



Working Children in Agriculture in Haiti, Sud Department

TASK ORDER II, TASK VIII:

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION

September 2012



Submitted to:
United States Department of Labor
Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ICF International carried out a survey of child work in Haiti for the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) in December 2011. The main population of interest consisted of children ages 5 to 17 who were involved in agriculture. The primary objective of the study was to estimate the prevalence of children working in agriculture in the Sud Department of Haiti, and to obtain representative information on the working conditions of these children, with a focus on workplace hazards.

To collect these data, ICF International conducted a quantitative household survey in the Sud Department of Haiti. The household survey included interviews with adult informants about the household and its members, as well as interviews with all the children ages 5 to 17 living in the household. The sample, which was representative of rural areas in the Sud Department, included a total of 999 interviews with adult household members and 1,414 interviews with children.

Based on this representative sample, the study estimated that approximately 256,000 people (ages 5 and older) in the Sud Department of Haiti participated in agriculture for at least 1 hour in the previous 12 months. Out of these 256,000, approximately 176,000 were active in the previous 7 days. Based on the household survey, approximately one-fourth of agricultural workers who had worked in the last 7 days were children. Reports from adults indicated that nearly half as many children were working compared with child self-reports (44,817 versus 92,442 in the last 7 days). Slightly more of the child workers in agriculture were male than female (56.2 versus 43.8 percent, respectively, according to child reports). Working children were older on average than nonworking children (median age of 12 for working children versus 9 for nonworking children).

This study found that approximately half of both working and nonworking children were living with both parents (48.5 and 51.7 percent, respectively). The marital status of the heads of household for the two groups were similar and indicated that most (82.7 percent) of the children's households were headed by married individuals. Approximately one-fourth of the children's heads of household had completed primary school or higher (20.4 percent for working children and 25.7 percent for nonworking children). A comparison of the indicators of socioeconomic status explored in this study indicated no difference between the families of working children and those of nonworking children.

The vast majority (90.9 percent) of surveyed children were attending school at the time of the survey. Among those not attending school, by far the most commonly cited reason for not doing so was lack of financial means (72.6 percent). Daily attendance appeared to be high both for children working in agriculture and those not working in agriculture, with 92.1 percent of all children reporting attending school every day during the last week school was in session. However, working in agriculture was associated with poorer school performance. Children working in agriculture had an average 3.0 age-grade delay compared to 2.0 for nonworking children. Overall, 7.5 percent of children working in agriculture and attending school reported that their work interfered with their studies, and 10.8 percent reported having missed school for work on a weekly basis.

Most children who work in agriculture performed household chores during the week preceding the survey. Collecting water was the mostly commonly performed chore (88.2 percent); it was followed by cooking for the family, serving meals, and washing dishes (63.9 percent); and collecting firewood (61.0 percent). Among their tasks, children also reported frequently shopping for their households (52.6 percent) and washing clothes (45.8 percent). Girls reported doing most chores significantly more often than boys did. Children working in agriculture typically worked on chores nearly every day of the week (6.5 days on average). The median time children working in agriculture spent doing chores was about 1 and a half hours on school days and 2 and 3-quarter hours on non-school days.

Children were found to engage in all of the crop-related activities investigated by the study. The majority of these children were involved in taking lunch or water to family members in the field (66.3 percent), processing the produce (removing shells/husk, removing stones, winnowing, drying produce; 63.5 percent), and sowing/planting (61.6 percent). Boys were more likely than girls to perform most tasks. Corn was the most commonly reported crop (53.5 percent), followed by beans (33.2 percent), bananas (19.4 percent), yams (18.1 percent), peas (16.9 percent), and rice (16.1 percent). More than one-third of working children had tended poultry (42.1 percent), with similar rates of children tending a goat (37.9 percent).

A majority of the children worked in agriculture all 12 months of the year, and they worked a median of 3 weeks during the months that they worked. The median number of days worked during a working week was 5. The median number of hours children spent working on school days was 2, compared with 3 hours on non-school days. When asked where they carry out their work, most children working in agriculture responded that they work on family farms (70.5 percent). The majority of the working children (68.9 percent) reported working without pay.

The main hazards reported by working children when prompted were exposure to dust or smoke (72.1 percent), prolonged exposure to sunlight (69.7 percent), and exposure to insects (63.1 percent). Children working in agriculture reported using a range of tools, most frequently machetes (73.2 percent) and hoes (45.6 percent), and the majority (79.6 percent) reported using some type of dangerous tool. The most common types of protective clothing that working children reported wearing included sandals (62.3 percent), a hat or cap (50.6 percent), and long pants or skirts (67.7 percent). Only a little over half (57.2 percent) of the children were supervised by an adult in their work. This study estimated that 100 percent of working children were involved in hazardous work.

Children working in agriculture reported higher rates of body aches and pains than did nonworking children (41.2 versus 34.3 percent). Children working in agriculture were also significantly more likely to report injuries to their feet, ankles, or toes (60.9 versus 45.0 percent); hands, wrists, or fingers (45.1 versus 31.5 percent); and legs (14.6 versus 8.7 percent). By far the most frequently reported type of injury consisted of scrapes, cuts, or punctures (91.7 percent). Approximately half of the children (53.8 percent) reported having ever been injured while working, with significantly higher rates among boys (61.9 percent) than girls (43.1 percent). The agricultural activity most associated with injuries was pruning, through which 12.6 percent of children were injured.

None of the sampled children responded affirmatively to the full set of selected indicators of possible trafficking.

In conclusion, children working in agriculture represent a significant population in the Sud Department of Haiti, both in absolute numbers and as a proportion of the total workforce employed by the sector. These children work in hazardous conditions, either because they use dangerous tools such as machetes, or because they are exposed to hazardous agents or processes. Children's work in agriculture appears to affect the children's welfare opportunities, including having implications for their education and serious consequences for their health.

I. INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector is the main employer of children in the world, accounting for 60 percent of an estimated 215 million child laborers.¹ Many of these children work long hours and are often exposed to toxic pesticides, dangerous tools, and extreme weather conditions.² The International Labour Organization (ILO) considers agriculture to be among the three most dangerous sectors for children, along with construction and mining.³ Besides the health risks, long days and heavy work often leave the children no time or energy to focus on their education.⁴ With limited education and low skill levels, children working in agriculture are often condemned to remain trapped in the rural poverty cycle when they become adults.⁵

Quantitative research on child labor in Haiti is very limited.⁶ An estimated 21 percent of Haitian children work,⁷ but the number of children who work in agriculture is unknown. Haitian agriculture is highly inefficient and labor-intensive and is characterized by small, fragmented plots and “technological stagnation.”⁸ As a result, “most Haitians in rural areas are always working—weeding fields, harvesting crops, fetching drinking water, or driving livestock to fresh pasture.”⁹ It is likely, therefore, that the rate of child labor in rural areas is even higher than the national estimate. Given that the majority of Haitians live in rural areas and half of the nation’s workers are engaged in the sector,¹⁰ a better understanding of child labor in agriculture is vitally important to reduce child labor in Haiti.

A. Aim of the Study

This study aimed to estimate the prevalence of children working in agriculture in the Sud Department of Haiti and to obtain representative information on the working conditions of these children, with a focus on workplace hazards. A secondary goal was to develop a broader understanding of child work in agriculture by analyzing household-level variables.

¹ ILO-IPEC (2010). Accelerating action against child labour.

² ILO-IPEC. (2006). Tackling hazardous child labour in agriculture: Guidance on policy and practice. Geneva: ILO-IPEC.

³ ILO-IPEC. (2006). *op. cit.*

⁴ ILO-IPEC. (2006). *op. cit.*

⁵ ILO-IPEC. (2006). *op. cit.*

⁶ United Nations. (2012). Journée mondiale contre le travail des enfants : Haïti et la communauté internationale se mobilisent pour «un pays digne de ses enfants ». Retrieved from <http://minustah.org/?p=35859>

⁷ UNICEF. (n.d.). At a glance: Haiti: Statistics. Retrieved from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/haiti_statistics.html

⁸ Oxfam. (2010). Planting now: Agricultural challenges and opportunities for Haiti’s reconstruction. Oxford: Author. Retrieved from http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/bp140-planting-now-agriculture-haiti-051010-en_0.pdf. p. 10.

⁹ World Bank. (2006). Social resilience and stat fragility in Haiti: A country social analysis. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/BOLIVIA/Resources/Haiti_CSA.pdf. p. 28.

¹⁰ Oxfam. (2010). *op. cit.*

The specific objectives of this research were to better understand—

1. The prevalence of child labor in agriculture in the Sud Department of Haiti;
2. The demographic characteristics of children working in agriculture and their families in the Sud Department;
3. The educational statistics of children working in agriculture in the Sud Department and barriers to education that may increase their vulnerability to child labor; and
4. The working conditions of children in the agricultural sector in the Sud Department, particularly the hazards they face as a result of their work.

This research is expected to contribute to the international discourse on exploitative child labor, particularly the dialogue around hazardous child labor; to raise awareness about exploitative child labor in agriculture in Haiti; and to inform the current and future technical assistance efforts of the USDOL Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT).

B. Research Team

This study was executed by ICF International under its contract with USDOL: “Research Services in Support of USDOL’s Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking” contract. ICF International designed the methodology, developed the instruments, secured approval from its ethics review board, supervised data collection, analyzed the data, and wrote the report. The ICF International team comprised an officer in charge, a project director, two research managers, a data manager, two data analysts, and a sampling expert.

ICF International’s regional partner in this research was the *Institut Haïtien de l’Enfance (IHE)*, which was responsible for securing approval from the Haitian ethics committee, translating the questionnaire, and carrying out data collection and data entry. IHE has conducted numerous research studies in Haiti using a wide variety of methodologies, including surveys, situational analyses, monitoring and evaluation, and epidemiological surveillance. They are renowned for conducting the Haiti Demographic and Health Surveys. The company is well versed with the geography of the country and has both permanent staff and a large team of experienced contractors. IHE’s technical team consisted of a lead survey manager who provided context for the design of the methodology and helped to secure authorization for the research, two field managers who were responsible for training and monitoring all survey processes and fieldwork logistics including quality control, and five data entry operators. The field data collectors consisted of 10 field supervisors and 40 interviewers.

ICF International worked closely with IHE during the planning and execution of fieldwork. The ICF International research manager traveled twice to Haiti to conduct exploratory research for the study, provide training to the international research team, and oversee fieldwork.

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION/LITERATURE REVIEW

The Republic of Haiti is located in the northern Caribbean Sea, approximately 600 miles southeast of Florida. It shares the island of Hispaniola with its neighbor, the Dominican Republic, occupying the western third of the island. Estimates in 2011 put Haiti's population at over 9.7 million.¹¹ Haiti is the western hemisphere's poorest and least-developed country and has the greatest income inequality of the hemisphere. It ranks 145th out of 169 countries on the 2010 United Nation Human Development Index.¹² The country has experienced little formal job creation over the past decade, although the informal economy is growing. Roughly 80 percent of its population lives below the poverty line, and 54 percent in abject poverty (on \$2 per day or less).¹³

Rural Haiti faces even greater challenges. Nearly 90 percent of rural residents live in poverty, two-thirds in abject poverty. Chronic malnutrition stunts the growth of more than one-fourth of rural preschool-aged children. Haiti's low rates of access to services are even lower in rural areas, where 10 percent or less of the population has access to potable water, electricity, or paved roads.¹⁴

Haiti's economy suffered a severe setback when a 7.1 magnitude earthquake greatly damaged its capital city, Port-au-Prince, in January 2010. The damage to Port-au-Prince caused the country's gross domestic product (GDP) to contract by an estimated 8 percent in 2010.¹⁵ It further devastated the country's already inadequate social services, exacerbated political and social-economic instability, and weakened the already poor educational system.¹⁶

A. Sector Background

Haiti's colonial period was known for its vast sugar plantations; however, coffee played an equally important role in the history of the agricultural sector. Coffee farms were typically small and remote and set a precedent for an alternative model of farming. Additionally, slaves working on coffee farms were often given small garden plots for their own production. After Haiti's revolution, which destroyed many of Haiti's existing plantations, Haiti's new leaders attempted to reinstate large-scale farming, with little success. The newly free population resisted working on plantations and land was ultimately distributed to the peasants in small plots. The agricultural system focused on subsistence farming and local trading rather than exports. As a result, the ruling elite paid little attention to rural Haiti throughout much of the country's history.¹⁷

¹¹ *CIA World Factbook, Haiti*. Available at <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ha.html>

¹² UN Human Development Index. Available at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/>

¹³ *Supra* note 1.

¹⁴ World Bank. (2006). *op. cit.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ Luzincourt, K. & Gulbrandon, J., (2010). *Education and Conflict in Haiti: Rebuilding the Education Sector after 2010 Earthquake*. United States Institute of Peace, Washington. Available at <http://www.usip.org/publications/education-and-conflict-in-haiti>

¹⁷ World Bank. (2006). *op. cit.*

The Government of Haiti's historic lack of attention to the agricultural sector resulted in highly inefficient farming. There are very low levels of mechanization and use of improved seeds, fertilizer, and pesticides. Agricultural research and extension services are limited, and few farmers have access to these resources.¹⁸ The reduction of import tariffs and the trade embargos seen during the 1980s and 1990s posed a further challenge to the agricultural system.¹⁹ These actions reduced Haiti's agricultural production of both domestically consumed crops and export crops and greatly increased the country's reliance on agricultural imports.

Haiti's agricultural sector remains highly fragmented and inefficient. The average agriculture household has 1.5 hectares, often divided into smaller pieces,²⁰ and lacks secure land tenure.²¹ Perhaps because most farmers produce a variety of crops to manage risk, farmers associations have not gained strength here as in many other countries.²² Additionally, the growing population has put severe pressure on Haiti's limited land resources, resulting in significant deforestation and erosion.²³ The country's average agricultural yields are lower than nearly every other country in the region,²⁴ and production decreases by an estimated 0.5 to 1.2 percent per year.²⁵

Despite its inefficiency, agriculture plays a central role in Haiti's economy. The sector represents 25 percent of the country's GDP and employs 50 percent of the population.²⁶ The country produces a variety of crops. The main export crops are mangoes, cocoa, essential oils, and coffee and amounted to US \$20 million in 2002 (7 percent of all exports).²⁷ Starches form an important part of most Haitian's diets, and a variety are grown in the country, including maize, millet, sorghum, rice, legumes, tubers, and plantains. The varied microclimates allow for the production of diverse vegetables and fruits.

In recent years, donors have begun to focus more heavily on supporting and modernizing the agricultural sector. The response to the earthquake included many agricultural strengthening projects in addition to direct food aid. The Government of Haiti has also prioritized the agricultural sector, by developing a strategic plan and investing in improved infrastructure and subsidizing fertilizer.²⁸

¹⁸ Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). (2012). Haiti: Institutional strengthening and reform of the agriculture sector I: Grant proposal. Retrieved from <http://www.iadb.org/projectDocument.cfm?id=36887326>

¹⁹ Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR), Republic of Haiti, & World Bank. (2005). Haiti: Agriculture and rural development: Diagnostic and proposals for agriculture and rural development policies and strategies. Retrieved from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/07/19/000090341_20060719153846/Rendered/PDF/367850ENGLISH0150Synthesis01PUBLIC1.pdf

²⁰ Coordination Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire (CNSA). (2011). *Enquête d'évaluation de la performance de la campagne de printemps 2011 et analyse des marches et de la sécurité alimentaire*. Retrieved from http://haiti.humanitarianresponse.info/Portals/0/Agriculture%20Cluster/Enquete%20campagne%20printemps_2011_16-9-11.pdf

²¹ Oxfam. (2010). *op. cit.*

²² MARNDR & World Bank. (2005). *op. cit.*

²³ CSNA. (2011). *op. cit.*

²⁴ IADB. (2012). *op. cit.*

²⁵ MARNDR & World Bank. (2005). *op. cit.*

²⁶ World Bank. (2011). Haiti/WB: 2012 strategy focuses on disaster management, infrastructure, education and jobs. Retrieved from <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:23059532~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:4607,00.html>

²⁷ MARNDR & World Bank. (2005). *op. cit.*

²⁸ Oxfam. (2010). *op. cit.*

B. Previous Research

Haiti's economic conditions put children in a precarious situation. It is customary for a Haitian child, usually around the age 6, to begin serving adults within their households and contributing to the family's livelihood.²⁹ The U.S. State Department's *2012 Trafficking in Person Report* stated that Haitian children are trafficked both internally and from Haiti to the neighboring Dominican Republic. Haitian children trafficked to the Dominican Republic work in domestic services, begging, and prostitution.³⁰ Children in Haiti also work on farms, where they may be exposed to pesticides, sharp tools, harsh conditions, and long hours. Children on the streets perform activities such as washing car windows, vending, or begging. They are exposed to a variety of hazards, such as severe weather conditions, car accidents, and vulnerability to gangsters. Children on the street are also exploited in prostitution.³¹ Anecdotal evidence suggests that the 2010 Earthquake, which resulted in thousands of displaced individuals, likely increased both the number of *restavèks*—unpaid child domestic servants living and working away from home—and the number of street children.³²

While numerous studies have identified child labor as a serious problem in Haiti, previous studies on child labor in Haiti have largely focused on the *restavèk* system in urban areas. A literature review of child labor in Haiti completed in 2008 revealed only four documents discussing child labor in agriculture.³³ One was an NGO project brief and another was an article for *The Guardian* that included agriculture in a list of areas in which children work. A U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) report from 2004 discussed children's work on family farms and noted that the *restavèk* system may include some agricultural work. The 2008 U.S. Department of State *Country Report on Human Rights Practices* noted that children work in agriculture on family farms and that their work on commercial farms is rare. The most recent Country Report on Human Rights Practices provided the same information, confirming that children still work in subsistence agriculture but rarely on commercial farms.³⁴

Another study on this topic was ICF's 2008 study of child labor in agriculture in the Centre Department of Haiti. The survey found that children constitute one-fourth of the farm workers sampled. It also found that the vast majority of children work for their own families, and that just under half of children sampled had worked in the week preceding the survey. More than three-fourths of sampled children reportedly attend school. They contribute to the cultivation of pistachios, corn, peas, millet, sugarcane, manioc and rice.³⁵

²⁹ Smucker, G. R., & Gerald, F.M. (2004). *The Uses of Children: A Study of Trafficking in Haitian Children*. Port-au-Prince, USAID.

³⁰ U.S. Department of State. (2012). *Trafficking in Persons*. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/192595.pdf>

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² U.S. Embassy, Port-au-Prince, reporting, March 1, 2010. Cited from USDOL 2009 Findings on Worst Forms of Child Labor www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/ocft/pdf/2009OCFTreport.pdf

³³ Annotated Bibliography of Child and Forced Labor Information, Volume II. (2009). Funded by U.S. Department of Labor and carried out by ICF Macro.

³⁴ U.S. Department of State. (2012). *Haiti: Country reports on human rights practice—2011*. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm#wrapper>

³⁵ Macro International Inc. (2008). *Child Labor in Haiti's Agricultural Sector—A Study of Children in the Rural Center Department*.

In consideration of the lack of published information on child labor in agriculture in Haiti, ICF carried out an exploratory trip to Haiti in May 2011. Observations and interviews carried out during this trip suggested that a large proportion of children in the rural Sud Department appear to work in agriculture, and that tending to animals is their primary task. When questioned about the reason why they work, many children indicated that they work to help their families. Others said they work “not to get whipped,” “to get used to it,” and because their parents cannot support them (“my mother died, so I had to start working” and “my family couldn’t help me”). Children who live in more remote areas appeared to spend more time working and carry out more physically demanding tasks. Similarly, children who are living with someone other than their parents appear to work harder and for longer hours. This study builds on this research to provide detailed quantitative information about child labor in agriculture in the Sud Department of Haiti.

C. Legal Framework

According to Haiti’s Labor Code, the minimum age for work in industrial, agricultural, or commercial enterprises is 15.³⁶ The minimum age for apprenticeships is 14.³⁷ Children ages 15 to 18 must obtain work authorization from the Ministry of Labor to be employed.³⁸ Children are also prohibited from night work in industrial jobs and from work that is likely to harm their health, safety, or morals.³⁹ Haiti’s Act on the Prohibition and Elimination of All Forms of Abuse, Violence, Ill Treatment or Inhuman Treatment Against Children protects children from trafficking and prohibits servitude and forced labor.

USDOL reported in its 2010 Findings on Worst Forms of Child Labor Report that no evidence indicated that the Government of Haiti has established a coordinating mechanism to combat the worst forms of child labor. While the Ministry of Social Affairs is tasked with enforcing child labor laws, it is hindered by understaffing and a lack of equipment. The Brigade for the Protection of Minors within the Haitian National Police is tasked with investigating crimes against children.⁴⁰ This agency has 35 officers and the capacity to refer exploited children to protective services and apprehend perpetrators, but its mandate is limited because of the lack of legal penalties for child labor offenses.⁴¹

³⁶ Republic of Haiti, Code du travail, article 335.

³⁷ U.S. Department of State. (2012). Human Rights Report. *op. cit.*

³⁸ Republic of Haiti, Code du travail, article 337 and 340.

³⁹ Republic of Haiti, Code du travail, article 333 and 334.

⁴⁰ USDOL. (2011). 2010 Findings on Worst Forms of Child Labor. Available at <http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/ocft/PDF/2010TDA.pdf>

⁴¹ U.S. Department of State. (2012). Human Rights Report. *op. cit.*

Haiti is signatory to the following fundamental human rights conventions concerning child labor—

- ILO Convention 29–Forced Labor Convention.⁴²
- ILO Convention 105–Abolition of Forced Labor Convention.⁴³
- ILO Convention 138–Minimum Age Convention.⁴⁴
- ILO Convention 182–Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention.⁴⁵
- UN 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Protocol).⁴⁶
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child⁴⁷ and the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography⁴⁸

⁴² Available at <http://webfusion.ilo.org/public/applis/appl-byCtry.cfm?lang=EN&CTYCHOICE=0280&hdroff=1>

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CTOC/countrylist-traffickingprotocol.html>

⁴⁷ Available at http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-11&chapter=4&lang=en

⁴⁸ Available at http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-11-c&chapter=4&lang=en

III. KEY DEFINITIONS

- **Household:** A household is defined using the same criteria that are used in ILO-IPEC’s Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) surveys, as “a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit.” Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. For example, a domestic servant that sleeps in the same compound as the other household members and eats with them most days of the week would be considered a household member. There may also be single-person households or households where none of the members is related by blood or marriage. Finally, not all those related in the same house or compound are necessarily part of the same household.

Also following SIMPOC guidelines, an individual must reside with the other members of the household for a substantial period of the year in order to be considered a member of the household.

- **Child:** A child is “a human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier,” according to Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁴⁹ to which Haiti is a signatory. Studies of child labor typically include children ages 5 to 17;⁵⁰ therefore, the operational definition of child for this study is anyone ages 5 to 17.
- **Work:** For the purpose of this study, ILO-IPEC’s definition of work is used. ILO-IPEC defines work among children as those in an economically active population, with the exception of those who are currently unemployed and seeking work. According to ILO-IPEC, the economically active population “comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labor for the production of economic goods and services as defined by the United Nations system of national accounts and balances during a specific time referenced period.”⁵¹

This definition includes employees who are paid in cash or in kind, self-employed persons, own-account workers, apprentices who receive payment in cash or in kind, and unpaid family workers who produce economic goods or services for their own household consumption.⁵² This definition excludes household chores, including fetching wood and/or water⁵³ and activities that are part of schooling. While this definition of work is in line with international standards, there is currently an intense debate surrounding the exclusion of household chores,

⁴⁹ Available at <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/crc.htm>

⁵⁰ See, for example, International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2004). *Manual for child labor data analysis and statistical reports*. Geneva: ILO-IPEC.

⁵¹ Current international recommendations on labor statistics: 2000 edition (Geneva: ILO-IPEC), 2000.

⁵² Manual for child labor data analysis and statistical reports (Geneva: ILO-IPEC, 2004).

⁵³ SIMPOC supported surveys have considered fetching wood and water as a work activity. However, in the Haitian context it was considered that including those activities, as household chores would facilitate understanding of the difference between work and chores.

which can have a direct impact on child welfare, particularly in the case of girls who may spend more time on household chores than boys spend on economic activities.⁵⁴

- **Agriculture:** This study uses the joint ILO-IPEC/World Health Organization definition of agriculture, which includes “all forms of activities connected with growing, harvesting and primary processing of all types of crops, with the breeding, raising and caring for animals, and with tending gardens and nurseries.”⁵⁵ While some definitions of agriculture include forestry and fisheries, these activities are outside the scope of this study. Examples of primary processing investigated by this report include putting produce in the sun to dry and shelling beans.
- **Agricultural Work:** All work that meets the qualifications for “work” and “agriculture” defined above is considered agricultural work. The measurement of agricultural work was operationalized by the question, “Have you engaged in (*comprehensive list of agriculture-related activities*) for at least 1 hour in the past 12 months?” A person is considered to have worked in agriculture-related activities if she/he has done any activity for at least 1 hour in the last 12 months. Since a goal of the study was to compare children working in agriculture with nonworking children, the children who did not engage in any agricultural activity were asked whether they had a job, in order to identify the children who belong to neither comparison group.
- **Reference Period:** In line with child labor conventions, the reference periods used in this study are the preceding 7 days and the preceding 12 months. The 7-day reference period helps to determine regular work patterns among children and facilitates respondent’s recollection of detailed questions on working conditions, allowing for a more in-depth analysis.⁵⁶ The 12-month reference period provides a measure of seasonal workflows, of children who work only during school holidays or sporadically as demanded by family needs, and of other children who are involved in work only intermittently.

The reference period for agricultural work was determined by the question “When was the last time you engaged in (*agriculture-related activities performed in the last 12 months*)?”

- For the “last 7 days” reference period, the responses “yesterday or today” and “in the last 7 days” are aggregated.

⁵⁴ In order to address some of these concerns, in 2008, the International Conference of Labor Statisticians adopted a resolution aimed at promoting the measurement of hazardous household chores. Several international experts and institutions are also promoting the inclusion of household chores above a certain number of hours in the definition of child work. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), for example, considers domestic chores performed 28 or more hours per week as child labor. Policy research on this topic is beyond the scope of this project, but the interested reader can refer for example to the review on definitions of child labor conducted by Edmonds (2008) for ILO-IPEC for a theory-driven perspective (see <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=11247>), or the review of the comparability of different child labor instruments done by Guarcello, et al. (2010) for UCW for a more applied perspective (see http://www.ucw-project.org/Pages/bib_details.aspx?id=12245&Pag=0&Year=-1&Country=-1&Author=-1).

⁵⁵ Available at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc88/rep-vi-1.htm>

⁵⁶ International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2004). *Manual for child labor data analysis and statistical reports*. Geneva: ILO-IPEC.

- For the “last 12 months” reference period, the responses “yesterday or today,” “in the last 7 days,” “in the last month,” “in the last 3 months,” and “in the last 12 months” are aggregated.
- **Prevalence:** One of the key research objectives of this study is to obtain an estimate of the prevalence of child work in the agricultural sector in the Sud Department of Haiti. Prevalence is usually defined in the epidemiological literature as the ratio of the total number of cases with a certain condition (e.g., children working in agriculture) to a total population (e.g., agricultural workers).

In this study, prevalence is defined as the percentage of all workers in the agricultural sector who are children and is calculated as the number of children working in the agricultural sector, divided by the total number of workers in the agricultural sector.

- **Worst Forms of Child Labor:** The worst forms of child labor as defined by Article 3 of ILO Convention 182 include forced labor, commercial sexual exploitation, work in illicit activities, and hazardous work. Only the first and last of these components apply to agricultural work in Haiti. Children in worst-forms conditions in the agricultural sector therefore would be either those involved in forced labor, bonded labor, trafficking, or hazardous work. Definitions for these sub-categories are provided below.
- **Forced Labor:** Article 2 of ILO Convention 29⁵⁷ defines forced labor as “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.” The 1956 Supplementary convention includes in the definition of practices similar to slavery “any institution or practice whereby a child or young person under the age of 18 years, is delivered by either or both of his natural parents, or by his guardian to another person, whether for reward or not, with a view to the exploitation of the child or young person or of his labour.”⁵⁸
- **Bonded Labor:** The United Nation’s 1956 supplementary convention⁵⁹ defines debt bondage as “the status or condition arising from a pledge by a debtor of his personal services or of those of a person under his control as security for a debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied towards the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined” (p. 1) and classifies it as a practice similar to slavery or forced labor.
- **Hazardous Work:** Hazardous work is work, which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is performed, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children.⁶⁰ Recommendation No. 190⁶¹ specifies that particular consideration should to be given to—

⁵⁷ ILO Convention 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour. (Geneva: ILO), 1930.

⁵⁸ United Nations. (1956). *Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery*. Geneva: UN, p. 2.

⁵⁹ Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. (Geneva: UN), 1956.

⁶⁰ ILO: A future without child labour, Global Report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights and Work (Geneva, 2002).

⁶¹ Recommendation concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour adopted by the conference at its eighty-seventh session. (Geneva: ILO-IPEC), 1999.

- Work that exposes children to physical, psychological, or sexual abuse;
 - Work underground, underwater, at dangerous heights, and in confined spaces;
 - Work with dangerous machinery, equipment, and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
 - Work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health; and
 - Work under particularly difficult conditions, such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.
- **Child Trafficking:** Child trafficking is defined by the Palermo Protocol⁶² as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation.” It is not necessary for the means of recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of the person to include fraud and coercion in the case of children.

⁶²Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. (Geneva: United Nations), 2000.

IV. METHODOLOGY

A. Research Questions

The study was designed to address the following research questions:

How prevalent is child work in the agricultural sector in the Sud Department?

- How many children are estimated to be employed in agriculture in the department?
- What proportion of the agricultural workforce do children comprise?
- What is the prevalence of child work in the production/care of specific agricultural crops and specific livestock?

What are the demographic characteristics of children working in the sector and their families?

- What are the demographic characteristics of children working in the sector?
- What are the household demographics, working status, and socioeconomic status of working children's families?

What are the educational situations of children working in the sector and what are the barriers to education that may increase children's vulnerability to child labor?

- What is the educational status of children working in the sector?
- Are there particular educational barriers that make children more vulnerable to working in the sector?

What are the working conditions of children in the agricultural sector in the Sud Department and what are the relevant characteristics of the sector?

- What particular aspects of the sector encourage or discourage the use of children?
- What occupational safety and health hazards do children working in the sector face and to what extent?
- What percentage of children work for their families versus work as hired labor?
- What are the typical hours of work?
- How are the children paid?
- Does forced child labor or child trafficking exist in the sector and if so, to what extent?
- To what extent do children migrate for work in the sector?

B. Description of Research Methodologies

To conduct this quantitative study of child work in agriculture, a departmentally representative sample of 1,000 households was selected. Information about the employment, education, domestic work, and health of all household members was collected via a Household Questionnaire. All children ages 5 to 17 who are usual residents of the selected households were eligible for the Child Questionnaire, which elicited similar information from the perspective of the child. The methodology was designed to produce representative estimates for the main indicators for the Sud Department.

The Sud Department was chosen for a variety of reasons, among which the following. It has one of the greatest crop varieties in Haiti, producing such products as peanuts, hot pepper, mangoes, bananas, beans, yams, corn, peas, rice, and sorghum. Livestock raised in the department include cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, donkeys, and rabbits. The department also has a high rate of agricultural work: 12 percent of women and 64 percent of men in rural areas report working in agriculture. The region also has one of the country's highest rates of child work at 41 percent.⁶³ The earthquake caused a dramatic increase in the population of many of Haiti's departments as a result of people from the capital fleeing to the countryside, including a 13 percent increase in the Sud Department in the weeks following the earthquake, although most of these migrants have since returned to the capital.

C. Questionnaires

This study used two questionnaires to collect data. A Household Questionnaire was administered to a knowledgeable adult member of the household. The English translation is available in Appendix X.b. A knowledgeable adult consisted of any household member at least 18 years old who was knowledgeable about the work habits and health of all members of the household. This questionnaire contains seven main sections, including Household Composition and Characteristics; Education and School Attendance; Work Status; Housekeeping Activities; Child Health Status; Household Assets, Dwelling Characteristics, and Debt; and Perceptions About Work.

A Child Questionnaire was administered to children ages 5 to 17 identified in the household survey; the English translation is available in Appendix X.c. This survey collected information on demographics, education, housekeeping activities, work, working conditions, health, migration and trafficking, and forced labor.

These questionnaires, developed by ICF International in collaboration with USDOL, were designed in alignment with international child labor standards and definitions (see section IV) and integrated original items developed by ICF International with items and inputs from other sources, including—

- Model Household and Child Questionnaires for SIMPOC National Child Labor Surveys (2007) by ILO-IPEC;⁶⁴

⁶³ Haiti Demographic and Health Survey, 2005

⁶⁴ Available at <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4946>

- Work and Health modules from the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) questionnaires by ICF International;⁶⁵
- Childhood Agricultural Injury Survey Among Youth on Farms in the United States (1998) by CDC/NIOSH;⁶⁶
- SIMPOC Survey on children ages 5 to 17 in the Philippines (2001) by ILO-IPEC;⁶⁷ and
- Guidelines on Methodologies to Estimate the Prevalence of Forced Labour of Adults and Children (2011) by ILO-IPEC.⁶⁸

The questionnaires were drafted in English and were then translated to Creole by IHE.

D. Sampling

i. Sampling Frame

Haiti is divided into 10 departments, which are subdivided into 170 communes subdivided into 570 communal sections. The communal section is the smallest territorial section.⁶⁹ The census tract is the smallest available geographic unit for research.

The sampling frame for this survey came from the fourth national census, which took place in January 2003. Official results of the census were published in May 2006. The sampling frame provided by IHE included the list of all 981 census tracts in the Sud Department of Haiti with their urban/rural status, area, number of households, and population disaggregated by age group and gender. The number of households in each census tract varied from 11 to 355, and the population ranged from 53 to 1,692.

ii. Sampling Plan and Final Sample

Sample size was calculated to be 1,000 households within the Sud Department to ensure an adequate representation of working children ages 5 to 17. The sample was selected in two stages. Census tracts were selected in the first stage, and households (HHs) within census tracts were selected in the second stage.

At the first stage, 100 census tracts were selected with probabilities proportional to size (PPS) from a frame restricted to the tracts in the rural area. As stated above, the sampling frame data contained the number of households for each census tract. This number could then be used as a measure of size (MOS) for the selection with the PPS approach used in the first stage of sampling.

⁶⁵ Available at <http://www.measuredhs.com/What-We-Do/Survey-Types/DHS-Questionnaires.cfm>

⁶⁶ Available at www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2001-154/pdfs/2001154.pdf

⁶⁷ Available at <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5084>

⁶⁸ Available at <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=16495>

⁶⁹ Lamp for Haiti. (2010-2011). The right to vote: A Report Detailing the Haitian Elections for November 28, 2010 and March, 2011. Retrieved from http://ijdh.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/LAMP_HR_Program_Right_to_Vote_Rep_2010_2011.pdf

The census tracts were located using maps provided by IHE. A backup sample was also selected that was matched to the primary sample in case a given census tract was not accessible. In practice, one census tract was replaced because of inaccessibility.

Within each tract, a fixed number of households were selected (n=10); eligible children were selected within each household. With this design, the sample of households, and children, would be nearly self-weighting. In other words, all children would have about the same probability of selection.

Households were chosen by a random walk. A fixed landmark within the enumeration area was identified by the supervisor, and the interviewers were instructed to go left counting every inhabited dwelling on their routes. Houses were selected for interview based on a variable interval equal to the number of households in the enumeration area divided by 10. In an effort to include each selected household to prevent sampling bias, inhabited dwellings where all adult members were absent at the time of the visit had to be revisited until the interview was completed, with a maximum of two additional visits, before being replaced. Replacement households were selected by selecting the next household according to the random route.

In each household, an adult knowledgeable about the members of the household provided responses to the Household Questionnaire. The interviewer identified and interviewed all children ages 5 to 17 in the selected households. If a child was not available at the time of the interview, the interviewer was instructed to return to the household until all children had been interviewed, with a maximum of three total visits to the household.

Overall, 999 household interviews were completed, and 1,414 children were interviewed in 18 communes and 46 communal sections.

iii. Weighting

Household- and child-level weights were assigned to account for the varying probabilities of selection and response propensities. Sampling probabilities, a result of the probability sampling approach, are described above. The household dataset, household member dataset, and child dataset, together with the sample files, were used in computing the nonresponse adjustments.

The first-stage tract-level sampling weight is denoted by $WT1$. A second-stage adjusted weight was then computed at the tract level as the ratio of the numbers of selections and participants in the tract.

Specifically,

$$WT2 = (\#households \text{ in tract}) / (\#households \text{ participating in the survey})$$

The HH weight is then computed as $WT1 * WT2 = WT12$ (say).

A post-stratification adjustment is then applied to ensure that the adjusted weights, $WT12$, sum to the known total number of households in the rural frame—106,833.

In other words, given the sum of the weights *WT12* is 89,027, the adjustment factor is simply 106,833 / 89,027.

Child weights were adjusted by a factor to account for child nonresponse, which was approximately 11 percent. The factor was computed as the number of eligible children listed divided by the number of children interviewed.

E. Fieldwork

i. Interviewer and Supervisor Training

Supervisors were trained in Port-au-Prince on December 7–9, 2011. Their training included key definitions, a questionnaire review, the use of maps, fieldwork management practices, and quality control procedures. Interviewer training was conducted December 12–18, 2011 in Les Cayes, and supervisors attended it. Training was designed by ICF International and IHE and conducted by the IHE survey coordinator and field managers.

The training was conducted using a mix of French and Creole. It included an overview of the project; a detailed explanation of the survey concepts and questions, research ethics, and the informed consent process; and a review of good interviewing practices, for both adults and children. After these introductory topics, the group reviewed sampling methodologies, survey forms, and questionnaires immediately followed by hands-on group exercises. Specific focus was given to the item-by-item review of the questionnaires to ensure—

- Adequate understanding of the survey procedures and questionnaire items; and
- Review and discussion of all questions and terms on the questionnaires to ensure adequate understanding of specific terms and the appropriateness of the Creole translations.

Each of these reviews was followed by role-play interviews, with trainees interviewing one another. After the role-playing sessions, a debriefing session was held to provide critical feedback on common mistakes and to receive input and suggestions from the interviewers. A training manual was also developed to support the training.

ii. Questionnaire Piloting

After training, the interviewers conducted a pilot test of the questionnaires in a rural area outside Les Cayes. This pre-test was conducted to identify potential problem areas, such as whether—

- The coded response categories on the questionnaires were sufficient, or whether new categories needed to be added;
- Respondents were willing to answer questions, given the way they had been asked;
- The questions were easily understood;
- The sequence of questions presented to respondents was logical;
- Questionnaires were clear in terms of both coding and instructions to enumerators;

- Any of the questions were particularly difficult or sensitive; and
- The average amount of time required per interview was appropriate.

All of the interviewers and supervisors participated in the pilot test. Each interviewer was expected to conduct one interview with the household questionnaire and one interview with the Child Questionnaire. The pilot test identified additional corrections to the translation of the questionnaire as well as the addition of some filters and skips.

iii. Fieldwork Supervision

Fieldwork was launched on December 19, 2011 and was completed on December 30, 2011. Field teams began data collection in enumeration areas close to Les Cayes to facilitate supervision by the coordination team and moved farther out as the team gained familiarity with the methodology. Meetings were held with interviewers each morning to coordinate fieldwork and clarify emerging issues. During the first week of fieldwork, the ICF International Research Manager provided direct supervision of fieldwork to ensure a smooth launch, to monitor the work of the field supervisors, and to clarify any last minute questions or difficult cases. Besides this direct supervision, ICF International demanded rigorous quality control protocols. The following quality control procedures were applied by the field supervisors:

- Spot checks of at least 15 percent of all interviews were conducted by field supervisor.
- Before leaving each enumeration area, supervisors reviewed each questionnaire to ensure completeness and accuracy. Interviewers revisited respondents to correct any errors identified.

iv. Data Processing

Once questionnaires had been completed and checked on the field, they were processed centrally in IHE's Port-au-Prince office. Each questionnaire was entered by two different data entry operators, and the data were then compared. In cases of conflicting values, the original questionnaire was checked to verify the correct value.

IHE delivered the datasets to ICF International in SPSS, which ICF International used to conduct further quality control measures on the final datasets in order to check for match to sample plan; duplicate records; data completeness (e.g., variables, labels, missing data); data validity (e.g., frequency distribution anomalies, out-of-range values); and data consistency (e.g., correspondence between number of interviews at each level, skip patterns). Finally, ICF International created all computed variables, including variable recodes (e.g., age, education) and work status variables, as well as population weights for each dataset.

v. Data Analysis

Data in this report are presented in simple tables, with the analytic variables presented as rows and the comparison groups as columns. The first row presents the weighted population estimate (N). For columns with a sample size of $n < 30$, results are omitted (shown as "X"). Results are shown as percentages, medians, or means. Percentages are always column percentages.

The totals are the sums for the entire sample. Note that sometimes totals may not add up to 100 percent. Column totals may not add up because of rounding or because of multiple items or multiple-response items being reported in the same table. N may not add up to the row total when a group is omitted. The occupational status of some children could not be determined because of item nonresponse. These cases were not included in any of the comparison groups by occupational status but were included in the totals. The sample bases for questions vary slightly because of missing data.

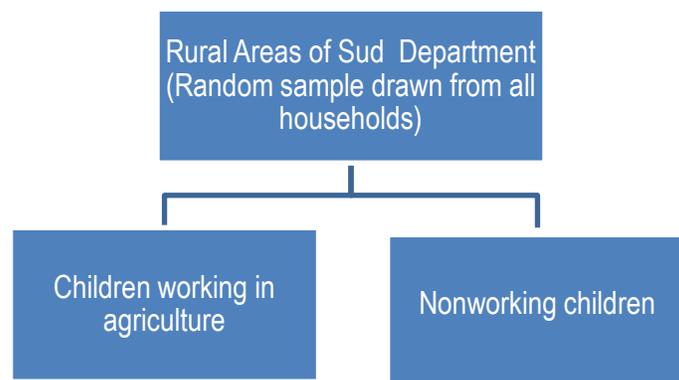
Significant difference tests between groups (columns) were run using normalized weights to adjust for the impact of weights on standard errors. Significant differences for percentages were tested using the chi-square homogeneity test. In the case of variables with multiple response categories, significant differences between specific cells are located by examining the adjusted standardized residuals (ASRs).

In the case of continuous variables (shown in tables with their median or average values), significance was tested using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The p-value refers in this case to the *F* statistic. The standard 95 percent confidence interval was used for all statistical tests. Significant results are flagged at the 95 percent confidence level (*) and at the 99 percent confidence level (**). In the case of multiple group comparisons, significant differences between specific pairs of groups were located by examining post hoc tests.

V. RESULTS

Figures presented in this section summarize the results of the household and children interviews in the Sud Department of Haiti. Since different reference periods and informants are used in different sub-sections, an early clarification is provided to aid interpretation:

- **Reference Period:** The reference period used by default was work in the last 7 days. This reference period determined the composition of the comparison groups, which were formed on the basis of children’s occupational status in the last 7 days. There are, however, some sections where work in the last 12 months was used to analyze seasonal variations, including the prevalence of agricultural work (Section VI.a) and the working conditions of children in agriculture (Section VI.e.ii). For other subsections, such as the health status of working children (Section VI.f) and trafficking and forced labor indicators (Section VI.g), work in the last 12 months was used to broaden the sample base of children that could be analyzed.
- **Choice of Informant:** Several sections of the report contain data on children that were available from both adult household informants and children interviews. Except in cases where the comparison of both reports is critical, such as the estimation of child labor prevalence in the agricultural sector (Section VI.a), only one informant was chosen. Wherever it was necessary to choose between adult and child reports, child reports were chosen because adult informants seemed to underestimate the involvement of children in work-related activities or to ignore the details.
- **Comparison Groups:** Wherever possible, the report compares children working in agriculture with nonworking children. In cases where the results relate specifically to work, the report compares male and female child workers. The original intention was to compare children working in agriculture to children working in other sectors; but since there were only 18 children working in other sectors, this was not possible.



A. Estimated Prevalence of Children Working in Agriculture

Both adult and child respondents were presented with a battery of questions to determine work status over the past 12 months. The first question was general (Have you/Has [name] done any work for at least 1 hour since last (day of the week)?), and if the respondent said no, the

interviewer continued with more specific questions including examples such as “work on the family farm” in an attempt to capture all possible workers.

This study estimated that approximately 256,000 people (ages 5 and older) in the Sud Department of Haiti have participated in agriculture for at least 1 hour in the previous 12 months. Out of these 256,000, approximately 176,000 were active in the previous 7 days. Based on the household survey, approximately 25.4 percent of agricultural workers who had worked in the last 7 days were children. Reports from adults indicated that roughly half as many children were working compared with child self-reports (44,817 versus 92,442 in the last 7 days).

According to adult reports, approximately half of child workers in agriculture in the last 7 days were male (50.8 percent) and half were female (49.2 percent). The gender distribution of the child reports differed slightly, with 57.6 percent male workers and 42.4 percent female workers. The finding that boys engage more heavily in agricultural work reflects the adult gender divide in the sector. Haitian men tend to complete most heavy agricultural labor while women typically complete lighter tasks and handle most of the household’s buying and selling.⁷⁰ An alternative possibility is that boys report more work due to social desirability bias; perhaps boys wish the interviewers to view them as mature, productive members of the household.

Table 1: Prevalence Estimates and Demographic Features of Child Workers in Agriculture

	Child Reports ¹		Adult Reports ²	
	Worked in Past 7 days	Worked in Past 12 Months	Worked in Past 7 days	Worked in Past 12 Months
Total Estimated N of <u>Agricultural Workers</u>	—	—	176,491	256,154
Total Estimated N of <u>Child Agricultural Workers</u>	92,442	104,374	44,817	63,475
Sector Prevalence of Child Workers ³	—	—	25.4%	24.8%
Sex of Child Agricultural Workers				
Male	57.6%	56.2%	50.8%	51.8%
Female	42.4%	43.8%	49.2%	48.2%

¹ Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

² Source: Haiti Household Survey (December 2011).

³ Computed as a) Total Estimated N of Child Agricultural Workers over b) Total Estimated N of Agricultural Workers.

Note: Sample base (n) of child agricultural workers: Child reports: 771 worked in past 7 days, and 868 worked in past 12 months; Adult reports: 419 worked in past 7 days, and 594 worked in past 12 months.

B. Attitudes toward Child Work and Education

The adult respondent in each household was asked several questions to elicit his or her attitude towards child work and education. The results were analyzed by child in order to use the child work status reference groups. Since adult respondents were not always the parents of all or any of the children in the household, the results refer to the adult “associated” with each child, meaning the adult respondent interviewed for the child’s household. Many children lived in households with extended relatives or lived with guardians.

⁷⁰ Oxfam. (2010). *op. cit.*

More than half (56.8 percent) of adult respondents associated with working children reported that it is beneficial for children to work in agriculture. A significantly lower proportion, 47.6 percent, of adult respondents associated with nonworking children reported that it is beneficial for children to work. The generally positive attitude toward work may be attributed to the fact that these children work on the family farm and, by working, they have contributed to their families' economic well-being. Parents or the children's guardians may also feel that working allows children to gain skills.

Adult respondents associated with child agricultural workers reported that girls should start working outside the home at age 18 and boys at age 16, while adult respondents associated with nonworking children thought that both girls and boys should start working outside the home at age 18. These beliefs appear to conflict with the household's actions, considering the large proportion of children who work. One explanation is that while adults believe that children should not work, they are forced by their economic circumstances to encourage children to work. Another possibility is that respondents may not consider farm work to be "work outside the house," since most takes place on family farms. When asked to what age girls and boys should stay in school, the median response for both adults associated with working and nonworking children was 20 years old.

Table 2: Adult Attitudes Toward Child Agricultural Work and Education, by Child's Work Status

	HH Reports ¹	HH Reports Matched to Individual Children ²			
	Total	Total	Children working in agriculture	Nonworking children	p-value
Weighted N=	106,833	167,009	104,374	62,635	
Is it beneficial for children to work? (% "Yes")	53.5%	53.3%	56.8%	47.6%	<0.05*
Attitudes toward Work					
At what age do you think girls should start working outside the house?	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	0.24
At what age do you think boys should start working outside the house?	17.0	17.0	16.0	18.0	0.19
Attitudes toward School					
To what age should girls stay in school?	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.26
To what age should boys stay in school?	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.65

¹ Source: Haiti Household Survey (December 2011).

² Source: Haiti Household and Children Survey (December 2011).

Note: Sample base (n) of HH reports: 982; HH reports matched to children: 1,396.

To obtain the children's perspective on work, children were asked the reasons they work. More than half of the children reported working because their parents ask for help (55.9 percent). Approximately one-fourth of the children indicated that they work to help family with their work (25.8 percent), because they are strong enough to help (23.6 percent), and to learn a new skill (21.4 percent). This last reason was significantly more common among girls than boys (25.8 versus 17.9 percent).

Table 3: Children's Reasons for Working, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	95,096	53,976	41,120	
What are the reasons you work?				
Parents ask for help	55.9%	58.0%	53.2%	0.22
Strong enough to help	23.6%	22.5%	25.1%	0.44
Supplement family income	6.1%	6.5%	5.6%	0.62
Help family with their work	25.8%	25.4%	26.4%	0.76
Learn new skill	21.4%	17.9%	25.8%	<0.05*
Personal expense, food, clothing	11.4%	12.2%	10.4%	0.52
Cannot afford school fees	6.9%	7.1%	6.6%	0.80
Pay family debt	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.38
Other	3.0%	2.9%	3.0%	0.95
DK/RTA	5.0%	4.0%	6.3%	0.18

Source: Haiti Child Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children that performed at least one agriculture-related activity in the last 12 months and could describe their work; n=788.

C. Demographic Characteristics of Children and Their Households

This study found that male children were slightly more likely than female children to engage in agricultural work, with 56.2 percent of working respondents being male and 43.8 percent of working respondents being female (versus 43.5 and 56.5 percent, respectively, for nonworking respondents). Children of all ages eligible for this study were found to perform agricultural activities; however, working children were older on average than nonworking children. The median age of working children was 12, as opposed to 9 for nonworking children. More than half of nonworking children (52.8 percent) fell in the youngest age group, 5 to 9 years old, while less than one-fourth of working children (22.1 percent) fell in this range.

While this study acknowledged the magnitude of the *restavèk* system in Haiti, the practice has been stigmatized, and questionnaire designers were discouraged from asking adults directly if they host a *restavèk* in their home. However, it was possible to indirectly gather data on the possibility of *restavèk* status by asking whether each child living in the household lived with his/her biological mother or father. This study found that one-fourth (25.4 percent) of children lived in households where both parents were either deceased or absent. In one-fifth of cases (20.1 percent) the child's father was deceased or absent, and in 4.8 percent of cases the child's mother was deceased or absent. Half of children lived with both parents (49.8 percent). The proportions did not vary significantly between working and nonworking children. The lack of difference indicates that the proportion of children working did not vary by possible *restavèk* status.

The high rate of parental absenteeism and mortality may be partially related to Haiti's HIV/AIDS rate, which is the highest in the region. Life expectancy in general is very low, at approximately 50 years. Migration for work also reduces the presence of parents.⁷¹ Finally, it is not uncommon for men to have multiple families, resulting in at least partial absenteeism.⁷²

Table 4: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Children, by Working Status

	Total	Children working in agriculture	Nonworking children	p-value
Weighted N=	167,009	104,374	62,635	
Socio-demographic Indicators				
Sex ¹				
Male	51.4%	56.2%	43.5%	<0.01**
Female	48.6%	43.8%	56.5%	
Age ¹				
5–9 years	33.6%	22.1%	52.8%	<0.01**
10–11 years	17.5%	19.2%	14.7%	
12–14 years	24.4%	29.4%	16.1%	
15–17 years	24.3%	29.1%	16.4%	
DK	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	
Median Age	11.0	12.0	9.0	<0.01**
Parental death/absence ²				
Both parents alive and present	49.8%	48.5%	51.7%	0.30
Father deceased or absent	20.1%	18.9%	21.7%	
Mother deceased or absent	4.8%	5.1%	4.2%	
Two parents deceased or absent	25.4%	27.4%	22.3%	

¹ Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

² Source: Haiti Household and Children Survey (December 2011).

Note: n=1,396.

Two-thirds of households in this study were headed by men (67.4 percent), with nearly equal proportions of male-headed households for working and nonworking children. The marital status of the heads of household for the two groups were similar and indicated that most (82.7 percent) of the children's households were headed by married individuals. Around one-fourth of the children's heads of household had completed primary school or higher (20.4 percent for working children and 25.7 percent for nonworking children). Forty percent of the children's heads of household (39.6 percent) had never attended school.

⁷¹ World Bank. (2006). *op. cit.*

⁷² Gardella. (2006). *op. cit.*

Table 5: Head of Household Demographics, by Child's Work Status

	Total	Children working in agriculture	Nonworking children	p-value
Weighted N=	164,951	102,870	62,081	
Head of Household Sociodemographic Indicators				
Sex				
Male	67.4%	67.1%	68.0%	0.78
Female	32.6%	32.9%	32.0%	
Marital Status				
Married/living together	82.7%	82.4%	83.2%	0.33
Divorced/separated	2.9%	3.6%	1.6%	
Widowed	8.9%	9.2%	8.5%	
Never married/never lived together	5.1%	4.3%	6.4%	
DK/RTA	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	
Educational Attainment				
No Education	39.6%	41.1%	36.9%	0.11
Pre-school or some pre-school	5.0%	4.1%	6.5%	
Some primary	27.4%	28.6%	25.5%	
Primary complete	11.7%	11.4%	12.2%	
Secondary complete	10.3%	8.9%	12.6%	
University	0.4%	0.1%	0.9%	
Nonstandard curriculum	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	
DK/RTA	4.4%	4.7%	4.0%	

Source: Haiti Household and Children Survey (December 2011).

Note: n=1,379; Information missing for 17 children (weighted N=2,058).

Numerous studies have attempted to draw a definitive link between poverty and child labor. Many of these studies have found that household socioeconomic status, and poverty in particular, is positively associated with child work.⁷³ However, some research has found no effect or the opposite effect, with child labor increasing as poverty decreases.⁷⁴ Despite the lack of accord, investigating the relationship between household socioeconomic status and child labor remains a worthwhile endeavor, as the association seems to vary by country and sector.

Household socioeconomic status, however, is difficult to capture accurately through surveys. Indicators that are common in the developed world, such as income or expenditures, are usually hard to capture, not appropriate, or unreliable in developing countries. Such explicit measures of

⁷³ See, for example, Chiwaula, L. (2010). Household poverty and child labor decisions in Malawi. *Research in Labor Economics* 31:33-51; Edmonds, E., & Schady, N. (2011). Poverty alleviation and child labor; Gilligan, B. (2003). An analysis of the determinants of child labour in Nepal, the policy environment and response. *Understanding Children's Work*; ILO-IPEC. (2007). *Les déterminants du travail et de la scolarisation des enfants: Les enseignements des enquêtes biographiques du Burkina Faso et du Mali*.

⁷⁴ See, for example, Dumas, C. (2007). Why do parents make their children work? A test of the poverty hypothesis in rural areas of Burkina Faso. *Oxford Economic Papers* 59: 301-329; Kambhampati, U., & Rajan, R. (2005). Economic growth: A panacea for child labor?; Ray, R. (2000). Analysis of child labour in Peru and Pakistan: A comparative study. *Journal of Population Economics* 13(1): 3-19.

socioeconomic well-being are liable to response biases. Households may fear taxation or robbery, expect future benefits from aid programs targeted at the poor, or aspire to appear to have a higher status and represent themselves as more or less wealthy than they actually are. Expenditures are also notoriously difficult to measure, given that they are highly volatile and are incurred by different members of the household, and respondents may not accurately know the expenditures of other household members.⁷⁵

This study uses the ownership of durable goods, home size, and ownership of land and livestock as a proxy for income. Regarding durable goods, 21.5 percent of households owned a wristwatch, 21.2 percent a bicycle, 11.6 percent a motorcycle, and 0.8 percent a car. The rate of ownership did not vary significantly by children's work status. The median number of sleeping rooms per person was 2 for both working children's households and nonworking children's households. Land ownership was high, at 80.2 percent of working children's households and 75.5 percent of nonworking children's households. The households also owned livestock at similar rates, with 89.8 percent of sampled households owning at least one farm animal.

As an additional indicator of wealth, households were asked whether their income was sufficient to ensure that nobody goes to sleep hungry. Results were similar for the households of working children and those of nonworking children. While 9.1 percent of households reported always having enough income so that no one goes to sleep hungry, this is usually the case for 23.6 percent of households and occasionally the case for 52.2 percent of households. A remaining 13.8 percent of households reported never having enough income to ensure nobody goes to sleep hungry. These results are unsurprising given Haiti's very high rates of undernutrition—58 percent of the population is undernourished.⁷⁶

On average, the households of working children were slightly though significantly larger than the households of nonworking children. The mean household size for working children was 6.1 members including 2.3 children, compared with 5.8 members including 2.2 children for the households of nonworking children. Increased household size has been found to be positively correlated with extreme poverty in Haiti.⁷⁷ Despite the lack of difference in the previously discussed indicators of wealth, children may be more economically active in larger households, because these households face greater levels of poverty.

⁷⁵ Rutstein, S. O., & Johnson, K. (2004). The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ICF Macro Inc.

⁷⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) & European Union. (2010). Food security information for decision-making: Special brief: Haiti earthquake. Retrieve from <http://www.fao.org/giews/english/shortnews/haiti0210.pdf>

⁷⁷ World Bank. (2006). *op. cit.*

Table 6: Characteristics of Children’s Households, by Child’s Work Status

	Total	Children working in agriculture	Nonworking children	p-value
Weighted N=	167,009	104,374	62,635	
Socioeconomic Indicators				
Ownership of durable goods: wrist-watch	21.5%	22.7%	19.6%	0.30
Ownership of durable goods: bicycle	21.2%	22.3%	19.5%	0.35
Ownership of durable goods: motorcycle	11.6%	11.3%	12.3%	0.67
Ownership of durable goods: car	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%	0.21
Sleeping rooms per person (Median # of rooms)	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Land ownership	78.5%	80.2%	75.5%	0.24
Livestock ownership	89.8%	91.1%	87.6%	0.09
Is the income your household makes sufficient to maintain a household where nobody goes to sleep hungry?				
Always	9.1%	9.1%	9.0%	0.07
Usually	23.6%	22.3%	25.7%	
Occasionally	52.2%	51.0%	54.2%	
Never	13.8%	16.0%	10.1%	
DK/NR	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	
Household size				
Mean number of household members	6.0	6.1	5.8	<0.05*
Mean number of children (5–17) in the household	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.31

Source: Haiti Household and Children Survey (December 2011).

Note: n=1,396.

D. Education and Child Work

The Haitian education system is organized into preschool, fundamental education, and secondary education. At the end of 9 years of fundamental education, students receive a Brevet diploma. After the first 4 years, students have the option of moving to a professional or technical tract. There are four levels in the secondary school system, followed by a Baccalaureate final exam and diploma.⁷⁸

Schooling in Haiti has a long history of weaknesses, which has produced a population with an approximate literacy rate of 49 percent.⁷⁹ While schooling is compulsory through age 11, there are not enough public schools to enroll nearly all of Haiti’s primary school-aged children.⁸⁰ Since demand for education far outstrips public delivery, many private and parochial schools provide an education for 81 percent of early primary school students (first six levels). The quality of schools varies widely, and both the quality of and access to schooling in rural areas lags

⁷⁸ Embassy of Haiti. (n.d.). Education systems in Haiti. Retrieved from http://www.haiti.org/files/Education_System_in_Haiti.pdf

⁷⁹ UNICEF. (n.d.). *op. cit.*

⁸⁰ USDOL. (2010). *op. cit.*

behind those in urban areas.⁸¹ Although more than half of the population lives in rural areas, these areas receive only 20 percent of governmental funds for education.⁸²

In addition to access to school, young students face a variety of challenges. The country's serious shortage of qualified teachers means that many teachers lack appropriate training. While Creole is the most widely spoken language in Haiti, many schools teach in French, which particularly challenges students from lower socioeconomic classes who have the least exposure to French. Since most children attend private schools, many families struggle to pay the cost of tuition, uniforms, and textbooks. In some cases, children share an education and take turns going to school.⁸³ There are high repetition rates, and previous work suggests that dropout rates increase as children become more productive laborers, particularly girls.⁸⁴

Haiti has a 48 percent primary school participation rate for boys and a 52 percent rate for girls (net attendance ratio, 2005–2010 data). The secondary school participation rate for both boys and girls is much lower, at 18 and 21 percent, respectively.⁸⁵ President Michel Martelly has committed to increasing these figures by providing access to free schooling for all children through the National Fund for Education.⁸⁶

In previous literature, child work has been linked with decreased school achievement, lower school attendance, higher dropout rates, and grade-age delays. Children's work affects the decision households make on whether to send children to school, and even for those children who work and attend school, a few hours of work per day can hinder their school achievement.⁸⁷ This section analyzes the relationship between agricultural work and school performance, including school participation, attendance, absenteeism, progress/age-grade delay, and self-reported interference of work with education.

i. School Participation and Attendance of Children

The vast majority (95.6 percent) of surveyed children had attended school at some point. However, contrary to conventional wisdom that work interferes with children's schooling, children working in agriculture had a slightly higher rate of attendance than those not working. While 96.7 percent of working children had ever attended school, 93.5 percent of nonworking children had ever attended school. The higher proportion of younger children in the nonworking group may help explain this difference.

⁸¹ Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale et de la Formation Professionnelle (MENEP), Republic of Haiti. (2010). *Vers la refondation du système éducatif Haïtien : Plan opérationnel 2010–2015 : Des recommandations de la commission présidentielle éducation et formation*. Retrieved from <http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/EdStats/HTIpla10.pdf>

⁸² Luzincourt, K., & Gulbrandson, J. (2010). *Education and conflict in Haiti: Rebuilding the education sector after the 2010 earthquake*. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace. Retrieved from <http://www.usip.org/files/resources/sr245.pdf>

⁸³ Luzincourt, K., & Gulbrandson, J. (2010). *op. cit.*

⁸⁴ Gardella, A. (2006). *Gender assessment for USAID/Haiti country strategy statement*. Port-au-Prince: USAID & DevTech Systems. Retrieved from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACH597.pdf

⁸⁵ UNICEF. (n.d.). *op. cit.*

⁸⁶ Martelly launches National Fund for Education. (2011). *Defend Haiti*. Retrieved from <http://defend.ht/politics/articles/presidential/1096-martelly-launches-national-fund-for-education>

⁸⁷ Rosati, F. & Rossi, M. (2001). *Children's Working Hours, School Enrolment and Human Capital Accumulation: Evidence from Pakistan and Nicaragua*. UCW Working Paper 8. Rome: Understanding Children's Work.

Indeed, an examination of the differences by age group revealed that the only statistically significant gap in school attendance between working and nonworking children appeared within the youngest age group (98.4 versus 91.3 percent). One possibility is that the young children who neither work in agriculture nor go to school could represent developmentally delayed children. The rates of attendance were nearly the same for the remaining age groups.

The rate of ever attendance for boys working in agriculture was slightly but significantly higher than the rate for nonworking boys (96.6 percent and 92.1 percent, respectively). The rates for girls in each group were similar, with 96.8 percent of working girls having ever attended school and 94.6 percent of nonworking girls having ever attended school.

Table 7: School Participation by Age, Gender, and Working Status

	Total	Children working in agriculture	Nonworking Children	p-value
Weighted N=	159,062	103,133	55,929	
Have you ever attended school? (% "Yes")				
Total	95.6%	96.7%	93.5%	<0.05*
Age				
5–9 years	94.6%	98.4%	91.3%	<0.01**
10–11 years	96.2%	97.2%	93.9%	0.23
12–14 years	98.0%	97.7%	98.9%	0.50
15–17 years	93.8%	94.0%	93.4%	0.88
Gender				
Male	95.3%	96.6%	92.1%	<0.05*
Female	95.9%	96.8%	94.6%	0.27

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children who have achieved the age of mandatory attendance in primary school (6 years old or older); n=1,326. Age missing for two children (Weighted N=226).

Rates of current school attendance were similar, with 90.9 percent of school-aged respondents indicating current attendance at school. The only significant difference between working and nonworking children again appeared in the 5-to-9-year-old age group, among which 94.8 percent of working children were attending school at the time of research and 88.3 percent of nonworking children were attending school. The rates for male and female children were nearly identical, at 90.6 percent for boys and 91.2 percent for girls.

Table 8: Current Year School Attendance of Children, by Age, Gender, and Working Status

	Total	Children working in agriculture	Nonworking Children	p-value
Weighted N=	159,062	103,133	55,929	
Are you attending school this school year? (% "Yes")				
Total	90.9%	91.0%	90.7%	0.86

Age				
5–9 years	91.2%	94.8%	88.3%	<0.05*
10–11 years	93.1%	93.9%	91.4%	0.52
12–14 years	94.9%	94.0%	97.8%	0.16
15–17 years	84.7%	83.2%	89.1%	0.23
Gender				
Male	90.6%	90.5%	90.7%	0.96
Female	91.2%	91.5%	90.6%	0.72

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children who have achieved the age of mandatory attendance in primary school (6 years old or older); n=1326. Age missing for two children (Weighted N=226).

Table 9 shows the demographic characteristics of children working in agriculture by current school attendance status. While the number of working children who were not attending school in the sample was small, these results suggest that age is an important factor in school attendance. The proportion of children working in agriculture and not attending school rose steadily with age, with 12.1 percent of 5-to-9-year-olds falling in this category, 13.2 percent of 10-to-11-year-olds, 19.9 percent of 12-to-14-year-olds, and 54.7 percent of 15-to-17-year-olds. This oldest age group represents children who are the appropriate age for secondary school, when the percentage of children not attending school is nearly double that of children attending school (54.7 versus 26.9 percent). The genders were distributed evenly between the groups.

Table 9: Demographic Characteristics of Children Working in Agriculture, by School Attendance

	Total	Children working in agriculture and attending school	Children working in agriculture and not attending school	p-value
Weighted N=	103,133	93,824	9,309	
Age				
5–9 years	21.1%	22.0%	12.1%	<0.01**
10–11 years	19.5%	20.1%	13.2%	
12–14 years	29.8%	30.8%	19.9%	
15–17 years	29.4%	26.9%	54.7%	
Gender				
Male	56.0%	55.7%	58.7%	0.63
Female	44.0%	44.3%	41.3%	

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children who have achieved the age of mandatory attendance in primary school (6 years old or older) and worked in agriculture in the last 12 months; n=857. Age missing for two children (Weighted N=226).

Children who were not currently attending or had never attended school were asked the reasons for their lack of attendance. By far the most commonly cited reason was lack of financial means (75.6 percent of working children and 67.0 percent of nonworking children). The second most common reason was illness or disability (12 percent). Significantly more nonworking than

working children cited not being old enough as their reason for non-attendance (11.6 and 0.0 percent, respectively).

Table 10: Reasons for Not Currently or Never Attending School, by Working Status

	Total	Children working in agriculture	Nonworking children	p-value
Weighted N=	12,168	7,955	4,212	
What are the reasons that you don't go to school?				
Illness/Disability	12.0%	11.3%	13.4%	0.77
No school/School too far	0.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.47
Lack of means (financial)	72.6%	75.6%	67.0%	0.37
Family does not promote schooling	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	0.96
To work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Not interested in school	4.7%	7.1%	0.0%	0.10
Lack of understanding	3.8%	4.4%	2.7%	0.66
Low quality of school	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
To do household tasks	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Not old enough	4.0%	0.0%	11.6%	<0.05*
Other	4.7%	5.8%	2.7%	0.47
DK/RTA	0.9%	0.0%	2.7%	0.18

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Note: Multiple responses, totals may not add up to 100%.

Base: Children who have achieved the age of mandatory attendance in primary school (6 years old or older) and are not attending or have not attended school; n=105. Reasons for not attending school missing for 17 children (Weighted N=2,368).

Among children attending school, daily attendance appeared high for both working and nonworking children, with 92.1 percent of all children reporting attending school every day during the last week school was in session. Attendance rates seemed to descend slightly by age, with 96.1 percent of the youngest children attending school every day followed by 92.6 percent for 10-to-11-year-olds and 89 percent for the two oldest groups. Absenteeism did not vary significantly by child's working status or gender.

Among the children who did not attend school every day school was in session, the median number of days absent was 3, and the most common reason was illness (39.2 percent) (Table A in Appendix X.a).

Table 11: School Absence, by Age, Gender, and Working Status

	Total	Children working in agriculture	Nonworking children	p-value
Weighted N=	144,526	93,824	50,702	
During the last week school was in session, did you go to school every day school was open? (% "Yes")				
Total	92.1%	91.6%	93.1%	0.44
Age				
5–9 years	96.1%	95.0%	97.1%	0.28
10–11 years	92.6%	93.0%	91.9%	0.79
12–14 years	89.4%	88.6%	89.6%	0.80
15–17 years	89.6%	89.9%	88.9%	0.86
Gender				
Male	92.4%	91.2%	95.3%	0.12
Female	91.8%	92.0%	91.4%	0.81

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children who have achieved the age of mandatory attendance in primary school (6 years old or older) and are currently attending school; n=1,204.

ii. Progress in School

While children working in agriculture had slightly higher rates of school attendance, they also had greater age-grade delays. Children working in agriculture had an average 3.0 age-grade delay compared with 2.0 for nonworking children. For the younger age groups, the age-grade delay appeared similar for working and nonworking children. However, the age-grade delay increased with age, particularly among working children, reaching 5.0 for the 15-to-17-year-old working children (versus 4.0 for nonworking children). Boys in the sample had a greater age-grade delay than did girls (3.0 versus 2.0).

It is possible that agricultural work may have affected children’s progress in education, although the reverse causal effect is also possible, with children who are less interested in school starting to work at greater rates than children who are interested in school. However, the higher rate of attendance for working children weakens the second possibility and supports the premise that agricultural work has a negative impact on children’s performance in school.

Table 12: Median Age-Grade Delay by Age, Gender, and Working Status

	Total	Children working in agriculture	Nonworking Children	p-value
Weighted N=	144,301	93,599	50,702	
Median Age-Grade Delay				
Total	3.0	3.0	2.0	<0.01**
Age				

	Total	Children working in agriculture	Nonworking Children	p-value
6–9 years	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.72
10–11 years	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.81
12–14 years	4.0	4.0	3.0	<0.05*
15–17 years	5.0	5.0	4.0	<0.01**
Gender				
Male	3.0	3.0	2.0	<0.01**
Female	2.0	3.0	2.0	<0.01**

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children who have achieved the age of mandatory attendance in primary school (6 years old or older) and are currently attending school; n=1,202. Current grade unknown for one child (Weighted N=113).

iii. Interference of Work with Education

Overall, 15.9 percent of children working in agriculture and attending school reported that their work interferes with their studies. When asked how often they missed school for work, 10.8 percent indicated that they miss school once per week or more, 17.2 percent indicated that they miss school once or twice per month, and 12.6 percent indicated that they miss school once or twice per year. A little over half of children reported never missing school (55.5 percent). The responses did not vary significantly by gender.

Table 13: Interference of Work with Education for Working Children who Attend School, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	82,712	46,448	36,264	
During the school year, does your work interfere with your studies? (% Yes)	15.9%	16.3%	15.4%	0.48
How often do you miss school for work?				
Once or twice per week	10.7%	10.9%	10.6%	0.63
Once or twice per month	17.1%	16.1%	18.5%	
Once or twice per year	12.6%	14.1%	10.7%	
Never	55.6%	55.7%	55.5%	
DK/RTA	3.9%	3.3%	4.6%	

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children who have achieved the age of mandatory attendance in primary school (6 years old or older), worked in agriculture the last 12 months, and are currently attending school; n=683. Information missing for 96 children (Weighted N=11,112).

The results presented in Table 13 show that more than one-tenth of working students felt that their work interfered with their education, and a similar percentage reported missing school once per week or more. While these statistics are directly related to work and therefore only available for working children, both working and nonworking children were asked whether they had

adequate time for homework and studying. The vast majority of children (91.4 percent) reported that they do have adequate time for homework and studying; these results did not vary significantly by work status.

Table 14: Adequate Time for Homework and Studying, by Working Status

	Total	Children working in agriculture	Nonworking Children	p-value
Weighted N=	144,526	93,824	50,702	
Do you have enough time to do homework and study at home? (% Yes)	91.4%	92.5%	89.3%	0.14

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children who have achieved the age of mandatory attendance in primary school (6 years old or older) and are currently attending school; n=1,204.

E. Activities of Children

This section presents an overview of children’s activities in the survey population, including noneconomic activities (household chores), economic activities (work), and the characteristics of these activities. Other noneconomic activities that children may perform (e.g., leisure activities or rest) are not discussed in this report.

i. Household Chores

Children often spend a significant amount of their time doing household chores. These activities, while not economic in nature, can represent a significant burden for the child and add to the negative impact of work on children’s welfare opportunities. More specifically, ignoring household chores may underestimate the impact on girls in particular, who tend to be responsible for a disproportionately large share of domestic activities. This section analyzes the types of household chores that children usually perform and the time devoted to them, with a focus on differences by gender.

1. Activities Performed

Household chores are often defined as “domestic or personal services provided by unpaid members of the household,”⁸⁸ activities that fall outside the System of National Accounts (SNA) boundaries. Household chores, as defined in this report, include—

- Housekeeping activities, such as mopping, sweeping, washing clothes, preparing and serving meals, washing dishes, shopping, and fetching water and firewood;
- Caring for children and sick or elderly people in the child’s own home; and
- Making small repairs in the child’s own house.

⁸⁸ International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2004). *Manual for child labor data analysis and statistical reports*. Geneva: ILO-IPEC, p. 35.

Most children who work in agriculture performed household chores in the week preceding the survey. Collecting water was the most commonly performed chore (88.2 percent); followed by cooking for the family, serving meals, and washing dishes (63.9 percent); and collecting firewood (61.0 percent). Children also reported frequently shopping for their households (52.6 percent) and washing clothes (45.8 percent).

This study found clear distinctions by gender for all chores except household repairs. Girls reported doing most chores significantly more often than boys, including washing clothes (66.1 versus 29.9 percent); cooking for their family, serving meals, or washing dishes (79.8 versus 51.6 percent); mopping or sweeping (93.6 versus 69.1 percent); shopping for the household (57.6 versus 48.7 percent); and caring for children or the elderly/sick (11.3 versus 3.7 percent). Boys were more likely than girls to collect firewood (72.3 versus 46.4 percent) and water (90.5 versus 85.3 percent).

Table 15: Household Chores Done in the Last Week, by Gender

	Total	Male	Female	p-value
Weighted N=	104,374	58,674	45,699	
Since last (day of the week), did you ___? (% "Yes")				
Mop or sweep	79.8%	69.1%	93.6%	<0.01**
Wash clothes	45.8%	29.9%	66.1%	<0.01**
Cook for family, serve meals, wash dishes	63.9%	51.6%	79.8%	<0.01**
Shop for household	52.6%	48.7%%	57.6%	<0.05*
Collect water	88.2%	90.5%	85.3%	<0.05*
Collect firewood	61.0%	72.3%	46.4%	<0.01**
Do minor household repairs	5.4%	5.9%	4.7%	0.44
Care for children/old/sick	7.0%	3.7%	11.3%	<0.01**
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-
None	1.7%	2.9%	0.2%	<0.01**
DK/RTA	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.28

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Note: Multiple response items, totals may not add up to 100%.

Base: Children working in agriculture in the last 12 months; n=868.

2. Time Spent on Household Chores

The distinction between work and chores is mostly a technicality derived from the United Nations system of national accounts, which is subject to an ongoing debate. Performing household chores can have the same effect as work, jeopardizing children's health or their ability to perform adequately in other areas, most importantly school. There is no clear evidence regarding the health effects of household chores on children,⁸⁹ but there is sufficient proof of a

89 Francavilla, F. & Guarcello, L. (2003). *Household chores and child health: preliminary evidence from six countries*. Rome: Understanding Children's Work.

link between time spent on household chores and school performance.⁹⁰ Analyzing the time children spend on household chores is therefore necessary to establish the overall impact of economic and noneconomic activities on the children’s welfare opportunities.

Children working in agriculture typically worked on chores nearly every day of the week (6.5 days on average), with girls spending slightly but significantly more days than boys (6.7 versus 6.4 days). Children reported working 1 and a half hours per day on school days and 2- and 3-quarter hours on non-school days (1:32 and 2:43, respectively). Using these values, this study estimated that children spend an average of 13 and a half hours per week on chores (13:27). This amount did not vary significantly by gender.

Table 16: Days and Hours Spent on Chores, by Gender

	Total	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	102,231	56,644	45,587	
Mean Values				
Number of days spent on chores since last week	6.5	6.4	6.7	<0.01**
Number of hours spent on chores on school days 1	1:32	1:32	1:32	0.92
Number of hours spent on chores on non-school days	2:43	2:37	2:51	0.06
Estimated hours spent on chores per week	13:27	12:54	14:09	0.09

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and did at least one chore in the last 7 days; n=852. Number of days spent on chores missing for 12 children (Weighted N=1,353). Number of hours spent on chores on school and non-school days missing for one child (Weighted N=113).

ii. Working Conditions of Children in Agriculture

This section analyzes the characteristics of the agricultural activities performed by children, including tasks performed, working seasons, days and hours, work locations, earnings, and the presence of hazardous working agents and processes.

In this section, the 12-month reference period is used in order to increase the sample base and to obtain measures of frequent compared to overall tasks, the total time spent working during the year, and seasonal work flows. This type of analysis is particularly relevant in agriculture-related activities, as seasonality in this sector is often pronounced. The one exception is the exploration of days and hours worked by children on the last day work, where the last 7 days is used to facilitate the respondent’s recollection of details.

1. Tasks Performed

Children were found to engage in all of the crop-related activities investigated by the study. These activities included preparing the land for planting; fertilizing the fields; sowing, pruning, weeding, thinning, and guarding produce; taking lunch or water to family in the field; harvesting

⁹⁰ See Hazarika, G. & Bedi, A.S. (2003). Schooling Costs and Child Work in Rural Pakistan. *Journal of Development Studies* 39(5): 29–64 and Assaada, R., Levison, D. & Zibani, N. (2010). The Effect of Domestic Work on Girls’ Schooling: Evidence from Egypt. *Feminist Economics*, 16(1), pp. 79-128.

and processing produce; selling produce; and tending to animals. The majority of children were involved in taking lunch or water to family members in the field (66.3 percent); processing the produce (removing shells/husk, removing stones, winnowing, drying produce; 63.5 percent); and sowing/planting (61.6 percent).

While children of both genders reported carrying out all of the agricultural tasks investigated, there were significant differences by gender for most of the activities. Boys were more likely than girls to perform most tasks, including tending to animals (70.1 versus 34.6 percent), weeding and thinning (61.3 versus 27.0 percent), and preparing the land for planting (46.1 versus 15.5 percent). The only task performed by significantly higher proportions of girls than boys was selling produce in the market (31.5 versus 20.0 percent). While it seems that children of both genders do both household chores and farm work, there seems to be clear pattern of girls having greater responsibility for chores taking place in the household and boys having greater responsibility chores outside the household (including farming and collecting water and firewood).

Table 17: Agriculture-related Activities, by Gender

	Total	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	104,374	58,764	45,699	
Agriculture-related activities done in the last 12 months				
Prepare the land for planting (clear land, till the soil)	32.7%	46.1%	15.5%	<0.01**
Fertilize the fields	9.7%	13.5%	4.9%	<0.01**
Sow/plant	61.6%	69.7%	51.2%	<0.01**
Prune	46.1%	58.3%	30.4%	<0.01**
Weed and thin (remove unwanted plants)	46.3%	61.3%	27.0%	<0.01**
Guard the produce	31.2%	34.9%	26.5%	<0.05*
Take lunch/water to family in field	66.3%	63.7%	69.7%	0.09
Harvest/collect food from the fields	51.0%	58.0%	41.9%	<0.01**
Process produce (remove shells/husk; remove stones; winnow; dry produce)	63.5%	61.8%	65.6%	0.28
Sell produce in market	25.1%	20.0%	31.5%	<0.01**
Tend to animals	54.5%	70.1%	34.6%	<0.01**
Other	3.1%	4.6%	1.2%	<0.01**

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Note: Multiple response items, totals may not add up to 100%.

Base: Children that performed at least one agriculture-related activity in the last 12 months; n=868.

In addition to specific activities, children were asked the specific crops they were involved in producing over the last year. Corn was the most commonly reported crop (53.5 percent), followed by beans (33.2 percent), bananas (19.4 percent), yams (18.1 percent), peas (16.9 percent), and rice (16.1 percent). Boys were more likely than girls to be involved in

producing several crops, including cassava (20.0 versus 8.4 percent), corn (57.8 versus 48.1 percent), bananas (23.4 versus 14.1 percent), and yams (21.1 versus 14.3 percent). Children were also asked about the types of animals they tended. More than a third of children had tended poultry (42.1 percent), with similar rates for tending a goat (37.9 percent). A significantly higher proportion of boys than girls had tended to all animals except poultry. Table B in Appendix A shows that the ages of working children disaggregated by crop followed the pattern described in the demographic section above. For all crops where the difference between the age groups was statistically significant, a greater proportion of older children were working than younger children.

Table 18: Children’s Involvement in Production and Tending of Crops and Animals, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	104,374	58,674	45,699	
In the last 12 months, were you involved in producing ____ ?				
Bananas	19.4%	23.4%	14.1%	<0.01**
Beans	33.2%	35.6%	30.0%	<0.10
Coffee	4.4%	4.9%	3.7%	0.46
Corn	53.5%	57.8%	48.1%	<0.05*
Mangoes	4.7%	5.1%	4.2%	0.51
Peanuts	9.8%	10.6%	8.7%	0.40
Peas	16.9%	16.2%	17.8%	0.53
Peppers	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.76
Rice	16.1%	14.6%	18.0%	0.19
Cassava	14.9%	20.0%	8.4%	<0.01**
Sugarcane	6.0%	7.1%	4.5%	0.13
Yams	18.1%	21.1%	14.3%	<0.05*
Other	5.8%	6.5%	4.9%	0.34
None	16.0%	10.4%	23.1%	<0.01**
DK/RTA	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%	0.66
In the last 12 months, have you tended a ____ ?				
Cow	18.5%	30.3%	3.4%	<0.01**
Donkey	6.5%	10.3%	1.5%	<0.01**
Horse	3.2%	4.9%	1.0%	<0.01**
Goat	37.9%	53.6%	17.6%	<0.01**
Sheep	14.9%	23.4%	4.0%	<0.01**
Pig	10.2%	12.5%	7.3%	<0.05*
Poultry	42.1%	42.8%	41.3%	0.71

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Other	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%	0.62
None	30.2%	19.2%	44.5%	<0.01**
DK/RTA	2.9%	2.1%	4.0%	0.15

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Note: Multiple response items, totals may not add up to 100%.

Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months; n=868.

2. Working Seasons, Days, and Hours

Excessive hours constitute hazardous work for children. The amount of time a child spends working has a direct bearing on the likelihood that the child will experience a work-related injury or illness, lower school attendance, and poorer educational achievement.⁹¹ Obtaining an adequate measure of the amount of time a child spends working is therefore critical to determining whether she or he is involved in hazardous work. This section analyzes the number of months, weeks, days, and hours children spend on farming to determine the extent of children's involvement throughout the year and whether children work excessive hours.

A majority of the children reported having worked in agriculture all 12 months of the year. The finding that the average child working in agriculture is continuously active throughout the year is not surprising, given the nature of agriculture in Haiti. A number of crops grown in Haiti, such as bananas, are harvested continually throughout the year, and others have multiple harvests. Agricultural work outside harvest season often remains busy and includes planting, maintenance of the crops, such as weeding and pruning, and preparing the fields for future crops.

Children reported having worked a median of 3 weeks during the months that they worked, and the median number of days worked during a workweek was 5. Children reported having worked a median of 3 hours per day on a typical day, which allows for an estimate of 12 working hours per week during a typical week.

Children were also asked for an estimation of the number of hours they work on a typical school day and a typical non-school day. This distinction appears relevant, as the median number of hours children reported working on school days was 2, compared with 3 hours on non-school days.

⁹¹ Rosati, F. & Rossi, M. (2001). *Children's Working Hours, School Enrolment and Human Capital Accumulation: Evidence from Pakistan and Nicaragua*. UCW Working Paper 8. Rome: Understanding Children's Work.; ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (ILO Convention 182), and its corresponding Recommendation No. 190 single out work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or work at night as hazardous labor.

Table 19: Months, Weeks, Days, and Hours Worked, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	95,096	53,976	41,120	
Percentage working 12 months ¹	64.0	66.5	60.7	0.27
Median number of weeks worked in a typical month ¹	3.0	3.0	2.0	<0.05*
Median number of days worked in a typical week ¹	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.59
Median number of hours worked in a typical day ¹	3.0	3.0	2.3	0.99
Estimated hours in a typical week ¹	12.0	12.0	10.0	0.66
School/Non-School Day Hours²				
Weighted N=	86,028	48,512	37,516	
Median number of hours worked on days child goes to school	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.29
Median number of hours worked on days child does not go to school	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.98

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

¹Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and could describe their work; n=788.

²Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and are currently attending school, n=712..

Children were asked the number of days they had worked during the last week, to enable a comparison to the typical week. Children reported having worked an average of 6.1 days in the last week, compared with 5 days in the typical week. The number was significantly higher for boys than for girls (6.3 versus 5.7 days).

As an alternative means of estimating the number of hours spent working, the children were asked to share the details of their daily schedule for the last day they had worked. The children listed each work activity, including household chores, farm work, tending animals, and other work, as well as the time they had started and stopped each task. Table 20 presents the time the children spent tending to animals and farming crops the last day they worked. The mean number of hours spent tending to animals among children who reported having tended to animals during the last day worked was slightly over 1 hour (1:09), and the average for boys was nearly double the average for girls (1:15 versus 0:40). The mean amount of time spent farming crops among children who reported farming crops during the last day worked was 2 hours and 4 minutes, with similar averages for boys and girls.

Table 20: Days and Hours Worked by Children Who Worked in the Last 7 Days, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	84,169	48,979	35,190	
Mean number of days worked in the last week ¹	6.1	6.3	5.7	<0.01**
Weighted N=	35,598	29,472	6,125	
Mean number of hours worked tending animals last day worked ²	1:09	1:15	0:40	<0.01**
Weighted N=	22,569	15,157	7,412	
Mean number of hours worked in farming crops last day worked ³	2:04	2:04	2:03	0.96

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

¹Base: Children who worked in agriculture the last 7 days; n=700. Information missing for 11 children (Weighted N=1,258).

²Base: Children who tended animals last day worked and could describe their schedule; n=296. Information missing for 9 children (Weighted N=1005).

³Base: Children who farmed crops last day worked and could describe their schedule; n=186. Information missing for 2 children (Weighted N=226).

3. Work Locations

Most children working in agriculture reported carrying out their main work on the family farm (70.5 percent). Children also reported carrying out work in the family dwelling (16.6 percent) and on some someone else's farm (7.2 percent). The greatest difference by gender is in the proportion of children working in the family dwelling, where 25.0 percent of girls reported carrying out their main work as opposed to 10.2 percent of boys. Agricultural tasks taking place at the family dwelling could include processing of crops, tending to animals, and perhaps tending to the family's vegetable garden.

Table 21: Work Locations, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	95,096	53,976	41,119	
Where do you carry out your main work?				
Family farm	70.5%	74.2%	65.7%	<0.01**
Someone else's farm	7.2%	9.6%	3.9%	
Family dwelling	16.6%	10.2%	25.0%	
Employer's house	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	
Formal office	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Factory	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Shop/Market/Kiosk	1.0%	0.6%	1.4%	
Different places (mobile)	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Street	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	
Other	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	
DK/RTA	1.8%	2.1%	1.4%	

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and could describe their work; n=788.

4. Earnings from Work

More than two-thirds of children reported having worked without pay. Of the 31.1 percent who responded in the affirmative when asked whether they receive anything in exchange for their work, the most common form of payment was cash (56.9 percent). More boys than girls indicated receiving cash in exchange for their work (63.5 versus 46.4 percent), while more girls than boys reported receiving education (30.2 versus 14.8 percent) or medical support (8.9 versus 1.9 percent) in exchange for their work. When asked about the terms of payment, the most frequent response was weekly (32.7 percent). Among children paid in cash, the median weekly compensation was 100 gourdes (approximately \$2.38). Very few children (5.2 percent) indicated that someone else was paid on their behalf.

Table 22: Earnings, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	95,096	53,976	41,120	
Do you receive anything in exchange for your work? (% "Yes")¹	31.1%	33.7%	27.7%	0.23
What do you get in exchange for your work?²				
Weighted N=	29,568	18,193	11,375	
Cash	56.9%	63.5%	46.4%	<0.05*
In kind	16.9%	15.6%	18.9%	0.50
New skill	2.3%	3.7%	0.0%	0.30
Education	20.7%	14.8%	30.2%	<0.05*
Shelter	1.9%	2.5%	1.0%	0.35
Food	23.6%	21.6%	26.8%	0.38
Clothing	26.0%	21.6%	33.1%	0.06
Medical support	4.6%	1.9%	8.9%	<0.01**
DK/RTA	1.1%	0.6%	2.0%	-
How is your pay determined?³				
Weighted N=	16,829	11,545	5,283	
Piece rate	11.9%	10.7%	14.6%	

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Hourly	1.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.43
Daily	13.5%	10.9%	19.2%	
Weekly	32.7%	31.1%	36.3%	
Monthly	8.6%	9.6%	6.4%	
Occasional gift	10.4%	13.2%	4.3%	
Other	2.0%	2.9%	0.0%	
DK/RTA	19.6%	19.8%	19.2%	
Median Weekly Earnings (In Gourdes)³	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.46

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

¹Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months, could describe their work and receive something in exchange for their work; n=788.²Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and got something in exchange for their work; n=245.

³Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and are paid in cash; n=137.

5. *Estimated Prevalence of Children in Hazardous Labor*

Paraphrasing ILO Convention 182, the workplace hazards discussed in this section represent the different types of work that, by the nature or circumstances in which they are carried out, are likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children, and can therefore be considered hazardous work. The hazards explored represent an exhaustive inventory of the specific types of hazardous work mentioned by ILO Recommendation 190 relevant to the context of agricultural work in the Sud Department, which include—

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

Very few children reported having worked underground (3.6 percent), underwater (0.9 percent), at dangerous heights (7.4 percent), or in confined spaces (6.1 percent).

When asked directly whether they consider their work dangerous, less than one-fourth of the children (23.4 percent) responded in the affirmative. Significantly more boys (28.3 percent) than girls (17.0 percent) considered their work dangerous.

Table 23: Exposure to Hazardous Working Conditions, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	50,683	28,880	21,803	
Do you work ___?				
Underground	3.6%	5.1%	1.6%	<0.05*
In confined spaces	6.1%	7.5%	4.1%	0.20
In dark places	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.29
At dangerous heights	7.4%	8.8%	5.6%	0.23
Underwater	0.9%	1.1%	0.5%	0.47
Swamp/pond	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-
None	53.2%	50.2%	57.2%	0.97
Other	20.1%	20.0%	20.2%	0.17
DK/RTA	10.5%	10.2%	10.9%	-
Do you think your work is dangerous? (% "Yes")	23.4%	28.3%	17.0%	<0.01**

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Note: Multiple response items, totals may not add up to 100%.

Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months; n=428.

¹ Information missing for 440 children (Weighted N=53,691).

Further evidence that children were in general unaware of the risks they face at work came from asking them about specific workplace hazards through spontaneous as well as prompted questions. Children who indicated that their work was dangerous were asked in what way. Then all children were asked about a list of hazards. Exposure rates for many hazards increased significantly when children were prompted. For example, only 22.4 percent spontaneously reported prolonged exposure to sunlight. The percentage jumped to 69.7 percent when children were prompted. The main hazards spontaneously reported by children were exposure to cuts (53.8 percent); exposure to dust or smoke (52.9 percent); and slipping, tripping, or falling (42.8 percent). Dust and smoke remained a main hazard according to the prompted responses (72.1 percent), but prolonged exposure to sunlight (69.7 percent) and exposure to insects (63.1 percent) became much more prominent hazards.

There were no significant differences by gender in the children's spontaneous responses, but the prompted responses revealed some gender differences. More boys than girls reported exposure to extreme heat (32.1 versus 24.4 percent), prolonged exposure to sunlight (73.7 versus 64.4 percent), and exposure to insects (67.1 versus 58.0 percent), presumably because of their heavier outdoor duties. More girls than boys reported the risk of burns by fire (16.1 versus 6.6 percent), likely due to their greater role in preparing meals than boys.

While children carrying large bags and baskets of produce are a common sight in the rural Sud Department, few children reported having carried heavy loads (15.3 percent spontaneous and 8.5 percent prompted). This contradiction may result from a social desirability bias, with children

reluctant to admit a perceived weakness. The low numbers of children exposed to fertilizer and pesticide is unsurprising, given that less than 10 percent of farmers have access to these inputs.⁹²

Table 24: Exposure to Workplace Hazards, by Gender

	Spontaneous ¹				Prompted ²			
	Total	Male	Female	p-value	Total	Male	Female	p-value
Weighted N=	22,092	15,272	6,819		95,096	53,976	41,120	
Chemical Hazards								
Dust/smoke	52.9%	50.2%	58.9%	0.30	72.1%	73.7%	69.9%	0.26
Pesticides/insecticides/poison	1.5%	2.2%	0.0%	0.14	2.1%	2.3%	1.9%	0.74
Chemical fertilizers	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.23	2.2%	2.3%	1.9%	0.68
Physical Hazards								
Extreme heat	25.3%	25.3%	25.2%	0.99	28.8%	32.1%	24.4%	<0.05*
Extreme cold	4.3%	3.7%	5.5%	0.59	6.1%	5.8%	6.5%	0.70
Prolonged exposure to sunlight	22.4%	23.0%	21.2%	0.79	69.7%	73.7%	64.4%	<0.01**
Getting burned by fire	3.8%	2.2%	7.4%	0.11	10.7%	6.6%	16.1%	<0.01**
Slipping, tripping or falling	42.8%	40.5%	47.8%	0.39	24.9%	24.6%	25.2%	0.86
Cuts	53.8%	58.1%	44.1%	0.10	38.3%	36.0%	41.2%	0.18
Carrying heavy loads	15.3%	11.8%	23.2%	0.06	8.5%	8.8%	8.1%	0.70
Biological Hazards								
Insects	20.7%	18.1%	26.5%	0.21	63.1%	67.1%	58.0%	<0.05*
Snakes	13.7%	13.2%	14.9%	0.76	11.8%	11.9%	11.8%	0.96
Contaminated water	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.39	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.45
Other Things That Can Hurt You	1.0%	0.7%	1.7%	0.57	1.5%	1.8%	1.2%	0.43

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Note: Multiple response items, totals may not add up to 100%.

¹Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and said their work is dangerous; n=186. Information missing for one case (Weighted N=188).

²Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and could describe their work; n=788.

In line with the companion to ILO Convention 182, Recommendation 190, this study also explored whether the children were exposed to physical, psychological, or sexual abuse by asking them whether they were treated well at work. The vast majority (92.6 percent) of children indicated positive treatment.

⁹² Oxfam. (2010). *op. cit.*

In order to access risk posed by agricultural instruments, children were asked what tools they used. Haitian agriculture lacks mechanization and primarily utilizes hand tools, most often machetes and hoes.⁹³ Children working in agriculture reported using a wide range of tools. The most commonly used tools reflected those used most often by adults—the machete, used by 73.2 percent of children, and the hoe, used by 45.6 percent of children. One-third of children (32.7 percent) reported using a knife in their work. Boys reported using every tool more than did girls, and significantly more in most cases. This imbalance is likely because the heavier role boys play in agriculture.

Table 25: Use of Tools, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	95,096	53,976	41,120	
Tools				
Do you use _____ in your work?				
Machete	73.2%	79.5%	64.9%	<0.01**
Hoe	45.6%	61.2%	25.1%	<0.01**
Wheel-barrow	5.5%	7.3%	3.0%	<0.01**
Cart/Plow	2.2%	3.7%	0.3%	<0.01**
Shovel	14.1%	18.1%	9.0%	<0.01**
Sickle	15.8%	16.9%	14.4%	0.36
Saw	1.8%	3.0%	0.3%	<0.01**
Ax	12.4%	18.1%	5.0%	<0.01**
Pick	13.9%	19.9%	6.0%	<0.01**
Knife	32.7%	34.5%	30.4%	0.25
Pitchfork	2.7%	4.2%	0.8%	<0.01**
Rake	10.5%	13.6%	6.6%	<0.01**
Other	3.9%	2.3%	6.0%	<0.01**
None	12.2%	9.3%	16.1%	<0.01**
DK/RTA	2.6%	2.5%	2.7%	-
Total using dangerous tools	79.6%	84.9%	72.7%	<0.01**

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children who worked in the last 12 months in agriculture and could describe their work; n=788. Note: Multiple response items, totals may not add up to 100%.

To shed light on working conditions, the study investigated the types of clothing worn by children while working. Long-sleeved shirts, long pants or skirts, hats, gloves, and footwear can help to protect children from exposure to the sun, from minor cuts and bruises during work in the fields, and from contact with fertilizer or pesticides. In a setting where many children work barefoot, sandals can be considered protective clothing because they protect the soles of the feet. The most common types of protective clothing were sandals (62.3 percent), hat or cap (50.6 percent), and long pants or skirts (67.7 percent). Some items of protective clothing varied significantly by gender. Girls were more likely to wear sandals than boys (74.1 and 53.4 percent,

⁹³ MARNDR & World Bank. (2005). *op. cit.*

respectively), while boys reported wearing boots (19.1 versus 4.4 percent), long-sleeved shirts (19.1 versus 9.0 percent), and gloves (9.6 versus 2.8 percent) more often than girls.

Adult supervision represents another protective measure. More than half (57.2 percent) of children reported being supervised by an adult in their work. Children were often observed working without supervision during fieldwork, for example moving a goat tied up in a field to the shade or shelling peas in front of the house while the adults were working elsewhere. Among those children who were supervised, most (84.8 percent) were supervised by a parent or guardian.

Table 26: Protective Measures, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	95,096	53,976	41,120	
Protective Measures				
While working, do you usually wear ____?¹				
Hat/cap	50.6%	51.1%	49.9%	0.76
Long-sleeved shirt	14.7%	19.1%	9.0%	<0.01**
Long pants or skirt	30.4%	29.5%	31.5%	0.58
Gloves	6.7%	9.6%	2.8%	<0.01**
Boots	12.7%	19.1%	4.4%	<0.01**
Shoes	5.1%	6.7%	3.0%	<0.05*
Sandals	62.3%	53.4%	74.1%	<0.01**
None	7.9%	8.4%	7.2%	0.56
DK	2.4%	2.5%	2.2%	0.78
Are you supervised by an adult in your work? (% Yes)¹	57.2%	57.8%	56.5%	0.94
By Whom?²				
Weighted N=	54,398	31,186	23,213	0.35
Parent/guardian	84.8%	82.6%	87.8%	
Elder brother/sister	1.3%	1.8%	0.5%	
Other relatives	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	
Employer	2.7%	4.1%	1.0%	
Other	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	
DK/RTA	3.8%	4.0%	3.5%	

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

¹ Base: Children who worked in the last 12 months in agriculture and could describe their work; n=788. ² Base: Children who worked in the last 12 months in agriculture and are supervised by an adult; n=441.

Note: Multiple response items, totals may not add up to 100%.

A summary measure of hazardous labor is presented in Table 27 disaggregated by age and product. Work was defined as hazardous if a child had used a sharp tool, was exposed to abuse, was exposed to a hazard, or had worked excessive hours (defined by the labor law as more than 10 hours per day or 56 hours per week).⁹⁴ Based on these qualifications, 100% of the sampled children were involved in hazardous labor.

Table 27: Children's Exposure to Hazardous Working Conditions, by Age and Product (Crop/Animal)

	Total	5-9	10-14	15-17
	%	%	%	%
Overall Weighted N=	95,096	20,080	46,403	28,388
Exposure to hazardous working conditions by crop				
Weighted N=	18,909	1,907	9,883	6,894
Bananas	100.0%	X	100.0%	100.0%
Weighted N=	32,572	5,499	15,910	11,050
Beans	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Weighted N=	4,106	676	2,132	1,297
Coffee	100.0%	X	X	X
Weighted N=	52,601	9,032	26,798	16,728
Corn	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Weighted N=	4,563	113	2,746	1,704
Mangoes	100.0%	X	X	X
Weighted N=	9,838	1,804	5,352	2,681
Peanuts	100.0%	X	100.0%	X
Weighted N=	16,845	3,052	8,598	5,083
Peas	100.0%	X	100.0%	100.0%
Weighted N=	676	113	451	113
Peppers	X	X	X	X
Weighted N=	15,348	2,934	7,895	4,519
Rice	100.0%	X	100.0%	100.0%
Weighted N=	14,715	1,366	7,280	6,069
Cassava	100.0%	X	100.0%	100.0%
Weighted N=	5,541	464	2,757	2,320
Sugarcane	100.0%	X	X	X
Weighted N=	18,105	2,245	9,763	6,097
Yams	100.0%	X	100.0%	100.0%
Weighted N=	5,458	1,037	2,616	1,804
Other	100.0%	X	X	X

⁹⁴ Republic of Haiti. (1984). Haiti: Décret du 24 février 1984 actualisant le Code du travail du 12 septembre 1961. Retrieved from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/135/64790/F61HTI01.htm#L7c11>

	Total	5-9	10-14	15-17
Exposure to hazardous working conditions by animal				
Weighted N=	18,500	1,366	7,983	9,039
Cow	100.0%	X	100.0	100.0
Weighted N=	6,502	226	3,692	2,584
Donkey	100.0%	X	100.0%	X
Weighted N=	3,201	113	1,140	1,948
Horse	X	X	X	X
Weighted N=	37,144	5,812	17,405	13,814
Goat	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Weighted N=	15,027	1,706	6,735	6,585
Sheep	100.0%	X	100.0%	100.0%
Weighted N=	10,446	1,591	4,169	4,685
Pig	100.0%	X	100.0%	100.0%
Weighted N=	40,968	5,848	20,883	14,011
Poultry	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Weighted N=	1,704	113	915	677
Other	X	X	X	X

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Note: Multiple response items, totals may not add up to 100%.

Base: Children who worked in each specific crop or animal in the last 12 months (multiple sample bases). Results omitted (shown as "X") for products that have an insufficient sample base (Column n < 30). Age unknown for two children (Weighted N=226).

F. Health Status of Working Children

As discussed in the previous section, Haitian children working in agriculture are exposed to hazardous working conditions that can be a threat to their short- and long-term health and well-being. While this causal link appears obvious, establishing the impact of work on health outcomes is not always feasible. In addition to risks that have immediate health consequences, children who work in agriculture may be exposed to a set of hazardous factors that may not immediately impact their health, but rather accumulate over time. The final long-term impact may interact with other factors, such as education,⁹⁵ and the relative contribution of each factor may be difficult to quantify. Although this study does not aim to perform a causal analysis, the health measures used in this research try to identify some link between work and health by comparing the illness rates of working and nonworking children.

i. Illnesses

All the children interviewed were first asked whether they had recently experienced an illness. The majority of the children (62.9 percent) reported having experienced a mild respiratory illness in the last 2 weeks. The only significant difference between working and nonworking

⁹⁵ O'Donnel, O., Rosati, F. & van Doorslaer, E. (2002). *Child Labour and Health: Evidence and Research Issues*. UCW Working Paper 1. Rome: Understanding Children's Work.

children was in the rates of body aches and pains; 41.2 percent of working children reported body aches and pains while only 34.3 percent of nonworking children had this complaint.

Table 28: Illnesses Among Children, by Working Status

	Total	Children working in agriculture	Nonworking Children	p-value
Weighted N=	167,009	104,374	62,635	
Which of the following illnesses have you had in the last two weeks?				
Skin diseases (skin allergy, eczema, etc.)	12.4%	12.5%	12.1%	0.81
Severe respiratory illness (asthma, tuberculosis, pneumonia, etc.)	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	0.94
Body aches/pains (head, back, etc.)	38.6%	41.2%	34.3%	<0.05*
Mild respiratory illness (e.g., cold, flu)	62.9%	63.5%	62.0%	0.64
Stomach illness (diarrhea, vomiting)	16.0%	14.5%	18.6%	0.07
Vision problems	3.0%	3.3%	2.5%	0.41
Hearing problems	1.4%	1.6%	1.1%	0.39
Other	10.7%	6.8%	3.9%	0.74
None	16.5%	15.3%	18.7%	0.16
DK/RTA	1.8%	0.8%	3.5%	<0.01**

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Base: n=1,396; Multiple response items, totals may not add up to 100%.

ii. Injuries

Data on the number and type of injuries experienced in the last year were collected from all children, which allowed for a comparison between children working in agriculture and nonworking children. Children working in agriculture were significantly more likely to report injuries to their feet, ankles, or toes (60.9 versus 45.0 percent); hands, wrists, or fingers (45.1 versus 31.5 percent); and legs (14.6 versus 8.7 percent). Arm injuries were common as well, with 21.1 percent of children reporting these injuries.

The type of injury did not vary significantly by work status. By far the most frequently reported type of injury was scrapes, cut, or puncture (91.7 percent), followed by sprain or strain (10.6 percent) and bruise or contusion (7.3 percent).

Table 29: Prevalence and Types of Injuries, by Working Status

	Total	Children working in agriculture	Nonworking Children	p-value
Weighted N=	167,009	104,374	62,635	
Have you had an injury to your ____ ? (% Yes)				
Head/Skull	11.6%	12.2%	10.5%	0.42

	Total	Children working in agriculture	Nonworking Children	p-value
Face	4.4%	4.5%	4.3%	0.87
Neck	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.55
Shoulder/Chest/Back	2.9%	3.3%	2.3%	0.39
Abdomen	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	0.91
Pelvic region	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.86
Arm	21.1%	23.0%	18.0%	0.06
Hand/Wrist/Fingers	40.0%	45.1%	31.5%	<0.01**
Leg	12.4%	14.6%	8.7%	<0.01**
Foot/Ankle/Toes	55.0%	60.9%	45.0%	<0.01**
Internal injuries	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.67
Other	0.7%	0.3%	1.3%	<0.05*
What type of injury occurred?				
Weighted N=	130,459	89,154	41,305	
Scrape/Cut/Puncture	91.7%	91.6%	91.7%	0.94
Sprain/Strain	10.6%	11.5%	8.7%	0.21
Bruise/Contusion	7.3%	8.0%	5.8%	0.59
Broken bone/Fracture	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	0.95
Dislocation	1.5%	1.9%	0.6%	0.07
Loss of body part	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.69
Burn/Blister/Scald	7.6%	7.3%	8.3%	0.63
Other	4.7%	5.1%	3.8%	0.39
DK/RTA	2.6%	2.8%	2.2%	0.55

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

¹ Base: n=1,396; Multiple response items, totals may not add up to 100%.

² Base: Children who had an injury in the last 12 months; n=1,092.

For each body part injured, children were asked their activity at the time of the injury. Among children working in the last 12 months, the most common activity was playing (39.7 percent), with a greater percentage of boys reporting being injured by playing than girls (43.8 percent versus 34.2 percent). This trend reversed for injuries sustained while doing household chores, where 54.0 percent of girls and 25.5 percent of boys were injured. The agricultural activity most associated with injuries was pruning, during which 12.5 percent of children were injured. A similar proportion of children (12.3 percent) were injured while on their way to perform farm work. More boys than girls were injured while traveling to work (18.6 versus 3.7 percent), pruning (17.9 versus 5.4 percent), tending to animals (5.6 versus 0.4 percent), and preparing the fields for planting (4.0 versus 1.3 percent).

Table 30: Activity Performed When Injured, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	63,705	36,589	27,116	
What activity were you doing when your injury occurred?				
Clearing/Tilling	2.8%	4.0%	1.3%	<0.05*
Fertilizing the fields	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.14
Sowing/Planting	1.6%	1.2%	2.1%	0.47
Pruning	12.5%	17.9%	5.4%	<0.01**
Weeding/Thinning	6.4%	8.0%	4.2%	0.10
Brining lunch/water to workers	2.2%	1.5%	3.0%	0.31
Harvesting	2.9%	3.5%	2.1%	0.33
Removing shells/husking/drying produce	3.2%	3.4%	2.9%	0.79
Carrying produce	1.4%	1.0%	2.1%	0.28
Other farming work	7.1%	9.2%	4.1%	<0.05*
Tending to animals	3.4%	5.6%	0.4%	<0.01**
Going to crop/animal work	12.3%	18.6%	3.7%	<0.01**
Non-farm work	11.6%	15.0%	7.0%	<0.01**
Doing chores	37.7%	25.5%	54.0%	<0.01**
Playing	39.7%	43.8%	34.2%	<0.05*
Other nonwork	22.0%	19.4%	25.4%	0.13
DK/RTA	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	0.93

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and suffered an injury in the last 12 months; n=537. 204 children missing activity information (Weighted N=25,450).

Note: Multiple injuries possible. Total may not add up to 100%.

iii. Work-related Injuries

Around half of children (53.8 percent) reported having ever been injured while working, with significantly higher rates among boys (61.9 percent) than girls (43.1 percent). Among children who reported being injured while working, 22.9 percent were injured in the last 7 days, 24.8 percent were injured in the last month, 21.5 percent were injured in the last 3 months, 13.2 percent were injured in the last year, and 10.9 percent a longer time ago.

Table 31: Prevalence and Frequency of Work-related Injuries, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	95,096	53,976	41,120	
Protective Measures				

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Have you ever been injured while working? (% Yes) ¹	53.8%	61.9%	43.1%	<0.01**
When was the last time you were injured while working? (%)²				
Weighted N=	51,131	33,412	17,719	0.81
In the past 7 days	22.9%	21.7%	25.0%	
In the past 1 month	24.8%	25.2%	24.0%	
In the past 3 months	21.5%	22.9%	18.9%	
In the past 12 months	13.2%	13.8%	12.3%	
Longer ago	10.9%	9.5%	13.5%	
DK/RTA	6.7%	6.9%	6.4%	

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

¹ Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and could describe their work; n=788. ² Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and suffered work-related injury in the last 12 months; n=415.

Children who suffered a work-related injury in the last year were asked how long their normal activities were restricted as a result of this injury. More than half of children said there was no restriction (52.8 percent), 16.1 percent reported a restriction of less than 1 day, 30.3 percent less than 7 days, 19.1 percent less than 14 days, 14.7 percent less than 1 month, 12.1 percent 1 month or more, and 0.9 percent permanently disabled.

Table 32: Severity of Work-related Injuries, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	50,094	32,601	17,493	
How long were your normal activities restricted as a result of this injury?				
No restriction	52.8%	49.2%	59.6%	0.07
Less than 1 day	16.1%	19.2%	10.5%	<0.05*
Less than 7 days	30.3%	32.7%	26.0%	0.19
Less than 14 days	19.1%	21.2%	15.3%	0.14
Less than 1 month	14.7%	15.9%	12.4%	0.37
1 month or more	12.1%	13.3%	9.9%	0.34
Permanently disabled	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.12
DK/RTA	7.3%	7.8%	6.4%	0.61

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and suffered a work-related injury in the last 12 months; n=407. Information missing for 8 cases (Weighted N=1,037).

Note: Multiple injuries possible. Totals may not add up to 100%.

Children who had suffered a work-place injury in the last 12 months were asked whether they had received any treatment for their last work-related injury. Two-fifths of children (41.9 percent) reported that they had received treatment. Most frequently, this came from a local health center or dispensary (36.3 percent). One-fourth of the children surveyed were treated by a community health worker (25.5 percent), and 17.5 percent by visiting a clinic or hospital.

Table 33: Treatment for Work-related Injuries, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	51,131	33,412	17,719	
Did you receive any treatment for your last work-related injury? (% Yes)¹	41.9%	44.2%	37.8%	0.27
What type of treatment did you receive?²				
Weighted N=	21,449	14,760	6,689	
Community health worker	25.5%	26.8%	22.8%	0.57
Local health center/dispensary	36.3%	38.5%	31.5%	0.41
Visit to clinic/hospital	17.5%	14.0%	25.3%	0.08
Other	19.6%	19.9%	18.8%	0.89
DK	1.1%	0.8%	1.7%	0.58

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

¹ Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and have suffered a work-related injury in the last 12 months; n=415.

² Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months, have suffered a work-related injury in the last 12 months, and received treatment for their latest injury; n=175.

Note: Multiple response items, totals may not add up to 100%.

iv. Impact of Work-related Injuries on Household Income

Children's work-related injuries are first and foremost harmful to children's health, but they may also be detrimental to their households' income. This impact can be the result of foregone incomes if children have to stop working and/or if someone else in the household has to stop working to look after them. Lost income can also be the result of the total cost of health care, including medical expenses, drugs, and transportation.

This study attempted to estimate the impact of children's work-related injuries on household incomes by collecting data on these cost elements from household informants. Interestingly, but unfortunately, household informants only reported a fraction of the injuries identified by children. This finding was in line with the overall discounting of children's work-related activities by adults; it also further underlined the fact that most work-related injuries suffered by children are not severe enough to register with adults in the households. While 63.3 percent of adult respondents reported that the child's injury had no impact on the household, 8.0 percent said the injury resulted in a lack of food, 12.6 percent in lost income, and 14.9 percent in medical expenses. There were too few responses to calculate specific amounts of the losses.

Table 34: Impact of Most Severe Work-related Injuries among Children on Household Income, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	9,297	5,995	3,302	
What impact did (NAME)'s injury have on the household? (% Yes)¹				
Lack of food	8.0%	5.3%	12.9%	0.17
Lost income	12.6%	14.3%	9.7%	0.45
Medical expenses	14.9%	17.8%	9.7%	0.31
No impact	63.3%	60.8%	67.9%	0.52
DK	10.2%	8.9%	12.6%	0.54

Source: Haiti Household Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and suffered a work-related injury in the last 12 months; n=87.

Note: Multiple response items, totals may not add up to 100%.

G. Estimated Prevalence of Children in Forced Labor, Bonded Labor, and Trafficking

A review of the literature suggests that bonded labor is very uncommon in Haiti. Forced labor and trafficking of children in domestic service is reportedly widespread,⁹⁶ but the literature review revealed no indications that these issues are common in the agricultural sector. Because children working in the agricultural sector work primarily in a family context within their communities, worst forms of child labor, other than hazardous work, seem a priori unlikely in this environment. Nevertheless, this section analyzes the existence of selected working conditions that may be indicators of forced labor, bonded labor, or child trafficking among child agricultural workers in the Sud Department of Haiti.

i. Indicators of Forced/Bonded Labor

ILO Convention 29 defines forced labor as “any work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which said person has not offered himself voluntarily.”⁹⁷ This definition becomes problematic when the person is a child and the employer is that child’s parent. In this case, the 1956 Supplementary Convention is helpful, as it clarifies that conditions similar to slavery include “any institution or practice whereby a child or young person under the age of 18 years, is delivered by either or both of his natural parents or by his guardian to another person, whether for reward or not, with a view to the exploitation of the child or young person or of his labour.” It is therefore necessary to establish first that the child works for someone other than a parent. As Table 35 indicates, only 6.2 percent of children reported working for a third party other than a parent without the parent being present. It should be noted that this operationalization of forced labor excludes family bonded labor, since the child could be working for a parent who has an obligation to work that entraps the full family.

⁹⁶ U.S. Department of State. (2012). Trafficking in Persons. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/192595.pdf>

⁹⁷ ILO Convention 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour. (1930). Geneva: ILO-IPEC.

Table 35: Employer of Children, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	95,096	53,976	41,120	
Employer				
Do you mostly work ____?				
For your parents	84.7%	81.2%	89.2%	<0.05*
With your parents, for another person	3.1%	4.6%	1.1%	
For another relative	3.6%	4.5%	2.5%	
For a non-relative	2.6%	3.2%	1.9%	
For yourself	4.4%	4.8%	4.0%	
Other	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	
DK/RTA	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and could describe their work; n=788.

Following ILO Convention 29 and the latest guidance from ILO-IPEC,⁹⁸ this study identified two main components of forced labor, including 1) coercion: “menace of any penalty,” and 2) deceptive recruitment: “not offered voluntarily.”⁹⁹ As an indicator of coercion, children who did not work for or with their parents or for themselves were asked the risks they would face if they refused to work for their current employer (Item 904 in the Child Questionnaire, Appendix X.c). Deceptive recruitment was established by whether any promises from the employer about the job were broken after the child began working (Item 903 in the Child Questionnaire). The use of deceptive recruitment is a limitation of the summary measure, as it is possible to not offer oneself voluntarily without deceptive recruitment. However, it is the best information on voluntary offering of labor in the dataset. Using these qualifications, this study estimated that all the selected indicators of possible forced labor conditions were present for 0.3 percent of the sampled children.

Bonded labor is a sub-category of forced labor with three main components, each measured by specific indicators on the Child Questionnaire (Appendix X.c):

- Pledge of personal services as security for debt (Item 908);
- Value of services not being reasonably applied toward liquidation of the debt (Items 910 and 911); and
- Duration and nature of those services not respectively limited and defined (Item 912).

⁹⁸ International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2011). Meeting of Consultants on Methodologies to Estimate the Prevalence of Forced Labour of Adults and Children. Geneva: ILO-IPEC.

⁹⁹ Survey questions by the ILO-IPEC (2011) have three conditions: deceptive recruitment, coercion, and impossibility to leave. The definition of forced labor according to Convention 29 only has two components: not offered voluntarily (deceptive recruitment) and menace of penalty (coercion). Impossibility of leaving is in fact a function of menace of penalty; if the menace of a penalty can be established, impossibility of leaving is established implicitly. This study does not therefore include impossibility of leaving explicitly in the operational definition of forced labor.

The requirement that the child must meet the conditions for forced labor to be in bonded labor is a limitation of this summary measure, as deceptive recruitment is not necessarily an element of bonded labor. None of the children in this study met the conditions presented here for bonded labor.

Table 36: Prevalence of Forced and Bonded Labor Indicators, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	93,969	53,074	40,894	
Forced labor	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.82
Bonded labor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-
Nonforced labor	97.5%	97.2%	97.8%	0.82
DK/NR	2.3%	2.6%	1.9%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months; n=780; Information missing for 8 children (Weighted N=1,127).

Note: Multiple items, totals may not add up to 100%.

ii. Labor Migration and Indicators of Trafficking

Haiti has very high rates of rural to urban migration—an estimated 75,000 people move to Port-au-Prince each year, and “nearly 17 percent of all Haitians over the age of 18 have migrated at some point to Port-au-Prince.”¹⁰⁰ Additionally there are high rates of international migration, 2.3 per 1,000 Haitians, which is higher than the population growth rate.¹⁰¹

The 2010 earthquake had a strong influence on population movement. An estimated 600,000 people fled the capital and surrounding areas for rural areas after the earthquake, but within 6 months after the earthquake at least 40 percent had returned.¹⁰² Informal interviews conducted during the exploratory work for this project indicated that in some cases children were sent to live with relatives in rural areas while parents remained in Port-au-Prince attempting to rebuild or searching for work.

The high rate of population movement in rural areas is reflected in Table 37. Nearly half of children (46.5 percent) who do not currently live with a parent or spouse reported being born in a different region from where they currently live. The analysis of labor migration among child workers is important, as movement may be an indicator of child trafficking situations if this movement was for the purpose of labor exploitation. Half of the children born in a different region moved to the current location with their families, with 49.3 percent of working children coming from a different district without a parent or spouse.

¹⁰⁰ World Bank. (2006). *op. cit.* p. 20.

¹⁰¹ World Bank. (2006). *op. cit.*

¹⁰² Oxfam. (2010). *op. cit.*

For the purpose of this research, a simple set of working indicators, derived from responses to the child questionnaire, were established to explore the presence of indicators of possible trafficking. Working children were identified as vulnerable to trafficking if they were not living with their parents or spouse (Item 801, Appendix X.c), and if they had moved without their parents (Items 802 and 803). The movement of the child was classified as possible trafficking if the child reported he had a job waiting on him before the move (Item 810), if a labor contractor was involved (Items 811 and 812), and if someone had received something in exchange for his move (Item 813).

Finally, the case was classified as exploitation if it met the conditions for either forced labor or hazardous work, both described above. A limitation of this measure is the requirement that children must not have been born in the location where they live now, because they might have moved after birth and ultimately been trafficked back to the birth location. No children matched the qualifications presented here and demonstrated all the selected indicators of possible child trafficking.

Table 37: Prevalence of Child Trafficking Indicators by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Indicators of Trafficking				
Weighted N=	17,533	9,619	7,914	
Were you born in this region or elsewhere? (% Elsewhere) ¹	46.5%	44.3%	49.3%	0.55
Weighted N=	8,159	4,260	3,899	
When you came here, did a parent or spouse come to live with you? (% No) ²	49.3%	46.2%	52.8%	0.61
Weighted N=	4,024	1,967	2,057	
Child had a job waiting ²	2.8%	X	X	-
Weighted N=	113	0	113	
A labor contractor was involved ³	X	X	X	-
Weighted N=	103	0	103	
Someone received something in exchange for child's move ²	X	X	X	-

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Combined Indicators				
Weighted N=	102,362	57,208	44,364	
Responded affirmatively to all selected indicators	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.44
Did not respond affirmatively to all selected indicators	99.2%	99.0%	99.5%	
DK/NR	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

¹ Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and do not live with parents/spouse; n=151. Information missing for 18 children (Weighted N=2,012).

² Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months, do not live with parents/spouse, and were not born in the region where they currently live; n=69. Information on job waiting missing for 35 children (Weighted N=4,135). Information on something being received missing for 68 children (Weighted N=8,057).

³ Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months, do not live with parents/spouse, and were not born in the region where they currently live; and had a job waiting, n=1.

VI. LIMITATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

This study had a number of limitations, resulting both from design and fieldwork challenges that must be taken into account when evaluating the study results. Four limitations in particular merit comment:

The first limitation resulted from nonresponse to children interviews. Although child nonresponse rates were acceptable (approximately 11 percent), nonresponse is never desirable for two main reasons: First, it reduces the sample available for analysis of children responses, increasing the margin of error of the estimates derived from such responses. Second, although nonresponse can be adjusted to match known population parameters, the direction of the error is unknown for variables where the population parameter is not known; so in these cases, nonresponse bias cannot be known or adjusted.

Second, due to budget considerations and IHE's scheduling constraints, preparation and fieldwork time was limited. The study was able to conduct only one pre-test of the study instruments. The wording of several questions was changed after pre-testing, so these questions were not pre-tested in their final form. Additionally, while interviewer's ability to apply the methodology accurately improved rapidly, the fast pace of fieldwork meant that a more than desired amount of data collection took place during the early stage of the learning curve.

On a related note, despite extensive training, interviewer error in some instances led to missing cases in the dataset. While some errors could be corrected, this was a time-consuming process, and some mistakes remained. There are two significant issues to note. First, interviewers were challenged by the complex questionnaire and struggled to properly follow the "skip" instructions, particularly for the Household Questionnaire, resulting in some missing cases. The shyness of some interviewees, particularly children, also contributed to missing data. Second, mistakes in recording or failure to record the Household Questionnaire number and line number on the Child Questionnaire led to difficulties in matching the Child Questionnaires to their respective Household Questionnaires. While all of the questionnaires were eventually matched through manual sorting, there is some doubt about the accuracy of the match in some cases.

Additionally, the findings are limited by the interpretation of the questions by the respondents. Though the questions repeatedly reminded children to respond referring to their main work, which was generally agriculture, it is possible that children included other activities they consider work, such as household chores. Some adult respondents may have interpreted the term similarly. Alternatively, some respondents may not have considered children's involvement in agricultural activities as work. Since most agricultural work takes place near the home, respondents may consider this chores rather than work, despite the definition of work used in the questions. Respondents' understanding of the terms used in the study should therefore be taken into consideration when interpreting the results.

Finally, respondents had great difficulty responding to questions about money and time; therefore the results in these areas must be interpreted with caution. When asked about debts and payments, respondents were reluctant to share specifics, either because of variability in pay,

imprecise personal accounting, or disinclination to share this information with interviewers. Respondents were similarly challenged by questions relating to time, including age and hours worked. IHE attributes this difficulty to a cultural lack of precision about time. As a result, there is a greater than ideal level of missing data for these questions and great discrepancies between adult and child reports.

In considering these limitations, a number of lessons learned can be discussed. The first is related to nonresponse and missing data. Future surveys expecting significant nonresponse or missing data stemming from “don’t know” answers and refusals to answer at the child level should include specific methods to mitigate the effects of these biases, including, for example, increasing revisits so the child becomes comfortable with the interviewer.

A second lesson learned concerns allowing ample time to prepare for and complete fieldwork. Haiti has a very limited supply of experienced researchers; so projects have to be flexible with scheduling and be planned well in advance. Additionally, a more open schedule would allow for a smaller team of interviewers, resulting in more fieldwork being completed during the later stages of the learning curve and facilitating close supervision by the coordination team.

Finally, as mentioned above, respondents had difficulty with questions involving time and money, possibly due to their cultural approaches to these topics and may have interpreted the term “work” differently from the researchers. Future surveys would be well served by increasing the scope of the methodology to include in-country cognitive testing during the development of the questionnaire. While doing so would require additional funds and time, the resulting culturally relevant questionnaire would be easier to administer and the data would likely be more valid and reliable

VII. CONCLUSIONS

Children working in agriculture represent a significant population in the Sud Department of Haiti, both in absolute numbers and as a proportion of the total workforce employed by the sector. More than half of adult respondents reported positive attitudes towards child work, and children reported that they work primarily because their parents ask for their help. Children carry out a wide variety of agricultural tasks. While none of the tasks is exclusively carried out by boys or girls, the study found that greater proportions of boys than girls tend to complete agricultural tasks. Girls on the other hand, perform more domestic activities than boys, with the exception of collecting water and firewood. Children work on a variety of crops and with many types of animals, but the most frequently cited were corn, beans, poultry, and goats.

An investigation of the demographics of working children and their families revealed that children tend to work more as they grow older, and boys tend to have slightly higher participation rates in agriculture than girls. The study did not find significant trends regarding household characteristics in relation to child labor in agriculture. The presence of parents in the household, the characteristics of the head of household, and the household wealth characteristics did not appear to be related to child's work status. Working children in the sample did live in slightly larger households than did nonworking children.

Children working in agriculture are working in hazardous conditions either because they are using dangerous tools, such as machetes, or because they are exposed to some other hazardous agent or process, such as exposure to cuts, dust or smoke, slipping or tripping hazards, excessive sunlight, and insects. While children are usually supervised in their work, many lack basic protective clothing such as footwear.

Working in agriculture appears to affect children's welfare opportunities, with implications for their education and health. Working children demonstrate slower progress in school and a greater age-grade delay. Overall, 15.9 percent of working children who are attending school reported that work interferes with their studies, and more than one-fourth of children reported having missed school for work once per month or more often. However, working children have slightly higher attendance rates than do nonworking children.

Children working in agriculture reported significantly more injuries than did nonworking children. About half of the children working in agriculture reported having been injured at work, and nearly one-fourth of these children were injured in the last 7 days. Most injuries included cuts or lacerations to the upper and lower extremities. Children working in agriculture reported body aches and pains more frequently than did nonworking children.

One area for future research would be a study of child labor in agriculture in Haiti that investigates the effects of child labor using an experimental or longitudinal design. The goal of this work was to gather descriptive statistics about children's work in agriculture, as well as their demographics, education, and health. However, this study cannot determine whether agricultural work has a negative or positive impact on children's welfare, because the characteristics measured are occurring naturally in the population (i.e., the causal impact of agricultural work has not been isolated from the impact of other variables that affect a child's welfare).

While the use of reference groups provides information about the differences between the children working and not working in agriculture, the degree to which agricultural work explains those differences is unknown. This study can merely hypothesize causal relationships, based on theoretical and logical assumptions. Future research using an experimental or longitudinal design could shed light on some of the unexpected findings in this study, including the higher school attendance rates of children working in agriculture compared with those of nonworking children, and the lack of importance of household characteristics in explaining child work.

Another potential area for further research would be an observational study of child labor in agriculture in Haiti. Such a study would allow for a deeper understanding of the role of children in agriculture, as well as the role of gender. Expansive and detailed data on the hazards to which children are exposed could be collected using this methodology. A study incorporating observations could also yield a more nuanced understanding of the injuries and illnesses related to child labor in the sector

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL RESULTS

Table A: Characteristics of School Absence, by Working Status

	Total	Children working in agriculture	Nonworking Children	p-value
Weighted N=	11,405	7,909	3,496	
How many days of school did you miss? (Median)	3.00	3.00	X	-
Why did you miss school on these days? (%)				
School was closed	2.0%	2.9%	X	-
Teacher absent	1.1%	1.6%	X	-
To do farm work	3.0%	4.3%	X	-
To take care of animals	4.1%	5.9%	X	-
To do household chores	1.0%	1.4%	X	-
Other work	1.0%	1.4%	X	-
No transportation available	7.6%	9.5%	X	-
Bad weather conditions	8.0%	7.3%	X	-
Illness	39.2%	39.4%	X	-
Injury/Disability	1.5%	2.1%	X	-
Other	26.9%	23.1%	X	-
DK/RTA	8.8%	7.0%	X	-

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Base: Children who have achieved the age of mandatory attendance in primary school (6 years old or older), are currently attending school, and did not go to school every day school was open in the last week school was in session; n=96.

Table B: Children's Involvement in Producing Crops and Tending Animals, by Age

	Total children working in agriculture	5-9	10-14	15-17	p-value
In the last 12 months, were you involved in producing ____?					
Weighted N=	104,374	23,015	50,783	30,351	
Bananas	19.4%	8.8%	21.3%	23.5%	<0.01**
Beans	33.2%	25.1%	33.9%	37.9%	<0.05*
Coffee	4.4%	3.7%	4.8%	4.3%	0.80
Corn	53.5%	43.2%	55.0%	59.0%	<0.01**
Mangoes	4.7%	0.5%	5.9%	6.0%	<0.01**
Peanuts	9.8%	7.8%	10.5%	9.9%	0.61
Peas	16.9%	13.7%	17.6%	17.9%	0.45
Peppers	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.67
Rice	16.1%	16.7%	16.4%	15.3%	0.91
Cassava	14.9%	6.4%	15.3%	20.7%	<0.01**

	Total children working in agriculture	5-9	10-14	15-17	p-value
Sugarcane	6.0%	2.5%	5.9%	8.8%	<0.05*
Yams	18.1%	10.2%	20.1%	20.8%	<0.05*
Other	5.8%	4.5%	6.4%	5.9%	0.69
None	16.0%	27.6%	15.8%	7.6%	<0.01**
DK/RTA	1.7%	3.9%	0.7%	1.9%	<0.05*
In the last 12 months, have you tended a _____ ?					
Weighted N=	104,261	23,015	50,670	30,351	
Cow	18.5%	5.9%	16.7%	30.9%	<0.01**
Donkey	6.5%	1.0%	7.3%	9.3%	<0.01**
Horse	3.2%	0.5%	2.3%	6.8%	<0.01**
Goat	37.9%	27.2%	36.1%	48.8%	<0.01**
Sheep	14.9%	7.4%	13.8%	22.4%	<0.01**
Pig	10.2%	6.9%	8.2%	16.2%	<0.01**
Poultry	42.1%	28.4%	44.0%	49.1%	<0.01**
Other	1.7%	0.5%	2.0%	2.2%	0.46
None	30.2%	45.4%	30.5%	18.6%	<0.01**
DK/RTA	2.9%	3.9%	2.7%	2.6%	0.84

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Note: Multiple response items, totals may not add up to 100%.

Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months; n=868. Age unknown for two children (Weighted N=226). One child missing data on animals tended (Weighted N=113).

Table C: Months, Weeks, Days, and Hours Worked, by Age

	Total	5-9	10-14	15-17	p-value
Weighted N=	95,096	20,080	46,402	28,388	
Percentage working 12 months¹	64.0%	64.9%	63.0%	64.6%	0.69
Median number of weeks worked in a typical month¹	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	<0.01**
Median number of days worked in a typical week¹	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.06
Median number of hours worked in a typical day¹	3.0	2.0	2.5	3.0	<0.01**
Estimated median hours in a typical week¹	12.0	7.5	10.0	15.0	<0.01**
School/Non-School Day Hours²					
Weighted N=	86,025	18,840	43,554	23,406	
Median number of hours worked on days child goes to school	2.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	0.13
Median number of hours worked on days child does not go to school	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	<0.01**

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

¹ Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months; n=868. Age unknown for two children (Weighted N=226).

² Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and are currently attending school, n=789. Number of hours worked missing for 77 children (Weighted N=8,927).

Table D: Days and Hours Worked by Children Who Worked in the Last 7 Days, by Age

	Total	5–9	10–14	15–17	p-value
Weighted N=	84,169	16,863	40,808	26,273	
Mean number of days worked in the last week¹	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.3	<0.05*
Weighted N=	35,598	5,203	15,882	14,400	
Mean number of hours worked tending animals last day worked²	1:09	0:46	1:13	1:11	<0.01**
Weighted N=	22,569	3,035	9,865	9,557	
Mean number of hours worked in farming crops last day worked³	2:04	1:50	1:50	2:23	0.17

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

¹Base: Children who worked in agriculture the last 7 days; n=771. Age unknown for two children (Weighted N=226). Number of days missing for 71 children (Weighted N=8,273).

²Base: Children who tended animals last day worked and could describe their schedule; n=337. Age unknown for one child (Weighted N=113).

³Base: Children who farmed crops last day worked and could describe their schedule; n=188. Age unknown for one child (Weighted N=113).

Table E: Recipient of Payment, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	95,096	53,976	41,120	
Is someone else paid on your behalf? (%Yes)¹	5.2%	5.9%	4.3%	0.65
Who receives payment for your work??				
Weighted N=	4,958	31,75	1,784	
Mother	49.4%	X	X	
Father	15.7%	X	X	
Other relatives	29.6%	X	X	
Friends/Peers/Neighbors	2.3%	X	X	
Other	3.0%	X	X	

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

¹ Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and could describe their work; n=788. ² Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months, and someone else receives money on their behalf; n=43.

Table F: Exposure to Workplace Hazards, by Age

	Spontaneous ¹					Prompted ²				
	Total	5–9	10–14	15–17	p-value	Total	5–9	10–14	15–17	p-value
Weighted N=	22,092	3,713	10,489	7,776		95,096	20,080	46,403	28,388	
Chemical Hazards										
Dust/smoke	52.9%	X	54.3%	52.2%	-	72.1%	60.9%	73.1%	78.0%	<0.01**
Pesticides/insecticides/poison	1.5%	X	3.2%	0.0%	-	2.1%	1.1%	1.7%	3.6%	0.16

	Spontaneous ¹					Prompted ²				
	Total	5-9	10-14	15-17	p-value	Total	5-9	10-14	15-17	p-value
Chemical fertilizers	1.0%	X	2.1%	0.0%	-	2.2%	0.6%	2.7%	2.4%	0.26
Physical Hazards										
Extreme heat	25.3%	X	24.8%	24.0%	-	28.8%	14.0%	30.0%	37.1%	<0.01**
Extreme cold	4.3%	X	5.7%	4.4%	-	6.1%	2.2%	6.0%	9.2%	<0.05*
Prolonged exposure to sunlight	22.4%	X	26.7%	17.4%	-	69.7%	58.9%	71.5%	74.5%	<0.01**
Getting burned by fire	3.8%	X	4.8%	2.9%	-	10.7%	8.4%	11.8%	10.7%	0.61
Slipping, tripping or falling	42.8%	X	43.7%	43.7%	-	24.9%	22.5%	23.2%	29.0%	0.22
Cuts	53.8%	X	55.3%	55.0%	-	38.3%	44.0%	39.2%	32.6%	0.09
Carrying heavy loads	15.3%	X	18.3%	17.4%	-	8.5%	2.8%	7.6%	13.9%	<0.01**
Biological Hazards										
Insects	20.7%	X	17.1%	18.3%	-	63.1%	56.1%	63.0%	68.5%	0.07
Snakes	13.7%	X	13.9%	11.6%	-	11.8%	5.6%	9.8%	19.7%	<0.01**
Contaminated water	0.5%	X	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	<0.05*
Other Things That Can Hurt You	1.0%	X	1.1%	1.5%	-	1.5%	2.7%	1.5%	0.8%	0.32

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Note: Multiple response items, totals may not add up to 100%.

¹ Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and said their work is dangerous; n=186. Age unknown for one child (Weighted N=113). Insufficient sample base (n<30) for children 5 to 9 years old.

² Base: Children who worked in agriculture in the last 12 months and could describe their work; n=788. Age unknown for two children (Weighted N=226). 80 children missing data on hazard exposure (Weighted N=9,277).

Table G: Percentage of Children Injured at Work in the Last 12 Months, by Age and Product (Crop/Animal)

	Total	5-9	10-14	15-17	p-value
Weighted N=	95,096	20,080	46,403	28,388	
% Injured at work in the last 12 months by crop					
Bananas	70.6%	X	65.8%	79.5%	-
Beans	57.1%	41.5%	55.7%	66.5%	<0.05*
Coffee	57.4%	X	X	X	-
Corn	58.5%	45.6%	57.8%	66.8%	<0.05*
Mangoes	70.6%	X	X	X	-
Peanuts	60.5%	X	61.1%	X	-
Peas	57.9%	X	58.0%	68.9%	-
Peppers	X	X	X	X	-
Rice	48.9%	X	49.2%	67.2%	-
Cassava	68.7%	X	59.4%	78.3%	-
Sugarcane	76.4%	X	X	X	-

	Total	5-9	10-14	15-17	p-value
Yams	65.1%	X	67.6%	70.1%	-
Other	58.7%	X	X	X	-
% Injured at work in the last 12 months, by animal					
Cow	72.8%	X	70.7%	77.6%	-
Donkey	67.2%	X	54.5%	X	-
Horse	X	X	X	X	-
Goat	62.1%	36.9%	59.9%	75.9%	<0.01**
Sheep	68.6%	X	65.0%	79.3%	-
Pig	67.7%	X	59.7%	83.2%	-
Poultry	57.8%	36.9%	54.0%	72.2%	<0.01**

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

Note: Multiple response items, totals may not add up to 100%; Results should be interpreted with caution since many children work on more than one product. For example, 25% of children produced 2 crops and 28% of children produced 3 or more crops. 21% tended 2 animals and 17% tended 3 or more animals. Number of products appeared to increase with age. For example, 35% of 5-to-9-year-olds produced 3 or more products, 56% of 10-to-14-year-olds, and 70% of 15-to-17-year-olds.

Base: Children who worked in each specific crop or animal in the last 12 months (multiple sample bases). Certain products have an insufficient sample base (n<30) and are excluded from the table, including peppers, horses or "other animals". Age unknown for two children (Weighted N=226).

Table H: Exposure to Abuse at Work, by Gender

	Total children working in agriculture	Boys working in agriculture	Girls working in agriculture	p-value
Weighted N=	102,362	57,772	44,590	
Are you treated well when working?¹ (% Yes)	92.6%	93.6%	91.3%	0.15
In what way are you not treated well?²				
Weighted N=	4,868	2,811	2,057	
Scolded using profanity	33.5%	X	X	
Scolded without profanity	66.5%	X	X	

Source: Haiti Children Survey (December 2011).

¹ Base: Children who worked in the last 12 months in agriculture; n=850. Information missing for 18 children (Weighted N=2,012).

² Base: Children who worked in the last 12 months in agriculture and report not being treated well while working; n=35.

Note: Multiple response items, totals may not add up to 100%.

APPENDIX B: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Section I	Household Composition and Characteristics							
<p>Read out: We are interested in learning about your household. A Household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same cooking arrangements. Members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage).</p>								
A1. Interviewer: circle the Person Number of the individual providing the information	ASK OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS						A6. Eligibility Interviewer: Circle Person Number if (NAME) is aged 5 to 17 years	
	A2. Can you please provide (first) names of all persons who normally reside in this household, beginning with the Head of the Household, and then going from older to younger members? <i>INTERVIEWER: LIST CHILDREN FROM OLDER TO YOUNGER</i>	A3. What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? 01. Head 02. Spouse 03. Son/daughter 04. Son/daughter in law 05. Grandchild 06. Parent 07. Parent in law 08. Brother/sister 09. Niece/nephew 10. Stepchild 11. Other relative 12. Adopted/foster child 13. Not related 98. Don't know 99. Refused	A4. Is (NAME) Male or Female? 1. Male 2. Female	A5. How old is (NAME)? <i>Interviewer: For individuals 95 or older, write 95. If only year of birth is known, enter age using chart below:</i>				
				2010's	2000's	1990's		1980's
Line N°	A2	A3	A4	A5			A6	
01		_ _	1 2	_ _ years			01	
02		_ _	1 2	_ _ years			02	
03		_ _	1 2	_ _ years			03	
04		_ _	1 2	_ _ years			04	
05		_ _	1 2	_ _ years			05	
06		_ _	1 2	_ _ years			06	
07		_ _	1 2	_ _ years			07	
08		_ _	1 2	_ _ years			08	
09		_ _	1 2	_ _ years			09	
10		_ _	1 2	_ _ years			09	

IF MORE THAN 10 PEOPLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE AND CHECK HERE

Section I			Household Composition and Characteristics				
			12+ years	Children 5-17			
			A7. Is (NAME):? <i>(Single response. Read out.)</i> 01. Married or living together 02. Divorced/separated 03. Widowed 04. Never married and never lived together 98. Don't know 99. Refused	A8. Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive? 1. Yes 2. No> A10 98. Don't know> A10 99. Refused> A10	A9. Does (NAME)'s natural mother live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused	A10. Is (NAME)'s natural father alive? 1. Yes 2. No> A12 98. Don't know > A12 99. Refused> A12	A11. Does (NAME)'s natural father live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
Transfer					A8 = 1		A10=1
PN	Name	Age	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11
01			_ _	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99
02			_ _	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99
03			_ _	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99
04			_ _	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99
05			_ _	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99
06			_ _	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99
07			_ _	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99
08			_ _	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99
09			_ _	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99
10			_ _	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99

Section II			Education and School Attendance				
			5+ years		Children 5 -17		
			A12. Has (NAME) ever attended school? 1. Yes 2. No → IF (5-17) > A15 or (18+) > A16 98. Don't know > A16 99. Refused > A16 <i>Transfer in order the name and age of everyone recorded in the household table Section I, Columns A2 & A5.</i>	A13. What is the highest level of school that (NAME) has completed? <i>(Spontaneous)</i> 01. Pre-school 02. Some primary 03. Primary 04. Secondary 05. University 06. Non Standard Curriculum 98. Don't Know 99. Refused All responses, if 18+, go to A16	A14. Is (NAME) currently attending school? 1. Yes > A16 2. No 98. Don't know > A16 99. Refused > A16	A15. What is the main reason why (NAME) is not attending or never attended school? <i>(Spontaneous. Single response.)</i> 01. Disabled/illness 02. No school/school too far 03. Lack of means (financial) 04. Family does not promote schooling 05. Not interested in school 06. Lack of understanding 07. Low quality of school 08. To work 09. Help at home with household tasks 10. Not old enough 96. Other (specify) 98. Don't know 99. Refused	
Transfer			A12=1	A12=1	A12 = 2 or A14=2		
PN	Name	Age	A12	A13	A14	A15	
						Code	Specify Other (Code 96)
01			1 2 98 99	_ _	1 2 98 99	_ _	
02			1 2 98 99	_ _	1 2 98 99	_ _	
03			1 2 98 99	_ _	1 2 98 99	_ _	
04			1 2 98 99	_ _	1 2 98 99	_ _	
05			1 2 98 99	_ _	1 2 98 99	_ _	
06			1 2 98 99	_ _	1 2 98 99	_ _	
07			1 2 98 99	_ _	1 2 98 99	_ _	
08			1 2 98 99	_ _	1 2 98 99	_ _	
09			1 2 98 99	_ _	1 2 98 99	_ _	
10			1 2 98 99	_ _	1 2 98 99	_ _	

Section III			Housekeeping activities of all Household Members (5+ years)					
<i>Transfer in order the name and age of everyone recorded in the household table Section I, Columns A2 & A5.</i>			All 5+					
			A16. Since last (day of the week), did (NAME) ____? <i>(Multiple response. Read out.)</i> 1. Mop or sweep 2. Wash clothes 3. Cook for family, serve meals, wash dishes 4. Shop for household 5. Collect water 6. Collect firewood 7. Do minor household repairs 8. Care for children/old/sick 96. Other household chores (specify) 97. None >A20 98. Don't know >A20 99. Refused>A20	A17. How many hours per day does (NAME) usually spend on these household chores?	A18. How many days per week does (NAME) usually spend on these household chores?	A19. When does (NAME) usually carry out these activities? <i>(Multiple response. Read out.)</i> 1. In the morning 2. In the afternoon 3. At night 4. Weekends 98. Don't know 99. Refused		
Transfer			A16		A16<97			
PN	Name	Age	Code		Specify Other (Code 96)	A17	A18	A19
01			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 97 98 99			_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	1 2 3 4 98 99
02			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 97 98 99			_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	1 2 3 4 98 99
03			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 97 98 99			_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	1 2 3 4 98 99
04			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 97 98 99			_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	1 2 3 4 98 99
05			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 97 98 99			_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	1 2 3 4 98 99
06			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 97 98 99			_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	1 2 3 4 98 99
07			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 97 98 99			_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	1 2 3 4 98 99
08			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 97 98 99			_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	1 2 3 4 98 99
09			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 97 98 99			_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	1 2 3 4 98 99
10			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 97 98 99			_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	1 2 3 4 98 99

Section IV			Activity Status of all Household Members (5 year +) - Do not include household chores							
<i>Transfer in order the name and age of everyone recorded in the household table Section I, Columns A2 & A5.</i>			All 5+							
			A20. Did (NAME) work since last (day of the week 7 days ago)? 1. Yes>A25 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused	A21. Some people have jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. Since last (day of the week), has (NAME) done any of these things or any other work? 1. Yes>A25 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused	A22. Even if (NAME) did not work since last (day of the week), did (NAME) have a job, business, or enterprise from which (he/she) was temporarily absent for leave, illness, injury, vacation, maternity leave or any other such reason? 1. Yes >A25 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused	A23. Has (NAME) done any work for at least one hour in the past 12 months? 1. Yes >A25 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused	A24. Some people have jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the past 12 months, has (NAME) done any of these things or any other work? 1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused	A25. In the past 12 months, did (NAME) ____? <i>(Multiple response. Read out.)</i> 1. Prepare land for planting (clear/till) 2. Fertilize the fields 3. Sow/plant 4. Prune 5. Weed and thin 6. Harvest 7. Remove shells/husk/dry produce 8. Carry produce to market 9. Sell produce in the market 10. Tend animals 96. Other farming activities 97. None>A27 98. Don't know>A27 99. Refused>A27	A26. When was the last time (NAME) engaged in one of these activities? 01. Yesterday or today 02. In the last 7 days 03. In the last month 04. In the last 3 months 05. In the last 12 months 98. Don't know 99. Refused	A27. CHECK: A20-A24 & A25 (1-96) 1. At least one "YES" (Person works) 2. Not a single "YES" (Person does not work) If (5-17)>A38 If (18+)>A56
Transfer			A20 ≠ 1	A21 ≠ 1	A22 ≠ 1	A23 ≠ 1	A24 ≠ 1	A25 < 97	A26	A27
PN	Name	Age	A20	A21	A22	A23	A24	A25	A26	A27
01			1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96 97 98 99	_ _	1 2
02			1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96 97 98 99	_ _	1 2
03			1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96 97 98 99	_ _	1 2
04			1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96 97 98 99	_ _	1 2
05			1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96 97 98 99	_ _	1 2
06			1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96 97 98 99	_ _	1 2
07			1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96 97 98 99	_ _	1 2
08			1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96 97 98 99	_ _	1 2
09			1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96 97 98 99	_ _	1 2
10			1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96 97 98 99	_ _	1 2

Section IV			Activity Status of all Household Members (5 year +)						
<p>Transfer in order the name and age of everyone recorded in the household table Section I, Columns A2 & A5.</p>			All 5+						
			<p>A28. Could you please describe the work that (NAME) spent the most time on since December last year?</p> <p><i>IF SAME NUMBER OF HOURS USED IN MORE THAN ONE WORK, PROBE THE ONE WHERE S/HE EARNS THE MOST MONEY. PROBE FOR JOB AND PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.</i></p> <p>Do not include domestic chores or school.</p> <p><i>(Spontaneous. Single response.)</i></p> <p>1. Paid agricultural worker>A30 2. Unpaid or self-employed agricultural worker 96. Other (specify)>A32 98. Don't know>A32 99. Refused>A32</p>	<p>A29. Are the products (NAME) is involved in mostly consumed by the household or sold?</p> <p><i>(Single response.)</i></p> <p>01. Consumed 02. Sold 98. Don't know 99. Refused</p>	<p>A30. Does (NAME) spend most of his/her time on crops, livestock, or both?</p> <p><i>(Single response.)</i></p> <p>01. Crops 02. Livestock >A32 03. Both 98. Don't know 99. Refused</p>	<p>A31. Which crop does (NAME) spend the most time on?</p> <p><i>(Single response.)</i></p> <p>01. Bananas 02. Beans 03. Coffee 04. Corn 05. Mangos 06. Peanuts 07. Peas 08. Peppers 09. Rice 10. Cassava 11. Sugarcane 12. Yams 96. Other (specify) 97. None 98. Don't know 99. Refused</p>			
Transfer			A27=1		A28=1		A30=1		
PN	Name	Age	A28		A29	A30	A31		
			Code	Specify Other (Code 96)			Code	Specify Other (Code 96)	
01			1 2 96 98 99		_ _	_ _	_ _		
02			1 2 96 98 99		_ _	_ _	_ _		
03			1 2 96 98 99		_ _	_ _	_ _		
04			1 2 96 98 99		_ _	_ _	_ _		
05			1 2 96 98 99		_ _	_ _	_ _		
06			1 2 96 98 99		_ _	_ _	_ _		
07			1 2 96 98 99		_ _	_ _	_ _		
08			1 2 96 98 99		_ _	_ _	_ _		
09			1 2 96 98 99		_ _	_ _	_ _		
10			1 2 96 98 99		_ _	_ _	_ _		

Section IV			Activity Status of all Household Members (5 year + and working in past 12 months)					
<i>Transfer in order the name and age of everyone recorded in the household table Section I, Columns A2 & A5.</i>			All 5+			Children 5-17		
			A32. Does (NAME) work primarily for a family member, for someone else, or is (NAME) self-employed? <i>(Single response.)</i> 01. For family member 02. For someone else 03. Self employed 98. Don't know 99. Refused	A33. Is (NAME) paid in cash or kind or not paid at all? 01. Cash only 02. Cash and kind 03. In kind only 04. Not paid 98. Don't know 99. Refused	IF (5-17)>A35 (18+)>A56	A34. How much does (NAME) earn each week? BEST ESTIMATION POSSIBLE For all responses, if 18+, go to A56.	A35. How many hours does (NAME) work per day in a usual week?	A36. And how many days does (NAME) usually work per week?
Transfer			A27=1			A33<3	A27=1	
PN	Name	Age	A32	A33	A34	A35	A36	A37
01			_ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ gdes	_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	_ _ years
02			_ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ gdes	_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	_ _ years
03			_ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ gdes	_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	_ _ years
04			_ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ gdes	_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	_ _ years
05			_ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ gdes	_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	_ _ years
06			_ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ gdes	_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	_ _ years
07			_ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ gdes	_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	_ _ years
08			_ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ gdes	_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	_ _ years
09			_ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ gdes	_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	_ _ years
10			_ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ gdes	_ _ Hrs _ _ Min	_ days	_ _ years

Section V			Child health status (5 -17 years)									
<p><i>Transfer in order the name and age of everyone recorded in the household table Section I, Columns A2 & A5.</i></p>			Children 5-17									
			A38. Has (NAME) had any of the following illnesses in the last two weeks? <i>(Multiple response. Read out.)</i> 1. Diarrhea 2. Ill with fever 3. Ill with cough 96. Other illness 97. None 98. Don't know 99. Refused	A39. CHECK: A27 1. Person works 2. Person does not work>A43	A40. Has (NAME) ever been ill due to work? 1. Yes 2. No>A43 98. Don't know>A43 99. Refused>A43	A41. Has (NAME) had any of the following illnesses due to his work? <i>(Multiple response. Spontaneous.)</i> 1. Skin diseases (skin allergy, eczema, etc.) 2. Body aches/pains (head, neck, back, hand, wrist, joints) 3. Eye strain/eyesight impairment 4. Hearing impairment 5. Severe respiratory diseases (eg. asthma, tuberculosis, pneumonia, etc.) 6. Minor respiratory disease (eg. cold, flu) 7. Stomach disease (eg. vomiting, diarrhea, etc.) 96. Other (specify) 98. Don't know 99. Refused	A42. How long were (NAME)'s normal activities restricted as a result of this illness? (most recent illness) <i>(Spontaneous.)</i> 01. No restriction 02. Less than 1 day 03. Less than 7 days 04. Less than 14 days 05. Less than 1 month 06. 1 month or more 07. Permanently disabled 98. Don't know 99. Refused	A43. Has (NAME) ever been injured? 1. Yes 2. No>A56 98. Don't know>A56 99. Refused>A56	A44. When was the last time (NAME) was injured? <i>(Single response. Spontaneous.)</i> 01. In the past 7 days 02. In the past 1 month 03. In the past 3 months 04. In the past 12 months 05. Longer ago 98. Don't know 99. Refused	A45. CHECK: A39 1. Person works 2. Person does not work>A56	A46. Has (NAME) ever been injured at work? 1. Yes 2. No>A56 98. Don't know>A56 99. Refused>A56	
Transfer					A39=1	A40=1			A43=1		A45=1	
PN	Name	Age	A38	A39	A40	A41		A42	A43	A44	A45	A46
						Code	Specify Other (Code 96)					
01			1 2 3 96 97 98 99	1 2	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_	1 2 98 99	_	1 2	1 2 98 99
02			1 2 3 96 97 98 99	1 2	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_	1 2 98 99	_	1 2	1 2 98 99
03			1 2 3 96 97 98 99	1 2	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_	1 2 98 99	_	1 2	1 2 98 99
04			1 2 3 96 97 98 99	1 2	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_	1 2 98 99	_	1 2	1 2 98 99
05			1 2 3 96 97 98 99	1 2	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_	1 2 98 99	_	1 2	1 2 98 99
06			1 2 3 96 97 98 99	1 2	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_	1 2 98 99	_	1 2	1 2 98 99
07			1 2 3 96 97 98 99	1 2	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_	1 2 98 99	_	1 2	1 2 98 99
08			1 2 3 96 97 98 99	1 2	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_	1 2 98 99	_	1 2	1 2 98 99
09			1 2 3 96 97 98 99	1 2	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_	1 2 98 99	_	1 2	1 2 98 99
10			1 2 3 96 97 98 99	1 2	1 2 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_	1 2 98 99	_	1 2	1 2 98 99

Section V			Child health status (5 -17 years)									
<i>Transfer in order the name and age of everyone recorded in the household table Section I, Columns A2 & A5.</i>			Children 5-17									
			A47. When was the last time (NAME) was injured at work?		A48. I would like to ask you about the most severe injury that (NAME) had at work in the past 12 months. What body parts were injured? <i>(Multiple response. Spontaneous.)</i>		A49. What type of injury occurred to the ____ (specify body parts)? <i>(Multiple response. Read out.)</i>		A50. How long were (NAME)'s normal activities restricted as a result of this injury? <i>(Single response. Spontaneous.)</i>		A51. Where was (NAME) treated for this injury? <i>(Multiple response. Read out.)</i>	
			01. In the past 7 days 02. In the past 1 month 03. In the past 3 months 04. In the past 12 months 05. Longer ago>A56 98. Don't know>A56 99. Refused>A56	1. Head/skull 2. Face 3. Neck 4. Shoulder/Chest/Back 5. Belly/Abdomen 6. Pelvic region 7. Arm 8. Hand/Wrist/Fingers 9. Leg	10. Foot/Ankle/Toes 11. Internal Injuries 96. Other (specify) 98. Don't know 99. Refused	1. Scrape/Cut/Puncture 2. Bruise/Contusion 3. Sprain/Strain/Torn Ligament 4. Dislocation? 5. Loss of Body Part 6. Burn /Blister/Scald 96. Other (specify) 98. Don't know 99. Refused	01. No restriction 02. Less than 1 day 03. Less than 7 days 04. Less than 14 days 05. Less than 1 month 06. 1 month or more 07. Permanently disabled 98. Don't know 99. Refused	1. Community health worker 2. Day visit to clinic/hospital 3. Overnight stay at clinic/hospital 96. Other (specify) 97. None 98. Don't know 99. Refused				
Transfer			A46=1		A47<5							
PN	Name	Age	A47		A48		A49		A50		A51	
				Code	Specify Other (Code 96)	Code	Specify Other (Code 96)		Code	Specify Other (Code 96)		
01			_ _	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96 98 99			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_ _	1 2 3 96 97 98 99		
02			_ _	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96 98 99			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_ _	1 2 3 96 97 98 99		
03			_ _	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96 98 99			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_ _	1 2 3 96 97 98 99		
04			_ _	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96 98 99			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_ _	1 2 3 96 97 98 99		
05			_ _	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96 98 99			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_ _	1 2 3 96 97 98 99		
06			_ _	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96 98 99			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_ _	1 2 3 96 97 98 99		
07			_ _	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96 98 99			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_ _	1 2 3 96 97 98 99		
08			_ _	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96 98 99			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_ _	1 2 3 96 97 98 99		
09			_ _	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96 98 99			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_ _	1 2 3 96 97 98 99		
10			_ _	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96 98 99			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98 99		_ _	1 2 3 96 97 98 99		

Section V			Child health status (5 -17 years)			
Transfer in order the name and age of everyone recorded in the household table Section I, Columns A2 & A5.			Children 5-17			
			A52. What impact did (NAME)'s injury have on the household? <i>(Multiple response. Read out.)</i> 1. Lack of food 2. Lost income 3. Medical expenses 4. No impact > A56 98. Don't know> A56 99. Refused> A56	<i>(CHECK A52, if A52=1)</i> A53.) Was the reduction in food mild, moderate, or severe? 01. Mild 02. Moderate 03. Severe 98. Don't know 99. Refused	<i>(CHECK A52, if A52=2)</i> A54. How much income loss resulted from (NAME) injury? (In Gourdes) <i>Write '98' for Don't know</i> <i>Write '99' for Refused.</i>	<i>(CHECK A52, if A52=3)</i> A55. What was the cost of medical expenses incurred as a result of (NAME) injury? (In Gourdes) <i>Write '98' for Don't know</i> <i>Write '99' for Refused.</i>
Transfer			A47<5	A52=1	A52=2	A52=3
PN	Name	Age	A52	A53	A54	A55
01			1 2 3 4 98 99	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes
02			1 2 3 4 98 99	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes
03			1 2 3 4 98 99	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes
04			1 2 3 4 98 99	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes
05			1 2 3 4 98 99	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes
06			1 2 3 4 98 99	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes
07			1 2 3 4 98 99	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes
08			1 2 3 4 98 99	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes
09			1 2 3 4 98 99	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes
10			1 2 3 4 98 99	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ gourdes

A56. GO TO A7 AND CHECK THE NEXT LINE OF THE HOUSEHOLD TABLE (+TRANSFER NAME, AGE). IF THERE IS ANOTHER MEMBER WRITTEN ON THIS LINE, ASK QUESTION A7 AND THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AS INSTRUCTED. IF THERE ARE NO MORE MEMBERS LISTED, GO TO B1.

S.N	Questions	Codes and Responses
B1	<p>What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?</p> <p><i>(Single response. Spontaneous.)</i></p>	Piped water Piped into dwelling1 Piped to yard/plot2 Public tap/standpipe.....3 Tubewell or borehole.....4 Dug well Protected well.....5 Unprotected well6 Water from spring Protected spring7 Unprotected spring8 Rainwater.....9 Tanker truck10 Cart with small tank.....11 Surface water(river/dam/lake/pond/stream/canal/ irrigation channel).....12 Bottled water13 Other(Specify):.....96 Don't know98 Refused.....99
B2	<p>Where is that water source located?</p> <p><i>(Single response. Read out.)</i></p>	In own dwelling1 In own yard/plot2 Elsewhere3 Don't know98 Refused.....99
B3	<p>What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p><i>(Single response. Spontaneous.)</i></p>	Flush or pour flush toilet Flush to piped sewer system.....1 Flush to septic tank2 Flush to pit latrine3 Flush to somewhere else.....4 Flush, don't know where5 Pit latrine Ventilated improved pit latrine6 Pit latrine with slab7 Pit latrine without slab/open pit8 Composting toilet.....9 Hanging toilet/hanging latrine10 Bucket toilet11 No facility/bush/field12 Don't know98 Refused.....99 Other (Specify):96

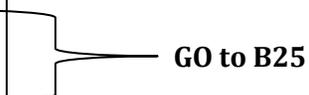
**Go
to
B5**

S.N	Questions	Codes and Responses
B4	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	Yes1 No2 Don't know98 Refused.....99
B5	Does your household have____? <i>(Multiple response. Read out.)</i>	Electricity?1 A radio?2 A television?.....3 A mobile telephone?4 A non-mobile telephone?5 A refrigerator?.....6 Gas/kerosene stove?7 Gas/kerosene lamp?8 A computer?9 None.....97 Don't know98 Refused.....99
B6	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR. RECORD OBSERVATION. <i>(Single response.)</i>	Natural floor Earth/sand.....1 Dung2 Rudimentary floor Wood planks.....3 Palm/bamboo.....4 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood5 Vinyl or asphalt strips6 Ceramic tiles.....7 Cement8 Carpet9 Other (Specify): _____.....96

S.N	Questions	Codes and Responses
B7	<p>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF.</p> <p>RECORD OBSERVATION.</p> <p><i>(Single response.)</i></p>	<p>Natural roofing</p> <p>No roof.....1</p> <p>Thatch/palm leaf/leaf2</p> <p>Sod3</p> <p>Rudimentary roofing</p> <p>Rustic mat/plastic.....4</p> <p>Palm/bamboo.....5</p> <p>Wood planks.....6</p> <p>Cardboard7</p> <p>Finished roofing</p> <p>Metal/iron sheet8</p> <p>Wood9</p> <p>Calamine/cement fiber10</p> <p>Ceramic tiles11</p> <p>Cement.....12</p> <p>Roofing shingles13</p> <p>Other (Specify):96</p>
B8	<p>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS.</p> <p>RECORD OBSERVATION.</p> <p><i>(Single response.)</i></p>	<p>Natural walls</p> <p>No walls.....1</p> <p>Cane/palm/trunks2</p> <p>Dirt3</p> <p>Rudimentary walls</p> <p>Bamboo with mud.....4</p> <p>Stone with mud.....5</p> <p>Uncovered adobe.....6</p> <p>Plywood7</p> <p>Cardboard.....8</p> <p>Reused wood.....9</p> <p>Finished walls</p> <p>Cement.....10</p> <p>Stone with lime/cement11</p> <p>Bricks.....12</p> <p>Cement blocks.....13</p> <p>Covered adobe14</p> <p>Wood planks/shingles15</p> <p>Other (Specify):96</p>
B9	<p>How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> _ _ rooms</p>
B10	<p>Does any member of this household own____?</p> <p><i>(Multiple response. Read out.)</i></p>	<p>A watch.....1</p> <p>A bicycle2</p> <p>A motorcycle or motor scooter3</p> <p>An animal-drawn cart4</p> <p>A car or truck.....5</p> <p>A boat without a motor.....6</p>

S.N	Questions	Codes and Responses																								
		A boat with a motor.....7 None.....97 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99																								
B11	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	Yes1 No2 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	} GO to B13																							
B12	How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '95.0'	_ _ . _ 95 or more hectares95.0 Don't know99.8 Refused.....99.9																								
B13	Does this household own or tend any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	Yes1 No2 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	} GO to B15																							
B14	<p>READ OUT: Sometimes people tend animals that they don't own. We'd like to know how many animals your household tends and also how many animals your household owns. Please only include adult animals.</p> <p><i>Interviewer: If an individual owns 95 or more of an animal, record as 95. Write '98' for Don't know and '99' for Refused.</i></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>a. How many ___ does your household tend?</th> <th>b. How many ___ does your household own?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donkeys/Mules</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheep</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chickens</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pigs</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rabbits</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			a. How many ___ does your household tend?	b. How many ___ does your household own?	Cattle			Donkeys/Mules			Goats			Sheep			Chickens			Pigs			Rabbits	
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Goats																										
Sheep																										
Chickens																										
Pigs																										
Rabbits																										
B15	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	Yes1 No2 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99																								
B16	Does anybody in this household have a debt?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Don't know.....3 Refused.....4	} GO to B25																							

S.N	Questions	Codes and Responses	
B17	For the most recent debt, for what purpose did the household member borrow money? <i>(Multiple response. Spontaneous.)</i>	Purchase house or to expand or improve existing house.....1 Purchase of land.....2 To expand family business.....3 To celebrate festival, wedding or funeral of family member.....4 To purchase appliance for domestic use.....5 To purchase a vehicle (car or motorcycle).....6 To pay off another debt.....7 To go abroad (foreign employment).....8 Other (specify): _____...96 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	
B18	How much would you estimate the household still owes? <i>(In gourdes)</i>	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	
B19	For the most recent debt, who loaned money to you or anyone in the household? <i>(Single response. Spontaneous.)</i>	Agent that purchases products produced in household business.....1 Employer.....2 Family member.....3 Local money lender.....4 Bank/Finance company.....5 Store from which purchase was made.....6 Individual from which purchase was made.....7 Cooperatives/Community organizations/Saving and credit groups.....8 Other (specify): _____...96 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	
B20	Does household pay off any debt by directly providing labor or workers to the issuer of the debt?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Don't know.....96 Refused.....98	 GO to B22

S.N	Questions	Codes and Responses		
B21a	Which household members have ever provided labor to pay off household debt? Could you please name the person?	B21b <i>Fill in person line number from A1.</i>	B21c When was the last time (NAME) provided labor to pay off household debt? 01. Yesterday/Today 02. In the past 7 days 03. In the past 1 month 04. In the past 3 months 05. In the past 12 months 06. Long ago 98. Don't know 99. Refused	
	1. _____		_ _	_ _
	2. _____		_ _	_ _
	3. _____		_ _	_ _
	4. _____		_ _	_ _
	5. _____		_ _	_ _
	6. _____		_ _	_ _
	7. _____		_ _	_ _
	8. _____		_ _	_ _
B22	In the past 12 months has your household had any difficulty paying off debt?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99 		
B23	What made it difficult to pay off debt? <i>(Multiple response. Spontaneous.)</i>	Lost job/Left job.....1 Household member was injured or sick and couldn't work.....2 Agricultural production lower than expected.....3 Death in Family.....4 Unexpected expenses.....5 Lower than expected income from enterprise.....6 Other (Specify):96 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99		
B24	What are the consequences if you are unable to make your payments? <i>(Multiple response. Spontaneous.)</i>	Accumulate fees/debt.....1 Loss of land.....2 Loss of house.....3 Higher interest rate.....4 Loss of business assets/money.....5 Loss of personal assets.....6 Provide labor to creditor.....7 Provide goods to creditor.....8 Threats from creditor.....9 Other (Specify):96 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99		

S.N	Questions	Codes and Responses
B25	Is the income your household makes sufficient to maintain a household where nobody goes to sleep hungry? <i>(Read out. Single response.)</i>	Always.....1
		Usually.....2
		Occasionally.....3
		Never.....4
		Don't know.....98
		Refused.....99

Section VII		Adult Perceptions about work and school
S.N	Questions	Codes and Responses
C1	At what age do you think girls should start working outside the house?	_ _ years 98. Don't know 99. Refused
C2	At what age do you think boys should start working outside the house?	_ _ years 98. Don't know 99. Refused
C3	To what age should girls stay in school?	_ _ years 98. Don't know 99. Refused
C4	To what age should boys stay in school?	_ _ years 98. Don't know 99. Refused
C5	Is it beneficial for children to work?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99

Section VIII		Observations
D1	Interview end time	_ _ _ _ _ _ AM Hour Minutes PM
D2	Respondent phone number	
D3	Notes :	

List All Eligible Children from the Household Survey (5 through 17 years old):							
	Child's NAME	Household Member Number (A1)	Age (A5)	Is one of child's parents/guardians present?		Has parent/guardian given consent for participation of the child?	
				01. Yes	02. No	01. Yes	02. No
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

Instructions to Interviewer: We want you to attempt to interview all children in the household aged 5–17 years old. This same form may be used to obtain parental consent for more than one child. Read the following statements to a parent/ guardian of the children residing in the household and answer any questions the individual(s) may have. Do not begin to interview a child until all questions have been addressed, the parent/guardian has agreed to let the child/children participate in the study, and the child has agreed to be interviewed.

We would like to ask some questions of [child's/children's name(s)] about their schooling, participation in farming, and health.

- *Your child/children does/do not have to answer the questions, and they may stop at any time.*
- *Your child's/children's answers will be kept private and used only for this research.*
- *Your child's/children's name(s) will not be used in any reports.*
- *The interview with each child will take about 35 minutes.*
- *Do you have any questions of us before we talk with your child/children?*
- *May we talk with your child/children?*
- *May we talk with your child/children in private?*

Interviewer Certification of Consent:

My signature affirms that I have read the verbal informed consent statement to the parent/guardian, and I have answered any questions asked about the study. The respondent consented to the children indicated above being interviewed.

Interviewer's signature: _____ Date: _____

APPENDIX C: CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX C CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE

HAITI CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE

EA |__|__|__|

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (SERIAL) |__|__|__|__|

A. General Information

Q. N.	Questions	Codes and Responses												
101	Commune	_____ __ __ __												
102	Section Communale	_____												
103	Community	_____												
104	Child line number from the household table	__ __												
105	Date:	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> __ __ </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> __ __ </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> __ __ __ __ </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Day</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Month</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Year</td> </tr> </table>	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	Day	Month	Year						
__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __												
Day	Month	Year												
106	Number of visits	One 1 Two 2 Three 3												
107	FINAL RESULT __ __ __ OTHER (specify) _____	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">RESULT CODES</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">1 COMPLETED</td> <td style="width: 33%;">4 PARTIALLY COMPLETED</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 NOT AT HOME</td> <td>5 INCAPACITED</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 REFUSED</td> <td>6 OTHER _____</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	RESULT CODES			1 COMPLETED	4 PARTIALLY COMPLETED		2 NOT AT HOME	5 INCAPACITED		3 REFUSED	6 OTHER _____	
RESULT CODES														
1 COMPLETED	4 PARTIALLY COMPLETED													
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3 REFUSED	6 OTHER _____													
108	Interview start time	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> __ __ </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> __ __ </td> <td style="text-align: right;">AM</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Hour</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Minutes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">PM</td> </tr> </table>	__ __	__ __	AM	Hour	Minutes	PM						
__ __	__ __	AM												
Hour	Minutes	PM												
109	Interviewer name and code	_____ __ __ __ __												
110	Supervisor name and code	_____ __ __ __ __												
111	Data enterer name and code _____	__ __												

B. Child Assent

Name of Child: _____

Instructions to Interviewer: This questionnaire is to be used for children aged 5-17. However, this form is to be used to obtain assent from a respondent 12-18 years old only. It is not practical to ask children younger than 12 for assent, and that is why we ask only for parental consent for these children (less than 12 years). Assent must be obtained for each respondent 12-17, in addition to parental consent, which must be attained first. Read the following statements to the selected respondent and answer any questions the respondent may have. DO NOT begin the interview until a parent has given consent, all questions have been addressed, and the respondent has agreed to participate in the study. Do not interview the respondent if he/she does not give assent, even if the parent has given consent.

- Hello, my name is _____. I am talking with children who live in communities where most people are farmers. The information I collect will be used in a study about the activities of children in agricultural families in Haiti.
- Your mother/father has given me permission to talk with you, but you don't have to participate.
- I would like to ask you some questions about your education, health and the activities that you may do inside and outside your home.
- You can choose not to answer any question, and you can stop the interview at any time.
- Your answers to the questions will be kept private, and no one else will know what you said.
- Your name will not be used in any reports.
- It will take about 35 minutes to talk with me.
- [If the parent has agreed for the child to be interviewed alone] Is it ok with you if we talk in private?
- Do you have any questions about the study?
- May we begin?

Interviewer Certification of Consent:

My signature affirms that I have read the verbal informed consent statement to the child, and I have answered any questions asked about the study, and the respondent agreed to be interviewed.

Print Interviewer's Name _____

Interviewer's signature _____ Date _____

C. Demographics

Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
201	How old are you? (Age in Completed Years)	Age (Completed Years) _ _ Don't know 98 Refused 99	→ 203
202	We can try to figure out your age together. Do you think that you may be around... (Read out age groups. Single response.)	1-4 Years 1 5-8 Years 2 9-11 Years 3 12-13 Years 4 14-17 Years 5 18 Years or more 6 Don't know 98 Refused 99	→ End } End
203	Child's Sex: (Mark as observed)	Male 1 Female 2	

D. Education																											
Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.																								
301	Have you ever attended school?	Yes1 No 2 Don't know 98 Refused99	} 308																								
302	What is the highest level and grade that you have completed?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A. Level</th> <th>B. Grade</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="6">Primary school</td> <td>Less than 1 year.....10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1st Grade.....11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd Grade.....12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd Grade.....13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4th Grade.....14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5th Grade.....15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6th Grade.....16</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="6">Secondary school</td> <td>7th Grade.....21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8th Grade.....22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9th Grade.....23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd Grade Secondary.....24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd Grade Secondary.....25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rhetoric Level.....26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Philo Level.....27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vocational/ Trade school</td> <td>Vocational/Trade school.....31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>Don't know.....98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refused</td> <td>Refused.....99</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A. Level	B. Grade	Primary school	Less than 1 year.....10	1 st Grade.....11	2 nd Grade.....12	3 rd Grade.....13	4 th Grade.....14	5 th Grade.....15	6 th Grade.....16	Secondary school	7 th Grade.....21	8 th Grade.....22	9 th Grade.....23	3 rd Grade Secondary.....24	2 nd Grade Secondary.....25	Rhetoric Level.....26	Philo Level.....27	Vocational/ Trade school	Vocational/Trade school.....31	Don't know	Don't know.....98	Refused	Refused.....99	
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Vocational/ Trade school	Vocational/Trade school.....31																										
Don't know	Don't know.....98																										
Refused	Refused.....99																										
303	Are you attending school this school year?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 98 Refused 99	→ 308																								
304	Do you have enough time to do homework and study at home?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know98 Refused99																									
305	In the last week school was in session, did you go to school every day school was open?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know98 Refused.....99	→ 401 } 401																								
306	How many days did you miss? (Spontaneous)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"> _ Days</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>..... 98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refused</td> <td>..... 99</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	_ Days		Don't know 98	Refused 99																			
_ Days																											
Don't know 98																										
Refused 99																										

307	Why did you miss school on these days? (Multiple response. Spontaneous.)	School was closed 1 Teacher absent 2 To do farm work 3 To take care of animals 4 To do household chores..... 5 Other work 6 No transportation available 7 Bad weather conditions 8 Illness..... 9 Injury/disability..... 10 Other (specify): 96 Don't know 98 Refused 99	401
308	What are the reasons that you don't go to school? (Multiple response. Spontaneous.)	Illness/Injury/disability 1 No school/school too far..... 2 Lack of means (financial) 3 Family does not promote schooling..... 4 To work..... 5 Not interested in school 6 Lack of understanding..... 7 Low quality of school..... 8 To do household tasks..... 9 Not old enough..... 10 Other (specify): 96 Don't know 98 Refused 99	

E: Household Chores			
Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
401	Since last (day of the week), did you ____ ? (Multiple response. Read out.)	Mop or sweep 1 Wash clothes 2 Cook for family, serve meals, wash dishes..... 3 Shop for household..... 4 Collect water 5 Collect firewood..... 6 Do minor household repairs..... 7 Care for children/old/sick 8 Other (specify): 96 None 97 Don't know 98 Refused..... 99	501a
402	Did you do these <u>household</u> tasks every day since last (day of the week)?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 98 Refused..... 99	404 404
403	Since last (day of the week), how many days did you do these <u>household</u> tasks? (Spontaneous)	Don't know 98 Refused..... 99	

404	On days you go to school, how many hours do you normally spend doing these chores? HOUSE WORK (Spontaneous.)	_ _ Hours _ _ Minutes Not going to school..... 97 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	
405	FOR CHILDREN WHO GO TO SCHOOL On days you <u>do not go to school</u> , how many hours do you normally spend doing these chores? FOR CHILDREN WHO DON'T GO TO SCHOOL how many hours do you normally spend doing these chores? (Spontaneous.)	_ _ Hours _ _ Minutes Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	

F: Employment (“Work” does not include household chores)

Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
501a	Have you done any work for at least an hour since last (day of the week)?	Yes 1 → No 2 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	504
502a	As you know, some people have jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. Since last (day of the week), have you done any of these things or any other work?	Yes 1 → No 2 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	504
503a	Although you did not work since last (day of the week), do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, injury, vacation or any other such reason?	Yes 1 → No 2 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	504
501b	Have you done any work for at least one hour in the last 12 months?	Yes 1 → No 2 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	504
502b	As you know, some people have jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last 12 months, have you done any of these things or any other work?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	

	504. In the past 12 months, did you ____ for at least one hour? 1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused	505. When was the last time you engaged in this activity? (Spontaneous) 01. Yesterday or today 02. In the last 7 days 03. In the last month 04. In the last 3 months 05. In the last 12 months 98. Don't know 99. Refused	505a. On which of these activities do you spend the most time? 1. Most amount of time? 2. And the second most? 3. And the third most?
01. Prepare the land for planting (Clear land, till the soil)	1 2 98 99 └───┬───┘ ↓	_ _	_
02. Fertilize the fields	1 2 98 99 └───┬───┘ ↓	_ _	_
03. Sow/plant	1 2 98 99 └───┬───┘ ↓	_ _	_
04. Prune	1 2 98 99 └───┬───┘ ↓	_ _	_
05. Weed and thin (remove unwanted plants)	1 2 98 99 └───┬───┘ ↓	_ _	_
06. Guard the produce	1 2 98 99 └───┬───┘ ↓	_ _	_
07. Take lunch/water to family in field	1 2 98 99 └───┬───┘ ↓	_ _	_
08. Harvest/collect food from the fields	1 2 98 99 └───┬───┘ ↓	_ _	_
09. Remove shells/husk; remove stones; winnow; dry produce	1 2 98 99 └───┬───┘ ↓	_ _	_
10. Remove shells/husk; remove stones; winnow; dry produce	1 2 98 99 └───┬───┘ ↓	_ _	_
11. Sell produce in the market	1 2 98 99 └───┬───┘ ↓	_ _	_
12. Tend to animals	1 2 98 99 └───┬───┘ ↓	_ _	_
96. Any other farming related activity? (Specify)	1 2 98 99 └───┬───┘ ↓	_ _	_
CHECK 504 :	AT LEAST ONE YES 1 ↓	NOT A SINGLE YES 2 →	Go to 508

506	<p>Now I'd like to understand which crops you were involved in producing in the past 12 months. Were you involved in producing _____?</p> <p>(Multiple response. Read out.)</p>	<p>Bananas1 Beans2 Coffee.....3 Corn.....4 Mangos.....5 Peanuts.....6 Peas.....7 Peppers.....8 Rice.....9 Cassava10 Sugarcane.....11 Yams.....12 Other (specify):96 None.....97 Don't know98 Refused.....99</p>	
507	<p>In the past 12 months, which animals have you tended? Have you tended a _____?</p> <p>(Multiple response. Read out.)</p>	<p>Cow.....1 Donkey2 Horse3 Goat4 Sheep5 Pig.....6 Poultry7 Other (specify):96 None.....97 Don't know98 Refused.....99</p>	

508	<p>Interviewer: CHECK 501a-502b & 504 (1-11 & 96)</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE "YES" (CHILD WORKS).....1 NOT A SINGLE "YES" (CHILD DOESN'T WORK).....2 →</p>	705
509	<p>Please describe the main job/task you were performing, i.e. the work on which you spent most of the time in the past 12 months.</p> <p>(Spontaneous. Single response.)</p> <p>Interviewer: Probe if child has any difficulty responding. If child only reports domestic activities, or if child can't tell what's his/her main occupation, then go to 705.</p>	<p>Paid agricultural worker1 Unpaid agricultural worker (or self-employed).....2 Other (Specify):96</p> <hr/> <p>Don't know98 Refused99</p> <p>(Code in office)</p> <p>Industry code _ _ _ _ Occupation code _ _ _ _ </p>	} 705

WORKING CHILD MODULE

Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
510	In addition to your main work, did you do any other work during the past week?	Yes..... 1 No2 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	} 512
511	Please describe any other job/task you were performing.	Paid agricultural worker.....1 Unpaid agricultural worker (or self-employed).....2 Other (Specify): _____.....96 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99 (Code in office) Industry code _ _ _ _ Occupation code _ _ _ _	

Daily Diary

Interviewer: Ask the child to describe his/her day the last day s/he worked, starting with when s/he woke up, using the following probes:

- “What did you do when you first woke up?”
- “What time did you start to do that? What time did you finish?”
- “What did you do next?”

Record the start and stop times for any work tasks, and indicate the type of work.

If child is unable to give the starting and ending time for tasks, skip to 515.

Examples

Farming tasks: *Weeding, harvesting, drying produce, fertilizing, etc.*

Tending animals: *Moving animals, replacing animal fodder, etc.*

Household chores: *Sweeping, cooking, collecting water/wood for household, etc.*

Other work: *Construction work, basket/hat weaving, tending shop, fishing, etc.*

DO NOT INCLUDE SCHOOLWORK

	Work Activity	512. Task start time	513. Task end time	514. Activity type 1. Farming task 2. Tending animals 3. Household chores 4. Other work
1.		_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_
2.		_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_
3.		_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_
4.		_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_
5.		_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_
6.		_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_
7.		_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_
8.		_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_
9.		_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_ _ : _ _ AM PM	_

515	CHECK 512 & 513: Circle appropriate response	Child provided a daily diary including time.....1 → 525 Child did not provide a daily diary including time.....2
-----	--	---

Alternate Daily Diary

Interviewer: Complete alternate daily diary below only if child could not offer daily schedule with times above.

Read out: We would like to know about the time you spend working, either helping in the fields, around the house, with animals, or in another job.

516	On the last day you worked, did you work in the morning?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know98 Refused.....99	} 519
517	Did you work for most of the morning or some of the morning?	Most of the morning 1 Some of the morning 2 Don't know98	

		Refused.....99	
518	What kind of work did you do in the morning? (Multiple response. Spontaneous.)	Farming tasks.....1 Tending animals.....2 Household chores.....3 Other work.....4 Don't know98 Refused.....99	
519	On the last day you worked, did you work in the afternoon?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know98 Refused.....99	} 522
520	Did you work for most of the afternoon or some of the afternoon?	Most of the afternoon 1 Some of the afternoon..... 2 Don't know98 Refused.....99	
521	What kind of work did you do in the afternoon? (Multiple response. Spontaneous.)	Farming tasks.....1 Tending animals.....2 Household chores.....3 Other work.....4 Don't know98 Refused.....99	
522	On the last day you worked, did you work at night?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know98 Refused.....99	} 525
523	Did you work most of the night or some of the night?	Most of the night..... 1 Some of the night 2 Don't know98 Refused.....99	
524	What kind of work did you do in the night? (Multiple response. Spontaneous.)	Farming tasks.....1 Tending animals.....2 Household chores.....3 Other work.....4 Don't know98 Refused.....99	

G: Working Conditions
THE REMAINING QUESTIONS SHOULD BE MADE IN REFERENCE TO THE MAIN WORK THE CHILD IS PERFORMING (per 509).

Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
525	Did you work every day in the past 7 days?	Yes 1 → No 2 Don't know98 Refused.....99	527 } 527
526	Which days did you work in the last 7 days? Did you work last____? (Multiple response. Read out.)	Monday..... 1 Tuesday..... 2 Wednesday 3 Thursday..... 4 Friday 5 Saturday..... 6 Sunday 7 None..... 97	

Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
		Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	
527	On days you <u>go to school</u> , how many hours do you normally work? (Spontaneous.)	_ _ Hours _ _ Minutes Not going to school..... 97 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	
528	FOR CHILDREN WHO GO TO SCHOOL: On days you <u>do not go to school</u> , how many hours do you normally work? FOR CHILDREN WHO DON'T GO TO SCHOOL: How many hours do you normally work? (Spontaneous.)	_ _ Hours _ _ Minutes Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	
529	Did you work every month in the past 12 months?	Yes 1 → 531 No 2 Don't know 98 Refused..... 99 } 531	
530	Which months did you work doing your main job in the last 12 months? (Multiple response. Read out.)	December 2010 1 January 2011..... 2 February 2011..... 3 March 2011..... 4 April 2011 5 May..... 6 June 2011 7 July 2011..... 8 August 2011 9 September 2011 10 October 2011 11 November 2011..... 12 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	
531	(During the months that you work), how many weeks do you usually work per month? (Read out.)	One 1 Two 2 Three 3 Four..... 4 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	
532	During a typical week, how many days do you work? (Spontaneous.)	_ days Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	
533	How many hours do you work during a typical day? (Spontaneous.)	_ _ Hours _ _ Minutes Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	
534	Do you mostly work _____? (Read Out. Single response.)	For your parents..... 1 With your parents, but for another person..... 2 For another relative 3 For a non-relative 4	

Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
		For yourself.....5 Other (specify).....96 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	
535	Do you receive anything in exchange for your work?	Yes 1 No.....2 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	539
536	What do you get in exchange for your work? (Spontaneous. Multiple response.)	Cash..... 1 In kind.....2 New Skill3 Education4 Shelter.....5 Food6 Clothing.....7 Medical support.....8 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	538
537	How much do you get paid on a typical week? (Spontaneous.) (in Gs.)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ Gourdes Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	
538	How is your pay determined? (Spontaneous.) (Probe to determine the most frequent mode of payment.)	Piece rate 1 Hourly 2 Daily.....3 Weekly.....4 Monthly5 Occasional gift.....6 Other(specify):.....96 Don't know98 Refused.....99	
539	Is someone else paid on your behalf?	Yes 1 No.....2 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	541
540	Who receives payment for your work? (Spontaneous.)	Mother 1 Father 2 Other relatives..... 3 Friends/Peers/Neighbors4 Other (specify):96 Don't know98 Refused.....99	
541	Where do you carry out your main work? (Spontaneous.)	Family Farm 1 Someone else's farm2 Family dwelling.....3 Employer's house.....4 Formal office5 Factory.....6 Shop/Market/Kiosk.....7 Different places (Mobile)8	

Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
		On the street..... 9 Other (specify) : _____ 96 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	
542	Do you use _____ in your work? (Multiple response. Read out.)	Machete..... 1 Hoe 2 Wheel-barrow 3 Cart..... 4 Shovel..... 5 Sickle 6 Saw 7 Ax 8 Pick..... 9 Knife..... 10 Pitchfork 11 Rake 12 Other tool? (specify) _____ 96 None..... 98 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	

Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
543	Do you work _____? (Multiple response. Read out)	Underground 1 In confined spaces 2 In a place too dark 3 At dangerous heights..... 4 Underwater 5 Swamp/Pond 6 Other (specify): _____ 96 None..... 97 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	
544	Do you think your work is dangerous?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	546
545	In what way is it dangerous? (Spontaneous. Multiple response.)	Dust/smoke..... 1 Pesticides/insecticides/poison..... 2 Chemical fertilizers 3 Extreme heat..... 4 Extreme cold 5 Prolonged exposure to the sun 6 Getting burned with fire..... 7 Slipping, tripping or falling 8 Cuts 9 Carrying heavy loads 10 Insects..... 11 Snakes..... 12 Contaminated water 13 Other (specify): _____ 96 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	

Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
546	Does your work often involve exposure to the following? (Multiple response. Read out)	<u>Chemical hazards</u> Dust/smoke.....1 Pesticides/insecticides/poison.....2 Chemical fertilizers3 <u>Physical hazards</u> Extreme heat..... 4 Extreme cold.....5 Prolonged exposure to the sun6 Getting burned with fire.....7 Slipping, tripping or falling8 Cuts9 Carrying heavy loads..... 10 <u>Biological hazards</u> Insects..... 11 Snakes..... 12 Contaminated water 13 Is there anything else that can hurt you? (specify).....96 None.....97 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	
547	When working, do you usually wear _____? (Multiple response. Read out)	Hat/cap 1 Long-sleeved shirt.....2 Long pants or skirt.....3 Gloves.....4 Boots5 Shoes6 Sandals7 None97 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	
548	Are you supervised by an adult in your work?	Yes 1 No2 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	} 550
549	By whom? (Spontaneous)	Parent/guardian..... 1 Elder brother/sister2 Other relatives.....3 Employer4 Other (specify):.....96 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	
550	CHECK 509, main work: _____ At what age did you start to work in _____?	__ __ Years Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	

Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
551	What are the reasons you work? (Multiple response. Read out.)	My parents ask me to help.....1 I am old/strong enough to help.....2 To supplement family income3 To help my family with their work..... 4 To learn new skill..... 5 For personal expenses, food, clothing..... 6 Cannot afford school fees 7 To pay outstanding family debt 8 Other(specify):96 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	
552	Is your work boring always, sometimes, or never?	Always 1 Sometimes..... 2 Never 3 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	

H: Employment and School

Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
601	CHECK 303: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE DURING 2010-2011 SCHOOL YEAR	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 98 Refused 99	}701
602	During the school year, does your work interfere with your studies?	Yes... 1 No2 Don't know98 Refused.....99	
603	During the school year, how often do you miss school for work? (Read out.)	Once or twice per week 1 Once or twice per month.....2 Once or twice per year3 Never 4 Don't know98 Refused.....99	

I: Health

S.N	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to
701	Have you ever been injured while working?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	} 705
702	When was the last time you were injured while working? (Spontaneous.)	In the past 7 days..... 1 In the past 1 month..... 2 In the past 3 months..... 3 In the past 12 months..... 4 Longer ago..... 5 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	
703	Did you receive any treatment for your last work-related injury?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	} 705
704	What type of treatment did you receive? (Multiple response. Read out.)	Community health worker..... 1 Local health center/dispensary 2 Clinic/hospital..... 3 Other (specify): _____ 96 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	

Read out: Now I would like to ask you some questions about any injuries you may have had in the last 12 months.

	705. Have you had an injury to your____? (Read out.) 1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused	706. What type of injury occurred to the _____ (specify body part)? (Spontaneous.) 01. Scrape/Cut/Puncture 02. Bruise/Contusion 03. Sprain/Strain 04. Broken Bone/Fracture 05. Dislocation 06. Loss of Body Part 07. Burn /Blister/Scald 08. Other 98. Don't know 99. Refused	707. What activity were you doing when your injury occurred? (Spontaneous.) 01. Clearing/tilling 02. Fertilizing fields 03. Sow/plant 04. Pruning 05. Weeding/thinning 06. Bringing lunch/water to workers 07. Harvesting 08. Removing shells/husk/drying produce 09. Carrying produce 10. Other farming work 11. Tending to animals 12. Going to work (farm/animals) 13. Non-farm work 14. Doing chores 15. Playing 16. Other non-work 98. Don't know 99. Refused	708. How long were your normal activities restricted as a result of this injury to your _____ (list body part)? (Spontaneous.) 01. No restriction 02. Less than 1 day 03. Less than 7 days 04. Less than 14 days 05. Less than 1 month 06. 1 month or more 07. Permanently disabled 98. Don't know 99. Refused
1. Head/skull	1 2 98 99 ↓	□□□	□□□	□□□
2. Face	1 2 98 99 ↓	□□□	□□□	□□□
3. Neck	1 2 98 99 ↓	□□□	□□□	□□□
4. Shoulder/chest/back	1 2 98 99 ↓	□□□	□□□	□□□
5. Abdomen	1 2 98 99 ↓	□□□	□□□	□□□
6. Pelvic region	1 2 98 99 ↓	□□□	□□□	□□□
7. Arm	1 2 98 99 ↓	□□□	□□□	□□□
8. Hand/wrist/fingers	1 2 98 99 ↓	□□□	□□□	□□□
9. Leg	1 2 98 99 ↓	□□□	□□□	□□□
10. Foot/ankle/toes	1 2 98 99 ↓	□□□	□□□	□□□
11. Internal injuries	1 2 98 99 ↓	□□□	□□□	□□□
96. Other (specify): _____	1 2 98 99 ↓	□□□	□□□	□□□

S.N	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to
709	Which of the following illnesses have you had in the last two weeks? (Multiple response. Read out.)	Skin diseases (skin allergy, eczema, etc.)..1 Severe respiratory illness (asthma, TB, pneumonia, etc.).....2 Body aches/pains (head, back, etc.).....3 Mild respiratory illness (cold/flu).....4 Stomach illness (diarrhea, vomiting).....5 Vision problems.....6 Hearing problems.....7 Other (specify):96 None.....97 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	
710	Interviewer: CHECK 501a-502b & 504 (1-12)	AT LEAST ONE "YES" (CHILD WORKS).....1 NOT A SINGLE "YES" (CHILD DOESN'T WORK).....2	→1101
711	Have you ever experienced an illness like this due to work?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	} 716
712	Which of the following illnesses did you suffer from due to work? (Multiple response. Read out.)	Skin diseases (skin allergy, eczema, etc.)..1 Severe respiratory illness (asthma, TB, pneumonia, etc.).....2 Body aches/pains (head, back, etc.).....3 Mild respiratory illness (cold/flu).....4 Stomach illness (diarrhea, vomiting).....5 Vision problems.....6 Hearing problems.....7 Other (specify):96 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	
713	How long were your normal activities restricted as a result of the most severe illness? (Spontaneous.)	No restriction..... 1 Less than 1 day..... 2 Less than 7 days..... 3 Less than 14 days..... 4 Less than 1 month..... 5 1 month or more..... 6 Permanently disabled 7 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	
714	(Regarding most recent work-related illness) Did you receive any treatment for the most recent work-related illness?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 98 Refused.....99	} 716
715	What type of treatment did you receive? (Multiple response. Read out.)	Community health worker1 Local health center/dispensary2 Clinic/hospital.....3 Other (specify):96 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	

S.N	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to
716	[only ask if child is alone] Are you treated well when working?	Yes1 No.....2 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	→801 }801
717	[only ask if child is alone] In what way are you not treated well? (Multiple response. Spontaneous.)	Scolded using profanity.....1 Scolded without profanity.....2 Hit.....3 Touched in an unwanted way (sexual abuse).....4 Punished through deductions from payment5 Other (specify):96 Don't know.....98 Refused.....99	

J: Trafficking			
Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
801	Whom do you live with now? <i>(Multiple response.)</i> <i>Interviewer: If response includes mother/father/spouse, skip to 901.</i>	Mother.....1 Father2 Husband/wife3 Brother(s)/ Sister(s).....4 Uncle(s)/Aunt(s)5 Grandparent (s).....6 In-laws.....7 Other relatives8 With friends9 Alone10 Other (specify):96 Don't know98 Refused99	→ 901 }901
802	Were you born in this region or elsewhere?	This region.....1 Elsewhere2 Don't know3 Refused4	→ 901
803	When you came here, did a parent or spouse come to live with you?	Yes.....1 No2 Don't know98 Refused.....99	→ 901
804	Where were you living prior to coming here? (If from another country, specify country only. If from Haiti, specify details.)	Country _____ (If Haiti ask for details.) Department _____ Commune _____ Section Communale _____ Community _____	

805	When did you come here?	__ __ (Month) __ __ __ __ (Year) Don't know98 Refused.....99	
806	What was the main reason you came to this village, town, or locality? (Spontaneous. Single response.)	Death of a parent1 Parents couldn't support me2 To be closer to school3 Job transfer or found a job.....4 Looking for a job5 Marriage or divorce6 Came as a refugee7 Moved with family.....8 Came as a servant.....9 Other (specify):96 Don't know98 Refused99	
807	How often do you visit your parents/home? (Spontaneous.)	Never1 Every month2 Every 6 months3 Every year.....4 Other (specify) :96 Don't know98 Refused99	
808	Would you like to visit your parents/home more often?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Don't know98 Refused.....99	810
809	Why can't you visit your parents/home more often? (Spontaneous. Multiple response.)	Not enough money1 Not enough time.....2 Employer would not let me3 Other (specify):96 Don't know98 Refused99	
810	Did you have a job waiting for you when you arrived here?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Don't know98 Refused.....99	813
811	Who helped you find a job before coming here? (Multiple response. Spontaneous.)	Father.....1 Mother.....2 Other relative.....3 Friend.....4 Employer5 Labor contractor6 Alone7 Other (specify):96 Don't know98 Refused.....99	813

812	Was a labor contractor/recruiter involved in finding you a job?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know98 Refused..... 99	
813	In exchange for your move, did anyone_____? (Read out. Multiple response.)	Receive money..... 1 Pay a debt..... 2 Receive something else (specify) : _____ 3 Don't know98 Refused..... 99	

K: Forced Labor

Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
901	Interviewer: CHECK 534: RECORD ALL MENTIONED	For your parents1 With your parents, but for other person..... 2 For another relative.....3 For a non-relative.....4 For yourself.....5 Other96 Don't know98 Refused99	1101

902. At the time of your recruitment, did you receive promises regarding:____?: (Read out.)	903. (Ask for every promise made) Can you compare the job you discovered on your first days of work with the information received before? (Read out.) 01. Worse 02. Same 03. Better 98. Don't know 99. Refused
Access to education.....1	_ _
Living conditions.....2	_ _
Frequency of visits to parents.....3	_ _
Nature of the job.....4	_ _
Location of the job.....5	_ _
Employer.....6	_ _
Wages.....7	_ _
Quantity of work (per day/week/month/year).....8	_ _
Social benefits.....9	_ _
None.....97	

Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
904	What risk would you face if you refused to work for this employer? (Spontaneous. Multiple response.)	Family would lose some privileges (land, housing, etc.) 1 Other family members would lose their job 2 This employer would tell other employers in the area not to hire me..... 3	

Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
		This employer would tell other employers in the area not to hire my relatives 4 Physical violence on me or on other family members 5 My parents could not have loans from employer/landowner anymore..... 6 Would be without resources 7 Nothing..... 97 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	
905	Would you be able to leave your job if you wanted to?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 98 Refused..... 99	→ 908 } 908
906	Why can't you leave your job? (Read out. Multiple response.)	I am too far away from home 1 I am isolated and had no one to contact to ask for help 2 Parents had received money and I can't leave until I pay it back..... 3 Employer threatened those who wanted to leave 4 Employer was violent..... 5 Other (specify) : 96 Don't know 98 Refused 99	
907	Does your employer do anything to prevent you from not working? For example____ (Read out. Multiple response.)	Locked in living place 1 Under constant surveillance 2 By violence or threats of violence..... 3 Working place is totally isolated..... 4 Id confiscated 5 Not getting paid..... 6 Other (specify) : 96 None..... 97 Don't know 98 Refused 99	
908	Are you working to pay back any debt with your employer? (including personal debt and family debt)	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 98 Refused 99	} 1101
909	How much money do you owe your employer? (In cash and/or in kind. If in kind, calculate the estimated market value in Gs. of the in-kind debt)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ Gourdes Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	
910	Is your salary sufficient to cover your living expenses and repay your debt?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 98 Refused..... 99	

Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
911	Do you think that your debt with your employer has increased or decreased over the last 3 months?	Increased 1 Decreased 2 Remains the same 3 Don't know 98 Refused 99	
912	How long do you need to work before your debt is cancelled?	<p style="text-align: center;"> _ _ Months _ _ Years</p> Don't know 98 Refused 99	

L: Interview Notes

Q.N.	Questions	Codes and Responses	Go to Q.N.
1101	Interview end time:	_ _ : _ _ AM PM (Hour) (Minutes)	
1102	Was there anyone else present during this interview?	Yes 1 No 2 → 1104	
1103	Who was present? (Multiple response.)	Parents 1 Other adult family members 2 Siblings 3 Non-family adults 4 Other non-family children 5	
1104	During or immediately after the interview, did anyone ___? (Multiple response.)	Coach the child 1 Answer for the child 2 Verbally reprimand the child 3 Hit the child 4 None 97	
1106	Comments:		