolution II of the Eighteenth International Conference of Child Labour Statisticians leaves to the Governments the option of including them in the child labour estimates⁹, due to data limitations. Second, they do not include children in worst forms other than hazardous¹⁰ again due to a lack of data. Third and most importantly, sector-specific provisions concerning minimum working age and hazardous work (if any) are not taken into account in the estimates. For these reasons, the estimates do not capture the entire population of child labourers in the country and nor do they strictly coincide with the legal definition of child labour in Brazil. Nonetheless, they provide a useful benchmark for international comparative and monitoring purposes.

21. Child labour measured on this basis is not uncommon in Brazil. Almost 1.9 million children below the age of 16 years are in employment and an additional 1.5 million (16-17 year-old) children are in hazardous forms of work or are working excessive hours. Putting these groups together yields an estimate of 3.2 million children aged 5-17 years in child labour, nine percent of this age group (Table 7).

workers; (9) building finishers; (10) metal moulders, welders, and related workers; (11) blacksmith, tool makers and related workers; (12) machinery mechanics and fitters; (13) electrical and electronic equip mechanics and fitters; (14) precision workers in metal; (15) potters, glass makers and related workers; (16) mining & mineral processing plant operators; (17) metal processing plant op.; (18) glass, ceramics and related plant op.; (19) wood processing & papermaking plant op.; (20) chemical processing plant op.; (21) power production and related plant operators; (22) metal & mineral machine operators; (23) chemical machine operators; (24) rubber mach. op.; (25) wood products mach. op.; (26) textile, fur, leather mach. op.; (27) food mach. op.; (28) assemblers; (29) other mach. op.; (30) motor vehicle driver; (31) agric and other mobile plant op.; (32) ships' deck crew and related workers; (33) street vendors & related workers; (34) shoe cleaning other street services; (35) messengers, porters, doorkeepers, & related workers; (36) garbage collectors & related workers; (37) agric. fishery and related workers; (38) mining and construction labourers; and (39) transport and freight handlers.

⁸ Hazardous conditions consist of work exceeding 43 hours per week.

⁹ Global guidelines for child labour statistics are set out in Resolution II (2008) of the Eighteenth International Conference of Child Labour Statisticians (ICLS). The resolution states that child labour may be measured in terms of the engagement of children in productive activities either on the basis of the general production boundary or on the basis of the SNA production boundary. The former includes unpaid household services (i.e., household chores) while the latter excludes it. When the general production boundary is used as the basis for measuring child labour, the resolution recommends classifying those performing hazardous unpaid household services as part of the group of child labourers for measurement purposes. (For further details, see: Resolution II, Resolution Concerning Statistics of Child Labour, as cited in: International Labour Organization, *Report of the Conference, 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 24 November–5 December 2008. Resolution II*. Rpt. ICLS/18/2008/IV/FINAL, International Labour Office, Geneva, 2009).

¹⁰ Worst forms other than hazardous refer relate to Art. 3(a)-(c) in ILO Convention No. 182: (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.

Table 7. Child labour indicators, by age group, sex and residence, 5-17 age group

		Children in employment		Children in hazardous work (a)		Children in Child Labour (b)	
		Age 5-15		Age 16-17		Age 5-17	
		No.	% of total age group	No.	% of total age group	No.	% of total age group
Sex	Male	1,308,388	7.0	1,059,863	29.9	2,368,251	10.6
	Female	565,751	3.1	361,759	10.9	927,510	4.3
Residence	Urban	883,751	3.0	890,453	15.9	1,774,204	5.0
	Rural	990,388	13.9	531,169	42.5	1,521,557	18.1
Total		1,874,139	5.1	1,421,622	20.7	3,295,761	7.6

Notes: (a) The term hazardous forms refers to Art. 3(d) in ILO Convention No. 182, i.e., "...any activity or occupation which, by its nature or type has, or leads to, adverse effects on the child's safety, health, or moral development." ILO Convention No. 182 states that the "types of work referred to under Article 3(d) shall be determined by national laws or regulations or by the competent authority, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, taking into consideration relevant international standards, in particular Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999." The definition of excessive hours used in the ILO/IPEC global estimates, i.e., work at or beyond a threshold of 43 hours per week, is used for this calculation. (b) Does not include children in so-called "unconditional worst forms" of child labour, a group that is beyond the scope of standard household surveys

Source: UCW calculation based on Brazilian National Household Survey (PNAD) 2008.

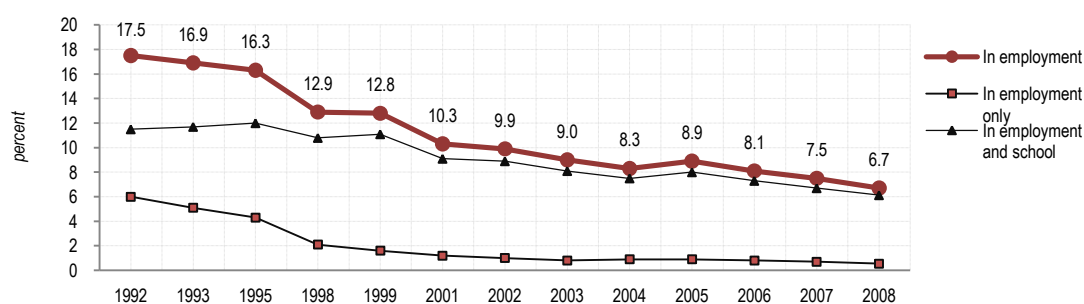
22. Table 7 shows that children's involvement in child labour is largely a rural phenomenon. About 18 percent of rural children aged 5-17 years are engaged in some forms of child labour (versus 5 percent in urban areas). Gender also plays a relevant role in the child labour phenomenon in Brazil. Boys are two times more likely than girls (11 percent versus 4 percent) to engage in work which constitutes child labour.

3. TRENDS IN CHILDREN'S EMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOLING

3.1 Changes in the levels of children's employment and schooling

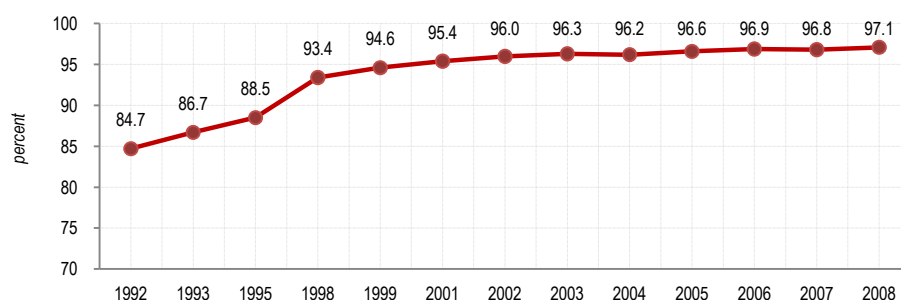
23. Brazil made considerable progress between 1992 and 2008¹¹ in getting children out of employment and into school. A comparison of the results of PNAD surveys from 1992 to 2008 highlights an overall decline of children in employment of 11 percentage points over this period, from 18 percent to 7 percent. The progress in the reduction of children's employment was steady, with the exception of one period of slight reversal (2004-2005). A closer look at the changes over the period shows that the reversal was almost entirely the product of students taking work. The proportion of children in employment but not in school, the group whose development prospects are most compromised, falls steadily over the 1999-2005, by more than half.

Figure 3. Changes in children's involvement in employment, 7-15 year-olds, 1992-2008



Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

Figure 4. Changes in children's school attendance, by residence, 7-15 year-olds, 1992-2008

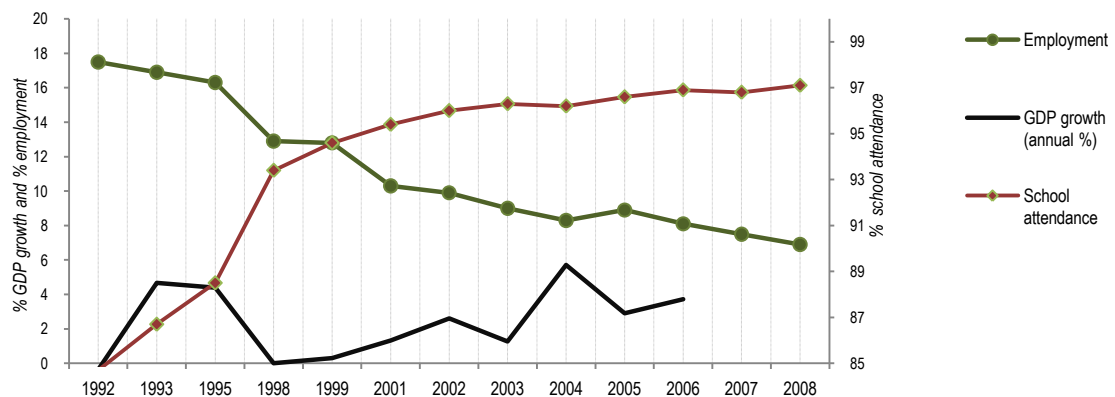


Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

¹¹ Results for 2008 presented in this section might differ somewhat from results presented in section 2, due to comparability reasons. Indeed, PNAD surveys from 1992 to 2003 do not cover the rural areas of the six Northern states (Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará, and Amapá). In order to provide consistent comparison of children's time use patterns, rural observations for those states from 2004 to 2008 are excluded from the estimates presented here. Finally, the analysis do not include the estimates for 1996 and 1997, since the collected information refers to children aged 10 years and above.

24. The overall decline in children's involvement in employment was accompanied by an increase in children's school attendance of more than 10 percentage points over the 1992-2008 period (from 85 to 97 percent). This was in part the product of the social programmes implemented in Brazil during this period, such as Bolsa Escola/Familia programmes, which produced an increase in school attendance especially in rural areas (Figure 4).

Figure 5. Changes in children's involvement in employment, 7-15 years age group, 1992-2008



Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data. GDP Growth based on World Development Indicators, (2008), World Bank

25. It is worth noting that since the mid-1990s, access to basic educational opportunities in Brazil has improved sharply (see UCW, 2010 for more details).¹² The fall in children's employment from 1995 onwards coincided with the implementation of the Program to Eradicate Child Labour (PETI), created in 1996 and focusing on removing children from hazardous work. Several studies confirm the impact of PETI in reducing the probability of working (Yap et al, 2002), and the share of children working in hazardous work (World Bank, 2008b). The sustained economic growth experienced during of the reference period also undoubtedly played an important role in the progress against children's employment (Figure 5). But factors affecting children's employment are numerous and caution should be exercised in reading too much into these correlations; there is still no consensus in the literature on the determinants of the decline of child labour in Brazil. A detailed analysis of the factors behind the fall in children's employment is beyond the scope of this paper.

26. Figure 6 and Table 8 illustrate in more detail how the composition of children's time between school and employment changed over the reference period. They show that the reductions in children's employment were a product of fewer children *only* in employment and of fewer children combining schooling and employment. In other words, compared to 1992,

¹² During the 1990s, many changes in educational policy were implemented and several social protection policies (like Bolsa Escola/Familia programmes) have been promoted. Several studies conclude that while Bolsa Escola/Familia might have a positive impact on school attendance, the evidence on child labour remains inconclusive.

fewer children in 2008 had to forsake school altogether in order to work, or to work while also trying to study. The figures show that the progress in terms of raising children's school attendance was a product of an increase of the share of children in school only and a decrease of the involvement of children in the other activities (Table 8).

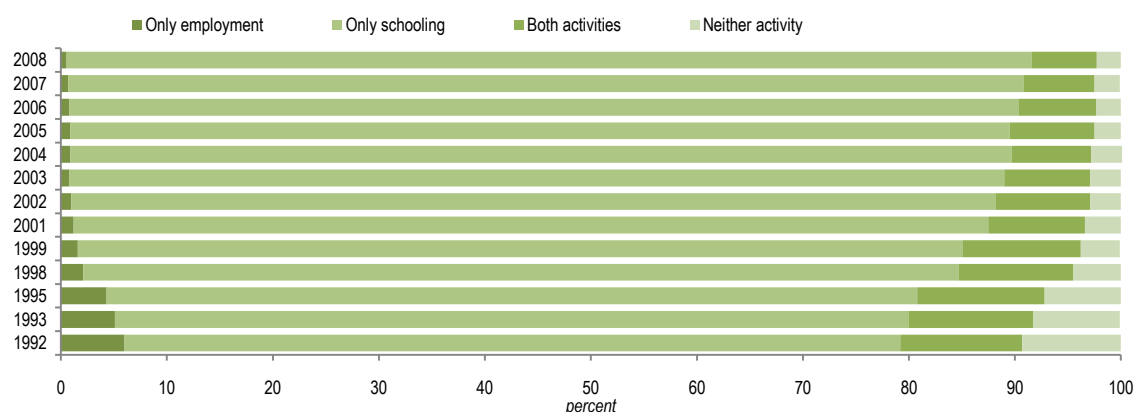
Table 8. Trends in child activity status during 1992-2008, 7-15 years age group

Activity Status	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Only employment	6.0	5.1	4.3	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5
Only schooling	73.2	74.9	76.5	82.6	83.5	86.3	87.2	88.2	88.8	88.6	89.6	90.1	91.0
Both activities	11.5	11.7	12.0	10.8	11.1	9.1	8.9	8.1	7.5	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.1
Neither activity	9.3	8.2	7.2	4.5	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3
Total employment^(a)	17.5	16.8	16.3	12.9	12.7	10.3	9.9	8.9	8.4	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.6
Total school^(b)	84.7	86.6	88.5	93.4	94.6	95.4	96.1	96.3	96.3	96.6	96.9	96.8	97.1

Notes: (a) Refers to all children in employment, regardless of school status; (b) Refers to all children attending school, regardless of employment status.

Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

Figure 6. Changes in children's activity status, 7-15 years age group, 1992-2008



Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

27. Tables 9 and 10 look at changes in children's employment and schooling broken down by sex and residence¹³. They suggest that the decrease in children's employment during the period 1992-2008 was broad-based, extending to both girls and boys, and to children living in both urban and rural settings. The results extended to the entire 7-15 age range, but the fall in children's employment and the rise in the school attendance of 12-15 year-olds were particularly pronounced. The net changes over the 16 year period left few urban children in Brazil in employment below the age of 15

¹³ While PNAD surveys contain information regarding ethnicity, figures about ethnicity are not reported due to the small number of observations.

years but a significant number of rural children below this age in employment. Gender and rural-urban disparities in school attendance were largely reduced over the 16-year period.

Table 9. Changes in children's activity status, 7-15 age group, 1992-2007, by sex

Sex	Activity status	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Male	Only employment	7.9	6.7	5.8	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8
	Only schooling	68.4	70.3	72.2	79.0	79.7	83.3	84.2	85.3	86.2	85.9	87.5	87.8	88.9
	Both activities	15.1	15.4	15.2	14.3	14.6	12.1	11.7	10.7	9.9	10.4	9.3	8.8	8.0
	Neither activity	8.7	7.6	6.8	4.2	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2
	Total employment^(a)	23.0	22.1	21.0	16.9	16.8	13.7	13.0	11.8	11.1	11.7	10.4	9.8	8.8
	Total schooling^(b)	83.5	85.7	87.4	93.3	94.3	95.4	95.9	96.0	96.1	96.3	96.8	96.6	96.9
Female	Only employment	4.1	3.6	2.9	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
	Only schooling	78.2	79.6	81.0	86.3	87.4	89.5	90.3	91.1	91.5	91.4	91.7	92.5	93.2
	Both activities	7.8	8.0	8.6	7.2	7.6	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.3	4.5	4.2
	Neither activity	10.0	8.8	7.5	5.0	4.0	3.7	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
	Total employment^(a)	11.9	11.6	11.5	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	5.9	5.5	6.1	5.8	4.9	4.5
	Total schooling^(b)	86.0	87.6	89.6	93.5	95.0	95.5	96.3	96.5	96.5	96.9	97.0	97.0	97.4

Notes: (a) Refers to all children in employment, regardless of school status; (b) Refers to all children attending school, regardless of employment status.

Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

Table 10. Changes in children's activity status, 7-15 age group, 1992-2008, by area of residence

Residence	Activity status	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Urban	Only employment	3.4	3.0	2.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
	Only schooling	81.1	82.4	83.4	88.4	89.3	90.5	91.1	91.6	92.1	92.2	92.6	92.7	93.3
	Both activities	7.6	7.7	7.8	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.0
	Neither activity	7.9	6.9	6.3	4.1	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2
	Total employment^(a)	11.0	10.7	10.4	7.6	7.2	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.5
	Total schooling^(b)	88.7	90.1	91.2	94.8	95.5	96.0	96.5	96.7	96.7	97.1	97.2	97.1	97.3
Rural	Only employment	13.9	11.8	10.1	4.8	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.6	0.9
	Only schooling	48.8	51.8	54.4	63.9	65.1	68.4	69.9	72.9	73.7	72.7	75.2	78.0	80.5
	Both activities	23.5	24.1	25.5	25.2	26.8	24.7	23.9	21.5	20.5	21.9	19.9	17.7	16.0
	Neither activity	13.9	12.3	10.0	6.0	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.6
	Total employment^(a)	37.4	35.9	35.6	30.0	30.4	27.6	26.3	23.5	22.7	24.3	21.7	19.3	16.9
	Total schooling^(b)	72.3	75.9	79.9	89.1	91.9	93.1	93.8	94.4	94.2	94.6	95.1	95.7	96.5

Notes: (a) Refers to all children in employment, regardless of school status; (b) Refers to all children attending school, regardless of employment.

Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

28. The survey data for the 1992 to 2008 period for 7-15 year-olds point to large variation in terms of children's employment trends across regions (Table 11 and Figure 7). Brazil was characterized by substantial regional differences at the beginning of the period considered. The North-West and South regions had significantly higher children's employment rates and lower school attendance rates with respect to the rest of the country. While there was a non-negligible convergence across regions in terms of children's participation to employment during the 16-year period, regional

differences persisted. An in-depth analysis would be required to identify the reasons behind the differences among regions, but they are likely to in large part reflect inter-regional inequalities.

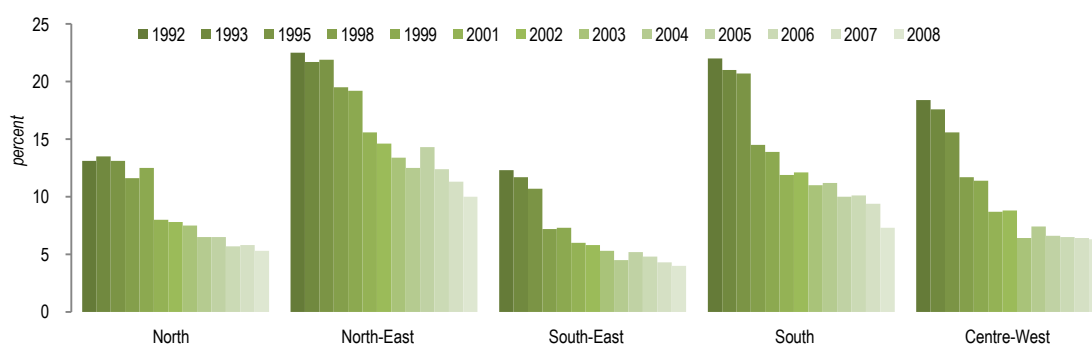
29. The reduction in children's employment did not happen over the same period across the different regions. As Figure 7 shows, there is a subset of early-mover regions where the largest part of the reduction took place in the 1990s (e.g. South-East Region). In several others, the changes occurred mainly during the more recent years. Data point to fewer geographic differences in educational trends. By 2008, school attendance had converged to similar level across Brazil, with the more backward states filling the gap relative to the rest of the country (Figure 8).

Table 11. Changes in children's activity status, 7-15 age group, 1992-2007, by region

Employment													
Region	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
North	13.1	13.5	13.1	11.6	12.5	8.0	7.8	7.5	6.5	6.5	5.7	5.8	5.3
North-East	22.5	21.7	21.9	19.5	19.2	15.6	14.6	13.4	12.5	14.3	12.4	11.3	10.0
South-East	12.3	11.7	10.7	7.2	7.3	6.0	5.8	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.3	4.0
South	22.0	21.0	20.7	14.5	13.9	11.9	12.1	11.0	11.2	10.0	10.1	9.4	7.3
Centre-West	18.4	17.6	15.6	11.7	11.4	8.7	8.8	6.4	7.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3
Schooling													
Region	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
North	86.9	88.6	90.4	93.3	94.0	94.1	94.4	94.8	95.0	95.9	95.7	96.1	96.3
North-East	78.4	81.5	83.6	90.8	93.1	94.2	94.8	95.1	94.9	95.4	95.9	96.1	96.8
South-East	88.8	90.3	91.9	95.1	95.8	96.4	97.1	97.2	97.2	97.4	97.7	97.5	97.7
South	85.5	87.5	89.1	94.3	95.1	95.8	96.9	97.2	96.9	97.0	97.5	97.0	97.3
Centre-West	87.1	87.2	89.7	94.2	94.8	96.0	96.1	96.3	96.2	96.8	97.3	96.8	97.1

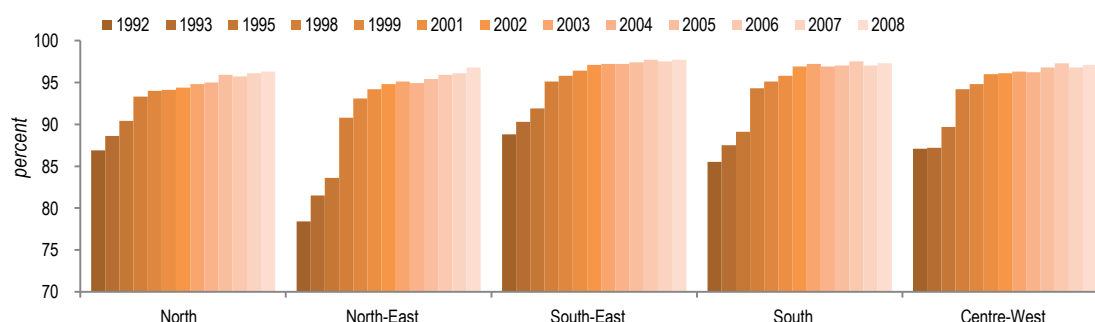
Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

Figure 7. Changes in children's involvement in employment, 7-15 year-olds, 1992-2008, by region



Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

Figure 8. Changes in children's participation in school, 7-15 year-olds, 1992-2008, by region



Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

30. A comparison of the results of PNAD surveys from 1992 to 2008 for older (16-17 year-old) children indicates that a greater proportion is delaying entry into employment to further their studies (Table 12). The proportion of 16-17 year-olds in employment only (i.e., not also attending school) fell by about one third from 1992 to 2008, from 28 percent to 9 percent. Within the same time period the proportion of 16-17 year-olds in school only (i.e. not also in employment) rose from 34 to 57 percent. The proportion of children aged 16-17 combining school and employment remained stable over this period.

Table 12. Changes in the composition of children's time use, 16-17 year-olds, 1992-2008

Activity Status	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Only employment	28.4	27.5	23.3	14.2	13.1	10.5	10.7	10.1	10.3	10.3	9.9	10.3	9.1
Only schooling	33.7	35.3	37.9	47.7	49.9	53.2	53.1	54.7	54.7	54.0	54.3	54.4	56.8
Both activities	21.9	22.1	24.0	25.2	24.9	24.6	24.6	23.9	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.1	24.2
Neither activity	16.0	15.1	14.8	12.9	12.1	11.7	11.6	11.2	10.8	11.5	11.4	11.2	9.9
Total in employment^(a)	50.3	49.6	47.3	39.4	38.0	35.1	35.3	34.0	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.4	33.3
Total school^(b)	55.6	57.4	61.9	72.9	74.8	77.8	77.7	78.6	78.9	78.2	78.7	78.5	81.0

Notes: (a) Refers to all children in employment, regardless of school status; and (b) Refers to all children attending school, regardless of employment status.

Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

3.2 Changes in the characteristics and time intensity of children's employment

31. The 1992-2008 period also saw changes in the composition and time intensity of children's employment. Compared to 1992, children aged 7-15 years in employment in 2008 were less likely to work in the agricultural sector and more likely to be found in services (Table 13). The share of employment in agriculture fell considerably, especially in urban areas. This was coupled with an increase in the fraction employed in the service and trade sectors, while the share in the manufacturing sector remained unchanged. The shift away from agriculture and towards service sector was much more predominant for girls than for boys (see Table A1 and A2 in the Annex).

32. The changes in the distribution of children by modality of employment were not substantial over the 1992 to 2008 period. Comparing the 1992 and 2008 years, children aged 7-15 were less likely to be involved in domestic work and more likely to be found in self or wage employment (Table 13).

Table 13. Trends in child activity status during 1992-2008, by sector and modality of employment, 7-15 years age group

Sector/Modality	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture	57.1	55.9	56.4	58.1	59.5	53.7	53.2	53.6	52.4	54.6	51.2	48.0	45.8
Manufacturing	8.7	8.6	8.1	7.1	6.8	8.2	7.6	8.1	7.8	8.4	8.0	9.3	7.6
Trade	14.4	16.1	16.1	16.7	17.3	19.1	19.0	19.6	19.7	18.7	20.3	19.3	21.0
Services	16.7	16.6	16.8	15.4	13.8	16.5	17.6	16.3	17.7	15.8	17.9	19.7	21.4
Other	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.7	4.2
Unpaid	59.7	59.7	60.9	65.5	68.0	63.1	63.6	64.7	61.9	65.1	62.6	59.8	57.9
Self	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.4	5.1	6.2	6.4	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.2	6.3
Wage	25.8	25.7	25.5	22.8	20.8	23.4	22.6	21.0	24.4	21.8	23.4	25.4	28.3
Domestic	9.2	9.3	8.8	6.3	6.1	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.7	5.9	6.5	7.6	7.4

Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data

33. The time intensity of children's employment fell over the 1992-2008 period by 9 hours per week (from 30 to 21 hours per week), meaning that the remaining children in employment spent less time each week actually working (Table 14). The fall in working hours was broad-based, extending to all economic sectors and to all modalities of employment. Children combining employment and school spent seven hours less in employment in 2008 compared to 1992, while children in employment only put in four working hours less per week.

Table 14. Changes in average weekly working hours, 7-15 years age group, 1992-2008, by sector, schooling status and modality

Sector/Schooling status/Modality	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	30.4	29.4	28.2	25.9	24.5	24	23	22.2	21.9	20.6	20.3	21.8	20.7
Agriculture	27.8	26.5	24.8	22.8	21.6	21.6	20.7	19.9	19.5	18	18	18.9	17.4
Manufacturing	32.7	32	32.2	29.4	29	26.3	24	23.7	24.7	22.6	20.4	24	24
Trade	29.7	28.8	28.1	27.3	25.7	24	23.3	22.9	22.8	22.1	21	23.1	21.5
Services	38.2	37.6	36.7	34	31.6	29.6	28.5	27	25.9	25.3	24.9	25.7	24.7
Other	35.9	35.3	33.5	29.8	32.6	29.6	28.2	28.6	28.8	29.7	27.2	27	25.8
Unpaid	25.1	24.2	22.7	21.4	20.5	20.2	19.0	18.8	18.1	16.9	16.8	17.8	16.7
Self	28.5	26.8	26.2	26.5	25.1	20.8	20.5	21.3	19.0	18.2	17.1	20.4	18.0
Wage	38.7	37.1	36.9	35.0	33.3	31.8	31.4	30.0	30.1	29.2	28.1	29.4	27.8
Domestic	43.1	43.0	41.9	39.8	38.1	34.5	33.5	31.4	29.9	32.1	29.0	28.8	27.1
Employment only	39.3	38.3	36.6	36.7	36.1	36.9	37.3	36.4	33.9	33.8	33.3	36	35.4
Employment and schooling	25.8	25.5	25.1	23.9	22.8	22.3	21.3	20.7	20.5	19.1	18.9	20.2	19.4

Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

ANNEX: ADDITIONAL STATISTICAL TABLES

Children aged 7-15 years

Table A1. Changes in the composition of children's employment, 7-15 years age group, 1992-2008, by sex

	Work sector/modality	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Male	Agriculture	61.5	60.0	59.8	61.8	62.8	59.4	58.4	58.7	57.6	59.3	57.5	53.9	51.5
	Manufacturing	9.0	8.4	8.5	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.6	6.8	7.0	6.6	8.5	7.3
	Trade	15.6	17.7	17.4	17.3	17.3	19.7	18.9	19.1	19.3	18.6	18.9	18.8	19.8
	Services	9.8	9.9	10.3	10.4	9.1	10.7	11.8	11.3	13.0	11.4	13.0	13.5	15.6
	Other	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.6	4.0	5.4	5.9
	Unpaid	62.0	62.0	62.1	66.6	68.7	65.8	66.1	67.0	63.2	66.9	64.8	62.6	60.6
	Self	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	6.2	6.5	7.5	7.6	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.3
	Wage	31.4	31.4	31.4	27.2	25.4	27.1	26.8	24.9	27.9	25.5	27.8	29.4	32.3
	Domestic	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8
Female	Agriculture	48.4	48.3	50.0	50.7	52.8	42.3	43.1	43.1	41.5	45.2	39.5	35.9	34.1
	Manufacturing	8.2	9.1	7.3	7.7	6.3	10.9	8.5	9.2	9.8	11.3	10.4	11.1	8.2
	Trade	12.2	12.9	13.7	15.4	17.2	17.9	19.2	20.7	20.7	18.7	22.8	20.2	23.4
	Services	30.5	29.3	28.7	25.5	23.2	28.4	28.9	26.7	27.5	24.6	27.0	32.6	33.5
	Other	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8
	Unpaid	55.1	55.2	58.7	63.3	66.6	57.5	58.6	60.1	59.1	61.5	58.4	54.1	52.2
	Self	4.8	5.0	3.4	5.0	4.4	6.4	6.1	7.5	5.9	8.0	9.4	7.7	6.5
	Wage	14.5	14.8	14.7	14.1	11.8	15.8	14.5	12.9	17.0	14.5	15.0	17.1	20.1
	Domestic	25.7	25.0	23.3	17.6	17.2	20.2	20.8	19.6	18.0	16.0	17.2	21.1	21.2

Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

Table A2. Changes in the composition of children's employment, 7-15 years age group, 1992-2008, by residence

	Work sector/modality	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Urban	Agriculture	21.3	19.7	19.9	19.1	20.0	16.8	17.7	19.0	17.4	19.2	17.5	14.3	12.4
	Manufacturing	14.2	13.8	14.1	12.6	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.3	11.9	12.7	11.8	14.1	10.9
	Trade	28.2	31.5	30.8	33.7	35.7	35.8	34.6	35.9	35.7	35.4	35.5	33.0	35.1
	Services	31.0	30.3	30.7	29.7	26.9	30.1	31.3	28.8	30.8	28.4	30.6	32.4	34.6
	Other	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	6.2	7.0
	Unpaid	34.7	36.2	36.7	40.6	44.9	39.5	40.1	43.4	38.8	43.8	40.7	37.7	34.8
	Self	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.7	8.4	10.7	10.3	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.7	10.9	9.8
	Wage	41.0	39.8	40.4	39.6	35.8	37.3	37.0	33.0	38.8	34.6	36.3	39.7	44.1
	Domestic	16.4	16.1	15.0	11.0	10.9	12.4	12.6	11.4	10.5	9.7	10.3	11.7	11.3
Rural	Agriculture	89.5	89.6	90.4	89.5	89.3	89.6	89.0	90.7	89.0	89.4	88.3	87.6	86.9
	Manufacturing	3.8	3.9	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.5
		2.0	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.1	3.0	2.3	3.4	3.1	3.6
	Services	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.8	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.9	5.2
	Other	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
	Unpaid	82.4	81.6	83.6	85.6	85.6	86.1	87.5	87.7	86.0	86.0	86.9	86.0	86.5
	Self	3.0	3.0	1.9	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.7	2.1
	Wage	11.9	12.5	11.5	9.2	9.4	9.8	8.0	8.0	9.3	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.9
	Domestic	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.6

Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

Children aged 16-17 years

Table A3. Changes in the composition of children's time use, 16-17 years age group, 1992-2008, by sex

	Activity status	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Male	Only employment	37.0	36.5	31.1	19.1	17.3	13.5	14.1	13.8	14.2	14.0	13.6	14.0	11.9
	Only schooling	26.6	28.4	30.6	40.5	43.7	48.5	47.1	48.5	48.8	48.5	49.1	49.5	50.7
	Both activities	26.5	25.5	28.6	31.5	31.0	30.4	30.2	29.4	29.1	29.2	28.9	28.1	29.4
	Neither activity	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.0	8.1	7.7	8.6	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.0
	Total employment ^(a)	63.5	62.0	59.7	50.6	48.3	43.9	44.3	43.2	43.3	43.2	42.5	42.1	41.3
	Total schooling ^(b)	53.1	53.9	59.2	72.0	74.7	78.9	77.3	77.9	77.9	77.7	78.0	77.6	80.1
Female	Only employment	19.7	18.3	15.1	9.3	8.8	7.5	7.2	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.1
	Only schooling	40.9	42.3	45.6	55.1	56.3	57.9	59.2	61.0	60.7	59.5	59.6	59.7	63.3
	Both activities	17.3	18.6	19.2	18.8	18.6	18.8	18.9	18.4	19.3	19.2	19.8	19.8	18.7
	Neither activity	22.0	20.7	20.1	16.8	16.3	15.8	14.6	14.2	13.7	14.8	14.5	14.1	11.9
	Total employment ^(a)	37.0	36.9	34.3	28.1	27.4	26.3	26.1	24.9	25.6	25.7	25.8	26.1	24.8
	Total schooling ^(b)	58.2	60.9	64.8	73.9	74.9	76.7	78.1	79.4	80.0	78.7	79.4	79.5	82.0

Notes: (a) Refers to all children in employment, regardless of school status; (b) Refers to all children attending school, regardless of employment status.

Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

Table A4. Changes in the composition of children's time use, 16-17 years age group, 1992-2008, by residence

	Activity status	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Urban	Only employment	21.8	20.9	18.2	10.8	9.7	8.2	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.9	7.6
	Only schooling	39.9	41.3	43.9	53.3	56.0	58.3	57.8	59.4	59.1	58.5	58.3	58.1	59.9
	Both activities	22.4	22.5	23.3	22.9	22.1	22.0	22.0	21.5	22.1	21.7	22.2	21.8	22.6
	Neither activity	16.0	15.3	14.7	13.0	12.2	11.5	11.8	11.2	10.8	11.5	11.4	11.1	9.9
	Total employment^(a)	44.2	43.4	41.5	33.7	31.8	30.2	30.4	29.5	30.1	29.9	30.3	30.7	30.2
	Total schooling^(b)	62.3	63.8	67.2	76.2	78.1	80.3	79.8	80.9	81.2	80.2	80.5	79.9	82.5
Rural	Only employment	49.7	49.9	41.5	27.2	25.7	21.4	21.7	20.7	22.0	19.7	18.2	16.9	16.4
	Only schooling	13.8	15.0	16.5	26.4	27.5	29.2	31.0	31.7	31.9	33.3	35.4	37.0	41.1
	Both activities	20.5	20.7	26.8	33.8	35.1	36.5	36.9	36.1	35.5	35.6	35.0	34.7	32.6
	Neither activity	16.0	14.4	15.2	12.6	11.7	12.8	10.5	11.4	10.6	11.3	11.5	11.5	9.9
	Total employment^(a)	70.2	70.6	68.3	61.0	60.8	57.9	58.6	56.8	57.5	55.3	53.2	51.6	49.0
	Total schooling^(b)	34.3	35.7	43.3	60.2	62.6	65.7	67.9	67.8	67.4	68.9	70.4	71.7	73.7

Notes: (a) Refers to all children in employment, regardless of school status; (b) Refers to all children attending school, regardless of employment status.

Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

Table A5. Changes in children's involvement in employment and schooling, 16-17 years age group, 1992-2008, by region

Employ													
Region	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
North	44.0	42.1	38.8	31.8	30.7	28.0	31.9	31.2	30.9	28.6	27.7	28.7	28.2
North-East	51.1	50.8	49.8	42.8	42.6	36.8	38.5	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.1	35.2	33.5
South-East	46.7	45.7	44.1	35.0	32.3	31.6	30.0	29.8	29.2	30.0	31.7	31.8	30.6
South	59.1	60.3	54.7	46.9	46.4	43.6	42.4	41.7	45.7	44.1	40.8	43.4	41.8
Centre-West	54.0	50.7	47.7	41.7	39.5	37.1	39.3	33.5	36.9	37.0	34.2	32.9	36.5

Schooling													
Region	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
North	68.2	66.4	70.0	76.0	77.0	77.2	78.6	77.8	78.5	77.8	80.0	79.1	80.5
North-East	52.2	55.3	58.3	68.7	72.7	75.2	76.4	75.5	75.4	75.6	75.9	76.8	79.0
South-East	59.0	60.7	65.7	76.9	77.4	81.0	80.3	81.7	82.9	81.2	81.7	80.4	84.0
South	48.5	49.3	55.3	70.1	71.1	75.1	74.0	77.2	77.1	76.1	75.8	76.9	78.3
Centre-West	58.1	57.6	62.5	71.2	74.4	76.6	76.2	78.8	76.1	77.3	78.7	77.7	79.1

Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

Table A6. Changes in the composition of children's employment, by sector and modality of employment, 16-17 years age group, 1992-2008

Sector/Modality	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture	35.3	34.4	33.6	31.0	33.8	29.9	29.3	30.2	28.6	28.5	25.7	25.1	22.7
Manufacturing	14.5	13.8	13.4	12.1	12.8	12.7	12.5	11.8	13.3	11.7	12.3	13.8	11.9
Trade	16.7	17.5	18.5	20.3	21.1	21.6	21.7	23.8	22.9	24.1	23.5	23.1	25.6
Services	27.6	27.8	29.0	29.4	26.5	29.8	30.9	29.1	29.8	30.2	33.0	31.7	32.6
Other	5.9	6.6	5.5	7.1	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.2	7.2
Unpaid	27.6	28.2	27.8	29.6	32.0	29.3	28.4	29.0	27.2	27.0	25.2	24.6	23.6
Self	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.1	7.6	6.2	7.2	8.1	7.2	7.6	7.2	7.9	7.4
Wage	52.5	51.9	53.2	52.7	50.2	53.2	53.5	53.1	56.2	55.5	57.3	58.6	61.5
Domestic	13.0	13.5	12.4	11.5	10.3	11.4	10.9	9.8	9.5	9.8	10.3	8.9	7.5

Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

Table A7. Changes in average weekly working hours, 16-17 years age group, 1992-2008, by sector, schooling status and modality

	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total													
Agriculture	39.6	38.3	36.8	33.8	32.2	31.5	30.9	30.9	29.9	29.3	27.9	28.0	27.9
Manufacturing	41.7	42.0	41.5	40.8	40.0	38.2	37.9	37.0	38.3	37.1	37.4	36.8	36.6
Trade	40.7	39.9	40.4	39.4	38.6	36.4	36.7	36.0	35.7	36.0	35.1	35.8	35.4
Services	42.6	41.9	40.7	39.4	38.5	36.1	35.4	33.8	34.4	33.9	32.5	31.9	31.9
Other	43.3	42.2	41.4	39.0	40.6	38.9	40.3	39.6	38.5	38.6	37.1	38.3	37.0
Unpaid	35.0	33.4	31.8	29.6	28.6	27.0	26.3	26.0	25.6	25.1	23.8	24.2	23.7
Self	38.7	36.6	35.1	34.3	33.6	31.1	31.5	28.8	29.6	30.4	28.5	29.5	28.7
Wage	43.0	42.8	42.5	41.3	40.7	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.3	37.6	36.8	36.6	36.4
Domestic	48.2	47.2	46.2	44.6	44.3	40.4	40.2	37.5	37.5	38.0	35.4	35.2	35.2
Employment only	44.2	42.9	42.8	41.8	41.2	40.7	40.1	39.8	39.2	39.6	38.6	38.5	38.9
Employment and schooling	37.2	37.1	36.2	35.5	34.3	32.8	32.7	31.7	32.0	31.2	30.4	30.5	30.5

Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

Table A8. Changes in the composition of children's employment, 16-17 years age group, 1992-2008, by residence

	Work sector/modality	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Urban	Agriculture	13.1	12.5	12.7	9.9	10.8	9.6	8.7	10.3	9.8	8.6	7.6	6.7	6.3
	Manufacturing	19.0	17.5	17.1	15.4	16.4	15.7	15.4	14.3	16.3	14.3	14.6	17.0	13.5
	Trade	23.0	24.7	25.2	27.8	29.8	29.0	28.8	31.7	29.5	31.4	29.9	29.6	31.6
	Services	36.7	36.8	37.9	38.0	35.4	37.8	39.9	37.4	37.5	38.8	41.1	39.4	39.8
	Other	8.2	8.4	7.1	8.9	7.6	7.9	7.3	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.4	8.8
	Unpaid	13.0	13.7	13.9	15.2	16.9	15.5	14.4	15.2	13.3	13.2	12.6	12.0	12.5
	Self	63.3	62.7	63.9	64.4	62.0	64.6	64.6	63.8	67.8	66.5	67.5	68.7	71.1
	Wage	7.2	6.5	7.2	6.9	8.3	6.6	7.8	9.1	8.2	8.5	8.0	8.7	8.0
	Domestic	16.6	17.2	15.1	13.6	12.8	13.3	13.3	12.0	10.7	11.7	12.0	10.5	8.4
Rural	Agriculture	80.5	79.9	78.4	75.2	77.5	79.9	80.3	80.3	79.3	77.9	75.8	77.2	73.9
	Manufacturing	5.2	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.3	6.0	4.9	6.7
	Trade	3.9	2.6	4.1	4.6	4.5	3.4	4.4	3.7	5.1	5.9	5.9	5.0	6.7
	Services	9.0	8.9	10.0	11.5	9.5	10.0	8.5	8.4	9.3	8.8	10.7	10.0	10.2
	Other	1.3	2.8	2.1	3.4	2.7	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.7	2.9	2.5
	Unpaid	57.3	58.6	57.9	60.0	60.8	63.4	63.1	64.1	64.8	61.5	60.1	57.3	58.0
	Self	6.6	6.2	5.5	4.4	6.4	5.1	5.8	5.5	4.4	5.2	5.0	6.6	5.4
	Wage	30.4	29.4	30.2	28.3	27.4	24.9	26.0	26.0	24.8	28.2	29.1	30.4	31.7
	Domestic	5.7	5.9	6.5	7.3	5.4	6.6	5.1	4.4	6.0	5.1	5.9	5.7	4.9

Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

Table A9. Changes in the composition of children's employment, 16-17 years age group, 1992-2008, by sex

	Work sector/modality	1992	1993	1995	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Male	Agriculture	41.6	41.0	40.1	37.1	38.5	37.0	35.5	36.4	34.7	34.9	32.3	30.8	28.4
	Manufacturing	15.3	15.0	14.4	13.7	13.9	12.4	13.3	12.2	13.9	11.7	13.0	14.6	13.2
	Trade	17.3	17.7	19.0	20.3	20.8	21.4	21.8	23.6	22.0	23.1	23.4	23.0	23.4
	Services	16.8	16.1	18.4	18.4	17.9	19.9	20.9	19.9	21.3	21.8	22.8	22.2	24.5
	Other	9.1	10.2	8.1	10.6	8.9	9.2	8.5	7.9	8.1	8.5	8.6	9.3	10.5
	Unpaid	29.0	29.9	29.8	32.5	33.5	32.6	31.1	30.8	29.7	29.0	28.3	27.2	26.2
	Self	8.1	7.3	7.0	6.7	8.2	6.7	7.7	8.4	7.0	7.6	6.9	7.6	7.2
	Wage	62.3	62.1	62.3	60.0	57.7	59.6	60.2	60.2	62.3	62.6	64.0	64.5	66.0
	Domestic	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
Female	Agriculture	24.4	23.1	21.4	20.1	25.2	18.0	18.7	19.3	18.2	17.6	14.8	15.4	12.8
	Manufacturing	13.2	11.6	11.5	9.4	10.7	13.2	11.2	11.1	12.3	11.8	11.1	12.4	9.5
	Trade	15.8	17.3	17.6	20.4	21.6	22.0	21.6	24.0	24.5	25.7	23.6	23.4	29.4
	Services	46.2	47.6	48.7	49.3	42.0	46.2	47.8	45.2	44.4	44.3	50.0	47.9	47.0
	Other	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.4
	Unpaid	25.2	25.4	24.0	24.5	29.1	23.9	23.6	26.0	22.8	23.7	20.1	20.1	19.0
	Self	5.0	4.7	5.9	5.0	6.6	5.3	6.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	8.4	7.6
	Wage	35.5	34.4	36.5	39.6	36.4	42.4	41.9	40.6	45.7	43.6	46.0	48.3	53.5
	Domestic	34.3	35.5	33.6	30.9	27.9	28.5	28.0	26.0	24.0	25.2	26.3	23.2	19.9

Source: UCW, calculations based on Brazilian PNAD Surveys 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 micro-data.

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