



Organización
Internacional
del Trabajo



Understanding Children's Work Programme Working Paper Series, November 2010

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

Country report for the Bolivarian Republic of
Venezuela

November 2010

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

**Country report for the Bolivarian Republic of
Venezuela**

November 2010

Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Project

Villa Aldobrandini
Via Panisperna 28
00184 Rome - Italy

Tel: +39 06.4341.2008

Fax: +39 06.2020.687

Email: info@ucw-project.org

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 the Bolivarian Republic of
Venezuela**

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 *Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM)* from 1998 to 2006, the country brief provides an overview of the child labour phenomenon in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Particular attention is given to the links between child labour and schooling.

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

**Country report for the Bolivarian Republic of
Venezuela**

November 2010

CONTENTS

1. National context: factors underlying the child labour phenomenon in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	1
2. Extent and nature of Children's employment.....	4
3. Trends in children's employment and schooling.....	10
3.1 Changes in the levels of children's employment and schooling.....	10
3.2 Changes in the characteristics and time intensity of children's employment	15
Annex: additional statistical tables	17
Children aged 10-14 years.....	17
Children aged 15-17 years.....	18
References.....	20

1. NATIONAL CONTEXT: FACTORS UNDERLYING THE CHILD LABOUR PHENOMENON IN THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

1. Venezuela is located in northern South America and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, on the east by



Source: CIA, *The World Factbook*

Guyana, on the south by Brazil, and on the west by Colombia. It has a total area of 912,050 km² and a 2,800-kilometer coastline. The country may be divided in four fairly well-defined regions: the Maracaibo lowlands in the northwest, the northern mountains extending from the Colombian border along the Caribbean Sea, the wide Orinoco plains (llanos) in central Venezuela and the Guiana highlands in the southeast.

The northern mountains along the Caribbean Sea, have peaks over 4,500 meters; the fertile valleys between the ranges contain most of Venezuela's population, industry, and agriculture and host Caracas, the capital and largest city in Venezuela. The Orinoco Plains cover about one third of the country. The Orinoco is by far the most important river in the country. The Guiana highlands, which take up almost half of the country, are south and east of the Río Orinoco and contain the Angel Falls, the world's highest waterfalls.

2. Venezuela has an estimated population of 26,814,843 people. 31 percent of the total population is under 15 years of age. About two-thirds of the population is *mestizo* while the rest is mostly of European or African descent. The indigenous population is statistically small. Venezuela is one of the most urbanized countries in Latin America. About 85 percent of the population lives in urban areas in northern Venezuela. Only five percent of Venezuelans live south of the Orinoco, where almost half of Venezuela's land area lies. During a 10-year period of open immigration (1948–58), Venezuela recruited workers from Spain, Italy, and Portugal; at the same time migration from Colombia also increased. Approximately one million immigrants entered the country during this period. The official language is Spanish; however numerous indigenous dialects are also spoken (CIA, 2009).

3. Venezuela is rich in natural resources and has a huge potential to reach sustainable economic and social development. In 2004 agriculture, industry and services accounted respectively for 4.02 percent, 57.80 percent and 38.18 percent of GDP (World Bank, 2009b). Agriculture has a much smaller share of the economy than in other Latin American countries and Venezuela continues to rely heavily on food and agricultural imports. Agriculture has long been neglected in the past as the country was focusing on oil production. The economic fortunes of Venezuela are tied to world oil prices. The country is highly dependent on oil revenues, which account for roughly 30 percent of GDP, around 90 percent of export earnings and roughly half of the federal budget revenues. From the 1950s to the early 1980s the Venezuelan economy was one of the strongest in South America. During the 1980's and 1990's Venezuela's economy contracted mainly because of plummeting oil prices. In 2002, there was a significant downturn following a failed military coup to overthrow Chavez and a nationwide strike between December 2002 and February 2003; real GDP declined by around nine percent in 2002 and eight percent in 2003. Since then economic output has recovered strongly helped by rising international oil prices. Record government spending contributed to the boost in GDP by about ten percent in 2006, eight percent in 2007 and nearly five percent in 2008. The consumption boom pushed up prices; the inflation rate was roughly 20 percent in 2007 and more than 30 percent in 2008 (World Bank, 2009a).

4. The country faces several challenges. Extreme poverty diminished between 1995 and 2005 from 32 percent to 19 percent, however, poverty rates are volatile due to the also volatile economic growth. Overall poverty levels are high with respect to the increasing income levels during the decade and income inequality is still considerable. Other major challenges in the intermediate run are containing and reducing inflation and realigning the domestic currency. In the long run instead it is important to diversify the economy away from its dependence on oil while maintaining economic growth through the up and down cycles of the global oil market. Another challenge consists in achieving stronger food sufficiency through investment strategies in agriculture (World Bank, 2009a).

Table 1. Venezuela: selected socio-economic indicators

Indicators	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Human Development Index (HDI) ^(a)	0.793	..	..	..	..	0.802	..	..	..	..	0.822
Population growth (annual %)	2.11	2.06	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.84	1.85	1.82	1.78	1.75	1.71
Population, total (thousands)	22043	22502	22959	23413	23867	24311	24765	25220	25674	26127	26577
Population ages 0-14 (% of total)	36.04	35.59	35.14	34.68	34.22	33.73	33.24	32.74	32.24	31.77	31.32
Population ages 15-64 (% of total)	59.86	60.22	60.57	60.94	61.32	61.72	62.13	62.55	62.96	63.35	63.70
Population ages 65 and above (% of total)	4.10	4.19	4.28	4.38	4.46	4.55	4.63	4.71	4.79	4.88	4.98
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Population below \$1 (PPP) per day (% of population) ^(b)	..	14.7	..	14.0	..	..	..	..	18.4	..	10.0
GINI index	46.84	48.79	48.80	49.53	..	..	..	..	48.20	..	..
Poorest quintile's share in national income or consumption (%) ^(b)	..	3.7	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	3.3	..	3.7
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	68	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	68	..
Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)	48	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	48	..
Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)	71	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	71	..
Improved water source (% of population with access)	83	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	83	..
Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)	70	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	70	..
Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access)	85	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	85	..
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	28.3	..	..	..	..	24.5	..	..	..	..	21.3
GDP growth (annual %)	3.95	-0.20	6.37	0.29	-5.97	3.69	3.39	-8.86	-7.76	18.29	10.33
GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$)	5119.6	5005.3	5218.2	5132.0	4733.8	4818.7	4890.9	4377.4	3966.5	4610.5	5000.8
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	1.78	-2.23	4.25	-1.65	-7.76	1.79	1.50	-10.50	-9.39	16.24	8.46
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	13.5	13.5	10.8	10	10.2	10.2	9.5	9.8	10.7	..	..
Employment in industry (% of total employment)	23.5	22.3	23.8	24.4	22.7	22.3	22.2	20.9	19.8	..	..
Employment in services (% of total employment)	62.8	64	65.1	65.3	67	67.4	68.2	69.1	69.1	..	..
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)	10.2	11.8	11.2	11.2	14.9	13.9	12.9	15.6	16.8	15	..

Source: where not otherwise specified, the primary source is World Development Indicators, (2008), The World Bank

^(a) UNDP, 2009

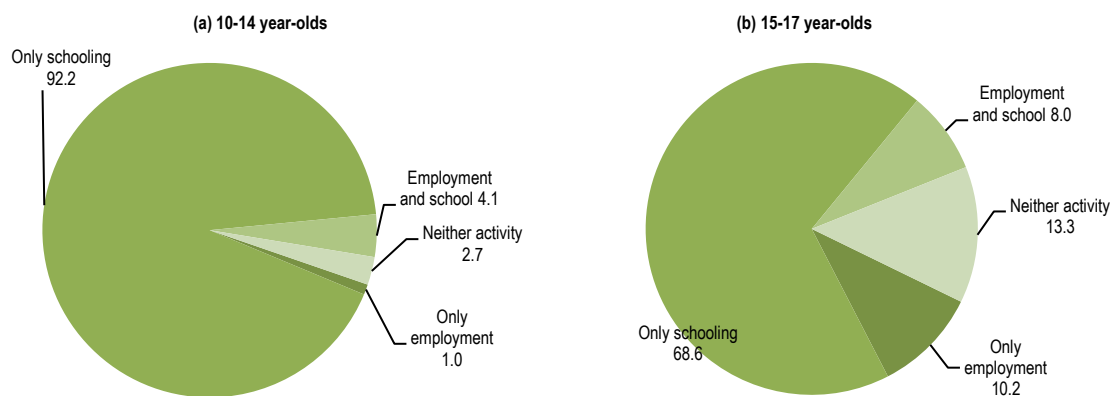
^(b) UNSTATS, 2009

2. EXTENT AND NATURE OF CHILDREN'S EMPLOYMENT

5. Data from the 2006 *Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo*¹ (EHPM) show that children's involvement in employment² is not uncommon in Venezuela³. An estimated five percent of children aged 10-14 years, over 138,600 children in absolute terms, were in employment in 2006. At the same time, school attendance was high – 96 percent of children in the 10-14 years age group attended school. Involvement in employment is higher among older children. 18 percent of 15-17 year-olds (some 310,000 children in absolute terms) were in employment. School attendance also appears to be lower for this age range: only 77 percent of children attended school in 2006.

6. A comparison with estimates from earlier waves of the same survey points to a rise in children's employment since 1998, when 3.6 percent of 10-14 year-olds (93,700 children in absolute terms) were in employment. Children's employment trends are discussed in more detail in section 3 of this report.

Figure 1. Distribution of children by activity category, 10-14 years and 15-17 years age groups



Source: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 2006

7. 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

¹ Encuesta de Hogares por Muestro (EHPM) 2006 was conducted in the second semester of 2006

² *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).

³ The 2006 EHPM survey provides information on children's employment only from age 10.

(Figure 1). This disaggregation shows that 92 percent of 10-14 year-olds attended school unencumbered by work responsibilities, while about four percent were combining employment and school in 2006. Only one percent of all 10-14 year-olds were in employment without simultaneously attending school. A small residual group of children (three percent of 10-14 year-olds) reported neither being in employment nor attending school. Activity patterns differed somewhat for older⁴, 15-17 year-old, children; a higher fraction were in employment, a lower fraction in school and a relevant proportion (13 percent) neither in employment nor attending school.

8. Aggregate estimates of children's activities mask important differences by region, age, and sex (Table 2, Figure 2 and Figure 3).⁵ Children's employment levels are much higher in Apure and Guarico than in other departments. Ten to 14 year-old boys are more than twice as likely as girls to be in employment and the gender gap widens with age. The EHPM survey does not provide information on ethnicity. However there is evidence that the children's employment rate and school attendance rate are considerably higher and significantly lower, respectively, for indigenous communities than for the non-indigenous population (Blanco, 2009).

Table 2. Child activity status by sex, 10-14 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	1.7	90.5	5.2	2.6	6.9	95.7
	Female	0.3	93.9	3.0	2.8	3.3	96.9
Total 10-14		1.0	92.2	4.1	2.7	5.1	96.3

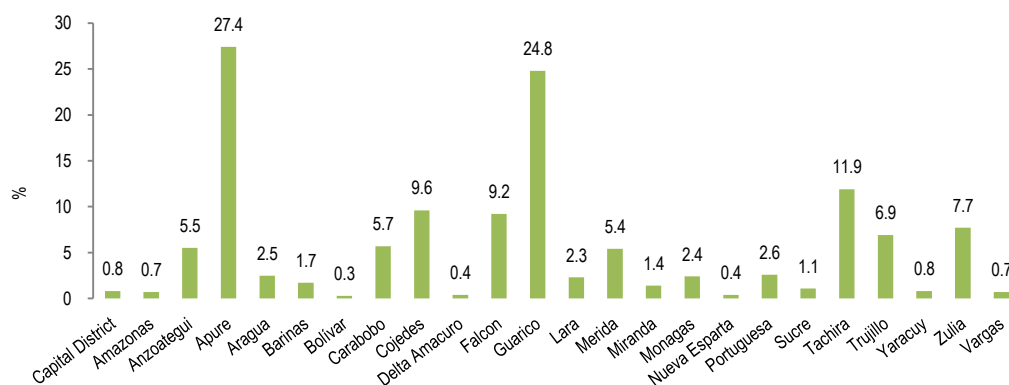
Notes: (a) Involvement in employment regardless of schooling status; (b) Involvement in schooling regardless of employment status.

Source: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 2006

⁴ Additional statistics are provided in the Appendix.

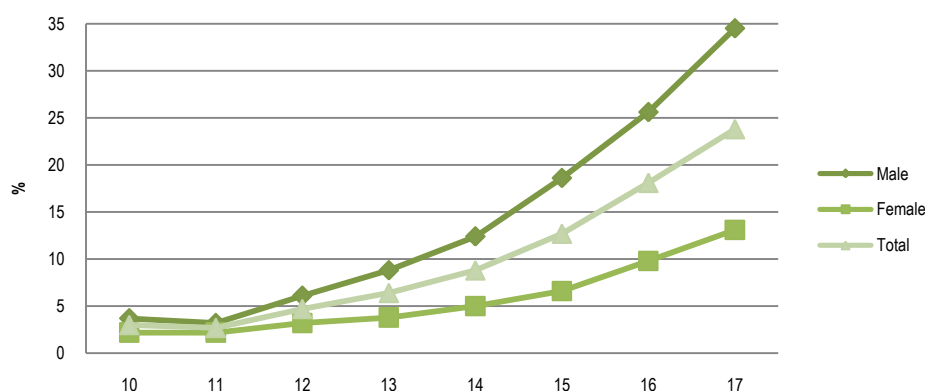
⁵ The EHPM survey does not permit to identify children living in rural or urban area.

Figure 2. Children's involvement in employment, 10-14 year-old age group, by State



Source: UCW calculations based on Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 2006

Figure 3. Children's involvement in employment, by age and sex, 10-17 age group



Source: UCW calculations based on Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 2006

9. In Venezuela 10-14 year-old children in employment are uniformly distributed across employment modalities: 35 percent work as unpaid workers, 32 percent are self employed and 33 percent are in wage employment (Table 3). By sector, agriculture and trade account for the largest share of children in employment, 32 percent and 31 percent respectively, followed by the service sector which absorbs 25 percent of child workers. Seven percent of children in employment are engaged in the manufacturing sector. Venezuela is a very urbanized country where agriculture has a much smaller share of the economy than in other Latin American countries. This explains why agriculture, the predominant sector for children's employment in most national contexts, has a lesser (but by no means negligible) role in children's employment in Venezuela.

10. Variations by sex in the composition of children's employment are large. Girls are more likely to be in unpaid work than boys, while boys are more likely to be in self employment and wage work. Girls are much more

likely than boys to work in trade and manufacturing, while boys are much more likely to work in agriculture.

Table 3. Sector and modality of children's employment by sex, 10-14 age group

Characteristics		Sector					Modality		
		Agriculture	Manufact.	Trade	Services	Other	Unpaid	Self	Wage
Sex	Male	39.6	6.6	22.5	24.7	6.6	30.4	33.6	36.1
	Female	13.0	8.8	53.4	24.9	0.0	48.5	26.3	25.1
Total 10-14		32.3	7.2	30.9	24.8	4.8	35.3	31.6	33.1

Source: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 2006

11. Employment is typically time intensive for Venezuelan children (Table 4). Children aged 10-14 years in employment log an average of 24 working hours each week. Working hours are strongly negatively correlated with school attendance – children in employment only put in 14 more hours of work each week than working students. Boys tend to work longer hours than girls, among both children in employment only and children combining employment and school.

Table 4. Average weekly working hours by sex, 10-14 age group

Characteristics		Employment	Only employment	Employment and schooling
Sex	Male	25.7	35.4	22.6
	Female	20.3	32.9	18.8
Total 10-14		24.0	35.0	21.3

Source: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 2006

12. Before concluding the discussion of children's employment in 2006, 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 Venezuela.⁶ This question is critical for the purposes of prioritising and targeting policy responses to working children.

Table 5. Ratified conventions relating to child labour

CONVENTION	Ratification
The Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) (Minimum age specified: 14 years) ^(a)	15-07-1987
The worst forms of child labour Convention (No. 182) ^(a)	26-10-2005
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) ^(b)	14-09-1990

Sources: (a) ILO, 2009

(b) OHCHR, 2009

⁶ 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.

13. 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 Venezuela 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 14 years; and (ii) children aged 14-17 years in hazardous forms of employment.⁷ 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. As national legislation can be matched with extreme difficulties to the available information, 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 industries,⁸ occupations⁹ and conditions¹⁰ utilised in the ILO global child labour estimates.

14. 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 18th International Conference of Child Labour Statisticians leaves to the Governments the option of including them in the child labour estimates,¹¹ due to data limitations. Second, they do not include children in

⁷ 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).

⁸ Hazardous industries consist of: (1) mining; (2) quarrying; and (3) construction.

⁹ 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 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 plan 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.

¹⁰ Hazardous conditions consist of work exceeding 43 hours per week. It is worth mentioning that these estimates do not take into account different exposure to risks at the workplace.

¹¹ 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*

worst forms other than hazardous,¹² again due to a lack of data. Third and most importantly, Venezuela legislation contains a number of sector-specific provisions concerning minimum working age and hazardous work that 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 Venezuela. Nonetheless, they provide a useful benchmark for international comparative and monitoring purposes.

15. Child labour measured on this basis is common in Venezuela. Over 90,000 children aged 10 to 13 years are in employment, and an additional 241,300 (14-17 year-old) children are in hazardous forms of work or are working excessive hours. Putting these groups together yields an estimate of over 331,500 children aged 10-17 years in child labour, 7.5 percent of this age group (Table 6).

Table 6. Child labour indicators, by age group, sex and residence, 10-17 age group

		Children in employment		Children in hazardous work		Children in Child Labour	
		Age 10-13		Age 14-17		Age 10-17	
		No.	% of total age group	No.	% of total age group	No.	% of total age group
Sex	Male	60,061	5.5	201,529	17.5	261,590	11.6
	Female	30,156	2.9	39,766	3.6	69,922	3.2
Total		90,217	4.2	241,295	10.7	331,512	7.5

Source: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 2006 second semester

Table 6 shows that gender plays an important role in the child labour phenomenon in Venezuela. Differences by sex in children's involvement in child labour are large among 10-13 year-olds and emerge even more clearly among 14-17 year-olds. Indeed, boys in the latter group are almost five times more likely than their female counterparts to be involved in hazardous forms of work (3.6 percent versus 17.5 percent).

International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 24 November–5 December 2008. Resolution II. Rpt. ICLS/18/2008/IV/FINAL, International Labour Office, Geneva, 2009).

¹² 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.

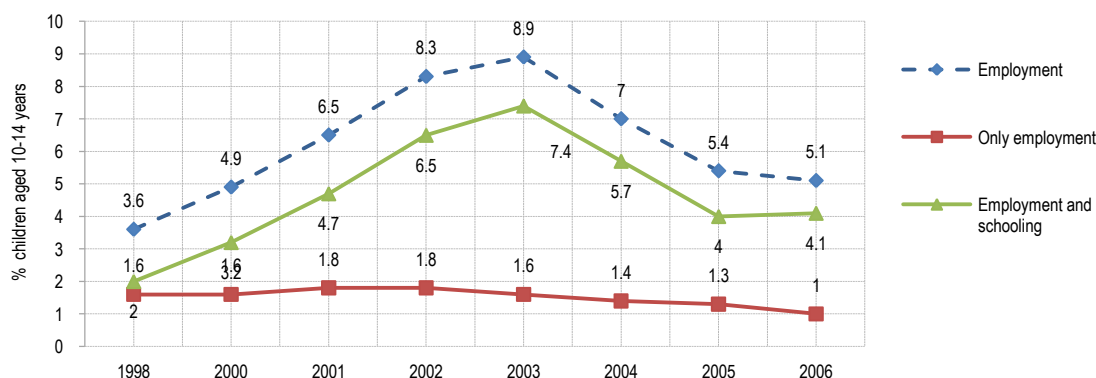
3. TRENDS IN CHILDREN'S EMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOLING

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

16. A comparison of the results of EHPM surveys from 1998 to 2006¹³ indicate a total rise in employment among 10-14 year-olds of 1.5 percentage points over this period, from 3.6 percent to 5.1 percent. The school attendance of 10-14 year-olds, already high in 1998 at 94 percent, rose further to 96 percent over the same period. As shown in Figure 4, children's employment rose steeply between 2000 and 2003, reached a peak in 2003, decreased steadily between 2003 and 2005 and levelled off thereafter.

17. A closer look at changes over the period shows that these movements were almost entirely the product of changes in the share of children combining employment and school. The 1998-2003 period saw a rise in the share of children combining employment and school, while 2003-2005 period saw the opposite pattern prevail. The proportion of children in employment *without* also attending school, the group whose development prospects are most compromised by work, changed little over the reference period (Figure 4 and 6 and Table 7).

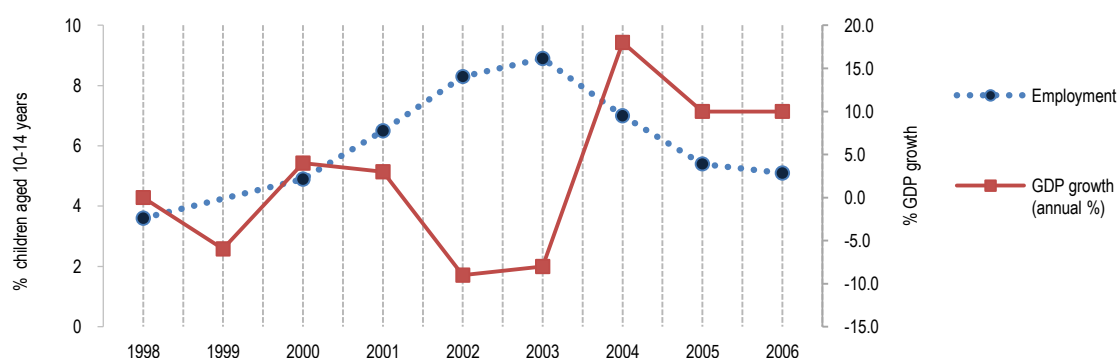
Figure 4. Changes in children's involvement in employment, 10-14 year-olds, 1998-2006



Sources: UCW, calculations based on Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

¹³ Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM) 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 were conducted during the second semester

Figure 5. GDP growth rate and changes in children's involvement in employment, 10-14 years age group, 1998-2006



Source: UCW, calculations based on Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006
GDP Growth based on World Development Indicators, (2008), World Bank

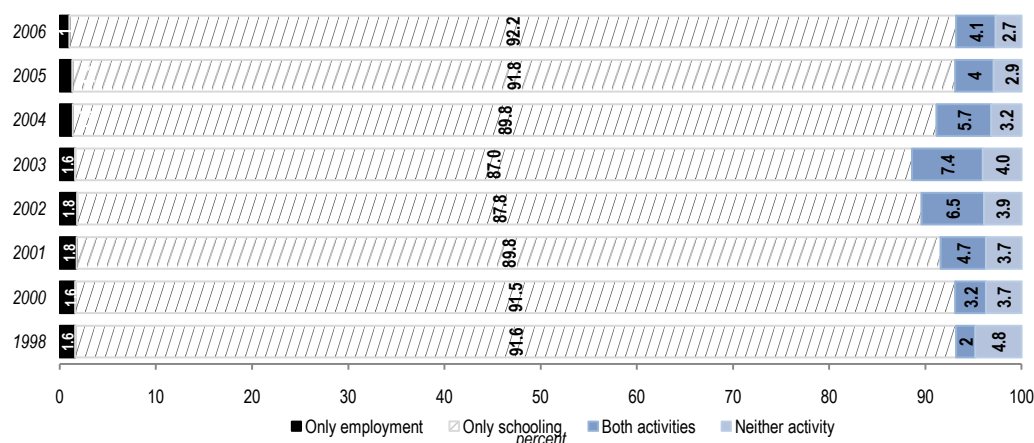
18. The largest apparent increase in children's employment occurred in the period between the 2000 and 2003 EHPM surveys, when the proportion of children in employment rose by four percentage points. What might explain this sharp rise? Although the factors affecting children's employment are numerous, and economic crisis which hit Venezuela during the 2002-2003 period undoubtedly played a central role. The Venezuelan economic decline had devastating social consequences. Poverty incidence increased from 46 percent in 2000 to 62 percent in 2003 (INE, 2006), and when households are at risk of seeing their income collapse due to economic shocks, their survival strategies are quickly reformulated in order to preserve their income level. Children's employment in particular is used by household to absorb the impact of shocks until the crisis comes to an end (Blanco F., Valdivia, C., 2006, and Guarcello L., Kovrova I., Rosati F.C., 2008). During 2004 the macroeconomic conditions improved; following the end of the crisis there was a steady decrease in children's employment rate. It is worth noting however that after the crisis the incidence of children's employment did not fall to pre-crisis levels (Blanco F., et al, 2006).

Table 7. Changes in the composition of children's time use, 10-14 year-olds, 1998-2006

Activity Status	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Only employment	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0
Only schooling	91.6	91.5	89.8	87.8	87.0	89.8	91.8	92.2
Both activities	2.0	3.2	4.7	6.5	7.4	5.7	4.0	4.1
Neither activity	4.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.2	2.9	2.7
Total employment^(a)	3.6	4.9	6.5	8.3	8.9	7.0	5.4	5.1
Total school^(b)	93.6	94.7	94.5	94.3	94.4	95.5	95.8	96.3

Notes: (a) Refers to all children in economic activity, regardless of school status; (b) Refers to all children attending school, regardless of work status.
Source: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

Figure 6. Changes in children's activity status, 10-14 years age group, 1998-2006



Source: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

19. Tables 8 and Figure 7 look at changes in children's employment and schooling broken down by sex and age. They suggest that the rise in children's employment during 1998-2006 was broad-based, extending to both girls and boys and to children across the 10-14 years age spectrum. But while the economic crisis affected all the children, the increase in work participation was particularly significant among younger children. While involvement in employment for 14 year-olds had fallen below pre-crisis levels by 2006, this was not the case for 10-13 year-olds.

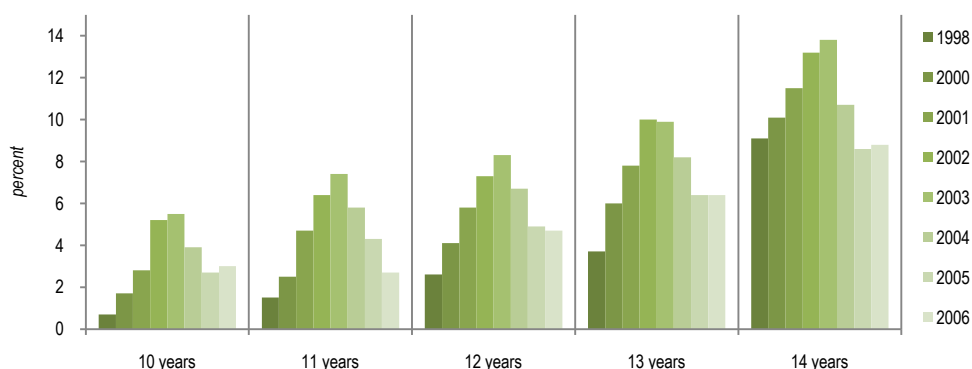
Table 8. Changes in children's activity status, 10-14 age group, 1998-2006, by sex

Activity status	Male								Female							
	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Only employment	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Only schooling	89.6	89.3	87.9	85.1	84.7	87.3	90.0	90.5	93.6	93.7	91.8	90.7	89.5	92.4	93.7	93.9
Both activities	3.0	4.3	6.0	8.2	8.7	7.1	4.8	5.2	0.9	2.1	3.4	4.7	5.9	4.3	3.2	3.0
Neither activity	4.9	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.0	2.6	4.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.8
Total employment^(a)	5.5	7.2	8.7	11.1	11.2	9.2	7.1	6.9	1.6	2.4	4.2	5.4	6.5	4.8	3.6	3.3
Total schooling^(b)	92.7	93.6	93.9	93.3	93.4	94.4	94.8	95.7	94.5	95.8	95.2	95.4	95.4	96.6	96.9	96.9

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: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

Figure 7. Changes in children's involvement in employment, 1998-2006, by age



Source: UCW calculations based on Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

20. EHPM data for the 10-14 years age group point to large variation in terms of children's employment trends across individual Departments (Table 9 and Figure 8). Comparing the 1998 and 2006 reference years, children's employment increased sharply in the Departments of Apure, Tachira, and especially Guarico. It increased to a much lesser extent in the Capital District and the Departments of Anzoategui, Aragua, Carabobo, Cojedes, Falcon, Merida, Miranda and Zulia. It instead decreased in the Departments of Barinas, Bolivar, Lara, Monagas, Portuguesa, Sucre, Trujillo, Yaracuy, Nueva Esparta and Vargas.

21. Data also point to geographic differences in educational trends (Table 9). The Barinas and Monagas departments made the most progress in terms of education over the 1998-2006 period; school attendance rose by ten percentage points in both departments. School attendance rose in general in most Departments, except in the Capital District, the Amazonas, Anzoategui, Cojedes and Falcon. An in-depth analysis would be required to identify the reasons behind the differences among Departments. Nonetheless, these changes are likely to reflect inequality between regions and relative economic performance.

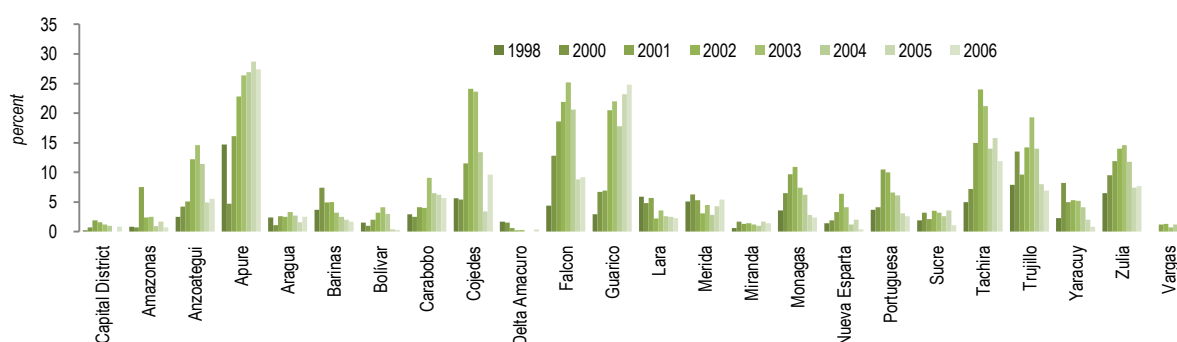
Table 9. Changes in children's involvement in employment, 10-14 years age group, 1998-2006, by Department

Department	Employment								Schooling							
	1998 ^(a)	2000 ^(a)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1998 ^(a)	2000 ^(a)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Capital District	0.2	0.7	1.9	1.6	1.2	1	0	0.8	97.5	98.4	96.3	96.6	96.4	95.7	98.1	96.1
Amazonas	0.8	0.7	7.5	2.4	2.5	0.9	1.7	0.7	99.2	99.3	94.2	95.9	95.5	94.8	98.2	98.1
Anzoategui	2.5	4.2	5.1	12.2	14.6	11.4	4.9	5.5	97.2	94.3	94.4	95.4	94.4	95.6	96	96.8
Apure	14.7	4.7	16.1	22.8	26.4	26.9	28.7	27.4	92.8	100	94.3	90.9	93.6	94.6	95.8	96.5
Aragua	2.4	1.1	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.7	1.6	2.5	92.7	98.1	95.8	96.7	96.5	96.7	96.9	98
Barinas	3.7	7.4	4.9	5	3.2	2.5	2	1.7	87.6	92.9	94.2	92.6	94.1	95.9	97.7	98.3
Bolivar	1.5	1	2	3.2	4.1	3	0.4	0.3	95.1	97.3	96	95.7	94.8	96.6	96.2	96.6
Carabobo	2.9	2.5	4.1	4	9.1	6.5	6.2	5.7	95.2	95.7	94.7	97	96.8	98	97.9	97.5
Cojedes	5.6	5.4	11.5	24.1	23.6	13.4	3.4	9.6	97.4	94.7	94.9	95.5	95.8	95.1	97.7	97.1
Delta Amacuro	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0	0	0.4	96.6	99.4	92.5	95.6	97.3	99.4	99.8	97.4
Falcon	4.4	12.8	18.6	21.9	25.2	20.6	8.8	9.2	96.2	93.7	96.2	95.3	95.5	96.5	96.4	95.6
Guarico	2.9	6.7	6.9	20.5	22	17.8	23.2	24.8	93.1	91.4	96	95	95.1	94.5	94.3	95.5
Lara	5.9	4.8	5.7	2.2	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	92.3	90.7	92.1	94.3	94.6	96.7	95.5	95.6
Merida	5.1	6.3	5.3	3.1	4.5	2.8	4.3	5.4	94.1	95.4	95.1	94.7	94.5	95.8	95.7	95.8
Miranda	0.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1	1.7	1.4	94.6	95.9	96.8	94.8	95.7	96.4	95.5	97.1
Monagas	3.6	6.5	9.7	10.9	7.4	6.2	2.8	2.4	87.6	93	94.1	94	95.3	94.6	95.8	96.3
Nueva Esparta	1.4	1.9	3.3	6.4	4.1	1.2	2	0.4	96.1	95	95.6	93.7	94.6	97.3	96.6	98.3
Portuguesa	3.7	4.1	10.5	10	6.6	6.1	3.1	2.6	92	91.9	91.5	92.3	94.1	94.7	96.4	95.1
Sucre	1.9	3.2	2.1	3.5	3.2	2.6	3.6	1.1	95.3	93.7	94.2	93.2	94.5	94.9	93	95
Tachira	5	7.2	15	24	21.2	14	15.8	11.9	94.8	95.9	93.5	93.5	93.8	96	94.8	97.2
Trujillo	7.9	13.5	9.6	14.2	19.3	14	8	6.9	92.8	96.5	94.5	94.7	92	94.2	94.2	94.9
Yaracuy	2.3	8.2	5	5.3	5.2	4.1	2	0.8	95.6	91.5	94.2	91.9	91.6	94.4	97.5	97.6
Zulia	6.5	9.5	11.9	14	14.6	11.8	7.4	7.7	88.3	91.4	92.4	91.1	90.1	91.7	93.3	93.9
Vargas	-	-	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.7	-	-	95.4	96.8	97.6	97.5	96.7	98.2

Notes: (a) For this survey year the Capital District includes the Vargas.

Source: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

Figure 8. Changes in children's involvement in employment, 10-14 year-olds, 1998-2006, by Department^(a)



Notes: (a) For the survey years 1998 and 2000 the Capital District includes the Vargas.

Sources: UCW, calculations based on Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

22. A comparison of the results of EHPM surveys from 1998 to 2006 for older, 15-17 year-old, children indicates that the employment rate for this age group decreased by 1.5 percentage points during the reference period

(Table 10) while schooling attendance rose by 10 percentage points. These changes were driven mainly by a rise in the proportion of children staying in school longer and delaying entry into employment. The proportion of 15-17 year-olds only in employment fell from 14 percent in 1998 to 10 percent in 2006, while the proportion only in school rose from 61 percent to 69 percent. The rise in school attendance was also in part of the product of a fall in the proportion of inactive children over the 1998 to 2006 period.

Table 10. Changes in the composition of children's time use, 15-17 year-olds, 1998-2006

Activity Status	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Only employment	14.3	13.2	13.6	13.0	13.2	10.2	10.8	10.2
Only schooling	61.3	63.8	61.0	58.2	58.9	65.7	67.8	68.6
Both activities	5.4	5.6	7.7	9.0	9.8	10.2	8.4	8.0
Neither activity	19.1	17.4	17.7	19.7	18.2	13.9	13.1	13.3
Total employment^(a)	19.7	18.9	21.3	22.1	23.0	20.5	19.1	18.2
Total school^(b)	66.6	69.4	68.7	67.3	68.7	75.9	76.2	76.6

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

Source: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

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

23. The 1998-2006 period also saw changes in the composition and time intensity of children's employment (Table 11). This period witnessed a decrease in children's employment in the agricultural sector and an increase in the proportion of children's employment in the trade and services sectors. During the period of crisis there was a sharp increase in the relative importance of the trade sector, which not only absorbed the significant increase in children's employment due to the crisis but also drew child workers from all the other sectors. The increase in children's employment in the trade sector is likely related to the large increase in the informal sector during the reference period.¹⁴ This explanation is supported by the changes in the distribution of children by modality of employment. The percentage of children working as unpaid family workers rose drastically during 1998-2006, especially during the economic crisis. The share of working children in wage employment decreased significantly over the whole period, while the share of working children in self employment decreased before and during the crisis and then rose considerably after the economic crisis.

¹⁴ The commercial sector is widely informal and is characterized by some specific conditions promoting children's work, such as: easy entry, family ownership of enterprises, modest scale operations and skills acquired outside the formal school system.

Table 11. Trends in child activity status during 1998-2006, 10-14 years age group

Sector/Modality	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	37.2	38.1	29.8	25.2	25.7	27.3	28.3	32.3
Manufacturing	8.5	11.6	8.2	6.7	8.1	7.6	8.0	7.2
Trade	28.0	36.6	42.6	47.1	48.6	42.0	41.9	30.9
Services	20.6	12.3	16.8	18.3	15.8	19.2	19.2	24.8
Other	5.8	1.4	2.7	2.8	1.8	4.0	2.6	4.8
Unpaid	21.0	47.0	54.0	61.8	63.4	56.1	54.0	35.3
Self	26.4	22.3	23.2	20.9	20.3	23.1	20.7	31.6
Wage	52.6	30.7	22.8	17.4	16.2	20.9	25.3	33.1

Source: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

Table 12. Changes in average weekly working hours, 10-14 years age group, 1998-2006, by sector, schooling status and modality

Sector/Schooling status/Modality	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	31.8	30.2	22.7	21.2	19.5	23.0	24.0	24.0
Agriculture	31.6	33.9	26	26.9	25.3	31.3	30.6	31.3
Manufacturing	35.9	31.3	21.9	18.6	17.5	28.1	24.8	30.8
Trade	30.6	27.8	20.2	18.3	16.1	20.8	18.7	27
Services	31.6	25.9	23.5	21.5	20.9	24.6	24.8	25.9
Other	34.6	26.9	28	22.9	24.3	31.6	31.2	29.7
Unpaid	30.0	26	18.7	18.5	17.4	19.2	18.8	26.2
Self	31.0	25.2	24.1	21.7	19.7	24	25.2	23.7
Wage	33.0	40.1	31.3	30.7	27.7	32.3	34.3	35.8
Employment only	36.2	38.2	32.3	31.6	28.2	35.0	36.0	35.0
Employment and schooling	28.3	26.1	19.1	18.3	17.6	20.2	24.1	21.3

Source: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998 second semester, 2000 second semester, 2001 second semester, 2002 second semester, 2003 second semester, 2004 second semester, 2005 second semester, 2006 second semester

24. The time intensity of children's employment fell over the 1998-2006 period, meaning that in 2006 children in employment spent less time each week actually working than in 1998 (Table 12). The overall fall in working hours was a result of a fall in the time intensity of work in all industry sectors, in particular in the services sector. The time intensity of work increased in both unpaid work and self employment from 2003 onwards, while it decreased sharply in wage employment.

ANNEX: ADDITIONAL STATISTICAL TABLES

Children aged 10-14 years

Table A1. Changes in the composition of children's employment, 10-14 years age group, 1998-2006, by sex

Work sector/modality	Male								Female							
	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	44.2	46.2	37.0	31.9	35.0	35.1	37.6	39.6	12.4	12.6	14.0	10.5	8.9	9.3	9.0	13.0
Manufacturing	7.4	12.9	7.2	6.4	7.3	7.1	7.7	6.6	12.2	7.6	10.4	7.5	9.6	8.7	8.6	8.8
Trade	22.0	28.3	34.6	38.8	38.3	32.9	33.9	22.5	49.1	62.6	60.1	65.3	67.4	62.7	58.7	53.4
Services	19.0	10.8	17.5	19.1	16.7	19.5	17.3	24.7	26.2	17.2	15.3	16.4	14.2	18.5	23.1	24.9
Other	7.3	1.9	3.8	3.8	2.8	5.4	3.6	6.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0
Unpaid	21.7	43.5	48.3	55.9	57.2	49.0	47.6	30.4	18.6	57.7	66.3	74.6	74.8	70.1	67.0	48.5
Self	23.6	20.8	26.1	23.9	23.6	25.9	21.6	33.6	35.9	26.9	16.9	14.3	14.4	17.4	18.7	26.3
Wage	54.6	35.6	25.6	20.2	19.2	25.1	30.7	36.1	45.5	15.4	16.8	11.1	10.8	12.5	14.3	25.1

Source: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

Children aged 15-17 years

Table A2. Changes in children's activity status, 15-17 years age group, 1998-2006, by sex

Work sector/modality	Male								Female							
	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Only employment	22.6	20.5	20.1	19.3	18.5	14.6	16.1	15.8	5.5	5.6	7.0	6.8	7.7	5.5	5.2	4.2
Only schooling	55.2	58.5	57.1	54.2	54.3	61.5	63.5	63.6	67.7	69.2	65.0	62.2	63.7	70.1	72.4	73.8
Both activities	7.2	7.8	9.1	10.9	12.0	12.6	10.3	10.3	3.4	3.4	6.3	7.2	7.5	7.7	6.4	5.6
Neither activity	15.0	13.2	13.7	15.6	15.3	11.4	10.2	10.3	23.4	21.8	21.8	23.8	21.1	16.7	16.1	16.4
Total employment^(a)	29.8	28.4	29.3	30.3	30.5	27.3	26.3	26.2	8.9	9.0	13.3	14.0	15.2	13.3	11.5	9.8
Total schooling^(b)	62.5	66.3	66.2	65.1	66.3	74.1	73.7	73.9	71.1	72.6	71.3	69.4	71.1	77.8	78.7	79.4

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: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

Table A3. Changes in children's involvement in employment, 15-17 years age group, 1998-2006, by Department

Department	Employment								Schooling							
	1998 ^(a)	2000 ^(a)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Capital District	11.5	11.1	11.6	11	9.9	11	12	11.2	80.4	78.9	79.7	72.9	76.4	77.6	81	82.7
Amazonas	3.7	14.4	22.2	13.6	10.5	13.9	12.6	7.2	89	75.9	70.2	82.4	81.7	90.5	89.3	85
Anzoategui	23.7	19.5	21	27.6	27.5	26.2	21	19.2	70.9	72.4	65.2	65.4	67.6	73.8	79.4	77.9
Apure	33.1	18.7	29.1	35.1	41.3	46.2	44.6	37.8	48.7	64.5	61.4	59.7	63	70.6	65.1	67.5
Aragua	17.4	12.5	14.4	12.2	16.5	12.3	12.1	12	65.4	74.1	73.8	72.1	70.9	80.3	80.2	81.4
Barinas	39.6	39.6	24.2	22.9	23.4	18.7	21	13.7	45.5	46.5	65.4	58.5	66.1	75.7	71.8	83.6
Bolívar	12.1	9.2	11.5	16.4	18.8	13	8	8.2	74	76.9	75.7	70.7	71.8	80.5	81.5	79.9
Carabobo	16	13.6	18.7	17.8	21.6	18.5	17.4	15.2	72.7	72.3	70.5	70.9	70.9	79	79.1	82.3
Cojedes	21.7	19.2	32.6	36.4	34.6	34.5	20.8	18.8	60.3	69.1	59.9	63.9	67.7	74.6	71.3	79.6
Delta Amacuro	9.5	11.4	9.8	7.4	4.9	4.9	1.4	8.6	82	76.2	70.3	68.9	72.3	91	96.1	78.7
Falcon	20.4	28.5	34.1	39.3	41.6	35.7	23.8	21.6	65.9	71.4	68.7	67.8	72	76.4	72.5	74
Guarico	19.1	23	21.4	34	37	32.3	36.8	35.9	68.3	59.2	66.5	61.5	63.7	75.5	63	70.2
Lara	27.7	25.1	26.1	19.3	19.1	17.9	15.4	15	57.6	62.8	63.2	64.7	68.2	73.4	74.2	72.9
Merida	26.6	22.1	20.9	20.2	19.5	17.5	18.5	20.4	61.1	68.2	71.4	73.8	72.1	75.9	75.6	76.1
Miranda	12.5	10.1	13.2	11.6	13.4	11.6	12.6	13.5	75.7	72.6	70.6	68.5	71.9	78.2	79.4	76
Monagas	12.4	18.5	24.1	27.3	28.7	25.5	17.5	21.3	69.6	71.7	62.3	64.8	64	72	71.6	73.8
Nueva Esparta	11.6	15	22	22.8	20.3	19.4	15	12.8	79.2	85	72.8	68.8	69.7	76.5	75.5	77.9
Portuguesa	22.4	14.6	29.4	30.6	20.2	20.4	21.8	12.8	56.3	65.6	58.4	61.1	67.2	71.8	73.2	78.1
Sucre	19	20.8	16.1	15.6	14.1	18.7	16	17.1	63	70.2	65.1	68.2	69	74.6	68.7	67.7
Tachira	26.9	23	35.4	41.3	41	31	38.4	35.5	66.4	72.7	68	63.8	65.9	77.8	75.5	76.8
Trujillo	22.3	28.3	29.8	25.5	35.1	24.8	31	27.7	57.5	59.3	62.4	62.9	66	73.8	67.7	71.8
Yaracuy	10	28.2	22.8	21.9	23.6	15.2	15.4	13.3	61.7	57.1	65.4	62.3	60.8	68.8	76	76.2
Zulia	24.7	26.3	28.8	30	28.8	27.3	23.9	24.6	60.2	64.3	66.7	65.5	63.9	71.6	75.2	71.8
Vargas	-	-	9.8	10.9	12.3	12.3	8.6	8.9	-	-	76.2	69.6	65	79.5	83.6	87.1

Notes: (a) For this survey year the Capital District includes the Vargas.

Source: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

Table A4. Changes in the composition of children's employment, 1998-2006, 15-17 years age group

Sector/Modality	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	24.4	28.8	21.9	21.2	23.4	23.1	21.5	22.0
Manufacturing	13.4	12.3	9.4	9.2	8.1	10.0	9.9	10.5
Trade	25.4	28.0	32.2	34.3	34.2	31.0	33.4	26.7
Services	26.6	23.3	27.8	28.2	27.9	30.0	26.9	29.5
Other	10.2	7.7	8.7	7.2	6.4	6.0	8.3	11.3
Unpaid	12.9	16.8	21.4	27.0	28.4	23.3	19.6	12.7
Self	22.2	24.0	27.6	27.4	25.7	29.5	26.8	31.2
Wage	64.9	59.2	51.0	45.7	45.9	47.2	53.6	56.1

Source: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

Table A5. Changes in average weekly working hours, 15-17 years age group, 1998-2006, by sector, schooling status and modality

Sector/Schooling status/Modality	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	40.0	36.4	34.2	31.8	30.2	33.7	35.3	34.6
Agriculture	41.3	39.3	35.3	35.1	33.7	38.1	38.7	36.6
Manufacturing	39.5	36.6	35.3	32.4	32.5	36.4	36.4	38.3
Trade	38.2	34	32.4	29	26.5	31.2	32.1	34.9
Services	41	35.5	35	32.5	31	33.6	35.8	35.7
Other	40	37.8	34.9	33.7	31.7	37.5	36.7	36.2
Unpaid	38.7	27.8	26.3	23.2	21.4	23.9	25.3	28.1
Self	35.8	33.3	30.5	29	28	32.7	31.9	31.8
Wage	41.8	40.2	39.7	38.9	37	39.6	40.8	40.2
Employment only	41.4	38.7	37.5	35.9	34.7	39.2	39.5	39.4
Employment and schooling	36.4	30.9	28.5	25.9	24.2	28.2	29.9	28.4

Source: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

Table A6. Changes in the composition of children's employment, 15-17 years age group, 1998-2006, by sex

Work sector/modality	Male								Female							
	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	29.9	35.2	29.9	28.7	31.3	31.1	28.5	28.0	4.6	7.5	4.0	4.8	7.0	4.6	4.7	4.3
Manufacturing	14.7	12.5	10.5	9.9	7.9	10.4	10.6	11.4	8.8	11.6	7.0	7.6	8.4	9.0	8.2	7.6
Trade	22.0	23.1	26.7	27.6	28.8	24.7	26.5	20.6	37.7	44.3	44.5	48.9	45.4	45.4	50.1	44.7
Services	20.7	19.4	20.7	23.6	22.8	25.5	22.8	25.5	47.9	36.0	43.6	38.2	38.6	40.2	36.7	41.4
Other	12.8	9.8	12.2	10.2	9.2	8.3	11.6	14.5	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	2.0
Unpaid	13.9	14.8	19.8	23.6	25.3	21.2	16.5	11.0	9.1	23.5	24.9	34.3	34.7	27.9	27.2	17.6
Self	17.5	23.6	27.3	29.1	26.4	30.8	27.0	31.5	38.9	25.5	28.4	23.6	24.3	26.7	26.3	30.3
Wage	68.6	61.6	52.9	47.3	48.3	48.0	56.5	57.5	52.1	51.0	46.7	42.1	41.0	45.4	46.5	52.1

Source: Venezuela, Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHPM), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

REFERENCES

- Blanco, F. 2009, *Trabajo infantil en Venezuela: 1998-2007*. Understanding Children's Work Project. Unpublished
- Blanco, F.; Valdivia, C. 2006. *Child labour in Venezuela: children's economic vulnerability to macroeconomic shocks*, Understanding Children's Work Project Working Paper Series (Rome).
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). 2009. [The World Factbook. Venezuela](#). (10 September 2009)
- Guarcello, L.; Kovrova, I.; Rosati, F.C. 2008. *Child labour as a response to shocks: evidence from Cambodian Villages*. Understanding Children's Work Project Working Paper Series,
- International Labour Organization (ILO). 2009. [List of ratification of international labour convention – Venezuela](#).
- International Labour Organization (ILO). 2006. *The end of child Labour: within reach*; Report I (B), International Labour Conference, 95th Session, Geneva, 2006 (Geneva)
- Millennium Development Goals Indicators, Available at: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx> (10 September 2009)
- National Institute of Statistics (INE).2006. [Línea de Pobreza](#). (10 September 2009)
- Office of the High Commission for the Human Rights (OHCHR). 2009. [List of ratification of the convention of the rights of the child](#).
- UNDP. 2009. [Human Development Reports](#). (10 September 2009)
- United Nations Statistic Division (UNSTAT). 2009. [Millennium Development Indicators - Venezuela](#).
- World Bank. 2009a. [Venezuela Country Brief](#).
- World Bank. 2009b. [World Development Indicators 2009](#). The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank. Washington DC

World Bank. 2008. *World Development Indicators 2008*. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank. Washington DC