
Children Working in Informal Sector Marketplaces Lima, Peru

Task III: Research & Data Collection International Child Labor Issues

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CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	vii
Glossary of Acronyms	ix
Executive Summary	xi
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Aim of the Study	1
1.2 Research Team	1
1.3 Literature Review on Child Labor in Marketplaces in Lima	2
2 Methodology of the Research	11
2.1 The Three Phases of the Research	11
2.2 Sampling	17
2.2.1 The General Context: Lima's City Zones, Child Population, and Marketplaces	17
2.2.2 Random Sampling of Marketplaces	19
2.2.2.1 <i>Definition of Terms and Parameters of the Study</i>	19
2.2.2.2 <i>Design of Sample and Selection of Marketplaces</i>	20
2.2.3 Nonrandom Sampling of Child and Adolescent Workers for In-Depth Interviews	22
2.3 Data Processing and Analysis	23
2.3.1 Processing of Data Generated by the Mark-Recapture Methodology	23
2.3.2 Processing of Data Generated by the Interviews with Key Informants	24
2.3.3 Processing of Data Generated by the Observation of Marketplaces' General Characteristics (Environmental and Social Issues)	24
2.3.4 Processing of Data Generated by the Observation of Child Work and Child Labor Activities at Different Markets and of the Number of Children Involved	24
2.3.5 Processing of Data Generated by the Interviews of 200 Child Workers (on Living, Work, and Educational Conditions)	25
2.4 The Need to Combine Qualitative and Quantitative Methodologies for the Analysis of Child Work and Child Labor	26
2.5 Limitations of the Study	27
3 Demographic, Educational, and Socioeconomic Profile of the Target Country and City	29
3.1 A People on the Move: Peru's Population Statistics as a Reflection of the Country's History	29
3.2 In and Out: Rural and External Migration Patterns	30

3.3	Economic Profile of the Country and of the City of Lima: Poverty, Informality, Subemployment	31
3.4	The Search for Basic Education: An Attempt to Alleviate Poverty	33
4	Legal and Institutional Framework	37
4.1	Legal Framework	37
4.2	Institutional Framework	38
5	Profile of the Children Working at Metropolitan Lima's Marketplaces	41
5.1	Number and Characteristics of Children Working at Marketplaces	41
5.1.1	Estimation of the Total Number of Child Workers at Metropolitan Lima's Marketplaces	41
5.1.2	Estimation of Age and Sex of Child Workers at Metropolitan Lima's Marketplaces	41
5.1.3	Estimation of Some Main Work Conditions of Children at Metropolitan Lima's Marketplaces	42
5.1.4	Among the Children Who Work in Marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima, Does the Phenomenon of Child Work Have an Effect on Either their School Attendance or Dropout Rates?	45
5.2	Marketplaces' Features and Work Activities' Particular Characteristics in the Context of Child Work	47
5.2.1	Marketplaces' General Features	48
5.2.2	Characteristics of Child Work Activities	49
5.3	An In-depth Look at Child Workers' Socioeconomic and Cultural Reality: The Results of 200 Interviews Carried Out with Child Workers at Marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima	59
5.3.1	Sociodemographic Characteristics of the Child Workers Interviewed for this Research	59
5.3.2	Migration/Rural Culture as Background	61
5.3.3	Family Circumstances: Poverty and Informal Economy's Work-Intensive Dynamics as Impelling Forces of Child Labor	63
5.3.4	Main Features of Child Work at Marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima	68
5.3.4.1	<i>The Main Work Activities in Which Children Are Involved</i>	68
5.3.4.2	<i>How Did They Become Involved in Child Work</i>	70
5.3.4.3	<i>Age at Which Children Started Working</i>	71
5.3.4.4	<i>Work Schedule</i>	72
5.3.4.5	<i>Earnings</i>	75
5.3.4.6	<i>Risks Related to Child Labor in Marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima</i>	78
5.3.4.7	<i>Children's Perception of their Situation as Child Workers</i>	80

5.3.5	Friendship, Membership in Associations/Support Networks, Leisure Habits, and Expectations about Their Future Life among Child Workers at Marketplaces	81
5.3.6	Child Workers at Marketplaces and Education	83
6	Conclusions and Recommendations	91
6.1	Conclusions	91
6.2	Recommendations for Program Implementation	92
	Bibliography	95

Annexes

Annex A: Key Informant Interview Guide

Annex B: Format for Mapping Markets

Annex C: Market Observation Guide

Annex D: Observation Guide for Child Work and Child Labor Activities

Annex E: Mark and Recapture of Child and Adolescent Workers

Annex F: Interview Guide for Child and Adolescent Workers

Annex G: Estimation of the Total Number of Children That Are Working in Lima and Callao's Informal Marketplaces (Mark-Recapture Methodology)

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All testimonial data of children in this report have been included after changing the child's identifying details, in order to protect the child's identity.

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

CGTP	General Workers Federation of Peru
CONFIEP	Federation of Private Enterprises of Peru
CPETI	National Directive Committee for Prevention and Elimination of Child Labor
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CTP	Federation of Workers of Peru
ENAHO	National Household Survey
ENDES	National Household Survey on Health and Development
ENNIV	National Household Survey on Living Conditions
GNP	Gross National Product
ILO	International Labour Organization
INABIF	National Institute of Family Welfare
INEI	National Institute of Statistics
MIMDES	Ministry of Women and Social Development
MINEDU	Ministry of Education
MOL	Ministry of Labor and Promotion of Employment
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OCFT	Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking
RA-MR	Rapid Assessment—Mark and Recapture
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science, and Culture Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USDOL	United States Department of Labor

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective of this study was to collect and systematize quantitative and qualitative data on child work at marketplaces of the informal sector in Lima, Peru. Data collection covered children aged 5 to 17 years old and included information concerning the characteristics, nature, and incidence of child work in the informal sector at marketplaces in Lima, Peru. The study also included information on the basic characteristics of children and their families, their educational status, entry routes into work, and information on existing services for child workers in marketplaces in Lima.

The study provides statistically valid information at a city level (in metropolitan Lima) with regards to a certain number of issues concerning child work, child labor, and the general characteristics of children working in marketplaces (such as gender, age, occupation, school attendance, amount of workdays per week, and work shifts of children in this sector).¹ The study combined the use of quantitative and qualitative techniques and consisted of three phases of data collection: a) 20 interviews with key institutional informants; b) a three-week observation period of market dynamics, children's activities, and a mark-recapture exercise to estimate the total number of children working in the informal sector in marketplaces; and c) 200 interviews with child and adolescent workers from several of Lima's markets.

Few wholesale and "very large" and "big" markets exist in metropolitan Lima; these markets are located in districts with varied characteristics. The number of children working at a marketplace tends to be relative to the number of stands in a particular market. The total number of child workers (children and adolescents, under 18 years old) working in the informal sector in marketplaces of metropolitan Lima (e.g. Lima and the adjacent port of Callao), is estimated by this study to be 14,104 individuals. The average age of child workers among this population is 13.9 years old; however, 41 percent of child workers in metropolitan Lima's marketplaces are aged below the minimum legal age of admission to employment in Peru (14 years old).²

The main work activities carried out by children in metropolitan Lima's marketplaces include working as vendors in stands (67 percent of the total), as food processors, or as ambulant vendors. These three jobs account for nearly 90 percent of child workers. Children work an average of 5 days per week, but almost half work every day of the week (94 percent work on weekends).

Estimates indicate that 19.5 percent of children working in metropolitan Lima's markets do not attend school. This figure is much higher for children 14 years and older (27.4 percent), those who work in larger markets (31.9 percent), and those who indicate that they work all day (35.8 percent).

¹ The general results of the study are based on the expansion of results obtained from the application of the mark-recapture methodology to marketplaces in Lima with more than 1,000 stands (which were censused for this study) and to a sample of 32 markets established on the basis of the other 523 marketplaces with 51 to less than 1,000 stands each).

² Although Peruvian law does not include any operational definition of the concept of "light work," it does explicitly authorize some work activities for children over the age of 15. From this authorization, one can derive a notion of what is not considered "light work" and thus is reserved as work acceptable only for older children, such as nonindustrial agricultural work (minimum age of 15); industrial, commercial, or mining work (minimum age of 16); and industrial fishing (minimum age of 17). Any work activity undertaken by children below the legal minimum age will be considered inappropriate. "Light work" may then be defined as any work activity not included within the list of "dangerous labor activities" according to law DS0007-2006-MIMDES.

Bundle carrying (heavy weights), bundle carrying with use of carts (heavy weights), collection of plastic or cardboard (contact with hazardous materials, night labor), recycling of garbage (contact with hazardous/contaminated material), food processing (cuts and injuries), skinning of chicken (contact with boiling water, burns, sharp objects) and auto-rickshaw driving (risk of auto accidents) are dangerous activities being carried out by children at marketplaces in Lima.

Other activities such as ambulant vending (risk of auto accidents), artisan or trade work (risk of accidents with tools), and delivery of meals (risk of auto accidents) were reported as potential risks. Work conditions for children were found inappropriate in 98 out of 150 cases in 40 markets (65 percent due to conditions such as long duration of work activities, specific occupational hazards, night or early morning shifts, and lack of hygiene).³

Appropriate work conditions for children were registered for half of vendors in stands, one fifth of ambulant vendors, and one third of food processors. Children used some sort of protective gear for their work while carrying out approximately 25 percent of activities, although most of the gear used by children was aimed not to protect them from hazards, but to enhance their appearance (e.g., hairclips or ribbons to hold back their hair) or to protect their clothing (e.g., aprons). In fact, children involved in the most harmful or risky activities, such as bundle carriers, garbage collectors, bundle carriers with carts, and others, usually wore no protective gear at all while working. Excessive duration of work shifts was more often identified at the (“very large”) markets of the study.

Most child workers at marketplaces (79.5 percent) started working before they were 14 years old, and 20.5 percent of the children interviewed started working before they were 8 years old. Most children (92 percent) claimed that they got involved in their actual jobs through family sources, 67 percent of children said that they “work for a family member,” and most state their main reasons for working as “to (help) improve family income” (55 percent) and “to help in family enterprise” (38.5 percent). The majority of child workers from the sample (69 percent) work with other people rather than alone. Most children (85.5 percent) report feeling comfortable with their families at home.

The majority of the children in the sample (52.5 percent) did not receive any monetary compensation for their work. Most of the children who received money for their work used their earnings to buy food and clothing (50.5 percent), school materials and books (24.2 percent), or spent it on leisure activities (12.6 percent).

The majority (80 percent) of child workers at marketplaces in our sample worked all year long. During school vacation periods, children tend to work a greater number of hours per day. For example, the number of children working 8 to 12 hours per day doubles during the annual school vacation period.

Child workers’ parents work in labor-intensive, low-return activities, mostly as vendors in the informal sector. Forty-one point seven percent of child workers’ fathers work as vendors in stands at marketplaces, 15.5 percent work as ambulant vendors, 7 percent work in a trade (for example, shoe repair), 3.5 percent as blue-collar workers, 3.2 percent as peasants, and 7.5 percent are unemployed (having no income). The mothers of child workers also work in similar occupations.

³ This finding is based on the application of the child work and child labor activities checklist (part B—description of the activity) at marketplaces during this research.

Fifty-four point five percent of mothers work as vendors in stands at marketplaces, 20.9 percent work as ambulant vendors, 2.6 percent work in a trade, 2.1 percent are domestic workers, 5.8 percent are unemployed, and 8.9 percent are housewives (having no income). The low educational level of most parents of child workers is an indicator of the limited social status and income of these families. Similar to their children's situation, a significant number of parents also worked during their childhood (59 percent of fathers and 60.5 percent of mothers).

Most children interviewed (78.5 percent) said that they liked working in marketplaces. A majority of children (77 percent) mentioned having positive feelings about being a child worker.

Most child workers interviewed at marketplaces in the qualitative part of the study (83.6 percent) attended school every week day (5 days a week), a smaller percentage (10.3 percent) attended school 3 to 4 days per week, and 6.1 percent attended in a random way (1 or 2 days per week). The majority in the latter two groups are girls. In fact, the number of girls who miss school due to work is three times higher than boys. This may be due to the fact that girls work more often as vendors in stands, and that the responsibility of looking after a stand when there is no adult available may be of higher priority than attending school.

As evidence of the effect of working on school attendance, 37.6 percent of those children currently attending school stated that their work activities interfere with their studies. Children mentioned negative effects of child labor on education, including being tired at the end of the day or in the classroom, having insufficient time for homework, getting low marks, missing classes, and arriving late to school. Notably, more than half of the child vendors in stands and two thirds of bundle carriers with carts reported interference of labor on their education.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Aim of the Study

This study aims to collect and systematize quantitative and qualitative data on child work in the informal sector in marketplaces in Lima, Peru.⁴ Data collection covered children aged 5 to 17 years old and included information concerning the characteristics, nature, and incidence of child work⁵ in the informal sector in marketplaces in Lima. Information was also collected on the basic characteristics of children and their families, their educational status, their entry routes into work, and information on existing services for child workers.

The study was designed to provide statistically valid information at a city level (in metropolitan Lima) on characteristics of children working (such as gender, age, occupation, school attendance, and work schedule) within the marketplace.

Through the dissemination of its results, the study aims to raise awareness about the issue of child labor in the informal sector in marketplaces in Lima, Peru, and to inform current and future child labor technical assistance efforts of the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT).

1.2 Research Team

A core team of researchers was organized by a key researcher who had the overall responsibility for the study. The team consisted of two assistants responsible for sample design and data processing and two fieldwork supervisors.

The team members' previous experience combined diverse knowledge of child labor issues, design of research tools, implementation of fieldwork, evaluation of social development programs, statistics, and social research topics in general.

Specific fieldwork teams were structured for each phase of the study in order to achieve its specific objectives. Field teams per phase were structured as follows:

Table 1: Field Team Structure

Phase	Task	Amount
I	Interviewer of key informants	01
II	Supervisors of teams of observers	04
	Market and child work and child labor activity observers	45
III	Interviewers of child and adolescent workers for in-depth interviews	11

⁴ The study covered the area of Metropolitan Lima, which is comprised of the 43 districts of the city of Lima (population of around 6,954, 583 inhabitants), as well as the 6 districts of the adjacent port of Callao (population of 810,568).

⁵ Although not all kinds of child work may be considered exploitive or worst forms, this research attempted to gather information about child work in general.

1.3 Literature Review on Child Labor in Marketplaces in Lima

In the current study, child work refers to any economic activity performed in a regular, periodic or seasonal way by children (under 12 years of age) or adolescents (from 12 to under 18 years of age), which implies their participation in the production or commercialization of goods and services subject to marketing, bargaining, or self-consumption, regardless if such activity is subject to any retribution.⁶

Child and adolescent work often involves children from the most underprivileged sectors of the population. The social and individual consequences that affect these children and adolescents not only restrict their normal development, but also have an impact on the development of Peruvian society.

The national household survey of the fourth quarter of 2001 estimates that there are approximately 2,000,000 child workers under 18 years of age, or 28.6 percent of that age cohort (INEI, 2001). However, these estimations should be taken with care, not only because the sample of this survey is not representative of all zones of the country, but also because it over-generalizes its global results to very diverse populations, which may have distinctive behavior with regards to child work and child labor.

Likewise, according to the results of the INEI survey, by 2001 there were 1,987,165 child workers aged 6 to 17 years in Peru, of which 42.4 percent were aged 6 to 11 years old, and 57.6 percent were 12 to 17 years old. Sixty-one percent of child workers were below 14 years of age, the minimum age limit for admission to employment, thus their situation was that of child labor. Fifty-four percent of child workers were male. Forty-one percent of children saw their education affected due to labor.

According to the INEI study, the estimated population of child workers for the region of Lima (including Callao) was 241,037, of which 16.2 percent were under 11 years old and 83.8 percent were between 12 and 17 years old.

According to INEI, the distribution of children above 14 years of age per work activity in Peru was the following (2001):

⁶ It is important to mention that children's and adolescents' participation in household chores within their own family is not considered to be work since such activities (cooking, cleaning, taking care of children, etc.) are part of the basic functions performed by members within a family, which in most cases are indispensable for their survival. Additionally, household chores do not constitute an economic activity according to its definition and to the registration of this type of activity within the system of accounting and statistics used in most countries. Illicit activities, such as commercial sexual exploitation of children or drug trafficking, are part of the worst forms of child labor.

Table 2: Peru: Working Children per Sex, 14 to 17 Years Old

Occupation	Total (percent)	Male	Female
Peasants	48.7	56	39.6
Wholesale commerce, vending in stands, markets, etc.	11.6	8.0	16.0
Domestic servants	8.6	0.9	18.3
Weavers, bakers, spinners, mechanics' assistants, brick makers, and others	7.0	9.0	4.4
Service staff	4.5	4.6	4.4
Cleaners and laundry assistants	3.9	2.5	5.7
Ambulant vendors	3.7	3.3	4.2
Cooks, waiters	2.3	1.4	3.6
Construction workers	1.1	1.9	0.2
Bus money collectors	1.0	1.8	0.1
Bundle carriers	0.9	1.6	0.0
Other activities	6.6	9.1	3.3
Total	100	100	100
Total (thousands)	767,692	428,593	339,099

Source: INEI, Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Condiciones de Vida y Pobreza, 2001—IV quarter

Reviews of related literature on child labor in Peru⁷ reveal a consensus on the main cause of this problem, which is reduced family income or poverty leading to early involvement of children in labor. This is quite evident in rural areas, where child work is often a supplemental source of family income or free manpower used to reduce the costs of a family's economic activities. Other factors mentioned in research on child labor in Peru are the migrant condition of the head of the family and the temporary or permanent lack of productivity of adult providers within a family (Ordóñez, et al, 1993).

Occasional or sudden economic disruption (i.e., a phenomenon of a conjunctural nature) does not seem to play a major role in the evolution of child work figures in Peru, as most child work seems to be of a more structural nature. Data suggest that while the number of child workers has continued to increase for the past 13 years,⁸ the country's economy has gone through major ups and downs that seem to have had little or no effect on child work. Examples include hyperinflation in the second half of the 1980s, a steep recession starting in the 1990s, moderate economic expansion by the mid-1990s, a moderate recession at the turn of the century, and an increasing boom in exports and national income over the past 3 years.

⁷ Please see the bibliography at the end of this report.

⁸ The number of child workers aged 6 to 17 years old in Peru who were registered by the National Census of 1993 was 497,032. Later, the National Household Survey of 1996-I (carried out during the first quarter of the year during the school vacation period), reported 1,934,432 child workers in Peru, within the above mentioned age range. Likewise, the National Household Survey of 2001-IV (last official measurement of child work, carried out during the fourth quarter of the year during the school period), reported the existence of 1,987,165 child workers in Peru, within the above mentioned age range. However, not enough is known about the consistency of the data to be able to make a precise statistical inference as to the increase.

Most child workers are part of families that belong to economic sectors (such as the rural economy, petty urban commerce, and marginal services) that are part of the chronically (and often structurally) poor segments of society. These families have almost no access to credit, are frequently disconnected from the major trends of the local economy, and seldom benefit from any general improvement in the national economy. Often the petty, low-return, and labor-intensive activities in which these families work (such as small businesses at marketplaces), involve the labor of family members (including children) as a means to maintain low costs and increase profits.

Civil disruption does not seem to play a role in the increase in child work during the first decade of the new century, but may well have played an important role in the past. During the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s, Peru went through political violence in which terrorism caused the loss of nearly 70,000 lives, mainly in very poor, rural regions of the Andes, and caused a massive migration from these poor zones to Lima and other cities. It is estimated that approximately half a million people were forcibly displaced in Peru during this period, a phenomenon that increased during the 1980s and resulted in the migration of the rural poor into the city. It is likely that civil disruption and migration had an impact on the increased use of child work as a strategy of survival among the urban poor.

Even if the rationale for child work may be partially based in poverty, it is also true that not all, and not even the majority of, poor children work in Peru. Cultural and family interaction issues should be taken into account. It has been noted that in families where child work exists, not all children work, suggesting that families use some criteria to select particular children to work. For example, families might select the eldest boy to work or the eldest girl to help raise her siblings. Or, families might send a child who underperforms in school or a stepchild to work.

The attitudes of children and parents toward child work, education, and the status of childhood, as well as parents' prior experience as child workers, play an important role on household decisions related to child work. Given that many adult relatives of child workers spend their workdays at marketplaces, children may be attracted to this work environment.

Traditional and cultural practices are important factors that promote child work. Often, child work is perceived as a natural phenomenon, especially in rural Peru where child work is acceptable and even desirable. Traditional notions of solidarity with kinship and of learning the social roles and skills expected from each gender greatly influence this attitude. Some research notes the role of child work in the urban context as a means for the affirmation of traditional, Andean culture-related values and vision, where child work is seen as a form of socialization and not as a burden imposed on the child. Work is seen as a means for the construction of migrant children's identity in the urban milieu (Invernizzi, 2003).

For other authors, the involvement of children in work is also a form of passing responsibilities and work skills from one generation to the next (especially if a family owns a trade or small business), and for many others, it is "a way to put children energies into something useful, so they do not get lost on the wrong path that leads to gangs or drugs." The movement in defense of a child's right to work has important vocal representation among Peruvian authors. Despite the negative effects of child labor on education that are commonly recognized by most studies, local research⁹ suggests

⁹This is a study carried out in five schools of a low-income district of downtown Lima, near some of Lima's major wholesale marketplaces.

that there are no major differences in the performance, creativity, and originality of thoughts between working and nonworking children (Dagnino, 2005).

Recent research carried out in Peru concerning child labor in the informal sector has addressed the issues of informal mining, artisan production of bricks, commercial sexual exploitation, and domestic labor at third-party homes.¹⁰ Other research in the urban sector in Peru has addressed the issues of street work, child work, and child labor at marketplaces (CESIP, 2002). Most of the latter research has concentrated on investigation of the living and working conditions of children working at the main Fruits and Vegetable Markets of Lima (Number 1 and Number 2, located in the zone of La Parada, in the district of La Victoria). Such research was carried out during the 1980s and 1990s in the form of small assessments by Warma Tarinakuy and other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). The study showed the oppressive image of the bundle-carrier child, which has become a symbol of child labor in marketplaces, even if this child labor activity is not the predominant work activity at Lima's marketplaces. In July 2002, a local NGO, Centro de Estudios Sociales y Publicaciones (CESIP), carried out a similar study in the Fruits Market and the La Parada Market in Lima. Most of the interviewees in this nonrandom and small (n=100) study were male (80 percent), above 14 years old (100 percent), and worked as bundle carriers or bundle carriers with carts (46 percent). Fifty percent were born outside of Lima, 38 percent lived with both of his/her parents, and 31 percent lived with other relatives. Thirty-three percent did not attend school. Although 29 percent reported no health problems due to work, the remaining children reported muscular or back problems, diverse accidents, and respiratory illnesses as health concerns. CESIP and other institutions, such as the Instituto de Formación de Educadores de Jóvenes, Adolescentes, y Niños Trabajadores (IFEJANT) and the Asociación Kallpa para la Promoción Integral de la Salud y el Desarrollo (KALLPA), carried out similar research in the districts of Comas, La Victoria, and others in Lima, and in the cities of Tumbes, Pucallpa, Chiclayo, and others. However, all of these studies were based on a limited number of children per site. In addition, the studies' samples were not random and other deficiencies resulted from their limited scope.¹¹

Notwithstanding the positive attitude that many Peruvians may have towards child work as a way of subsistence, a means for informal vocational training, and a way of "growing up," or as part of the local culture/peasant tradition, work activities can easily lead to negative consequences for children. For example, given the early insertion of children in the labor market, the precarious conditions in which child work it is often carried out, or the noxious nature of some activities, child work may easily lead to illnesses, accidents, exposure to danger, and other occupational hazards, thus becoming the worst forms of child labor.

Work carried out by young children may also inhibit their ability to attend school or hinder their ability to learn from the instruction received. Working children's regular school attendance, quality of learning, and school performance may therefore be negatively affected by the need to cope with parallel labor requirements (Alarcón, 1991). A greater percentage of child workers will drop out of school compared to nonworking children. As a consequence of this, individuals with educational deficits will find it harder to insert themselves in an advantageous or even fair manner in the adult labor market, and may then be limited to the most precarious and poorly paid activities. Thus, child labor has a reinforcing effect on poverty, maintaining the same economic and social family vulnerability from one generation to the next.

¹⁰ Likewise, ILO has sponsored diverse research on legal issues concerning child labor.

¹¹ Please see the bibliography at the end of this report.

Finally, the work of children and adolescents reduces their available time for adequate socialization with their families and friends, affecting children's possibilities and availability for recreation, school attendance, or enjoying sufficient rest time. Working children and teenagers may experience high stress and anxiety levels caused by the burden of having to act as providers for their families, even if their contribution covers a small portion of the family budget. As mentioned by some researchers, family pressure to produce income may eventually lead to psychological or physical abuse and a negative perception of society on the status of the occupations in which children are involved, which may then lead to a negative self-perception and esteem.

Work activities carried out by children and adolescents can be classified based on various characteristics. When these characteristics are considered predominant attributes of a work activity within a target population for programmatic interventions, it is easier to make and carry out decisions to benefit children (Ordoñez et al., 2005).¹²

One classification system to understand children's work activities uses the following categories:

- **The conditions**, *adequate or inadequate*, under which an activity is developed, may affect children's wellbeing. Among inadequate labor conditions one may find—the excessive length of work shifts, labor during night shifts, precarious conditions of occupational security and/or hygiene, etc.
- **The character**, *formative or nonformative*, of the activities developed by children. Work activities of a formative character imply the acquisition of certain knowledge and skills related to the learning of a trade or complex labor activity. This allows children to assimilate knowledge and to develop their intellectual functions, creativity, a sense of responsibility, and/or certain physical skills. Examples of work activities of a formative character are found in agricultural or artisan activities developed in rural areas, or within the learning of trades such as carpentry or car mechanics in urban areas. Work activities of a nonformative character are those in which children carry out routine and repetitive actions that do not entail the development of skills or greater knowledge. Examples of these are carrying bundles, cleaning market premises, and other similar activities.
- **The nature**, *harmful or innocuous*, intrinsically associated with any activity (e.g., “implicit level of risk”), is classified as follows:
 - **Child work activities of a nonharmful or innocuous nature:** Within this category is placed a vast set of activities whose exercise in itself does not result in relevant risks or possible damages for those who conduct them. These include numerous types of work activities in the commercial sector (for example, sales of products and others), in petty manufacturing activities (for example, pottery), or among the services sector (for example, car washers or waiters in restaurants); and

¹² The following classification has been proposed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) as a tool for the understanding of the phenomenon of child work and child labor and for the design, implementation, and evaluation of projects on prevention and elimination of child labor sponsored by the Bank. This classification is referred mainly to the characteristics of work/labor. It is assumed that all work under minimum legal age, except provided exemptions, should be deemed as child labor.

- **Child labor activities of a harmful nature** (with regards to the security or the physical or mental health status of those who conduct them): Among these activities, two subcategories are found:
 - a. *Activities of risk*, which may *potentially* result in physical or mental damages for children, although they are not necessarily prohibited from them by international (e.g., ILO Convention 182) or national law (for example, the handling of a circular saw in carpentry);¹³ and
 - b. *Dangerous or high-risk activities*, whose exercise entails *effective, immediate, or cumulative damage*, of physical or mental health for all those who conduct them. These are prohibited by international legislation (e.g., ILO Convention 182) and by national law in many countries of the region (for example, labor activities that imply work in the subsoil, manipulation of toxic substances, or transport of heavy loads).

Thus, following the preceding considerations and according to their nature (innocuous or harmful), character (formative or nonformative), and conditions (adequate or inadequate), child work and child labor can be classified as follows:

Diagram 1: Classification of Child Work and Child Labor Activities According to Their Nature, Conditions of Development, and Possible Formative Character

Conditions	Nature—Nonharmful	Nature—Harmful of Risk	Nature—Harmful Dangerous or of High Risk
Formative Character	Formative not harmful <i>Example: Pottery</i>	Formative but of risk because of its nature <i>Example: Carpentry apprentice</i>	Formative but dangerous because of its nature <i>Example: Manufacture of handmade bricks</i>
Nonformative Character	Nonformative and nonharmful <i>Example: House or office cleaners</i>	Nonformative and of risk because of its nature <i>Example: Ambulant sale of products</i>	Nonformative and dangerous because of its nature <i>Example: Carriers of big bundles at wholesale markets</i>
Under Inappropriate Conditions (e.g., long shifts, night shifts, poor security and hygiene conditions, etc.)	Risky because of its conditions	Of increased risk by the conditions under which it is carried out	Dangerous because of its nature and with additional risk because of the conditions under which it is carried out

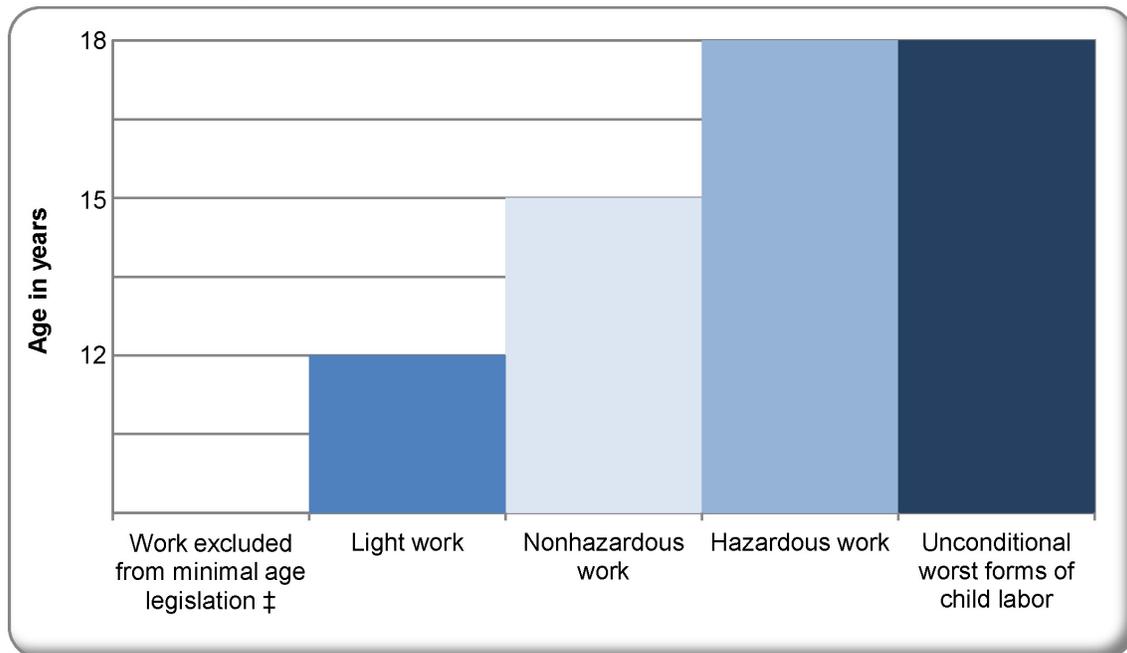
From the point of view of international legal standards, ILO Conventions 138 (on minimum age of admission to employment) and 182 (on the worst forms of child labor) establish the boundaries of children’s work that is targeted for effective abolition. Following the ILO’s definition on this subject, it may be said that “child labor” slated for abolition falls into the following three categories:

¹³ The social and cultural context within which work relationships are developed in a country may have an important influence on the potential risk that certain labor activities may entail for children who, in another context, would have little risk. This is the case of domestic work in households in the urban sector, carried out mainly by girls in diverse countries of Latin America: These children are often exposed to the risk of sexual abuse, as well as to hidden or open restrictions on their school attendance by their employers.

1. Labor that is performed by a child who is under the minimum age specified for that kind of work (as defined by national legislation, in accordance with accepted international standards), and that is thus likely to impede the child's education and full development;
2. Labor that jeopardizes the physical, mental, or moral wellbeing of a child, either because of its nature or because of the conditions in which it is carried out, known as hazardous work; and
3. The unconditional worst forms of child labor, which are internationally defined as slavery, trafficking, debt bondage, and other forms of forced labor, and forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict, prostitution and pornography, and illicit activities (ILO, 2002).

The following diagram shows the basic distinctions embodied in ILO Conventions, the interaction between the type of work (Convention 182) and the age of the child involved (Convention 138), and the way in which both criteria define the boundaries of child labor targeted for effective abolition.

Diagram 2: Basic Distinctions in ILO Child Labor Standards



Note: Shaded Area = Child Labor Targeted for Abolition

(*) The minimum age for admission to employment or work is determined by national legislation and can be set at 14, 15, or 16 years.

(†) The minimum age at which light work is permissible can be set at 12 or 13 years.

(‡) For example, household chores, work in family undertakings, and work undertaken as part of education.

Source: ILO, 2002

Following a rationale similar to the classifications above, a recent Peruvian government regulation, issued in July 2006, established the following list of dangerous labor occupations in which it is prohibited for children to be involved:

Table 3: Dangerous Forbidden Labor According to Peruvian Law (DS0007-2006-MIMDES)

a. Dangerous Labor Due To Its Nature
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining, both in open and underground settings • Use of manual or mechanic machinery or tools that require training (such as those used in agriculture, printing, metal-mechanics, construction, wood industry, food industry, kitchen work, transport, demolition, and others) • Exposure to contact with chemical substances, fuel, paint, and others • Car plate and mechanics • Gas stations • Agricultural industry (chemicals and fumigation) • Ceramics (commerce of sand) • Plastics (fabrication of polyurethane, synthetic plastic, and rubber) • Laundry • Fireworks • Foundry industry • Use of acids and other dangerous substances at home • Artisan fabrication of bricks • Night work between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. • Work in high-sea, industrial, and artisanal fishing • All work done at above 2 meters above the ground (cleaning windows in buildings, etc.) • Implied contact with electrical installations and generators • Exposure to continuous noise (including discotheques and public transport) • Exposure to radiation • Use of remnants of animals (food processing) which may transmit illnesses • Alcohol industry (fabrication), bars, casinos, and night clubs • Exposure to obscene activities at houses of prostitution, bars, and others; child pornography; commercial sexual exploitation of children • Guard of children, old people, or security services on premises • Involving close, isolated, and/or unventilated places, such as stands or textile workshops • Exposure to high or low temperatures, as in bakeries, refrigeration of food, or ice fabrication • Carrying and transporting excessive weights in markets, ports, etc. • Garbage selection
b. Dangerous Labor Due To Its Conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive work hours, above 6 hours per day • Absence of conditions of hygiene and security • Work in public transport • Work that interferes with education and children's socialization • Exposure to physical, psychological, or sexual abuse • Domestic child labor or other activities where there is no labor inspection • Labor in shows, circuses, film sets, and others, which may represent risks for physical, psychological, and moral health of children

Each year, thousands of boys and girls start working at an early age as a way to support their families' incomes and to incorporate themselves into the local market. Among the settings in which this occurs are the marketplaces located in downtown Lima or the periphery of the city, where children work mainly as vendors in stands, bundle carriers, food processors, or ambulant vendors. The effect that child labor has on the health and education of these working children and the differences among each occupation are scarcely known. The approximate size of each occupation group is also unclear.

There is a need to increase our knowledge about the characteristics of child work, child labor occupations, and the number of children involved in each of them. With more comprehensive information available, better policies and programs may be designed. In this sense, this study aims to generate information about the problem of child work and child labor in the informal sector at marketplaces in Lima, Peru. The study seeks to quantify the amount of child work and child labor in those settings, and to provide useful information that may support the decision making and processes aimed to reduce child labor in Peru.

2 METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

2.1 The Three Phases of the Research

This research is comprised of a nonlongitudinal study and a situational assessment that includes the use of quantitative and qualitative techniques.

The research is comprised of three phases of data collection:

- A series of 20 interviews with key institutional informants;
- A 3-week-long observation period of market¹⁴ dynamics, children's activities, and a mark-recapture exercise in order to estimate the total number of children working in the informal sector in marketplaces; and
- A set of 200 interviews with child¹⁵ and adolescent¹⁶ workers from several of Lima's markets.

Diagram 3 summarizes the methodological process of the research according to the three phases. The diagram specifies the schedule and set of activities carried out in each phase.

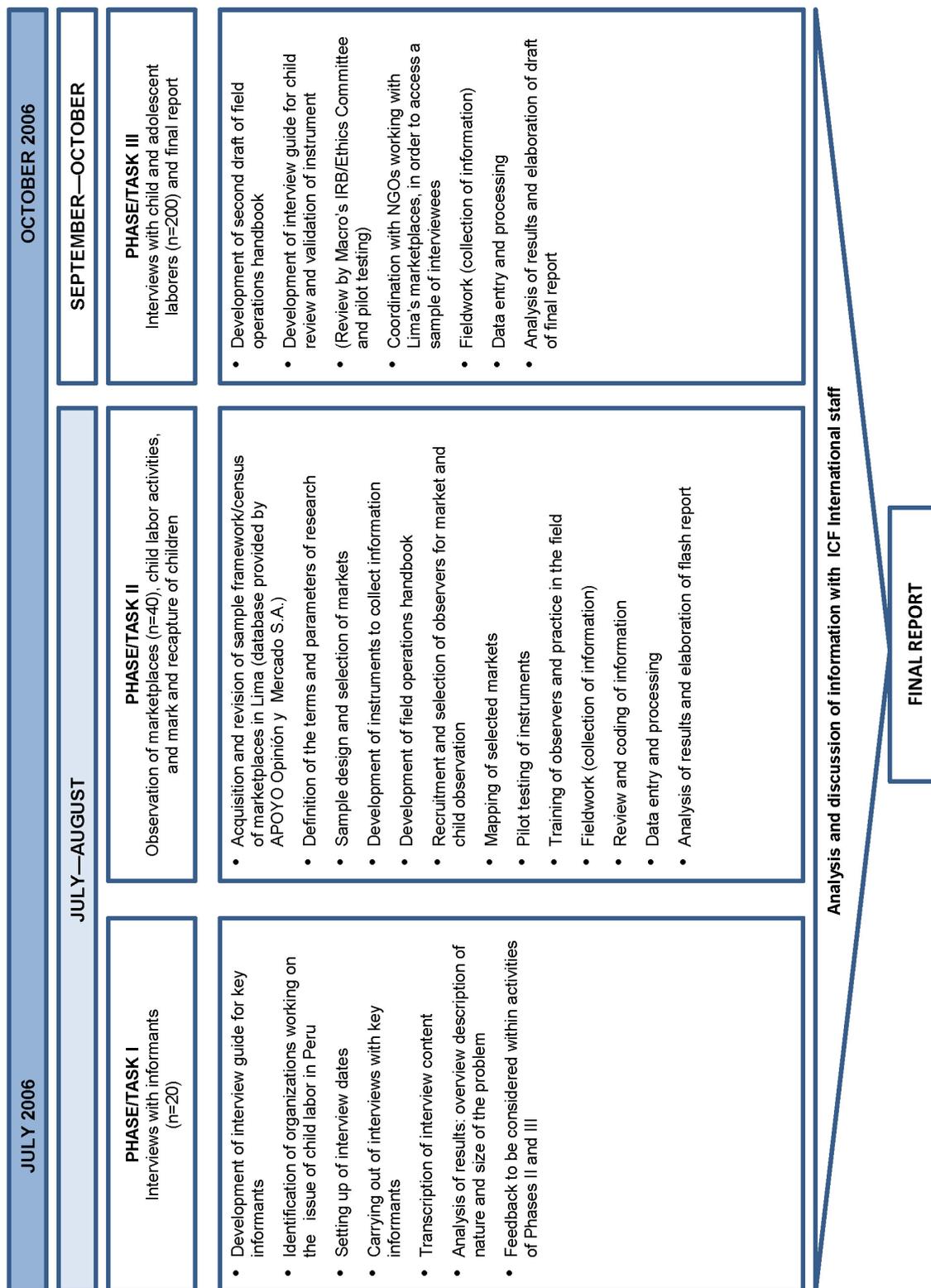
¹⁴ The operational definition of a marketplace has been established for this research as follows: "A group of more than 50 stands organized as an ensemble, in which independent merchants sell goods (such as food, groceries, and others)." While these groups of merchants are often well organized and a market locale, which serves a specific sector of the population, may be "officially" registered at a municipality, most of the transactions that occur in these places are not duly registered or taxed. The "informal sector" is the portion of the economy of any country that includes the income-generating activities carried out by most of the urban poor. This work is not official, in the sense that no government or tax authority will acknowledge this as "work," given that these people are not "officially" employed. In many cases, the people for which informal laborers work are also not registered as "employers." Thus, the "informal sector" is a generic term for activities that range from those generating scarce income (e.g., shoe shiners, car washers) to those of very productive enterprises with several employees (e.g., small-scale fisheries, mining, work in quarries, agriculture and/or commercial activities, and small workshops, among others (ILO-IPEC).

¹⁵ Boy or girl from 5 to 12 years old.

¹⁶ Male or female from 12 to 18 years old.

Diagram 3: Summary of Research Process

Preliminary Activities: Formation of a team of researchers and elaboration of the research work plan.



Phase I—Interviews with Key Informants

This first phase of the study had as its main objective obtaining a global perspective of the nature and size of the problem of child work and child labor in the informal sector in marketplaces in Lima, as well as the participation of various local and international organizations and institutions that support working children and adolescents.

The information obtained from primary sources within this first phase was complemented with data from secondary sources in order to enrich the information available for the research. This information was useful for carrying out the activities of the second and third methodological phases, that is, for the design of samples and for the development of research instruments for data collection.

Most of the key informants interviewed in this study are coordinators or key personnel of social programs for child workers and/or their families. The organizations include:

- Local NGOs that support child and adolescent workers;
- Local offices of international development organizations such as UNICEF and ILO;
- Organized movements of child and adolescent workers;
- Peruvian government agencies; and
- Faith-based social service organizations.

Key informants also included some noted independent researchers on the issue of child labor.

Phase I included the following activities:

- Development of an interview guide for key informants;¹⁷
- Identification of organizations and institutions that have programs or participated in activities for the benefit of child and adolescent workers;
- Setting up interview dates;
- Data collection with key informants;
- Transcription of content; and
- Analysis of results and feedback to the research team.

Phase II—Observation of Marketplaces, Child Work, and Child Labor Activities, and the Mark and Recapture Exercise at 40 Marketplaces in Lima

The main objectives of the second phase of the research were:

- To gather information about the characteristics of the marketplaces in which children work: their size, access, type of stands, basic services (access to water, energy, and fuel), other services (such as health facilities or security), and the use of media within markets;

¹⁷ See Annex A for a key informants interview guide.

- To assess work and labor activities carried out by children and adolescents in the informal sector in marketplaces, as well as the conditions under which they perform these activities, such as the schedule and length of these tasks, the characteristics of the working environment, the risks related to labor, and the treatment children receive from adults/employers; and
- To establish the approximate magnitude of child work and child labor in the informal sector in marketplaces in Lima, Peru, through the application of the mark-recapture methodology.

Phase II included the following activities:

- Organization of the research team;
- Acquisition and revision of a sample framework of marketplaces in Lima from Apoyo Opinión y Mercado S.A.;
- Defining the terms and parameters of the research;
- Sample design and selection of markets;
- Development of the field operations handbook;
- Recruitment and selection of observers for market and child activity observation;
- Mapping of selected markets;¹⁸
- Pilot testing of research instruments;¹⁹
- Four-day training of field observers and supervisors and in-field practice;²⁰

¹⁸ The study included two mapping exercises of selected markets:

a) The first mapping of market facilities was conducted by a small number of observers before the start of their training in order to collect information required to organize fieldwork, such as verification of name and address of the market, its hours of operations, the type of market (wholesaler, retailer), and main economic activities. These observers drew a sketch of the distribution of stands and organization of market activities, according to the type of products predominantly sold in each zone of the markets. During the exercise, the observers inquired about the existence of organized groups of children and adolescents. This information was then registered in a format (please see Annex B: Format for mapping of markets) and later processed and given to field observers in order to support their own mapping and recognition of market facilities. Parallel to the first mapping exercise, two supervisors pilot tested the three instruments used for observation of markets and child work and child labor activities; and

b) A second mapping of market facilities was conducted by the observers assigned to each market unit, after the training course and the distribution of markets among the observers. This exercise allowed them to acquire a minimal, initial knowledge of the market facilities to be observed. Observers could compare their direct experience and the results of the second mapping with the information coming from the first mapping of each market.

¹⁹ All instruments of this phase and the interview guide for children of Phase III were thoroughly discussed by the research team with ICF International and approved by USDOL. However, some changes in the final format of the instruments were introduced after the pilot testing to ensure that observers had a more user-friendly version of the instruments in the field.

²⁰ All observers received a 3-day training course to become fully familiarized with the study's methodology, as well as to be capable of correctly applying the three instruments of Phase II: 1) market observation guide (see Annex C), 2) observation guide for child work and child labor activities (see Annex D), and 3) the mark and recapture of child and adolescent workers (see Annex E). The training course included, in its third day, a field practice that was conducted at three markets that were not part of the study's sample. At each of these markets, a field team (composed of a supervisor and 10 observers) applied the 3 research instruments in the morning. Then, the group returned to the training premises in the afternoon in order to provide feedback and to receive guidance about any concerns, as well as to adjust the field strategies used for data collection.

- Three weeks of fieldwork (collection of information);
- Critique and coding of information;
- Data entry and processing; and
- Analysis of results and development of partial report.

The fieldwork team, during this second phase of the research, was comprised of 45 “market and child work and labor activities observers” organized in four teams, each one lead by a supervisor belonging to the study’s core team. As mentioned above, observers and supervisors received a 3-day training course before starting their activities.

The following criteria were used to organize the distribution of field work per market and dates:

- One-day observation of each market’s general characteristics and of the general characteristics of child work, including the periods of the day in which the greatest number of child workers at each market tended to congregate. This task was carried out on the first day of the observation period at each market;
- The mark and recapture methodology, which required the sequence of mark-recapture at each market at the same moment in a particular day (the moment in which the greatest number of children had been found working) during 2 consecutive weeks. The mark-recapture exercise was carried out during the second and third days of the observation at large and very large markets. In the case of small and medium markets, observations of the “mark” stage were carried out on the first day, together with the general observation of market and child work characteristics; and
- The stratification of markets, which was based on their size (small, medium, large and very large) according to the number of stands within them, and on their geographic location (North Lima, South Lima, Lima Center, East Lima, and Callao). The size of markets implied a different number of days used for observation, being that very large (censused) markets and large markets from deciles 9 and 10 (please see 3.2: Sampling) were allocated 3 days for observation, while smaller markets were allocated 2 days.

Phase III—Interviews with Child and Adolescent Workers

This third phase of the research was designed to collect information on important personal characteristics of children that may be related to the causes and effects of child and adolescent work, allowing the researchers to obtain direct, in-depth information from the working children²¹ on subjects such as:

- General data of child and adolescent workers, including length of residence in Lima, sex, birthdate and birthplace, geographic distribution of children’s residences, basic services available at dwelling, etc.;
- Education information, including school attendance, grade currently attending, reasons for nonattendance (if applicable), years passed since he/she left school, frequency of attendance at school, schedules, and place for homework;

²¹ Please see Annex F: Interview guide for child and adolescent workers.

- Family situation, including information on guardianship, siblings, occupation of guardians, educational grade attained by parents and siblings, work of parents or guardians, origin of parents, and consumption of alcohol or drugs;
- General living conditions, including number of meals available per day, access to health services, and age of entry of parents into work;
- Social support network and access to services, for example person or organization to which a child can look for support or advice, participation in a program of social support, benefits received by the child, and affiliation with an association of child or adolescent workers;
- General work information including age of entry into work, date of entry into the current job, a child's main work activity, other activities carried out, reasons a child started working, working alone or being accompanied and by whom, number of workdays per week, and daily schedule of work/number of hours of work;
- Earnings, including information on whether the child is paid for his/her services, mode of payment, average pay per day, frequency of payment, use of money received, and savings; and
- Work environment and risks perceived from work, including level of effort required by the work, ability to rest at work, associated risks of the work, use of protective clothing during work, and influence of gangs or drugs in the work area.

In general terms, during Phase III, the research team carried out the following activities:

- Design of an interview guide for child and adolescent workers;
- Review and validation of the research instruments (including approval by ICF International's IRB/Ethics Committee and pilot testing);
- One-day training of interviewers;
- Assessment of in which markets a greater number of children were registered during the mark-recapture exercise, so some children could be contacted directly at these markets for interview;
- Coordination with local NGOs working with child workers in order to access part of the sample of children;
- Data collection/interviews with children;
- Data entry and processing of information; and
- Analysis of results and elaboration of partial report.

All children, as well as their parents, were informed about the features of the interview and were requested to provide their consent before participating in the research. Where parents were not available to give their consent, child welfare institutions that give support and services to children provided their consent. ICF staff directly oversaw the entire training and interviewing process in the field.

The execution of the research activities was not interfered with by any school holiday periods that could have caused a sudden increase in the number of working children observed at the markets. The Peruvian school year runs from March to December, with a mid-year vacation period in late July. All data collection activities (as per Phases II and III of the study) were carried out between August and September, when the school year was in a fully active period.

2.2 Sampling

2.2.1 The General Context: Lima's City Zones, Child Population, and Marketplaces

The city of Lima (capital of Peru) and the adjacent port of Callao are located on the coast of the South Pacific Ocean. The coastline between Lima's farthest north (Ancón) and south (Pucusana) districts extends for about 130 kilometers. The province of Lima, which is mostly occupied by Metropolitan Lima, covers an area of 2,664.67 square kilometers. The city occupies the valleys of the Chillón, Rímac, Surco, and Lurín Rivers. During the past 50 years, the city grew in a disorderly manner, due mainly to the effects of massive poverty in most of the country and the migration of people mostly from rural areas to Lima. As a result, Lima's population rose from around 1,000,000 inhabitants in 1950 to 7,765,151 inhabitants by the year 2005.

According to the National Census of 2005, in "Metropolitan Lima," which includes both Lima and the port of Callao, the distribution by age of Lima's population is as follows:

Table 4: Metropolitan Lima's Population per Age

Age	Lima	Callao	Metropolitan Lima
Less than 5 years old	569,876	71,353	641,229
5 to 14 years old	1,092,214	133,655	1,225,869
14 ²² to 17 years old	496,959	58,361	555,320
18 years old or older	4,795,534	547,199	5,342,733
Total	6,954,583	810,568	7,765,151

Source: INEI, X Censo Nacional de Población, 2005

The total population of children aged 5 to less than 18 years in Lima (corresponding to the age scale in which child labor is usually measured) is 1,781,189 individuals, of which 896,063 individuals are male and 885,126 are female. Of these, according to the results of the National Household Survey (fourth quarter of the year 2001) carried out by INEI, 241,037 individuals in Lima²³ aged 6 to 17 years were working.

Lima and the port of Callao (from here on to be referred to as "Metropolitan Lima") are composed of 43 and 6 districts respectively. According to data from Apoyo Opinión y Mercado S.A., the districts of Metropolitan Lima may be divided into a central zone and four "corner zones" (north, east, west, and south). The central zone, in turn, is divided by Apoyo into an "old" and a "modern zone." Both zones comprise several districts.

²² Fourteen years old is the minimum legal age of admission to employment in Peru.

²³ Figure estimate for the Lima region, including its rural population.

The distribution of Metropolitan Lima’s population according to these zones is shown in the following table:

Table 5: Population of Lima City Zones

Zone	Percent
North Lima	26.0
South Lima	16.6
East Lima	19.5
West Lima (Callao)	11.8
Central Lima—“Old” Central Zone	11.0
Central Lima—“Modern” Central Zone ²⁴	15.1
Total	100%

Source: Apoyo Opinión y Mercado S.A., 2006

All zones of the city contain marketplaces in which children work. Examples of marketplaces in the districts of the central older zone include the wholesale markets of La Parada and Mercado de Frutas. The city’s corner zones also have large markets, including the Mercado de Caquetá and the Mercado de Huamantanga at Puente Piedra, in the northern zone. There are many other large and small markets located in all districts of the corner zones and of the central zone of Metropolitan Lima.

The focus of our study is the work of children and adolescents in the informal sector occurring in marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima. The operational definition of a marketplace as established for this research is:

A group of more than 50 stands organized as an ensemble, in which independent merchants sell goods (such as food, groceries, and others).

In order to establish a representative sample of marketplaces in Lima for this research, the research team analyzed a sample frame of all markets in the Metropolitan Lima area. On this basis, a sample was established, resulting in 40 markets surveyed.²⁵ This sample of marketplaces was then used to carry out a mark-recapture exercise, in order to estimate the number of children working in informal sector marketplaces in Lima.

The following section describes our sampling procedures in more detail.

²⁴ The “modern zone” of central Lima corresponds to those districts that include mainly the most affluent sectors of the population. Most shantytown zones of the city are located in the northern, southern, and eastern corner zones.

²⁵ The target of surveying 40 markets was designed by ICF International in order to obtain a complete view of large markets and a sampling of medium-sized and smaller markets.

2.2.2 Random Sampling of Marketplaces

The framework for sampling within this study was a database containing information on 1,112 marketplaces in Metropolitan Lima, which corresponded to a census of markets carried out by Apoyo Opinión y Mercado S.A. in 2002. The integrity and accuracy of data were discussed with both Apoyo Opinión y Mercado S.A. and ICF staff.²⁶

2.2.2.1 Definition of Terms and Parameters of the Study

The first step for defining marketplaces and the parameters to be used in the study was to distribute the marketplaces according to their sizes in deciles, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: First Distribution of the Marketplaces According to Size/Number of Stands (n=1112)²⁷

Decile	Number of Marketplaces (n=1112)	Interval of Stands in Marketplaces		Average	S.D.
		Minimum	Maximum		
1°	435	3	39	20.9	9.2
2°	239	40	64	49.9	7.5
3°	135	65	91	76.9	7.4
4°	99	92	124	107.4	9.5
5°	71	125	178	145.0	13.4
6°	54	180	245	203.7	20.2
7°	35	247	350	289.5	30.1
8°	25	360	562	434.2	60.2
9°	13	600	1200	760.8	178.9
10°	6	1220	3000	1908.8	701.4

After reviewing the above distribution of Lima's marketplaces per their size (number of stands), a definition of "marketplace" was established. The research team also established parameters to stratify the markets as small, medium, large, and very large according to their size.

Data coming from key informant interviews indicated that a very small, almost negligible number of children could be expected to work at vendor sites smaller than 50 stands. On the basis of this first distribution of markets, it was decided to define a marketplace in this study as those physical structures that had more than 50 stands. Thus, all micro "markets" smaller than 50 stands were excluded from the frame. Likewise, it was decided that, apart from those marketplaces to be sampled within their decile (523 in total), all markets above 1,000 stands (those classified as "very large," 8 in total) would be censused. The stratification of Lima's marketplaces according to their size (number of stands), excluding those with less than 50 and more than 1,000 stands, is shown in the following table.

²⁶ Although the study was carried out on the basis of the most recent information available on the situation of marketplaces in Lima, the fact that the study was conducted based on a 4-year-old marketplaces census introduced some limitations in the representativeness of the sampling framework. Some minor changes or errors, such as wrong street addresses or markets' names, or a slightly bigger number of stands at some markets, were detected during the mapping of marketplaces and pilot testing of the research instruments prior to data collection. In two cases, the same market had been included twice in the database. Early detection of these issues allowed the research team to take into account these facts and to make the needed adjustments to the framework.

²⁷ As per Apoyo Opinión y Mercado S.A.'s original database.

Table 7: Second Distribution of the Marketplaces According to Size/Number of Stands (n=523)

Small

Decile	Number of Markets	Number of Stands	Interval of Stands in Markets		Average	S.D.
			Minimum	Maximum		
1°	109	6504	51	69	59.7	4.6
2°	116	9117	70	91	78.6	6.6
3°	77	7982	92	117	103.7	7.2

Medium

Decile	Number of Markets	Number of Stands	Interval of Stands in Markets		Average	S.D.
			Minimum	Maximum		
4°	61	7920	118	149	129.8	9.2
5°	46	7569	150	187	164.5	13.1
6°	39	8181	189	240	209.8	16.7
7°	17	4439	245	280	261.1	12.3

Large

Decile	Number of Markets	Number of Stands	Interval of Stands in Markets		Average	S.D.
			Minimum	Maximum		
8°	33	11344	300	417	343.8	41.1
9°	14	7280	450	630	520.0	55.9
10°	11	8523	638	980	774.8	116.8

2.2.2.2 Design of Sample and Selection of Marketplaces

The sample framework for the study, after the exclusion of the micro-markets, was reduced to 531 marketplaces, of which 8 (with more than 1,000 stands) would be included *a priori*. A random sample of 32 marketplaces was obtained from the 523 remaining markets, considering their stratification by size and geographic location.

The following table shows the distribution of Lima's marketplaces according to the strata mentioned above, as well as the sampling quotas considered in this study:

Table 8: Distribution of Marketplaces According to Size and Location (n=523)

Decile	Lima City		North Lima		East Lima		South Lima		Callao (West)		Total		Sample Quota
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent	N	Percent	n	Percent	
1°	21	19.3	30	27.5	22	20.2	20	18.3	16	14.7	109	100	4
2°	25	21.5	25	21.5	23	19.8	31	26.7	12	10.3	116	100	4
3°	20	26.0	15	19.5	19	24.7	15	19.5	8	10.4	77	100	3
4°	11	18.0	14	23.0	12	19.7	15	24.6	9	14.8	61	100	3
5°	8	17.4	15	32.6	6	13.0	14	30.4	3	6.5	46	100	3
6°	8	20.5	10	25.6	7	18.0	10	25.6	4	10.3	39	100	3
7°	9	52.9	1	5.9	0	0,00	5	29.4	2	11.8	17	100	3

Decile	Lima City		North Lima		East Lima		South Lima		Callao (West)		Total		Sample Quota
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent	N	Percent	n	Percent	
8°	7	21.2	9	27.3	7	21.2	7	21.2	3	9.1	33	100	3
9°	3	21.4	4	28.6	3	21.4	2	14.3	2	14.3	14	100	3
10°	7	63.6	2	18.2	0	0,00	1	9.1	1	9.1	11	100	3
Total	119	22.7	125	23.9	99	18.9	120	22.9	60	11.5	523	100	32

The number of marketplaces that was selected randomly within each decile is shown in the following table:

Table 9: Distribution of the Sample According to Strata (n=523)

Small

Decile	Lima City n	North Lima n	East Lima n	South Lima n	Callao n	Total N
1°	1	1	1	1	0	4
2°	1	1	1	1	0	4
3°	1	1	1	0	0	3

Medium

Decile	Lima City n	North Lima n	East Lima n	South Lima n	Callao n	Total N
4°	0	1	1	1	0	3
5°	1	1	0	1	0	3
6°	1	1	0	1	0	3
7°	1	0	0	1	1	3

Large

Decile	Lima City n	North Lima n	East Lima n	South Lima n	Callao n	Total N
8°	1	1	0	1	0	3
9°	1	1	1	0	0	3
10°	1	1	0	1	0	3
Total	9	9	5	8	1	32

The very large markets of the city (with more than 1,000 stands each) were added (censused) to the sample, producing a total sample of 40 markets as follows:

Table 10: Composition of Study's Marketplace Sample According to Markets' Size

Size of Market	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percentage
Small (sample deciles 1 to 3)	11	27.5	27.5
Medium (sample deciles 4 to 7)	12	30	57.5
Large (sample deciles 8 to 10)	9	22.5	80
Censused (markets with more than 1,000 stands)	8	20	100
Total sample	40 markets	100	---

2.2.3 Nonrandom Sampling of Child and Adolescent Workers for In-Depth Interviews

As part of the in-depth interviews, 200 children were contacted directly (141 individuals, 70.5 percent of sample) or recruited through institutions that offer programs of support to child workers (59 individuals, 29.5 percent of sample) at a limited number of marketplaces. The three markets in which the majority of children were contacted directly by team members were among those in which a greater number of child workers had been registered during the mark-recapture exercise (i.e., the markets of Huamantanga, 03 de Febrero, and Minorista de La Victoria). The other 59 individuals were contacted through 2 NGOs (Warma Tarinakuy and Cedro) and a government agency (INABIF). These organizations ran programs for child workers at the Mercado de Frutas at La Victoria (Warma Tarinakuy, for bundle carriers), the Mercado Central in the downtown zone of Lima (INABIF, for vendors in stands, food processors, ambulant vendors, and garbage collectors) and at the 8 de Enero market in the northern zone of the city (CEDRO, for vendors in stands). Given that bundle carriers had been the object of most of the Peruvian literature on child labor at marketplaces and that this activity was considered as one presenting great risk, it was thought important to include a group of children from the Mercado de Frutas.²⁸ The Mercado Central in the downtown of the city and the 8 de Enero market, which had not been part of the mark-recapture exercise, were included in order to provide a more varied source of interviewees.

Such marketplaces and institutions were the following:

Table 11: In-Depth Interview Marketplaces and Institutions

Market	Institution	Code	Tentative Target
Mercado de Frutas de La Victoria	Warma Tarinakuy	MF	22
Mercado 08 de Enero	Cedro	8E	16
Mercado Central	INABIF	MC	21
Mercado de Huamantanga—Cono Norte	Direct contact by interviewers	MH	77
Mercado 03 de Febrero	Direct contact by interviewers	3F	32
Mercado Minorista de La Victoria	Direct contact by interviewers	MLV	32
Total			200

In the last three areas/marketplaces in which none of the institutions had support programs for child workers, children and their families were approached directly. In the cases where the institutions were providing assistance in child recruitment, lists of potential candidates for in-depth interviews were provided to the research team in advance.

This part of the research was based on a nonrandom sample, a fact that limits the possibility of generalizing the results obtained in this case. Nevertheless, the markets in which children worked and the activities in which they were engaged were selected with the aim of diversifying the characteristics of the interviewees as much as possible, in order to obtain a more complete vision of the life, work, and educational conditions that working children in marketplaces face.

²⁸ In the case of the Mercado de Frutas, getting to the children through the NGO Warma Tarinakuy was essential, because this NGO is related to the “union” of adolescent workers from which the research team had to request “authorization” to carry out interviews with its members.

Anticipating a possibility of refusals to be interviewed from some of the subjects of the sample, a list of possible subjects to be interviewed included 363 people.²⁹

2.3 Data Processing and Analysis

2.3.1 Processing of Data Generated by the Mark-Recapture Methodology

The Rapid Assessment Mark-Recapture methodology (RA-MR), used as part of this study, is an adapted version of the Rapid Assessment (RA) methodology adopted by ILO and UNICEF to study child labor, and aims to generate estimates of the size of a given population of interest (in this case, child workers and child laborers working in the informal sector at marketplaces in Lima) and data that are representative of the characteristics of that population.³⁰

The mark-recapture strategy is a methodology commonly used in ecology and wildlife sciences to estimate the number/size of animal species in specific settings. Its use was extended to estimate the size of human populations in towns or cities.

The core of the RA-MR method relies on having a “fixed” population with fixed probabilities of capture, so that “recapture” of individuals allows researchers to establish the total number (and distribution) of the persons involved. Any deviations from this setting (such as a sudden increase in the number of individuals with a certain characteristic) may invalidate the methodology. Thus, in order for it to work, the methodology requires that the population under study be closed (e.g., that there are no major and/or frequent changes in the size of the population present in the study area and no major turnover of population in it), and that the area under study be complete, in terms of every child in the group under study passing at least at some point through the area where the survey is being carried out. This requires that the research team has information about the movement and working places of children in marketplaces.

The mark-recapture data was collected in two identical phases conducted a week apart. The first phase (or mark phase) acted as a base for the calculation. Respondents who were identified as working and under the age of 18 were considered as marked. The second phase (or recapture phase) identified those who had participated in the previous week. These respondents are considered recaptured. The key to the mark-recapture methodology is the inverse of the ratio of those sampled in the second round to those recaptured. The simple formula is as follows, where C1 is the number of children interviewed in the first round and marked, C2 is the number of children interviewed and recaptured in the second round, and R is the number of children recaptured in the second round:

$$N = \frac{C_1 \times C_2}{R}$$

²⁹ Because this is a nonrandom sample, the implementation of the interview schedule was carried out by four parallel groups of interviewers at different marketplaces, up to the completion of the sample target. Given that there was no major rejection of the interviews on the part of children and their parents, this allowed us to complete, in a week, the goal of 200 interviews, well before completing the maximum quota of interviews foreseen for any group of interviewers or marketplace (there were 11 interviewers in total, who had to complete a maximum of 4 interviews per day).

³⁰ For a more detailed explanation on the statistical procedures and caveats needed for the application of this methodology, the reader may refer to: Jensen, R., & Pearson, M. (2002). *Rapid assessment/Capture-recapture (RA-CR): A field guide*. Cambridge, MA.

The populations were estimated for each of the 11 strata separately. Each of these estimates was subsequently inflated to represent the total number of markets within the strata. Adjustments were made at each stratum to account for when in the week the research took place. A minor adjustment was also made to adjust for the inevitable false positives in the recapture phase. The results of these estimates are presented in section 5.1.

2.3.2 Processing of Data Generated by the Interviews with Key Informants

The qualitative data provided by key informants was very useful in defining the parameters of the study, in selecting some key issues to include in the interview guide for the 200 children, as well as in refining the observation instruments on market characteristics and child work and child labor activities.

The information given by the key informants also provided important insights on cultural and social issues related to child work, and helped refine the inventory of existing institutional programs carried out in support of child workers at marketplaces in Lima.

2.3.3 Processing of Data Generated by the Observation of Marketplaces' General Characteristics (Environmental and Social Issues)

The information on marketplaces' characteristics is presented in section 5.2 of this report, using simple tables of frequencies for most variables created in an Excel spreadsheet. This information provides a framework about the physical environment and socioeconomic context in which child work is carried out in Lima's marketplaces and the risks associated with such an environment. The market observation instrument is based on a standard system of rating of several market characteristics (physical and social dynamics). Section 5.2.2 of this report includes a descriptive analysis of the quantitative information provided by such an instrument.

2.3.4 Processing of Data Generated by the Observation of Child Work and Child Labor Activities at Different Markets and of the Number of Children Involved

The information on the most common work activities carried out by children at marketplaces in Lima is presented in section 5.2 of this report, using simple tables of frequencies for most variables created in an Excel spreadsheet. This section presents some cross-tabulations of several variables.

Such data provide a framework about the nature and characteristics of such activities and the conditions in which they are present, including unhealthy schedules and labor durations. Section B of the child activities observation instrument is based on a standard system of rating several characteristics of child work activities. Section A of the same instrument was used to register the number of children per work activity during each "work shift" including before 7:00 a.m. (dawn), 7:00 a.m. to 12:00 pm, 12:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., and after 7 p.m. (night).³¹ This section registered

³¹ This way, the research team was able to register the frequency of child labor during the "night" and "dawn" shifts. According to Peruvian law (see the Code of Children and Adolescents), night labor (defined as work after 7:00 p.m. or before 7:00 a.m.) is prohibited for children under 18 years old. However, as visitors to Peru may remark, one may usually find small children selling products or asking for money from passersby on the streets of Lima until late hours of the night.

child workers according to their gender and presumed age rank (above or below 14 years old³²), and also registered if they were working alone or were supervised by an adult, and if they had some visible physical disability.

Although these estimations are of an empirical nature and cannot be generalized to the universe of children working at marketplaces in Lima, they provide:

- A descriptive analysis of child work and child labor activities at marketplaces in Lima. This analysis is based on quantitative information derived from a standard system of rating the characteristics of child work and child labor activities (please see section 5.2.2: “Nature, Character and Conditions of Work”); and
- A relevant additional framework against which to compare the quantitative estimations obtained through the mark-recapture exercise. Section 5.2.2 of this report includes a descriptive analysis of the quantitative information provided by the two sections of said instrument.

2.3.5 Processing of Data Generated by the Interviews of 200 Child Workers (on Living, Work, and Educational Conditions)

The information on the results of the interviews with 200 child workers is presented under the form of simple frequency charts and cross-tabulations created in an Excel spreadsheet in section 5.3 of this report.

Although the sample was not random, our research team managed to gather a number of individuals whose characteristics reflected, as much as possible, the features of the profile obtained from the mark-recapture exercise (sex, age, and work activity).

Part of the interview guide for children was designed as precoded, “closed” options (for example, age of the child or sex of the child), but a part of the interview questions were based on “open” options that were later recoded through semantic analysis.

Observing the conditions in which children work and carrying out direct interviews with child workers provide complementary information, allowing for both external observation and self-reporting. Additionally, where relevant, this information was analyzed taking into account possible differences per children’s age, gender, birthplace, and work activity. Section 6.3 of this report includes a descriptive analysis of the information obtained through the interviews with 200 child workers.

³² This information provided a first general impression on the proportion of child laborers who are below the minimum legal age of admission to employment (14 years old, according to Peruvian law) who are working at marketplaces in Lima.

2.4 The Need to Combine Qualitative and Quantitative Methodologies for the Analysis of Child Work and Child Labor

The data generated by this study are of both a quantitative and a qualitative nature, and are thus to be analyzed from this double perspective.

Part of the quantitative data, corresponding to the mark-recapture exercise, allows for some generalization of the results to the population of child workers in the informal sector in marketplaces at the level of Metropolitan Lima. As part of the mark-recapture analysis, we establish, within a certain confidence interval, an estimation of the number of children and adolescents working in marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima, as well as the probable frequency of some of their main characteristics (gender, age, number of days worked per week, school attendance, etc.).

Another part of the study's data, related to the characteristics of marketplaces and the characteristics of child work and child labor activities, is more qualitative in nature. While statistically representative, this part of the study serves as a description of the material and social conditions present at the 40 markets of our sample that have an incidence of child work (these may not necessarily be found in the rest of the marketplaces of Lima), as well as of the inherent risks existent in some child labor activities. In this case, the risks are inherent to the activities and independent of where they are executed.

The information provided by the interviews of 200 child workers allows us to have a more "ethnographic" and in-depth view of the personal history, living conditions, work, and education of child workers and their families, as well as of their perceptions and expectations with regards to the future. This information will be presented through cross-tables, combining quantitative and qualitative analysis techniques.

Finally, the information provided by key informants will contribute to better framing and understanding the actual trends of child work and child labor on the basis of their institutional experience and some socio-cultural interpretations of the phenomenon. This information produced initial, helpful, and practical insights into the way child work at marketplaces is carried out every day.

On the basis of the above-mentioned, combined analyses, this study will aim to bring some understanding about the economic, social, and cultural logic that shapes the phenomenon of child and adolescent work in the informal sector at marketplaces in Metropolitan Lima.

Overall, the research was based on the observation of work activities of a total of 1,258 children of both sexes, aged 5 to 17 years old, at marketplaces; a capture-recapture exercise (including a short questionnaire) carried out on 1,196 individuals; and an in-depth interview on diverse personal, work, and education-related topics, carried out with 200 child workers.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The mark-recapture methodology does not overcome some research limitations, such as standard concerns regarding the validity of children's self-reports.

However, the fact that data from marketplaces selected for mark-recapture was drawn at random (per strata) from a list (census) of marketplaces in Lima indicates the sample was representative of the population. Some necessary oversampling was needed in the case of some locations that may have otherwise been underrepresented, such as very large markets; the latter helped compensate for possible distortions in the weights assigned to this group.

Notwithstanding the above, readers should always remember that results of a mark-recapture exercise, such as the one carried out in this study, constitute only an *estimate* of the total number of children involved, based on statistical estimators using sample data. This is especially true considering that this was a pilot study and there were no previous data with which to draw a comparison. Any future studies of the same population or other kinds of child workers should be based on a greater number of successive observations.³³

Because of underlying random errors, the estimates provided by the data may not exactly equal the true value for the population. Instead, the estimator implies a probability distribution for what the true value for the population may be. What this means in practice is that while one can say that \hat{n} is the best estimate of the true population size N , one cannot be certain that it is the exact value.

For a probability sample, it is theoretically possible to determine a confidence interval that describes the probability distribution around the estimates. For instance, one can be 95 percent certain, under the maintained assumptions of the model, that the true population size is within some confidence interval for such an estimate, that is, the range of values within which the true value will fall. In the case of the mark-recapture estimations of the size of child work population at marketplaces, the confidence interval (.95) is obtained from the following formula for each stratum or decile:

$$\hat{N} \pm z * \sqrt{\frac{(C_1 + 1)(C_2 + 1)(C_1 - R)(C_2 - R)}{(R + 1)^2 (R + 2)}}$$

While the complex nature of this particular sample is designed to improve the accuracy of estimates, it makes it very difficult to calculate accurate confidence intervals without having very particular knowledge of the distribution of children in the marketplaces.

³³ The target of carrying out mark-recapture at 40 marketplaces may also be considered a limitation on the predictive character of this study, given that this target was established before knowing the exact total number of marketplaces in Lima.

With regard to the interviews of 200 child workers, the fact that data collection was carried out at only 6 marketplaces in Lima, based on a nonrandom sample, the conclusions of this part of the study cannot be generalized to a greater group of individuals.³⁴

The same reasoning (regarding the limitations on generalizing the results of this study to a greater group of individuals) is applicable to the recount of children carried out during the observation of child work activities.

The use of self-reports (i.e., interviews) as a data collection technique may have introduced some biases, although in the case of this research, it was an almost unique gateway to some aspects of child workers' lives. It is deemed that the reliability of children's answers to the research questionnaire would be similar to the one found in any household survey.

Notwithstanding the above, the fact that in 47 percent of cases there was another person present in the room/space where the interviews took place (but none involved directly in the interview as a "witness") may have played a role in "orienting" some individuals' answers regarding their family personal behavior towards them, particularly with regards to family violence and other more intimate topics. However, these types of questions were kept to a minimum within the questionnaire, and most questions in the instrument were of a "closed" (i.e., list of alternatives) type. In general, children appeared very open to being interviewed, as few evasive answers were received.

³⁴ However, an effort was made so that the distribution per gender, age, and work activity of the 200 individuals to be interviewed resembled, as much as possible, the proportions found in the capture exercise. Notwithstanding the above-mentioned limitations of this study, the research team is aware that the wider source of its sample (six marketplaces) may serve to bring out a much more descriptive and balanced view of the situation of children working at marketplaces than the one portrayed in other previous studies (CESIP, 2002). In fact, all other previous research based on interviews with working children had been carried out in Peru on the basis of only one or two marketplaces (mainly, the Mercado de Frutas and/or La Parada) and mostly on the basis of one or a few work activities (mainly bundle carriers). The latter provided a view of the risks of child labor that was mainly related to the characteristics of that activity. Likewise, such studies were carried out on the basis of a smaller number of individuals (e.g., 100 individuals in the CESIP study at La Parada and the Fruits Market).

3 DEMOGRAPHIC, EDUCATIONAL, AND SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE TARGET COUNTRY AND CITY

3.1 A People on the Move: Peru’s Population Statistics as a Reflection of the Country’s History

According to the National Census of 2005, the Peruvian population totals 27,219,264 inhabitants, 50.1 percent of the population is female, and 72.3 percent of the population resides in urban zones (INEI, 2005). According to a median projection of the population growth, Peru will reach 35.5 million inhabitants by the year 2025 (INEI, 2002b). The demographic growth rate is 1.49 percent.

The region with the largest population is Lima (more than 8 million inhabitants), in the central coast zone of the country. The region with the smallest population is Moquegua, in southern Peru, with 160,332 inhabitants.

Metropolitan Lima, formed by 43 districts of the city of Lima and 6 districts of the port of Callao, has a population of more than 7.7 million.

Table 12: Metropolitan Lima’s Population per Age and Sex

Age Rank	Male		Female		Total	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	N	Percent
Below 5 years old	326,570	8.6	314,659	7.9	641,229	8.23
5 to 14 years old	623,355	16.4	602,514	15.2	1,225,869	15.8
14 to less than 18 years old	272,708	7.1	282,612	7.2	555,320	7.1
18 years old or older	2,582,889	67.9	2,759,844	69.7	5,342,733	68.8
Total	3,805,522	100	3,959,629	100	7,765,151	100

Source: INEI, Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda, 2005

Peru’s population increased from 7.6 million people in 1950 to 27.2 million people in 2005. In 1950, Lima had around 1.2 million inhabitants. Thus, in the past 55 years, Metropolitan Lima’s population has increased 6 fold, the latter mainly due to internal migration from rural to urban zones.

Such massive relocation of the population during a short timeframe reflects a long period of political upheaval and social change starting in the 1940s, during which democratic governments and dictatorships took turns in power. Since then, the population has acquired urban habits, for example, the educational status of urban residents increased. Health systems improved their coverage, and mortality and morbidity rates decreased while social violence became widespread and terrorism cost thousands of lives. Economic crises became recurrent, and there was a continuous search for greater democracy and an improved economy. When the economy grew, it did so with scarce redistributive effect, leaving behind, by the beginning of the 21st century, 51 percent of the national population living in poverty.

Children in Peru comprise one of the most vulnerable and unprotected groups in the country, being the segment that is most dramatically affected by poverty. Although the infant mortality rate in Peru has decreased from 82 per 1,000 in the 1980s to around 31 per 1,000 by 2005, this decrease is not homogeneous throughout the country (for example, in 2000, infant mortality was rated at 20 per 1,000 in Metropolitan Lima, while in Cuzco it was at 84 per 1,000, the national average being 43 per 1000) (INEI, 2000b).

In this sense, no development effort will have a relevant impact in the country if it does not aim at the same time to reduce the negative role that economic, social, and political centralism has played on Peruvian people’s welfare and history. Such dynamics, which have generated social and economic exclusion since the colonial period, impelled a massive internal migration from Andean and rural zones to the Pacific coast and the cities during the 20th century.

3.2 In and Out: Rural and External Migration Patterns

Migration estimations show a projected negative migratory balance per 5-year period of around 500,000 people moving out from rural zones by 2005.

Table 13: Migratory Balance of Rural Zones³⁵ In Peru³⁶

Period	Balance (in thousands)
1970—1975	567.4
1975—1980	462.1
1980—1985	550.0
1985—1990	762.4
1990—1995	891.8
1995—2000	500.0
2000—2005	500.0
2005—2010	500.0
2010—2015	450.0
2015—2020	450.0
2020—2025	450.0

Source: INEI-DTDES

Rural-urban migration is estimated at 103,000 people per year from 1970 to 1980 and at 165,000 from 1985 to 1995, which was largely driven, as outlined above, by political violence and terrorism that afflicted the country, resulting in the forcible removal or displacement of more than 500,000 people. Most of these people ended up in Lima.

Emigration to the United States and neighboring countries (Chile, Argentina, and Venezuela) has also been a relevant feature of Peruvian population movements since the 1970s. Continuous economic crisis (hyperinflation, stagflation), combined with political violence, resulted in more than 370,000 people per year leaving the country by 1995 (141,000 per year by 1985 and

³⁵ The difference between people moving out of and into rural zones. When more people move out of a zone than come in, the balance is “negative.”

³⁶ Estimations from 1970 to 1995 and projections from 1995 to 2025.

270,000 per year by 1990) (INEI-UNDP, 2004). This trend did not relent but rather increased in the following years. By 2005, it was estimated that 300,000 people were moving out of the country per year, resulting in approximately 2,000,000 Peruvians living abroad.

Table 14: Estimated Balance of Emigration Abroad per Sex in Peru (1975–1995)

Period	Male	Female	Total
1975–1980	24,660	11,340	36,000
1980–1985	72,000	33,000	105,000
1985–1990	186,000	84,000	270,000
1990–1995	254,500	115,500	370,000

Source: INEI-DTDES

The increasing rural and external migration patterns observed during this period reflect a feature that has characterized most of the country's economy in recent history, namely a population striving to escape poverty through migration, in a national economy mostly based on primary sector production (and mainly on mining, as Peru is a major exporter of gold, silver, zinc, lead, tin, and other commodities). In this context, the general gains experienced in the economy, when they do happen, are not transferred or redistributed to the majority of the population. Monetary remittances from abroad to families in Peru by migrant workers do compensate for (US\$1,000 million are sent each year to Peru from abroad), although in a limited and indirect manner, the lack of equality in income distribution. However, this does not solve the deep problems of economic and social exclusion that characterize the country.

In fact, growth without redistribution has been a constant feature of Peru's economic performance during the past 4 years. For example, by the third quarter of 2006, the Peruvian Gross National Product (GNP) grew comparatively by 9 percent (with regards to the third quarter of 2005), and annual economic growth was forecasted at 7 percent for 2006 (the economy had grown by 6 percent in 2005). However, 80 percent of the source of GNP growth for 2006 was based on an increase in the price of commodities, while the income of most of the population (and particularly people living outside of Lima) remained stagnant.³⁷

In this context, it was no news that the country's population was going through a period of growing dissatisfaction, a fact that was expressed in almost half of the population voting in the July 2006 national elections for a more radical left candidate. Widespread poverty, of which child labor is one feature, remained a major obstacle for political and social stability in the country.

3.3 Economic Profile of the Country and of the City of Lima: Poverty, Informality, Subemployment

In 2005, mining sector earnings accounted for 54.5 percent of the total Peruvian export-related income. However, major mining activities only occupy 75,000 individuals, who represent 0.9 percent of the adult workforce. Most of the Peruvian population depends on other sources of income, such as agriculture or commerce, and trades in the informal sector of the economy, which is where most of the poor population of the country concentrates.

³⁷ Please see income figures for Lima's population in section 4.1 of this report.

Thus, while the National Household Survey (ENNIV) of May 2000, carried out by Cuánto S.A., showed an increase in the percentage of poor people in Peru from 50.7 percent in 1997 to 54.1 percent in 2000, the population living in conditions of extreme poverty remained more or less the same (14.7 percent in 1997, 14.8 percent in 2000) (Cuánto S.A., 2000). By that time, 14 million out of 27 million people were living under conditions of poverty. The situation was worse in rural zones of Peru, where poverty rates rose from 64.8 percent to 66.1 percent between 1997 and 2000, although extreme poverty rates decreased in the same zones from 31.9 percent to 30.1 percent. By the year 2000, nearly 5 million people in Lima were living under the official poverty line, most of this population being concentrated in shantytowns in the periphery of the city, in zones of expansion created during the past 40 years named *conos* (i.e., “corners” or “edges” of the city, divided into northern, eastern, and southern cones).

Thus, the evolution of poverty and extreme poverty in Peru and Lima during the previous decade can be expressed as follows:

Table 15: Population Living in Conditions of Poverty and Extreme Poverty (1994–2000) (*)

Zone	Total Population in Poverty			Extremely Poor			Poor		
	1994	1997	2000	1994	1997	2000	1994	1997	2000
Peru	53.4	50.7	54.1	19.0	14.7	14.8	34.4	36	39.3
Metropolitan Lima	42.4	35.5	45.2	5.5	2.4	4.7	36.9	33.1	40.4
Rest of Country (urban)	50.4	48.9	49.8	13.0	7.6	8.4	37.4	41.3	41.4
Rural Areas	65.5	64.8	66.1	36.2	31.9	30.1	29.3	32.9	36

(*) The “extreme poor” are those individuals whose total expenditures do not cover the cost of a minimum “food basket” (the minimum nutritional standard). “Poor” are those individuals whose total expenditures cover the cost of a minimum “food basket,” but who are not able to satisfy other needs such as education, health, etc.

Source: Ordoñez, D., & Sousa, L., 2003

According to the National Statistics Bureau (INEI), poverty in Peru decreased between 2001 and 2004 by 2.7 percent, both in the urban and rural milieu. In the urban context, poverty decreased from 50 percent to 43.3 percent, while in the rural sector, it decreased from 77.1 percent to 72.5 percent. Notwithstanding this decrease, more than half of the Peruvian population continues to be poor, a fact which reflects widespread differences among the richest and poorest segments of society: The richest 10 percent of the Peruvian population receives 12 times the income of the poorest 50 percent.

Likewise, poverty rates in Lima increased between 2001 and 2004 from 31.8 percent to 36.6 percent (in comparison to the average for the rest of the country, which decreased 5.6 percent, down to 57.7 percent). The increase in poverty rates registered for Lima during said period may be directly linked with an increase in the internal migration rate and a particular increase of poor rural population in the capital of the country, a fact that may have a direct effect on an increase in child work.

Lima’s main economic activities are commerce, finance, and manufacturing. Most of the Peruvian urban population is employed in small- and medium-sized enterprises of the informal sector. Such enterprises represent 98 percent of Peruvian businesses and employ up to 60 percent of the total adult workforce in the country. According to the Chamber of Commerce of Lima, 74 percent of these enterprises function outside of the framework of national tax and labor law. Most of these

enterprises are focused on commerce; various trades; and petty, semi-industrial production activities.

According to the Peruvian Ministry of Labor and Promotion of Employment, by December 2005, there were 2,518,617 micro and small enterprises, 1,879,470 of which were “informal,” that is, they paid no taxes or work benefits to their workers.³⁸

The so-called “informal” sector includes the economic activities carried out at marketplaces in Lima, on which this study is focused. As will be further demonstrated, the economic and social dynamics of the families of child workers tend to reproduce these general relationships among migration, poverty, and informal work.

Adult unemployment and subemployment have been linked with both poverty and child labor. They have also been linked to the growth of the informal economy, by which joblessness among recent migrants leads to “self-employment” (for example, vendors in stands, ambulant vendors, or cab drivers) in the urban informal sector of the economy. This seems to be particularly true in light of the severe crises suffered by national agriculture and industry between the 1970s and 1980s, which dramatically increased the percentage of unemployed and subemployed persons among the national adult workforce. This crisis increased by the turn of the century as follows:

Table 16: Adult Workforce According to Level of Employment: 1996–2001 (Percent)

Level of Employment ³⁹	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Global Unemployment	7.0	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.4	9.5
Subemployment	42.7	41.8	44.3	43.5	42.9	57.7
Adequate Employment	50.3	50.5	47.9	48.5	49.7	32.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: INEI, Ministerio de Trabajo (MINTRAB)

Unemployment reached 10.4 percent of the national workforce by January 2006 (INEI, 2005).

3.4 The Search for Basic Education: An Attempt to Alleviate Poverty⁴⁰

Between 1970 and 2000, the population of Lima experienced a constant increase in its access to education, and the enrollment of children in public schools grew 3 percent per year, well above the increase in the school-age population.

³⁸ There were at least 25,938 small formal enterprises, which represented 3.94 percent of the total number of enterprises in the country; these enterprises could have up to 50 workers and a top annual income of no more than US\$900,000. There were also 10,899 medium-sized and big formal enterprises, which represented 1.65 percent of the country’s total; these usually had more than 50 employees and their average income was above US\$900,000.

³⁹ “Subemployment” is a condition under which people work: a) on a partial schedule of less than 75 percent of a normal schedule, or b) for pay which is below the minimum legal wage. “Adequately employed” refers to people working 35 or more hours per week who receive pay that is equal to or above the minimum legal wage (definitions used by the Peruvian Ministry of Labor and INEI).

⁴⁰ Estrategia de Desarrollo Integral y Reducción de la Pobreza en Lima Metropolitana, 2005; INEI, Censo de Población 2005 and Encuesta Nacional de Hogares 2004; Unidad de Estadística del Ministerio de Educación, Censo Escolar 2004 and Estadística Básica 2005.

According to the results of the National Household Survey of 2002, by the year 2003, Metropolitan Lima had 963,000 students registered at the primary level (below 12 years old), which was equivalent to 18.7 percent of the national total, and 694,000 students at the secondary level, which was equivalent to 22.8 percent of the national total. Sixty-six percent of primary-level students were registered at public schools (this figure was 81.9 percent for the rest of the country). Seventy percent of secondary-level students were registered at public schools (79.3 percent in the rest of the country). By 2003, the percentage of children regularly attending school reached 98 percent of the children in Metropolitan Lima (Municipalidad Metropolitana de Lima, 2005).

Table 17: School Enrollment and Type of Educational Centers

Primary Level

Area	Enrollment	Public Schools	Private Schools	Public/Private Schools (percent)
National	5148	4215	933	368.0
Lima	963	633	330	33.0
(Percent)	18.7	15.0	35.4	---

Secondary Level

Area	Enrollment	Public Schools	Private Schools	Public/Private Schools (percent)
National	3040	2412	628	149.2
Lima	694	487	207	45.0
(Percent)	22.8	20.2	32.9	---

Total Primary/Secondary

Area	Enrollment	Public Schools	Private Schools	Public/Private Schools (percent)
National	8188	6627	1561	354.3
Lima	1656	1120	537	38.0
(Percent)	20.5	16.9	34.4	---

The increase in school enrollment rates for the past 40 years, at least in urban zones, is in response to the spreading belief that getting an education ensures people's economic progress in life and a way out of poverty, even though this path does not hold true for all. Indeed, there are many professional graduates who stumble into subemployment or unemployment every year.

Notwithstanding this positive evolution, there has been a decrease in the proportion of children between 3 and 5 years old who attend preschool, from 66 percent in 1998 to 62 percent in 2002. Likewise, while between the ages of 3 and 11 years old there seems to be no major gender differences with regards to school enrollment (both in Lima and throughout the country), there is a greater participation of male children in education between 12 and 25 years of age, a fact that may impel gender discrimination in work activities.

Regarding school enrollment, there were no major differences between Lima and the adjacent port of Callao.

Table 18: Children Attending School in Metropolitan Lima (Percent)

Location	Age Rank			
	3–5 years	6–11 years	12–16 years	17–25 years
Lima, 2002	62.0	98.9	94.6	N.D.
Lima, 1998	66.0	47.8	93.5	32.9
Male	66.9	97.7	96.9	35.4
Female	64.8	98.0	91.3	30.6
Callao, 1998	69.1	98.3	89.6	22.5
Peru, 1998	56.6	96.3	88.7	30.8

Source: Estrategia para el Desarrollo y la Reducción de la Pobreza en Lima Metropolitana, 2005

Unfortunately, the increase in enrollment registered in the past 30 years in Lima has not been accompanied by an increase or even the maintenance of the quality of education received by most children. In fact, there is no constant monitoring of educational variables that may guarantee educational quality. This may be perceived through certain general indicators, such as:

- Increasing rates of illiteracy and dropouts from school;
- 54 percent of students belonging to the lowest level of reading comprehension;
- Peruvian students having been rated in last place in math reasoning tests at the Latin American countries level;
- Peruvian students having been rated in the second-to-last place in language tests at the Latin American countries level;
- More than half the workers with secondary education and about one third of those with university education earning less than one dollar per hour; and
- Peru being rated lowest of 41 countries evaluated by the PISA test.⁴¹

Thus, generally speaking, what children are learning in school may not necessarily be relevant for their personal and social development, nor for their incorporation into vocational training or the labor market. While the Peruvian government has declared the education sector a national emergency, it still spends only 2.8 percent of its GNP on education (more or less US\$77 per student per year), while the rest of the countries in Latin America are spending on average 4 percent of their GNP (US\$137 per student per year). Unfortunately, capital investment in education is very scarce and most government expenditures (99 percent) are concentrated in salaries, even though the quality of teachers is very limited. In general, 35 percent of teachers lack a teaching diploma, and most have had poor professional training (Chiroque, 2004).

⁴¹ The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is an internationally standardized test that is administered to 15-year-olds in schools. The survey was implemented in 43 countries in the first assessment in 2000 and 41 countries in the second assessment in 2003. Tests are administered to between 4,500 and 10,000 students in each country (Martínez, 2003).

Information on school dropout rates and on the average number of school grades lagged by children will be introduced in section 5.3.6 (Child Workers at Marketplaces and Education) of this report, as a framework for the comparative analysis of child workers' performance in school. In the meantime, it is interesting to review the reasons given by children in Lima for not attending school, per the following table:

Table 19: Reasons for Not Attending School

Reasons	Total	Sex		Age Ranks		
		Male	Female	3–9 years	10–14 years	15–24 years
Economic problems	30.5	30.5	30.5	16.7	50.0	33.0
I am working	29.6	33.8	25.2	0	8.3	35.7
I am not old enough	11.4	12.7	10.1	70.1	0	0
Child is involved in house chores	6.2	1.6	10.8	0	8.3	7.3
Finished school—he/she is preparing to go to college	5.8	5.1	6.4	0	0	7
Family problems	4.8	3.7	5.9	2.3	8.3	5.2
I do not like school/studying	3.0	3.9	2.1	0	8.3	3.5
Due to illnesses/accidents	1.6	2.2	0.9	4	0	1.1
Military service	0.7	1.3	0.2	0	0	0.9
There is no educational center for adults	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0.2
Low grades/repeated school year	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	8.3	0.1
Other reasons	5.2	3.7	6.8	0.3	8.3	5.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: INEI, ENAHO, 2002-IV quarter

The main reasons given in the National Household Survey (2002) for not attending school in Peru were “economic reasons” (30.5 percent; for example, lack of money to cover school costs), the “need to work” (29.6 percent), and “being involved in domestic chores” (6.2 percent). These answers help make explicit the vicious circle by which poverty limits the possibility of getting a proper education, which in turn reduces the possibilities of escaping poverty.

4 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Legal Framework

The National Constitution of 1993 establishes that the State and the community shall specially protect children, adolescents, mothers, and the elderly who are abandoned. Likewise, it establishes that labor, in its different forms, will receive attention from the Peruvian State as a priority, providing special protection for children under 18 years old.

Peru has signed all Human Rights declarations at the international and regional level that recognize the rights of children to be protected against economic exploitation and against any form of labor that may be dangerous; interfere with a child's education; or be detrimental for his/her health or for his/her physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. Within this framework, Peru has ratified ILO Conventions 138 on the minimum age of admission to employment and 182 on the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor. Peru is also a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which covers labor exploitation.

Chapter four of the revised version of the Peruvian Code of Children and Adolescents (2000) establishes that children and adolescents are subject to rights, liberty, and specific protection. Children shall be offered equal opportunities for their development and shall not be discriminated against based on their sex. Child work is not authorized except under exceptional circumstances below the age of 14 years. Adolescent (14 years old or above) work is protected and needs to be authorized (except for nonremunerated, family-dependent work⁴²) by the Ministry of Labor and Promotion of Employment (MOL). MOL can give authorization for children to work, provided that this does not imply economic exploitation, risk, or danger for children's health, education, or physical and mental development. This includes the right to education, particularly in the case of children employed as domestic servants in third-party homes. Child workers should be registered at Municipal Child Work Registers in each community. Law 27571 (of December 5, 2001, which modified the original provision of the Code—Article 51) establishes the minimum age of admission to employment at 14 years old and exceptionally at 12 years old, if parents request permission from the authority and if said work does not endanger a child's health or physical and/or moral integrity. This exception is consistent with those established within ILO Convention 138. Night labor (before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m.) is prohibited for children, and it is considered “dangerous labor” by Peruvian law. (In exceptional circumstances, it can only be authorized after a judiciary process for children 15 years old or more, for a maximum limit of 4 hours per day). The maximum number of hours a child may work per day is 4 hours, for children 14 to 15 years old, and 6 hours, for children 16 to 17 years old. Likewise, the Ministry of Labor and Promotion of Employment has enacted a regulation (R.M. No. 128-94-TR) on the authorization of child work, in order to protect children's right to schooling.

⁴² Children working in “nonremunerated, family-dependent work” have to be registered by their parents or tutors at the municipal register of adolescent laborers (Article 50, Peruvian Code of Children and Adolescence).

4.2 Institutional Framework

The elimination of child labor is one of the priority policies of the Peruvian State, included within the “National Agreement” among main political and social forces, such as unions, employers’ associations, and civil society organizations. The different Ministries, such as of Education, Health, Labor, and Women and Social Development, are tasked with guaranteeing child workers’ welfare in the name of the Peruvian State.

The Ministry of Labor and Promotion of Employment, through its Bureau of Minors’ Protection, Security, and Occupational Health, has the responsibility to extend work authorizations to adolescents, as well as to supervise that labor law is followed in the case of children. The Directive Committee for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labor (CPETI), headed by the Ministry of Labor and Promotion of Employment, is responsible for enforcing compliance with laws related to the abolition of child labor. This committee, which is composed of government agencies, worker unions, employer associations’ representatives, and civil society representatives, has issued diverse proposals aimed at modifying or improving labor law regarding children (for example, on the length of workdays, right to vacations, night work, dangerous/forbidden labor activities for children, etc.), in accordance with ILO conventions. In 2005, the Committee introduced the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor,⁴³ which states as its objectives to prevent and eliminate child work below 14 years old, to prevent and eliminate the worst forms of child labor for all children under 18 years old, and to protect the welfare and rights of adolescent workers between 14 and 18 years old.

The Ministry of Women and Social Development, through its General Bureau of Childhood and Adolescence, aims to raise public consciousness on the rights of the child, and to implement preventive, promotional, and protective programs for mistreated children or for child victims of sexual violence, including commercial sexual exploitation. In July 2006, and with the endorsement of this Ministry, the government of Peru approved a regulation (DS 007-2006-MIMDES), which established a list of dangerous labor, due to its nature and conditions, which is legally prohibited for children under 18 years old. Likewise, in 2006, the government approved a National Plan for the Prevention of and Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, prepared by a commission of the same name, headed by the MIMDES. Through the National Institute of Family Welfare (INABIF), the Ministry implements the “Street Educators” Program, which implements educational support and recreation activities in a limited number of locations in Lima.

The Ministry of Education aims to guarantee the continuity of school studies of child workers by providing night shift programs at public schools. The Ministry of Education runs a national program called “Friendly Schools for Boys, Girls, and Adolescents,” which among other objectives, aims to adapt schooling conditions to the needs of child workers. Likewise, tutoring services are provided for children formerly excluded from the public education system, including child workers. The Ministry has also lengthened enrollment periods for youth employed as domestic servants in third-party homes.

⁴³ The National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor is available from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipcc/boletin/noticia_imprimir.php?notCodigo=748.

The Ministry of Interior, through the **National Police**, implements the Colibrí Program, which is a protection and welfare program that provides recreation, food supplements, and educational activities for hundreds of child workers at sites in Lima and other cities in Peru.

The Ministry of Health is obliged to provide free and periodic medical certification in order to issue child work authorizations.

In 2002, a number of government ministries, including the Ministries of Labor, Health, Energy and Mines, and Education, created a “National System for Monitoring and Verifying Child Labor in Small Mines” (SIMOV). The Ministry of External Commerce and Tourism has also developed campaigns, with support from IOM, UNICEF, and ILO, against sex tourism.

There are a limited number of NGOs and civil society institutions working on the issue of child labor. They mostly work in Lima and include the following NGOs, enterprises, and civil society institutions:

Table 20: Civil Society Institutions Working in the Field of Child Labor in Lima

Nongovernmental Organizations	
Acción por los Niños	Promotes putting the issue of child labor on the agenda of the local government, develops policies and programs, and implements community-based mechanisms of child protection (e.g., DEMUNAs and COMUDENAs).
Adevi	Implements a child protection program with children working in the artisan fabrication of bricks in the eastern cone of the city.
ADRA	Adventist organization that carries out activities at certain schools in order to protect child workers' rights and education.
Aspem	Carries out programs with children in low-income communities of the central zone of the city; up to the year 2005, it included child workers.
Cedro	Carries out drug prevention, educational, and recreational activities with child workers at some markets and communities in the northern zone of Lima.
Cesip	Handles Telefónica's national program in support of school attendance of child workers and carries out specific programs with garbage collectors, recyclers, street child laborers, and brick makers in various districts in Lima, Chiclayo, and Tumbes.
Cesvi	Supports program on commercial sexual exploitation of children in Lima. Implements occupational program for child workers.
Ifejant	Implements program on commercial sexual exploitation of children in the southern cone of Lima.
Kallpa	Carries out programs on health prevention and education for child workers in Lima and Tumbes.
La Semilla	Carries out programs with child workers in low-income communities of the eastern zone of the city.
Manthoc	Works with groups of organized child workers in the southern zone of the city to promote their rights to health, education, and vocational training.
Proceso Social	Carries out prevention and protection programs with child laborers working as stonemasons in the northern zone of the city.
Trazos	Carries out prevention and protection programs with mainly street-based child workers in the southern zone of the city.
Warma Tarinakuy	Runs a program for child laborers at marketplaces (bundle carriers) in the Fruits Market (central zone of Lima).

Child Workers' Movements	
MNATSOP	The National Movement of Organized Child and Adolescent Workers of Peru (declared membership: 2,000 people) is an institution that groups child workers and intends to promote children's right to work.
Enterprises	
Telefónica S.A. (Spain)	The major phone service operator in the country sponsors a program in nine cities in Peru, aiming to provide books, registration costs, educational support, and other benefits to child workers at target schools, in order to protect their right to education. This program operates through local agencies.
Trade Unions and Employers' Associations	
They do not have specific programs on child labor, but CONFIEP (the national employers' association), CGTP, and CTP are represented in the governmental bodies that address this issue.	
International Organizations	
Both UNICEF and ILO provide technical support to the Ministries of Labor and of Women and Social Development on the issues of child labor and commercial sexual exploitation (CSEC) of children. ILO is sponsoring activities on CSEC and on domestic child labor as part of a regional initiative on these issues, funded by USDOL.	

Since 2002, the government of Peru has been implementing the National Plan of Action on Infancy and Adolescence, which aims to define strategies, programs, and activities for each sector/institution of government and civil society in order to ensure full application of the rights of the child, including the protection of the rights of children involved in child work. The Ministries of Health, Education, Labor, Interior (Police), and others, with the technical assistance of UNICEF, are part of this plan.

Despite all of the above, and due to a high level of social tolerance towards child labor, most child workers around the country are still unprotected and child labor laws are scarcely applied by authorities. In fact, the Ministry of Labor and Promotion of Employment's work inspection capacities are very limited, even in the case of adult labor, and need to be reinforced. Hundreds of thousands of children below 14 years old who are not supposed to work do so, many within the worst forms of child labor and many others under harmful conditions, such as long work days or labor during night shifts. According to the Ministry of Education, the number of child workers who are behind one or more school grades with regards to their age is 30 percent higher than that of children who attend school but do not work. Meanwhile 41 percent of adolescents between 14 and 17 years old do not attend school, many because they drop out of school at the end of their primary studies.

5 PROFILE OF THE CHILDREN WORKING AT METROPOLITAN LIMA'S MARKETPLACES

5.1 Number and Characteristics of Children Working at Marketplaces

5.1.1 Estimation of the Total Number of Child Workers at Metropolitan Lima's Marketplaces

The results of this section are based on the estimates from the mark-recapture data collected in the 8 marketplaces in Lima with more than 1,000 stands (which were censused for this study) and a sample of 32 marketplaces established on the basis of the other 523 marketplaces containing 51 to less than 1,000 stands each.

The total number of child workers (children and adolescents under 18 years old) working at marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima (Lima and the adjacent port of Callao), is estimated by this study at 14,104 individuals. This figure is a statistical expansion of the results obtained through the application of the mark-recapture methodology.

Adjusted figures are weighted to adjust for a purposeful oversample of children in large markets.

5.1.2 Estimation of Age and Sex of Child Workers at Metropolitan Lima's Marketplaces

Weighed parameters of some key variables show that:⁴⁴

- a. Children working at marketplaces are evenly distributed by gender. The raw data show more boys than girls working in the market, but when the data is weighted they come out nearly even. The difference is an indication that working boys are more common in the oversampled larger markets. In fact, girls are only 38.2 percent of the children working in the largest markets; and

Table 21: Child Workers at Marketplaces by Gender

Gender	N	Raw Percent	Estimated Population	Adjusted Percent
Male	671	56.1	7,130	50.5
Female	525	43.9	6,975	49.5
Total	1,196	100.0	14,105	100.0

- b. Concerning children's age, more than half (55.3 percent) of child workers at Metropolitan Lima's marketplaces are below the minimum age (15 years old) allowed by ILO Convention 138 (Article 2, paragraph 3), and more than 2 in 5 (41.2 percent) are below the exception

⁴⁴ According to the mark methodology (see Jensen and Pearson, 2002), the expansion of figures is done not on the basis of the mark, but on the basis of the recapture exercise; thus, the size of the n is smaller in this case.

granted in the Convention (age 14)—the legal age of admission to employment according to Peruvian law.⁴⁵

Table 22: Child Workers at Marketplaces, per Age

Age (years)	n	Raw Percent	Estimated Population	Adjusted Percent
5–8	42	3.5	472	3.3
9–11	163	13.6	1,838	13.0
12–14	416	34.8	5,494	38.9
15–18	575	48.1	6,301	44.7
Total	1,196	100.0	14,105	100.0

The average age of child workers among this population is 13.9 years, as shown below, and does not vary significantly by gender.

Table 23: Average Age of Child Workers at Marketplaces

Gender	Raw Average Age	S.D.*	Adjusted Average
Male	13.7	2.69	13.3
Female	14.3	2.50	14.4
Total	14.0	2.62	13.9

* Standard Deviation

5.1.3 Estimation of Some Main Work Conditions of Children at Metropolitan Lima’s Marketplaces

- a. Concerning the main work activities carried out by children at Metropolitan Lima’s marketplaces, it can be said that most children work as vendors in stands, as food processors, or as ambulant vendors. Together, these 3 activities account for 89.9 percent of child activities in the market. The top 3 activities are the same across gender, but for girls they account for nearly all of their activities (96.6 percent). The following table describes this issue in detail.

⁴⁵ Although Peruvian law does not include any operational definition of the concept of “light work,” it does explicitly authorize some work activities for children over the age of 15. From this authorization, one can derive a notion of what is not considered “light work,” and is thus reserved as work acceptable only for older children, such as nonindustrial agricultural work (minimum age of 15); industrial, commercial, or mining work (minimum age of 16); and industrial fishing (minimum age of 17). Any work activity undertaken by children below the legal minimum age will be considered inappropriate. “Light work” may then be defined as any work activity not included within the list of “dangerous labor activities” according to law DS0007-2006-MIMDES. Children under 14 years old working with their parents at marketplaces may fall within the category of “nonremunerated, family-dependent work,” provided that their parents register them at the municipal register of adolescent laborers (Article 50, Peruvian Code of Children and Adolescence) and that work “does not imply economic exploitation, risk or danger, or affect a child’s education, health, physical, mental, moral, spiritual or social development” (Article 22, Peruvian Code of Children and Adolescence). Unfortunately, almost none of these children are registered at municipalities, several work activities at markets may be considered to be risky or to be child labor, and many may have a negative effect on children’s education (please see sections 5.2.2 and 5.3.6 of this report).

Table 24: Child Work Activities at Marketplaces in Lima

Work Activities	n	Raw Percent	Estimated Population	Adjusted Percent
Vendors in stands	739	61.8	9,416	66.8
Food processors	131	11.0	1,929	13.7
Ambulant vendors	124	10.4	1,328	9.4
Shoe shiners	41	3.4	271	1.9
Bundle carriers with cart	39	3.3	256	1.8
Bundle carriers	32	2.7	229	1.6
Corridor cleaners	16	1.3	199	1.4
Garbage collectors	12	1.0	139	1.0
Beggars	14	1.2	105	0.7
Artists	5	0.4	64	0.5
Shelf arrangers	5	0.4	54	0.4
Artisans	30	2.5	49	0.3
Deliverers of meals	2	0.2	30	0.2
Food classifiers	3	0.3	25	0.2
Car washers	1	0.1	8	0.1
Collectors of plastic, cardboard, etc. (recycling)	2	0.2	3	0.0
Total	1,196	100.0	14,105	100.0

- b. Regarding the number of days worked per week, child workers at Metropolitan Lima's marketplaces work on average 5 days per week, and there is no significant difference by gender.

Table 25: Average of Days Worked per Week

Gender	Raw Average Days per Week	S.D.	Adjusted Average
Male	5.0	2.28	4.8
Female	5.2	2.23	4.9
Total	5.1	2.26	4.8

As shown in the following table, almost half of children (48.2 percent) work every day of the week and a quarter (25.1 percent) work only 2 days, nearly all of which work exclusively on the weekend.

Table 26: Number of Days Worked per Week

Days Worked per Week	n	Raw Percent	Estimated Population	Adjusted Percent
1	62	5.2	969	6.9
2	269	22.5	3,538	25.1
3	49	4.1	718	5.1
4	33	2.8	571	4.1
5	59	4.9	769	5.5

Days Worked per Week	n	Raw Percent	Estimated Population	Adjusted Percent
6	148	12.4	742	5.3
Every Day	576	48.2	6,798	48.2
Total	1196	100.0	14,105	100.0

As shown in the following two charts, most children work on Saturdays and Sundays.

Table 27: Child Work on Weekends

Child Works on Weekend Days	n	Raw Percent	Estimated Population	Adjusted Percent
No	87	7.3	865	6.1
Yes	1109	92.7	13,240	93.9
Total	1,196	100.0	14,105	100.0

Table 28: Child Work per Day of Week

Days on Which Child Works	n	Raw Percent	Estimated Population	Adjusted Percent
Monday	812	67.9	8,677	61.5
Tuesday	815	68.1	8,522	60.4
Wednesday	829	69.3	8,801	62.4
Thursday	818	68.4	8,639	61.2
Friday	832	69.6	9,227	65.4
Saturday	1057	88.4	12,081	85.6
Sunday	931	77.8	12,420	88.1

- c. Regarding the work shifts in which children work, most children work only during the morning (7 a.m. to 12 p.m.) and/or the afternoon shift (12 p.m. to 7 p.m.). However, 14.8 percent of children work during 3 shifts (morning, afternoon, and early morning or night), 3.1 percent work during the night and 1.1 percent work exclusively during the early morning (before 7 a.m.). This means that at least 19 percent of the children working at Metropolitan Lima's marketplaces do so under high-risk conditions, due to their schedule. That is, almost one fifth of these children work during labor shifts that are considered by Peruvian law to be "night labor," which is explicitly prohibited due to the harmful character of this condition.

Table 29: Child Work by Work Shift

Shift	n	Raw Percent	Estimated Population	Adjusted Percent
Morning Only	409	34.4	5,884	42.1
Afternoon or Night	194	16.3	2,643	18.9
All Day or 3 Shifts	586	49.3	5,444	39.0
Total	1,189	100.0	13,972	100.0

5.1.4 Among the Children Who Work in Marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima, Does the Phenomenon of Child Work Have an Effect on Either their School Attendance or Dropout Rates?

To analyze this issue, it should be noted that nearly 20 percent of child laborers in marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima were not attending school at the moment of the mark-recapture exercise.

Table 30: School Attendance of Child Workers at Marketplaces

School Attendance	n	Raw Percent	Estimated Population	Adjusted Percent
Attending school	869	72.7	11,354	80.5
Not attending school	326	27.3	2,743	19.5

While there seems to be no relevant differences related to gender with regards to school attendance in the raw data, the weighted data reveal a higher dropout rate among girls who work in the marketplace.

Table 31a: Working Children Not in School by Gender

Gender	Raw Not in School	Raw Percent	Estimated Not in School	Adjusted Percent
Male	181	27.0	1,212	17.0
Female	145	27.7	1,531	22.0
Total	326	27.3	2,743	19.5

The difference between weighted and unweighted figures indicates that there is some difference related to the size of the market in which the children work. The table below confirms this—showing that children who work in large markets are much more likely to drop out.

Table 31b: Working Children Not in School by Market Size

Market Size	Raw Not in School	Raw Percent	Estimated Not in School	Adjusted Percent
Small	13	11.6	656	11.6
Medium	46	19.7	988	19.7
Large	101	32.3	828	32.3
Censused	166	30.9	272	30.9
Total	326	27.3	2,744	19.5

Certain conditions under which part of child labor is carried out, such as work during night shifts (anywhere between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.) seem to have an important negative effect on children's school attendance. Thus, school attendance is significantly lower among children who work during the night shift or during several shifts throughout the day.

Table 32: Working Children Not in School by Work Shift

Shift	Raw Not in School	Raw Percent	Estimated Not in School	Adjusted Percent
Morning Only	55	13.5	632	10.8
Afternoon or Night	16	8.2	163	6.2
All Day or 3 Shifts	255	43.5	1,948	35.8
Total	326	27.3	2,743	19.5

In addition, nearly 40 percent of child workers older than 14 years working at Metropolitan Lima's marketplaces have dropped out of school. This figure is significantly higher than the rate of school dropout officially registered during 2005 for the secondary schooling level (ages 12 to 18) in Metropolitan Lima.

Table 33: Working Children Not in School by Age

Shift	Raw Not in School	Raw Percent	Estimated Not in School	Adjusted Percent
5–13 years old	44	9.5	472	8.1
14–17 years old	282	38.5	2,271	27.4
Total	326	27.3	2,743	19.5

This figure for the 14- to 17-year-old group (38.3 percent) is significantly higher than the rate of school dropout registered by the Ministry of Education (MINEDU) during 2005 for the secondary school level (ages 12 to 18) in both Lima (17.8 percent) and the port of Callao (21 percent).

Table 34: Dropout Rates in Primary and Secondary School in Lima and Callao (Total Population)

Drop Out of School	Callao	Lima
At Primary Level	4.1	7.9
At Secondary Level	21	17.8

Source: Ministry of Education, Unit of Statistics, School Census 2004; INEI, National Population Census 2005

As a summary of the findings of this section of the report, it may be said that the number of child workers less than 18 years old found at marketplaces in Lima is slightly more than 14,000 individuals, of which nearly 41 percent are under the minimum legal age in Peru for employment (14 years old).

Around 90 percent of these children work as vendors in stands, as food processors, or as ambulant vendors.⁴⁶ Children in marketplaces work on average 5 days per week, although almost half of this population works 7 days per week. Ninety-four percent of children work during weekends. Nineteen percent of the children working at Metropolitan Lima's marketplaces carry out activities somewhere between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. ("night work," which is prohibited by law).

In all, 19.5 percent of child workers in marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima were not attending school during the time of the mark-recapture exercise.⁴⁷ School attendance/dropout rates show only small differences in regards to the child's gender. It is also worth noting that dropout rates are much higher in larger markets.

⁴⁶ As will be seen further, part of these activities (such as garbage collection, food processing, or bundle carrying) may be considered outright to be labor, due to their harmful nature or the risks they involve. However, some conditions, such as working for lengthy periods during daytime or night shifts, may increase the number of children involved in labor, even for activities that at first glance may seem nonharmful (for example, a child vending in a stand for 10 or more hours per day).

⁴⁷ As the mark-recapture exercise was completed in August and early September, during the beginning of the second half of the school year, any increase or decrease in school attendance at that time cannot be attributed to school vacation.

5.2 Marketplaces' Features and Work Activities' Particular Characteristics in the Context of Child Work

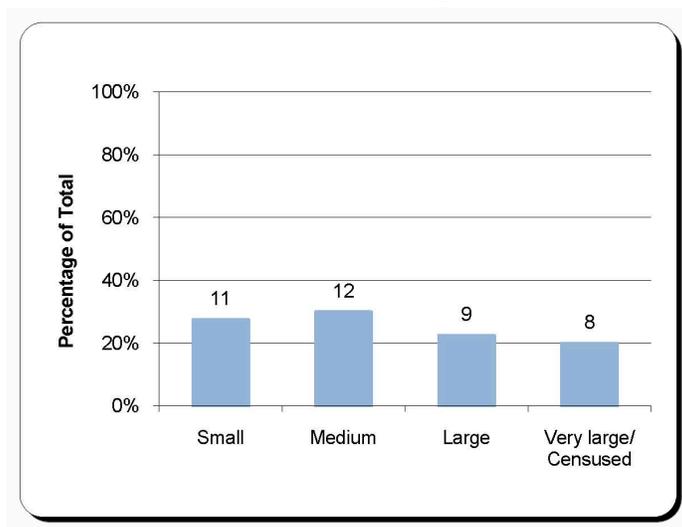
This section describes diverse physical characteristics and elements of social dynamics observed at the sample of 40 marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima of this study. There are no particular features in the type of children's work or in the characteristics of marketplaces themselves that are more suitable for some particular zones of the city and not for others. Thus, marketplaces and child workers in marketplaces will be found in all districts of Lima, and work activities will tend to be more or less the same among most markets (e.g., vending in stands, ambulant vending, and food processing) except for bundle carrying, which is an activity more characteristic of bigger, wholesale markets.

The number of wholesale, "very large," and "big" markets in Metropolitan Lima is very small and these markets are placed in districts of varied characteristics. Because of the above and the fact that the number of child workers at marketplaces tends to increase with the number of stands of a particular market (please see estimation in Annex G), there seems to be no particular social characteristics of the neighborhoods where markets are located. Some are placed in the old downtown of the city, near delinquency-ridden zones (i.e., La Parada and Caquetá), but the biggest marketplace in the city is placed on the outskirts, 30 kilometers away from downtown Lima, in a zone of rapid population growth. This zone is surrounded by many shantytowns and an old mid-size village (Puente Piedra), which became a district, and some agricultural land.

As the reader may see further in this report, children tend to work in marketplaces that are located in the same or in a nearby district to the one where they reside. In fact, as mentioned by most key informants, children tend not to work in more than one marketplace or to move from one zone of the city to the other.

As described in detail in section 3.2.2.2 of this report, for the purpose of the study, 523 marketplaces (containing from 51 up to 980 stands each) were retained from Apoyo Opinión y Mercado S.A.'s original database of 1,212 marketplaces, together with 8 "very large" markets (containing more than 1,000 stands). A random sample of marketplaces per decile was established for the former, while the latter were censused. The first 523 markets totaled 78,859 stands, while the "very big" markets totaled 14,104 stands. Sampled markets were classified as small (51 to 117 stands, first 3 deciles), medium (118 to 280 stands, deciles 4 to 7) and big (300 to 980 stands, deciles 8 to 10). The random choice of markets also considered their geographic locations (city areas of Lima: north, south, central, east, and west—port of Callao). Thus, the final distribution of the study's sample per market size was the following:

Chart 1: Frequency and Percentage of Markets Observed According to Their Size



n = 40

Although most markets within this sample were randomly selected and the other eight markets were included within the sample, the information obtained from this part of the study has a descriptive nature and cannot be generalized to all the existing marketplaces in Metropolitan Lima.

5.2.1 Marketplaces' General Features

Over a sample of 40 marketplaces, only a small number were exclusively wholesale marketplaces; most marketplaces (37 of them, or 92.5 percent) were retailer units. All wholesale marketplaces belonged to the “very large” (“censused”) category.

Table 35: Frequency of Type of Marketplaces According to Their Size

Size of Market	Type of Market	
	Wholesaler	Retailer
Small	0	11
Medium	0	12
Large	0	9
Censused	3	5
Total	3	37

Stands that sell meat⁴⁸ are the most common type of stand at 32.5 percent of marketplaces, vegetables are the second most common type of stand at 27.5 percent of marketplaces, and groceries are the main product sold at 12.5 percent of marketplaces. Thus, these three products are the main products sold at most marketplaces.

⁴⁸ This category includes chicken, fish, pork, lamb, beef, and other kinds of meat.

Table 36: Frequency of Most Ranked Stands According to the Size of Marketplaces

Type of Stand	Size of Market				Total	
	Small	Medium	Large	Censused	N	Percent
Meat	5	4	1	3	13	32.5
Vegetables	2	6	2	1	11	27.5
Prepared Food	1	1	3	1	6	15
Groceries	2	1	1	1	5	12.5
Clothes	0	0	1	1	2	5
Fruits	1	0	0	0	1	2.5
Spices	0	0	0	1	1	2.5
Hardware Items	0	0	1	0	1	2.5
Total	11	12	9	8	40	100

Ninety percent of marketplaces are connected to an electrical source, and 72.5 percent of them are connected to an individual or shared source of water. Of the 20 percent of marketplaces in which cooking is carried out, 25 percent use electricity while in the rest of the marketplaces, half of these use gas and half use kerosene to cook.

Watchmen (private security services) are found at 34 out of 40 marketplaces, while policemen (public security services) are only found at 14 out of 40 marketplaces. Almost all marketplaces (39 out of 40) have public restrooms.

While only 6 out of 40 marketplaces have a healthcare unit within them, 18 out of 40 have a pharmacy. Educational services (schools) were found at 7 out of 40 marketplaces, as well as other educational services, such as a daycare service for mothers at one marketplace.⁴⁹ No municipal child and adolescents' rights defense units (called *Demunas* in Spanish) were found at any marketplaces.

5.2.2 Characteristics of Child Work Activities

While the information included in section 5.1 was obtained from the answers to a questionnaire by a limited number of children per each of the 40 markets (maximum of 60 per market), the information included in this section is based exclusively on the day-long *observation* of children at each market.

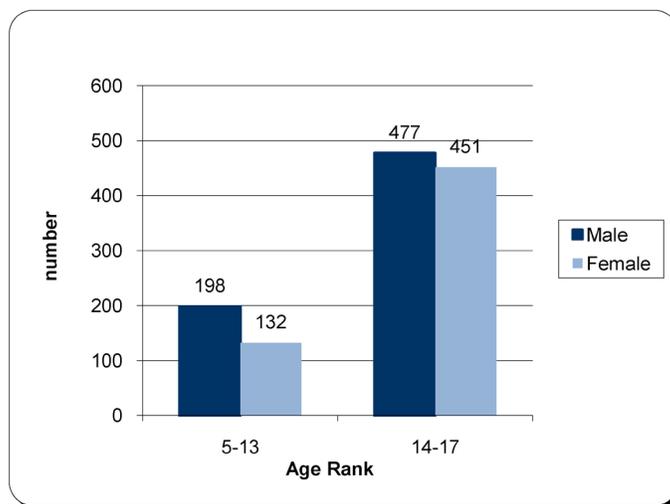
A total of 1,258 child workers, of which 675 were male (54 percent) and 583 were female (46 percent),⁵⁰ were observed throughout the day and night shifts at all 40 targeted markets. Of the

⁴⁹ The schools mentioned above were in all cases small, preschool or primary education units with less than five classrooms each. In two cases, the education units were inside the market premises. In the rest of the cases, the schools faced the market or were placed in their surroundings. Most schools (four) were public units. No child interviewed within the 200-child sample of this research attended such schools.

⁵⁰ Coincidentally, the result of the mark-recapture exercise indicates that of over 1200 individuals, 674 individuals (56.2 percent) were male. Likewise, the weighed parameters obtained for sex distribution indicate that around 53.6 percent of child workers would be male.

observed working children, 330 (26 percent) were identified as “below 14 years old” and 928 children (74 percent) were identified as being “between 14 and 17 years old.”⁵¹

Chart 2: Age and Sex of Working Children



Among the above, 821 child workers observed at markets (65 percent) were supervised by (or worked together with) an adult. Sixty percent of boys and 71 percent of girls worked in a supervised manner.

Table 37: Frequency of Children and Adolescents Who Carry Out Duties Alone or Supervised, per Sex

Supervision	Male		Female		Total	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
Alone	268	39.7	169	29.0	437	34.7
Supervised	407	60.3	414	71.0	821	65.3
Total	675	100	583	100	1,258	100

Among those who worked alone, 61 percent were male and 73 percent were aged between 14 and 17 years old.

Table 38: Frequency of Child and Adolescent Workers Who Perform Duties without Supervision

Age Rank	Male		Female		Total	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
5-13	86	32.1	33	19.5	119	27.2
14-17	182	67.9	136	80.5	318	72.8
Subtotal	268	100	169	100	437	100

⁵¹ During this first child activity observation, children were not asked their age directly, but instead this feature was deduced by observers. However, this result largely coincides with that of the mark-recapture exercise, in which 62.4 percent of child workers at markets were aged 14 to 17 years old. Thus, in both cases, most child workers are adolescents.

Physical impairment was observed in only 2 children (among 1,258).

Most children (80 percent) work within stands at marketplaces. Those who carry out their trade in an ambulatory manner are bundle carriers, bundle carriers with carts, ambulant vendors, plastic or cardboard collectors (recyclers), garbage collectors, artists, corridor cleaners, auto-rickshaw drivers, messengers, and shoe shiners.

Regarding the most common work activities carried out by children, most individuals work as vendors in stands (58 percent), as food processors (14 percent), or as ambulant vendors (9 percent), totaling 81 percent among these 3 main jobs. Although with small variations, these figures are very close to the ones obtained through the mark-recapture methodology (please see section 6.1.3 of this report). The following table shows the number of children observed for each work category at each group of markets (per size/number of stands).

Table 39: Number of Children Involved in Work Activities per Size of Marketplace

Activity	Small	Medium	Large	Censused	Total
Vendor in stand	73	91	134	431	729
Processor of food	22	45	44	72	183
Ambulant vendor	7	31	22	59	119
Artisan	0	0	5	52	57
Bundle carrier with cart	0	4	3	46	53
Bundle carrier	0	1	5	25	31
Shoe shiner	0	7	6	11	24
Garbage collector	0	6	0	6	12
Deliverer of meals	1	0	0	5	6
Plastic collector (recycling)	0	0	0	5	5
Sales promoter	0	0	0	5	5
Chicken skinner	0	4	0	0	4
Auto-rickshaw driver	0	0	0	2	2
Other†	1	1	1	3	6
Total	96	152	353	657	1,258

† "Other" includes one of each of the following: assistant of car plate and painting, assistant of shoe repair, assistant of seamstress, beggar, corridor cleaner, and artist.

With regards to the work activities carried out by children, 21 child work activities were registered by observers at the 40 marketplaces.

Vending of diverse products at stands was observed at all 40 marketplaces in the study,⁵² while food processing⁵³ (cooking, cutting meat, etc.) was observed at 30 marketplaces (75 percent). Children selling diverse products in an ambulatory way⁵⁴ were observed at 27 out of 40 marketplaces.

Bundle carriers, bundle carriers with use of carts, and shoe shiners were present at around one fourth of marketplaces, while all other child work activities were registered at less than 10 percent of the total marketplaces sample.

In total, 150 cases of child work activities were registered among the said 21 categories within the 40 marketplaces sample. Of the work activities registered at the different marketplaces, 59 activities (39 percent) were ranked as “of risk” and 13 (9 percent) as “dangerous;” thus, nearly 48 percent of child activities observed at Metropolitan Lima marketplaces were rated as actually or potentially harmful, and may be considered among the worst forms of child labor.

⁵² Except at the beginning and end of the day, during which they help adults to display and/or store the products for sale, children vending products at stands spend most of the time sitting or standing by the merchandise entrusted to them by their parents, relatives, or employers. Most of the time they are supervised by some adult, but there are cases in which children are left alone for most of the day. In some cases, but not necessarily often, children will also carry the goods bought by their employer or parents into the market or stand. At market “peak hours,” when there are many clients in the premises, child vendors actively offer their products to passersby, and there is much chattering. However, during the rest of the day (and mainly during the afternoons, when adult supervisors may take a nap), markets seem to remain almost idle. During weekdays, coming back from morning school classes, child vendors may pass many long, boring hours of the afternoon in this way. Children often have a limited capacity to move within small, 2 square meter stands, which are regularly stacked with products up to the ceiling, and they have almost no possibility to leave the goods entrusted to them unwatched (during Lima’s humid summer weekends, this is almost equivalent to a sophisticated form of torture). Some children use this time to do their homework, others read magazines, some listen to music from a pocket radio, and a few watch television (in the case of more affluent families). When children work in a stand with an adult or another person, there are many more possibilities for social interaction. Sometimes, when a child has managed to make friends in the surrounding area, one may see children “coming in” to a friend’s stand and playing checkers. In some cases, one may see children and adults joking from one stand to the other and even some courtship and romance, intensive gossip, and shelves full of groceries. Given the presence of other vendors at nearby stands, security risks related to common delinquency are reduced (there are scarce opportunities for a child to be assaulted while in a stand).

⁵³ Together with bundle carrying (with or without a cart), food processing may be considered one of the most dangerous labor activities found at Lima’s marketplaces. Children have to start working in the early hours of the morning carrying meat, chicken, and other foods from the refrigeration chamber or distributor’s truck to be displayed in their stand. Then, in the case of chicken, they have to kill with a knife, hook, boil in steaming water, pluck afterwards with their hands (and often with no gloves), decapitate, and cut into pieces, dozens or hundreds of animals per day. In the case of meat and fish, the killing and boiling are not part of the business, but children will still have to peel (fish) and cut the food into small pieces for clients. There are important risks of accidents (burns, cuts, etc.) in this activity, as well as of contamination due to contact with easily rotten animal blood and organs.

⁵⁴ Ambulant vendors leave their home carrying their merchandise or collect it from friends’ or relatives’ stands in the market, where they left it for the night. Many children work for most of the day, going from one place to another, inside and outside of the markets’ premises, trying to sell their low-cost and low-profit products to passersby (candies, hairclips, corn cakes (i.e., *tamales*), purple corn juice (*chicha morada*), jelly, ice cream, socks, and other products of this kind). They actively engage in “sales promotion,” chanting their offers. Child ambulant vendors are subject to harassment and aggression from stand owners, municipal police, market guards, and other children, as well as assault by common delinquents who forage in marketplaces, at bus stops, and on streets. Although these children seem to have more freedom of movement and less “responsibilities” assigned by adults, in some cases they may be physically punished by their parents if they do not bring in enough daily money, while fatigue and muscular pain are quite common among these children. Likewise, there is the risk of being involved in car accidents around market premises, where vehicle traffic is heavy.

This rating, based on observation and operational criteria (exposure to hazards), is independent of the list of “dangerous child labor activities” forbidden by law in July 2006 (which needs yet an instrument to be operationalized; see list in section 1.3 of this report).

**Table 40: Frequency of Child Labor Activities at Marketplaces
According to the Eventually Harmful Nature of the Activity**

Activity	Not Harmful	Of Risk	Dangerous	Total
Vendor in stand	31	9	0	40
Processor of food	9	17	4	30
Ambulant vendor	15	12	0	27
Bundle carrier with cart	1	6	4	11
Shoe shiner	11	0	0	11
Bundle carrier	0	5	2	7
Artisan	1	2	0	3
Food classifier	3	0	0	3
Deliverer of meals	1	2	0	3
Garbage collector	0	1	1	2
Plastic/cardboard collector (recycling)	0	1	1	2
Chicken skinner	0	2	0	2
Other†	6	2	1	9
Total	78	59	13	150

† “Other” includes one of each of the following: artist, beggar, corridor cleaner, shelf arranger, assistant of car plate and painting, assistant of shoe repair, assistant of seamstress, sales promoter, and auto-rickshaw driver.

Bundle carriers (*heavy weights*), bundle carriers with use of carts (*heavy weights*), collectors of plastic/cardboard (*contact with hazardous materials, night labor*), recyclers of garbage (*contact with hazardous/contaminated material*), food processors (*cuts and injures*), chicken skimmers (*contact with boiling water, burns*) and auto-rickshaw drivers (*risk of car accidents*) were registered as dangerous types of activities being carried out by children at markets in Lima.

Likewise, other activities such as ambulant vending (*risk of car accidents*), work as an artisan or in some trades (*risk of accidents with tools*), and delivery of meals (*risk of car accidents*) were reported as potential risks.

There is a 15-year-old boy born in Lima who has no driving license at all but who, for the past 10 months, has been driving a red auto-rickshaw with a white hood in and out of the Huamantanga Market in Puente Piedra, 30 kilometers north of the downtown of Lima. He lives in a shanty town in the zone of Zapallal, 7 kilometers away from the market. Each morning he leaves home at 6:30 a.m., trying to pick up any clients heading to the market or to Puente Piedra. Once he gets there, he starts his 10-hour-long business of picking up clients with food bags, mostly women, coming out of the market and taking them home around the district for between 0.80 cents (within-market-premises transport) to 2 nuevos soles, depending on the distance he has to cover. The job is not without risk, given that often he has to cross or go by the stretch of the Pan-American highway that passes through the district of Puente Piedra and along one of the marketplace’s sides. While doing this, he was almost crushed by a public service minibus (“*combi*”) two months ago while riding back to the market after leaving a client at her home. “They (the *combi*’s drivers) run as if they would be mad,” he says. “They would not mind if they kill you.”

Among the 150 examples of child work activities at 40 markets, only 26 activities (17 percent) were registered by observers as potentially “formative” (e.g., fostering learning of some relevant activity or trade, such as sewing, shoe repair, artisan work, and car plate and painting), while most of them were rather of a repetitive, noneducational character (such as cutting meat or fish or skinning chicken).

Table 41: Frequency of Activities According to the (Non-)Formative Character of Work

Activity	Formative	Nonformative	Total
Vendor in stand	0	40	40
Processor of food	18	12	30
Ambulant vendor	0	27	27
Bundle carrier with cart	1	10	11
Shoe shiner	0	11	11
Bundle carrier	0	7	7
Artisan	3	0	3
Food classifier	0	3	3
Deliverer of meals	0	3	3
Garbage collector	0	2	2
Plastic/cardboard collector (recycling)	0	2	2
Chicken skinner	0	2	2
Other†	5	4	9
Total	27	123	150

† “Other” includes same as Table 40.

Likewise, work conditions for children were found to be inappropriate in 98 out of 150 of the cases (65 percent; due to the long duration of labor activities, specific occupational hazards, night or early morning shifts, lack of hygiene, etc.), and these conditions could be considered to be hazardous work among the worst forms of child labor outlined in ILO Convention 182.

Table 42: Frequency of Child Work and of Child Labor Activities at Marketplaces, According to the (In-) Appropriateness of the Work Conditions

Activity	Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
Vendor in stand	21	19	40
Processor of food	10	20	30
Ambulant vendor	5	22	27
Bundle carrier with cart	1	10	11
Shoe shiner	3	8	11
Bundle carrier	0	7	7
Artisan	0	3	3
Food classifier	3	0	3
Deliverer of meals	1	2	3
Garbage collector	0	2	2

Activity	Appropriate	Inappropriate	Total
Plastic/cardboard collector (recycling)	0	2	2
Chicken skinner	0	2	2
Other†	6	3	9
Total	50	100	150

† "Other" includes same as Table 40.

Thus, appropriate work conditions for children were mainly registered for:

- Half of vendors at stands;
- One fifth of ambulant vendors; and
- One third of food processors.

It was also noted that children used some sort of protective gear for their work in only 25 percent of activities (38 out of 150). However, in most cases, most of the gear used by children was aimed not to protect them from hazards but to enhance their appearance, protect their clothing, or protect the hygiene of the food they handled (e.g., aprons, hair clips, etc.). In fact, children involved in the most harmful or risky activities, such as bundle carriers, garbage collectors, bundle carriers with carts, and others, usually wore no protective gear at all while working.

Table 43: Frequency of Use of Protective Gear among Child Work Activities

Activity	None	Gloves	Hair Clips	Apron	Others	Total
Vendor in stand	30	1	6	3	0	40
Processor of food	13	1	9	7	0	30
Ambulant vendor	22	0	1	4	0	27
Bundle carrier with cart	9	0	0	2	0	11
Shoe shiner	11	0	0	0	0	11
Bundle carrier	6	0	0	1	0	7
Artisan	2	0	0	1	0	3
Food classifier	2	0	0	1	0	3
Deliverer of meals	2	1	0	0	0	3
Garbage collector	2	0	0	0	0	2
Plastic/cardboard collector (recycling)	2	0	0	0	0	2
Chicken skinner	1	0	1	0	0	2
Other†	8	0	0	1	0	9
Total	112	3	17	18	0	150

† "Other" includes same as Table 40.

There is a 13-year-old boy who came to live with an uncle in Lima 3 months ago. He was born in the village of Caraz, in the northern Andean department of Ancash, but given that his mother could barely support him and his three younger brothers, and that her own brother had offered to help her by receiving the boy in Lima, things were arranged so he would move to his uncle's home in Cerro El Pino, near the district of La Victorias' Fruit market. His uncle works as a bundle carrier with a cart, and although this is not officially allowed for children aged below 14, his uncle "lends" his cart to his nephew a few hours per week so he can earn some money. The child is not allowed to do so during "peak hours" (between 6 and 10 a.m. when his uncle works). He is among the "pirate," nonunionized child bundle carriers who manage to get into the market. Although he uses his uncle's girdle to protect his back, he says that getting accustomed to the job is still painful.

In the case of most of the activities observed, child work is characterized by repetitive tasks (91 percent) and often done under pressure (46 percent). In some cases, child work, independently of its non-noxious nature (for example, vending in stands), is carried out under particularly noxious conditions, such as working during night or early morning shifts (13 percent) or working during an excessive number of hours (15 percent), and could be considered among the worst forms of child labor (ILO Convention 182).

Table 44: Noxious Conditions per Child Work Activities

Activity	Total	Repetitiveness of Tasks		Work under Pressure		Work at Night		Excessive Number of Work Hours	
		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Vendor in stand	40	5	35	24	16	39	1	37	3
Processor of food	30	0	30	12	18	29	1	26	4
Ambulant vendor	27	5	22	15	12	22	5	21	6
Bundle carrier with cart	11	0	11	5	6	8	3	9	2
Shoe shiner	11	0	11	10	1	10	1	9	2
Bundle carrier	7	0	7	5	2	6	1	7	0
Artisan	3	0	3	1	2	2	1	2	1
Food classifier	3	2	1	1	2	3	0	2	1
Deliverer of meals	3	1	2	0	3	1	2	2	1
Garbage collector	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	0
Plastic/cardboard collector	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	1
Chicken skinner	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	0
Artist	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Beggar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Corridor cleaner	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Shelf arranger	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Assistant of car plate and painting	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Assistant of shoe repair	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Assistant of seamstress	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Sales promoter	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Auto-rickshaw driver	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Total	150	13	137 (91%)	81	69 (46%)	131	19	128	22

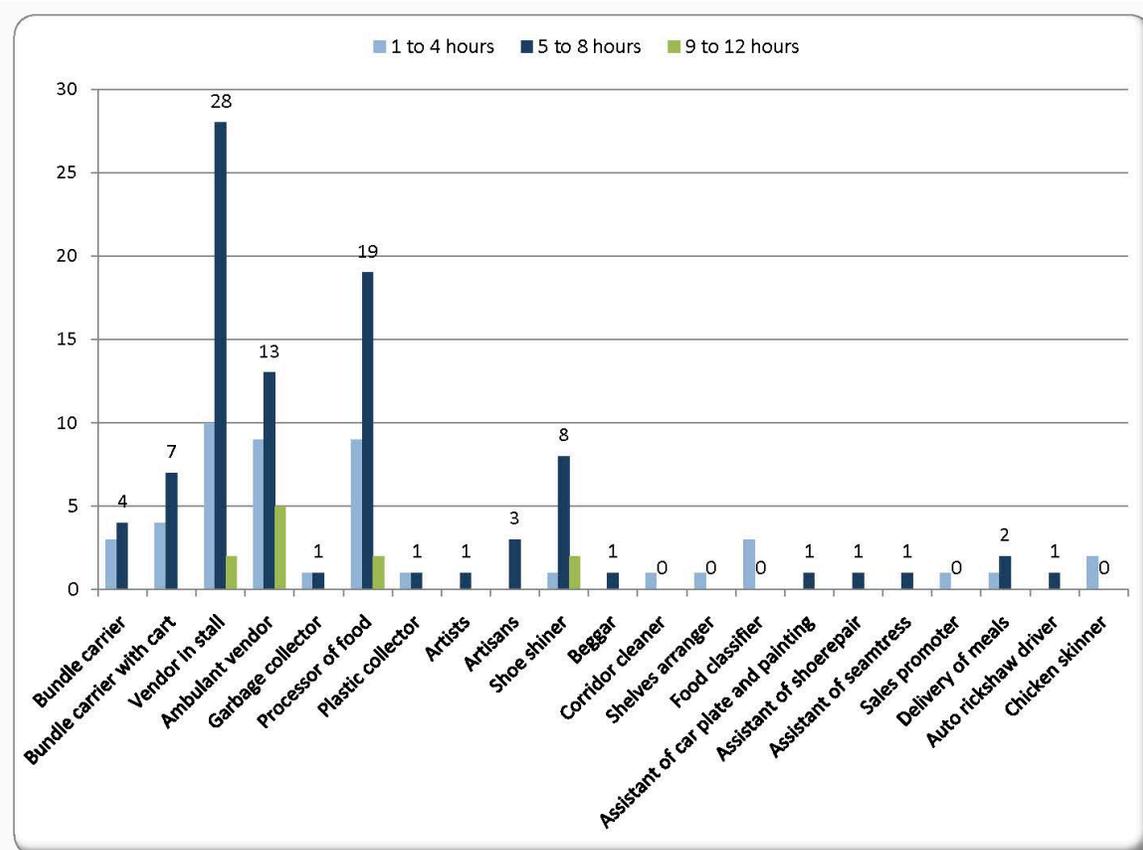
In 12 out of 150 activities (8 percent), children worked an excessive number of hours. This was observed at 12 markets of Metropolitan Lima. Excessive labor shifts were more often observed at the censused (“very large”) markets of the study: In 5 out of 8 very large markets (with more than 1,000 stands), there were children working an excessive number of hours. This issue was less frequent in the other 32 (small, medium, and big) sampled markets.

Table 45: Frequency of Markets (per Size) in Which Children Work an Excessive Number of Hours (More Than 8 Hours per Day)

Size of the Market	No	Yes	Percent
Small	11	1	9.1
Medium	12	4	33.3
Large	9	2	22.2
Censused	8	5	62.5
Total	40	12	30.0

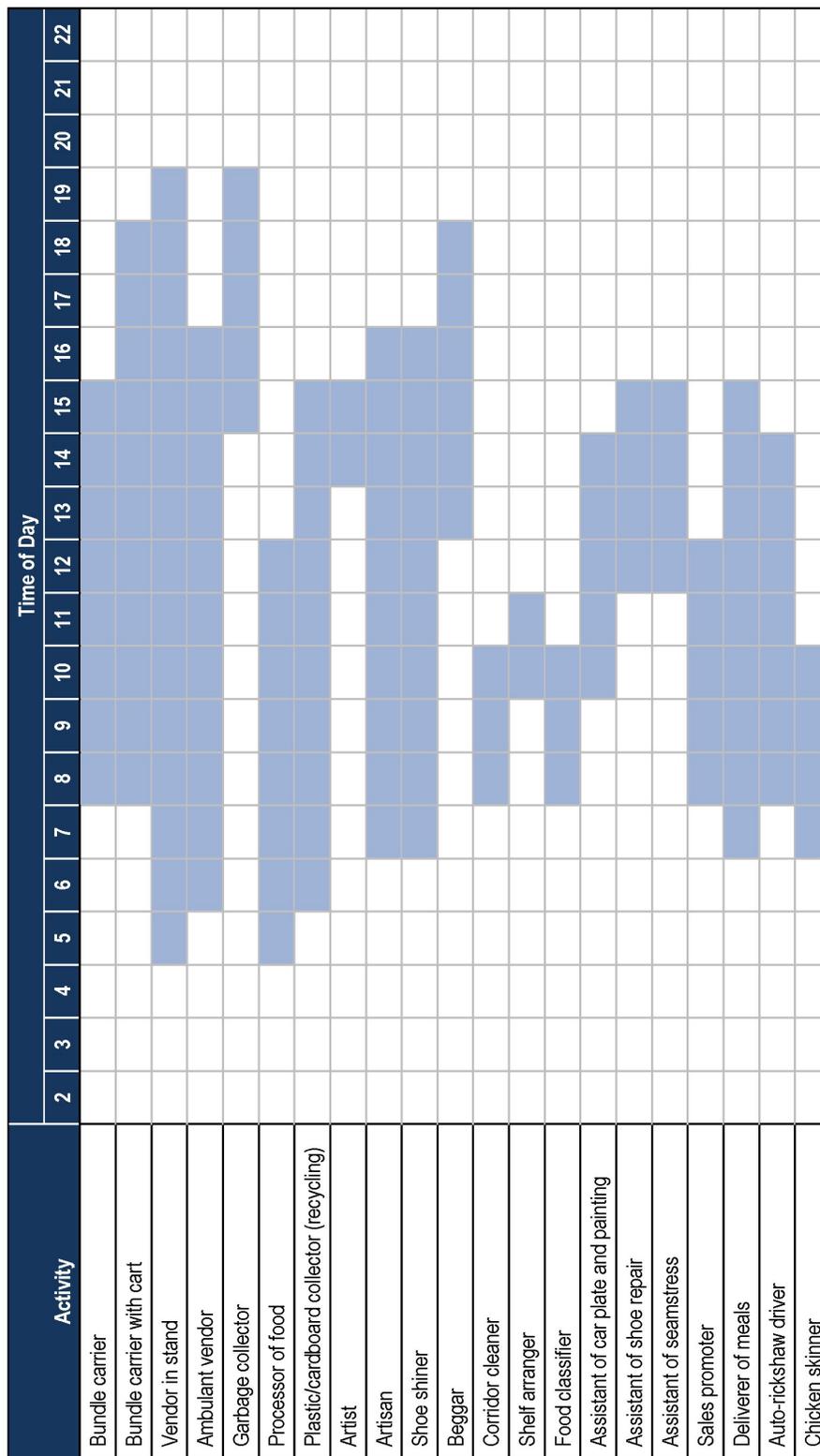
In a greater part of the activities (92 out of 150), children work an average of between five to eight hours per day at most marketplaces. The following chart shows the length of work shift per work activity.

Chart 3: Length of Work Shift per Child Work Activity (Among 150 Activities Observed at 40 Markets)



The following chart (cells in gray tone) shows the time of day in which each work activity is carried out by children at Lima's marketplaces.

Chart 4: Time of Day in Which Child Work Is Concentrated According to the Activity



Only 5 out of 150 child activities observed at 40 marketplaces lack adequate ventilation, and only 10 out of 150 lack adequate lighting.

The physical environment of marketplaces was more varied. Although the floor of most market spaces is made of cement (75 percent) or ceramic tile (7 percent), in 55 percent of the cases, floors were found to be in bad condition with plenty of holes, unevenness of the ground, and loose stones. In other cases (meat, fish, and other stands), floors were slippery due to water used to clean stands and spilled over corridors. The risk of child workers stumbling or slipping on the ground, particularly while carrying bundles, was evident. Cement walls were observed at 48 percent of markets, and in 21 percent of the cases, walls were made of ceramic tile, adobe, wood, or plywood. However, around one third of the 150 activities observed at 40 markets were being carried out at locations with no dividing walls. Likewise, 37 percent of activities were carried out in environments that lacked a roof, while in 28 percent of the cases, stands had a cement roof. In 23 percent of the cases, roofs were made by extending a plastic cover and in 12 percent of cases, roofs were made of wood or plywood.

Unpleasant odors were perceived by observers in 47 percent of children's work activities. Occupational hazards, such as unstable or loose shelves and tables and dangerous or exposed electrical connections, were observed at 18 percent and 45 percent respectively of activities involving child work. Thus, in almost half of the observed marketplaces, one could often find unpleasant odors and the risk of accidents due to electric shock.

This is the account of a 12-year-old girl who helps her mother cut and sell chickens in the 3 de Febrero marketplace in Villa El Salvador, in the southern zone of the city. She works there in the mornings, starting at 7 a.m., and goes to school at 1 p.m. Although she states that she does not like the strong odors produced by birds' corpses, she accepts those as part of the occupational hazards of her job. She feels proud of helping her mother and says she would like to be a nurse when she grows up. She has an older sister who does not work and rests at home. She also left school last year because she had flunked some grades twice.

Although the observation of child work activity was conducted in just 1 day at each market, physical harassment was registered in 9 percent of work activities (14 cases), and emotional mistreatment was observed in 26 percent of work activities (39 cases). The issue of child mistreatment, however, may be more related to lack of respect for children's rights in Peru than the issue of child labor.

5.3 An In-depth Look at Child Workers' Socioeconomic and Cultural Reality: The Results of 200 Interviews Carried Out with Child Workers at Marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima

5.3.1 Sociodemographic Characteristics of the Child Workers Interviewed for this Research

Although sample selection in this part of the research was nonrandom and children's participation was voluntary (children could refuse or stop an interview), the research team managed to gather a number of individuals whose characteristics were as close as possible to the profile obtained from the mark-recapture exercise (see section 5.1.2).

Thus, the age (under or above 14 years old) and gender distribution was similar in both groups:

Chart 5: Comparison between Results of the Capture Exercise and the Sample of the Interviews of Children: Gender

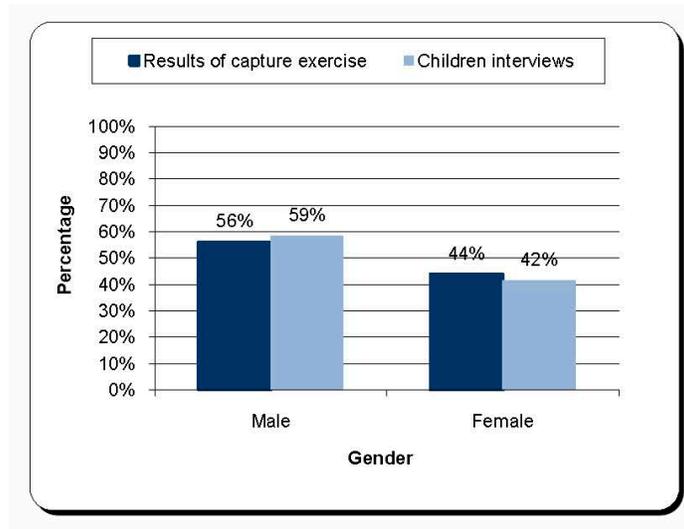
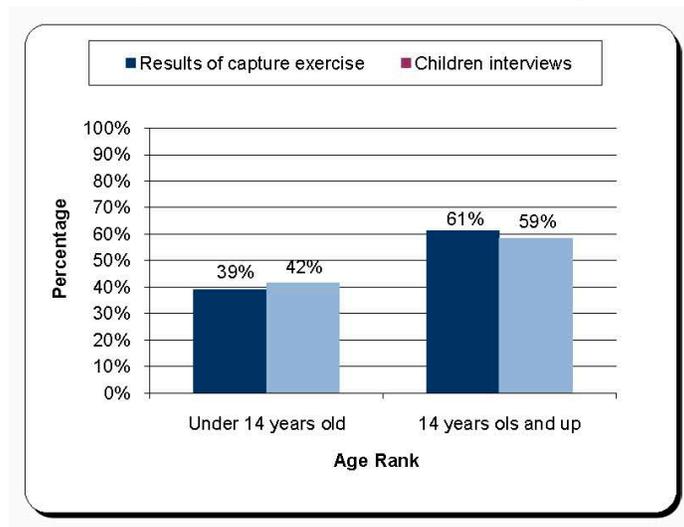
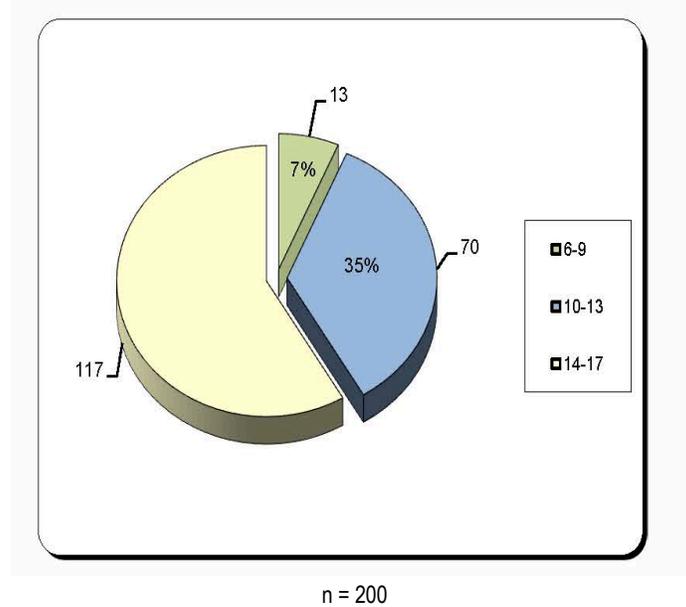


Chart 6: Comparison between Results of the Capture Exercise and the Sample of the Interviews of Children: Age Rank



The ages of the 200 children interviewed were as follows:

Chart 7: Number and Percentage of Interviewed Children by Age Rank



In 53 percent of the cases there was nobody else (parent, relative, friend or other) present in the same room/stand/space where the child was interviewed.⁵⁵

5.3.2 Migration/Rural Culture as Background

Almost half of the children interviewed (97, or 48.5 percent) **were not born in Lima**. This important percentage of immigrant children among the child worker population may be indicative of a greater frequency of this phenomenon among migrant families in Lima. In fact, **70.5 percent** of fathers of **all** the children interviewed (born and not born in Lima) **had been born somewhere other than Lima**, as shown in the following table:

Table 46: Birthplace of Child Worker's Father

Birthplace	Child was Born in Metropolitan Lima				Total	
	Yes	Percent	No	Percent	n	Percent
Lima	43	41.7	16	16.5	59	29.5
Other Provinces	60	58.3	81	83.5	141	70.5
Total	103	100	97	100	200	100

⁵⁵ In the cases where there was another person in the interview room, he/she was neither involved nor acted as a "witness." Nonetheless, when a child's close relative was present in the interview room (a situation that occurred in a minimal number of cases), this fact may have played a role in "orienting" some individuals' answers regarding their family personal behavior towards them, particularly with regards to family violence and other more intimate topics. These types of questions were kept to a minimum within the questionnaire, and most questions in the instrument were of a "closed" (i.e., list of alternatives) type. In general, children appeared very open to being interviewed, as few evasive answers were received.

This percentage is particularly high considering that, according to the National Household Survey (fourth quarter of 2001) carried out by the National Institute of Statistics (INEI), the percentage of immigrant population in Metropolitan Lima was 37.6 percent. The fact that one may find a much higher percentage of immigrant population than the province's average among child workers or among their parents may indicate the different way in which child work affects this population. Recent migrants are often among the poorest of the city's population, and the rural cultural tradition that these families bring along with them to the city attributes a positive value to child work.⁵⁶

This is the profile of a 9-year-old boy who sells candies at the entryway to the 8 de Enero market in Comas, in the northern part of the city. He was born in a small village in the province of Huancabamba, a mountainous zone in the northern department of Piura near Ecuador, 1,200 kilometers away from Lima. His family owned land but was very poor, harvesting only for home consumption. When he was 6 years old, his father left to work in the zone of Querecotillo, but stopped sending money months afterward. His mother decided to move to a sister's home in Lima when he was 7 years old. When they arrived at his aunt's home in Comas, they were warmly received by their relatives and assigned one sole bed for his mother, him, and his 4-year-old sister. But 2 months afterward, when his mother failed repeatedly to get a job and pay their expenses, tensions started mounting. His mother became ill and when he turned 8 years old, he felt it necessary or was encouraged to start working. He got some capital from his relatives and started his business at the entry to the market. He gives all his earnings to his aunt, and although his contribution is not big, the fact that his family is contributing to his relatives' income has helped ease the relationship with them.

The presence of these 2 factors (poverty plus a positive cultural valuation of child work) seems even more likely if one takes into account that nearly 49.4 percent of these children's families arrived in Lima less than 5 years ago, and that 33.3 percent arrived in Lima between 6 and 10 years ago (e.g., more than 80 percent of these children's families are recent immigrants to the city). Moreover, children mentioned "income opportunities (in Lima)" (55.6 percent) and "economic hardship (at place of origin)" (32.1 percent) as the main reasons for them or their families to have migrated to Lima. Also, interestingly, while only 7.8 percent of child workers born in Lima do not live with their parents, **25.8 percent of child workers born outside of Lima do not live with their parents.** This makes their family situation more precarious and may contribute to the gravity of their involvement in child work.

Table 47: Children (Not) Living with Parents by Place of Origin

Living Situation	Child Was Born in Metropolitan Lima				Total	
	Yes	Percent	No	Percent	n	Percent
Lives with both parents	66	64.1	51	52.6	117	58.5
Lives only with one parent	29	28.2	21	21.6	50	25.0
Does not live with any parent	8	7.8	25	25.8	33	16.5
Total	103	100	97	100	200	100

⁵⁶ In the case of children's fathers, 31 percent had been born in some regions of the central Andes, which are known to be among the poorer zones of the country (such as Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Huánuco, and others).

In fact, 11.1 percent of those child workers who were born elsewhere and who migrated to Lima did so alone, 11.1 percent only with his/her siblings, 3.7 percent with other relatives, and 1.2 percent with other relatives and friends (e.g., 27.1 percent of child workers who migrated to Lima did so without their parents).

Notwithstanding all of the above, it should be noted that 83.5 percent of children live with their parents, and in fact, nearly 60 percent live with both of their parents. Only in 11 percent of cases was at least one of the parents deceased.⁵⁷ Thus, it is useful to give a closer look at these children's family situation.

5.3.3 Family Circumstances: Poverty and Informal Economy's Work-Intensive Dynamics as Impelling Forces of Child Labor

Traditionally, household poverty has been considered the main cause of child labor around the world. Given that it is difficult to obtain valid information about family income from children, other proxy sources may be used to estimate these data. A recent report published by the Peruvian Ministry of Labor and Promotion of Employment (the "Monthly Statistical Report"—May 2006) provides information on family income in Lima on the basis of a household survey carried out in September 2005.⁵⁸ The report shows that so-called "independent workers" are the largest category of workers (31 percent of total). Most informal workers in Lima (ambulant vendors, artisans, and vendors in stands) fall within this segment in which most people may be rated, due to their monthly income, as poor: 35.2 percent of people in this segment earn a maximum of 400 nuevos soles per month (US\$125 per month), an amount that is less than the official minimum wage of 500 nuevos soles per month (US\$156.25 per month). Within this same category, 53.1 percent earn between 400 and 1,000 nuevos soles per month (US\$125 to US\$312.50 per month). Being that the minimum cost of living for a family of 5 people (e.g., *canasta básica familiar*) is 1,200 nuevos soles per month (US\$375 per month), families can only afford this cost if at least 2 of their family members work. Thus, many of these households are also poor (this situation is even more evident in the case of the 41.5 percent of child workers interviewed in this research who lived only with one parent or with other people).

Based on this report, many blue-collar workers in Lima (a group of occupations that comprises a small number of child workers' parents in our sample) are also poor: 20.7 percent earn less than 400 nuevos soles per month (US\$125 per month), and 64.9 percent earn between 400 and 1,000 nuevos soles per month (US\$125 to US\$312.50 per month).

Thus, 88.3 percent of informal workers and 85.6 percent of blue-collar workers in Lima earn less than 1,000 nuevos soles (US\$312.5 per month) and may be considered poor.

Most parents of child workers interviewed in this research fall in the above-mentioned occupation categories. Within these categories, parents work in the following activities: 41.7 percent of fathers work as vendors in stands at marketplaces, 15.5 percent work as ambulant vendors, 7 percent work in a trade (shoe repair, etc.), 3.5 percent work as blue-collar workers, 3.2 percent work as peasants,

⁵⁷ This figure situates orphanhood as a factor that would be very negligibly related with child work at Lima's marketplaces. There was a greater percentage of girls who lived with both parents than of boys. Conversely, there was a greater percentage of boys who lived with none of their parents.

⁵⁸ Encuesta de Hogares—Especializada de Niveles de Empleo, carried out at 2,600 households of Metropolitan Lima (with an expansion to 3,062,474 people in Lima)

and 7.5 percent are unemployed (no income). The mothers of child workers interviewed in this research also work in similar occupations; thus, among other occupations, 54.5 percent of mothers work as vendors in stands at marketplaces, 20.9 percent work as ambulant vendors, 2.6 percent work in a trade, 2.1 are domestic workers, 5.8 percent are unemployed, and 8.9 percent are housewives (no income).

Most parents' low educational level is also an indicator of their limited social status or income: While there was no information on 8.5 percent of parents and 1 percent had not attended school, 33 percent just had primary education, and 31 percent had incomplete secondary education. While there was no information on 11 percent of mothers and 1 percent had not attended school, 37 percent of mothers just had primary education and 24.5 percent had incomplete secondary education.

The majority of child workers' parents worked during their own childhood (59 percent of fathers and 60.5 percent of mothers), an additional indication of the continuous hardships endured by child workers' families from one generation to the next. For the majority of child workers at Metropolitan Lima's marketplaces, the transgenerational cycle of poverty seems, in this case, to reproduce itself.⁵⁹

Despite the crucial role of family poverty in the child work phenomenon, the fact that 57.2 percent of fathers, and particularly 75.4 percent of mothers, of child workers at marketplaces themselves work as vendors in stands or as ambulant vendors, provides an important insight into how child work at Metropolitan Lima's marketplaces may simply be, to a larger extent, part of an economic mechanism through which poor families working in the informal sector organize their small businesses with support from their children's work, which contributes to their survival. Given that earnings in the informal sector are very limited, using child work reduces some costs of small business or allows adults to get some rest, multiplies the number of "sale points" in the case of (ambulant) vendors, and increases the disposable income of families. Thus, a good predictor for child work at marketplaces in Metropolitan Lima may be that members of the child's family also work at marketplaces.

In fact, as it was often observed during our visits to marketplaces, many families organize their daily living in the physical space of marketplaces, where parents pass most of the day, where their children work, and from where the latter depart and to where they return from school. This impression is confirmed if one takes into account that a majority of children interviewed in this research (52.5 percent) are not paid in money for their work (see Table 47), and that 34.5 percent of the children interviewed have at least 1 sibling under 18 years old who is also a child worker.

This is the profile of an 11-year-old girl whose mother was born in the tropical province of La Unión in Huánuco, northeast of Lima. Her mother came as a child with her parents to Lima and had to work in a market stand with her mother while attending school. Her mother did not complete secondary school because she became pregnant. Her father is a mason, but he does not necessarily get hired on a continual basis throughout the year; therefore, her mother's business is the core of the family's income. She has 2 older brothers, 14 and 12 years old, and a younger sister who is 7 years old. She and her brothers sell cookies, sodas, and other sweets to passersby in two different markets in the zone of Caquetá, near downtown. Her mother gives them the merchandise to sell and also works in a stand in the market. All children attend school in the afternoon, and they give all of their earnings to their mother.

⁵⁹ Under such a scenario described in literature, low family income, limited family members' education, and child work remain intertwined and are reproduced from one generation to the next.

Other factors related to family dynamics seem to also play a role in children's work choices. For example, which marketplace children work in may be a function of distance from their home. As the following table shows, most children work in or near their residences.

Table 48: Coincidence/Proximity Between the Districts Where Children's Home and Workplace Are Located

Districts Where Child Workers Live	Huamantanga Market	Fruits Market	Central Market	8 de Enero Market	Retailer Market of La Victoria	3 de Febrero Market
Ancón	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ate	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0
Carabaylo	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comas	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.9
El Agustino	0.0	17.9	9.5	0.0	4.3	28.6
Independencia	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.9
Jesus María	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0
La Victoria	0.0	53.6	0.0	0.0	21.7	40.0
Lima Cercado	1.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	11.4
Los Olivos	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puente Piedra	74.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rímac	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.9
San Juan de Lurigancho	2.6	3.6	47.6	0.0	21.7	0.0
San Juan de Miraflores	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0
San Luis	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
San Martín de Porres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.9
Santa Anita	1.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	13.0	2.9
Ventanilla	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0
Villa El Salvador	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of children living in the same district or in a district near to the market where they work	90.9%	82.2%	85.7%	100%	61%	85.8%

Note: On average, 85.5 percent of children live in the same district or in a district nearby to the one in which they work.

A look at the physical environment in which child workers live reveals that 95 percent of the homes of child workers interviewed for this research have access to electricity, 84.5 percent of homes have access to potable water services, and 76 percent of homes have access to sewage services. This situation may be considered to be falling within the average living conditions of Lima's poor population, which in recent years has had increased access to public services. However, while 70.5 percent of children live in homes with 4 or more rooms, and 46.5 live in

homes where there are 3 or more rooms used for sleeping, the percentage of overcrowding⁶⁰ within interviewed child workers' households is 31.5 percent.⁶¹

Thus, given all of the above indicators, it may be appropriate to conclude that an important number of the families of child workers interviewed in this research belong to the poor and extremely poor sector of Lima's population, and that child work in marketplaces is, above all, an economic strategy to sustain or increase family income.

Aside from family poverty and migration, other family circumstances may play a stressful role in child workers' family economies, and thus reinforce the involvement of children in child work at marketplaces. Family size may be one of these factors; 45 percent of child workers' current households are composed of 6 or more members.⁶²

In 13.5 percent of the cases, children live with grandparents; in 3.5 percent of the cases, they live with other people (friends, husband, wife, etc.); and in 1 percent of the cases, they live alone. However, in only 7 percent of the cases, the child lives together with a stepfather or stepmother, a low enough figure to help discard any possible "Cinderella syndrome" as a relevant cause for child work.⁶³ Likewise, only 26 percent of children have a half-brother and/or sister from any of their parents. In 29.5 percent of the cases, the child was the eldest among his/her siblings and in 31.5 percent of the cases, he/she was the youngest. Thus, the child's position among his/her siblings does not seem to play a major role with regards to the status of the child worker, within the study's sample.

Working for a living does not keep child workers from collaborating with their families' needs through other means: 83.5 percent of children do some sort of household chore at home (mostly cleaning their home, washing or ironing clothes, cooking, or looking after younger siblings).

Eighty-three point five percent of children eat 3 meals per day (74.5 percent; "breakfast, lunch, and dinner"), although the nutritional quality of the same, within the described context of poverty, cannot be assured. Fifty-three percent of children eat their meals at home, 31.5 percent at a marketplace, and 15.5 percent both at home and at a marketplace. This shows the heavy daily involvement of children in their work at marketplaces.

Ninety-nine percent of children usually sleep at home. Those who do not, do so sometimes at friends' homes or at a marketplace (no girl sleeps outside her home). Again, most children do not live far away from marketplaces: In 53 percent of the cases, children live 15 minutes or less from the marketplace where they work; in 11 percent of the cases, they live less than 30 minutes away; and in an additional 21 percent of the cases, they live less than 45 minutes away (i.e., a total of 85 percent of the children interviewed live, by Lima's standard, a short or reasonable distance away from their workplace).

⁶⁰ According to Peruvian official standards (National Institute of Statistics [INEI]), a home is overcrowded if there are more than three people per room used for sleeping.

⁶¹ However, the percentage of families of children born outside of Lima who live in conditions of overcrowding of their quarters is greater than that of children born in Lima. This may reflect the existence of a greater level of poverty and/or of harsher living conditions among the former.

⁶² Eight of the children interviewed (4 percent) have no siblings; among those who have siblings, 53.7 percent have 1 to 3 siblings, 35 percent have 4 to 6 siblings, and 11.3 percent have 7 or more siblings.

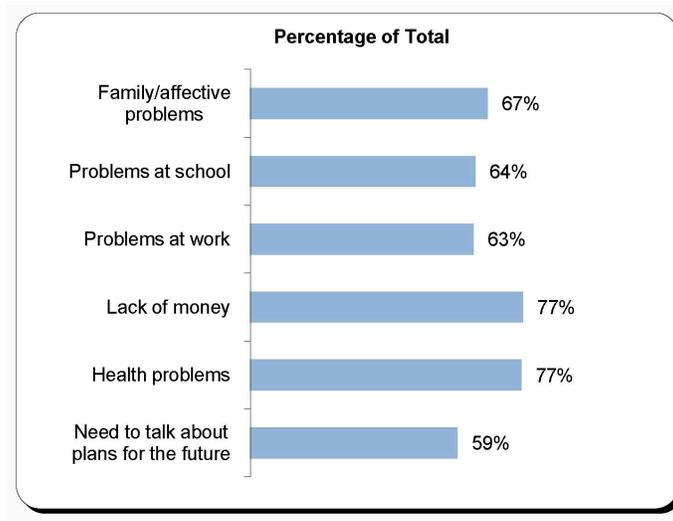
⁶³ These findings explicitly contradict the opinion of several (institutional) key informants of this research.

While most children (85.5 percent) report feeling comfortable at home,⁶⁴ and 33 percent report not disliking anything at all about home, 47 percent of children state that they dislike the lack of money at their home, 14 percent dislike not receiving enough food, and 5 percent dislike being forced to work. Likewise, 9 percent of children report receiving physical violence, 14 percent report being verbally abused, and 12 percent report receiving other kinds of violence at home.⁶⁵ About 16 percent of the children interviewed state that they dislike that their parents are not often at home.

This is the profile of a 12-year-old boy born in Lima who lives in a settlement in the zone of Huaycán, near the Central Highway connecting Lima with the Central Andean zone. His mother was born in Chupaca, one of the provinces of the department of Junín, 8 hours away by car from Lima. He works as a shoe shiner in the Retailer Market of La Parada, in the district of La Victoria. He and his mother live with his grandfather, aunt, and cousins. He says that, although nobody “forces” him to work every day, he prefers to go work in the market in the afternoon, instead of immediately going home, because he is often teased by his cousins and whenever there is a row, the grandparent sides with his relatives. One time he was beaten with a belt (i.e., “punished”) by his grandfather for his “misbehavior,” so he tries to keep away from home, relatives, and trouble.

Most children interviewed report having had some kind of problems in the past for which they may have needed other peoples’ support, such as:

Chart 8: Types of Problems Reported by Child Workers



While parents are the people from whom child workers seek help more often for all of these kinds of problems (followed by friends and siblings), 26.1 percent of those who reported having family problems did not seek any form of support. The latter applies in the same way within this population to school problems (15.7 percent), problems at work (31 percent), lack of money (22.7 percent), health problems (9.8 percent), and the need to discuss their plans for the future (20.5 percent).

⁶⁴ As expected, there are a greater number of adolescents who declare not feeling comfortable at home.

⁶⁵ A rather low percentage for the average observed in the city of Lima. Likewise, a limited number of children (23.5 percent) report that there is an adult at home who drinks alcohol. The percentage of children 14 years old or above who report that there is an adult at home who drinks alcohol is greater than that of children below 14 years old.

Most children receive some sort of attention in case of health needs: When ill or injured, 77 percent of children look for help at a health center near home, and 10.5 percent look for a hospital. Other options include self-medication and traditional healers.

Table 49: Sources Where Children Seek Help in Case of Illness or Injury

Source	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percentage
Health outlet near home	154	77	77
Hospital	21	10.5	87.5
Self-medication by family	12	6	93.5
Traditional healer	4	2	95.5
Self-medication by child	3	1.5	97
Drugstore	3	1.5	98.5
Child receives no support in this case	2	1	99.5
Support program for working children	1	0.5	100
Total	200	100.0	---

5.3.4 Main Features of Child Work at Marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima

5.3.4.1 The Main Work Activities in Which Children Are Involved

Although the interviews with children did not follow a random selection, as shown in the following table, the frequency of the 2 main work activities included within the sample of 200 interviews were close to the frequency observed both at the mark-recapture exercise (see section 5.1.3 of this report) and in the application of the child work activity observation instrument (see section 5.2.2 of this report), coinciding more or less with 72 percent of the distribution of child work activities.

Table 50: Frequency of Child Work Activity per Sample/Instrument Applied

Activities of Children	According to Capture (n=1,196)		According to Observation of Child Work Activities (n=1,258)		According to Interview of Children (n=200)	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
Vendor in stand	739	61.8	729	57.9	122	61
Processor of food	131	11	183	14.5	9	4.5
Ambulant vendor	124	10.4	119	9.5	22	11
Shoe shiner	41	3.4	24	1.9	3	1.5
Bundle carrier with cart	39	3.3	53	4.2	29	14.5
Bundle carrier	32	2.7	31	2.5	3	1.5
Artisan	5	0.4	57	4.5	1	0.5
Corridor cleaner	16	1.3	1	0.1	0	0
Beggar	14	1.2	1	0.1	0	0
Garbage collector	12	1	12	1	0	0
Artist	30	2.5	1	0.1	1	0.5
Shelf arranger	5	0.4	7	0.6	0	0

Activities of Children	According to Capture (n=1,196)		According to Observation of Child Work Activities (n=1,258)		According to Interview of Children (n=200)	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
Food classifier	3	0.3	15	1.2	0	0
Plastic collector	2	0.2	5	0.4	1	0.5
Food deliverer	2	0.2	6	0.5	6	3
Car cleaner	1	0.1	0	0	0	0
Assistant of car plate and painting	0	0	1	0.1	0	0
Assistant of shoe repair	0	0	1	0.1	0	0
Assistant of seamstress	0	0	1	0.1	1	0.5
Sales promoter	0	0	5	0.4	1	0.5
Rickshaw driver	0	0	2	0.2	1	0.5
Chicken skinner	0	0	4	0.3	0	0
Total	1196	100	1258	100	200	100

Thus, as happened during both the capture exercise and the spontaneous recount of child work activities, the sample of this section of the research was formed mainly by vendors in stands, ambulant vendors, food processors, and bundle carriers, that is, by children working in *activities related directly to commerce, transformation of food, and transport of merchandise*.

In the stated order of importance or frequency of the main activities in which child workers are involved at the marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima, two of the activities (food processing and bundle carrying) are rated as dangerous, due to their nature. While around 70 percent of child workers may be involved in some form of sales (which is less likely to be harmful), children working as bundle carriers are exposed to various muscular and bone problems, distortion of body growth, back pain, and respiratory illnesses. Carriers may use girdles and carts as a way to diminish their daily effort and risk, but these do not avoid accidents. Likewise, children working in food processing (e.g., meat cutters, chicken skinners, and cooks) work with knives, boiling water, heat, cold, and other things that expose them to burns, cuts, and other accidents. Other kinds of jobs such as garbage collection, cardboard recycling, or small trades (like car painting) expose children to contact with contaminated substances or toxic chemicals and are also potentially harmful.

A 9-year-old cardboard collector works at night going from stand to stand at the end of the day to complete his family's day quota. He works on his own in one zone of the market, while his mother, father, and two small sisters all work in different zones. His father and mother were born in Rapaz, an Andean village 3,000 meters above sea level in the province of Oyón, a department of Lima northeast of the capital city. Cardboard collectors get free leftovers of daily commerce, put them together, and sell them per kilogram. In order to increase the possibilities of success in getting stand owners to "give" their cardboard, families use small children, which easily increases people's generosity. Cardboard collection and classification is a tiresome and tedious form of labor, which usually ends at 11 p.m. or midnight. The job entails risks for children, and several children have been raped by strangers in the surroundings of the Mercado Central. In one case, a small girl was killed after being kidnapped and retained for hours in a store on the fourth floor of a nearby building.

Otherwise, some work activities at marketplaces in which children are involved tend to be related to the child's age. For example, while most bundle carriers with carts in the sample are above 14 years old, a majority of ambulant vendors are below 14 years old.

Meanwhile girls' work activities in marketplaces seem less diversified than boys' activities. Eighty-nine point one percent of girls' work in the sample is concentrated in the activities of vending in stands and ambulant vending, while the same activities only occupy 59.9 percent of boys' work. Boys also work as bundle carriers with or without a cart, shoe shiners, recyclers, auto-rickshaw drivers, and in other activities that seldom involve girls.

Most child workers at marketplaces work in only one kind of activity: Only 13 percent of the children within the sample conducted an additional work activity.

Most children (79 percent) directly handle money as part of their work. This percentage is much lower among children below 14 years old.

5.3.4.2 How Did They Become Involved in Child Work

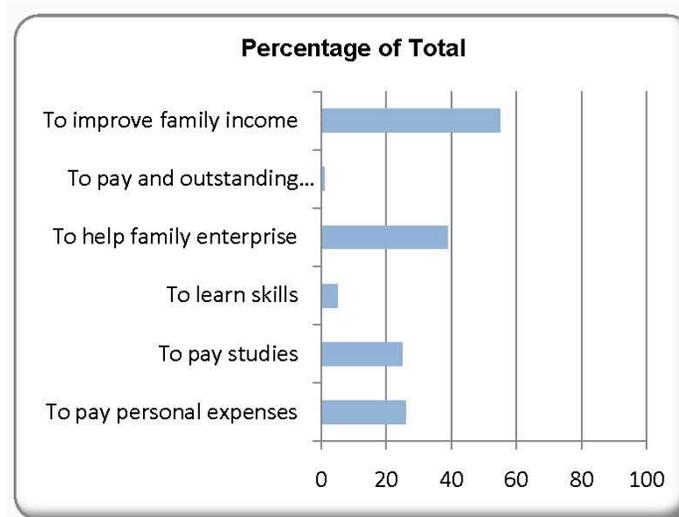
Most children (92 percent) say they got involved in their current job through a family source, mentioning more often their mother (36.5 percent), father (12.5 percent), or "both of their parents" (8 percent). Only 7 percent of children got the job on their own, and 1 percent did so through friends. In fact, 67 percent of children report that they "work for a family member," the latter mentioning more often their mother (50 percent), both parents (23.1 percent), or their father (12.7 percent) as the people for whom they work.^{66,67}

As shown in the following table, children state that the main reasons for working are "to (help) improve family income" (55 percent) and "to help in family enterprise" (38.5 percent). Other important economic reasons are "in order to afford my studies" (24.5 percent) and "to pay for personal expenses, clothing, etc." (25.5 percent). Generally speaking, this is not only because a child may live without his/her parents, but because in some cases, even if the parents are there, the child may be expected to cover his/her own expenses, including the costs of education. This situation, in many cases, is linked to a cultural view in which all family members must cooperate to cover the costs of the family's subsistence.

⁶⁶ There are, however, some slight differences concerning children's current job, depending on the age of respondents. Thus, while 51.8 percent of children under 14 years old say that they were introduced to their current job by their mothers, this is only true for 25.6 percent of children aged 14 years old or above. Among the latter, jobs are also found by fathers (13.7 percent), uncles (12 percent), or the child him/herself (9.4 percent). Likewise, while 20.4 percent of children 14 years old and above declare working for their father or uncle, this is true for only 12.3 percent of children below 14 years old. Among the latter, work for mothers (53.8 percent) prevails.

⁶⁷ However, as expected, there are some differences according to children's age with regards to working as a dependent of a family member. Thus, while 78.3 percent of children below 14 years old work for a family member, only 59 percent of those children 14 years old or above do so.

Chart 9: Reasons for the Child to Work



A majority of child workers in our sample (69 percent) work together with other people rather than alone, the majority of them doing so mainly with their parents, siblings, and other relatives (up to 81.2 percent). Some of these children work with other nonrelative adults (13 percent) or other nonrelative children. More children born outside of Lima tend to work alone (35.1 percent) than those born in Lima (27.2 percent).

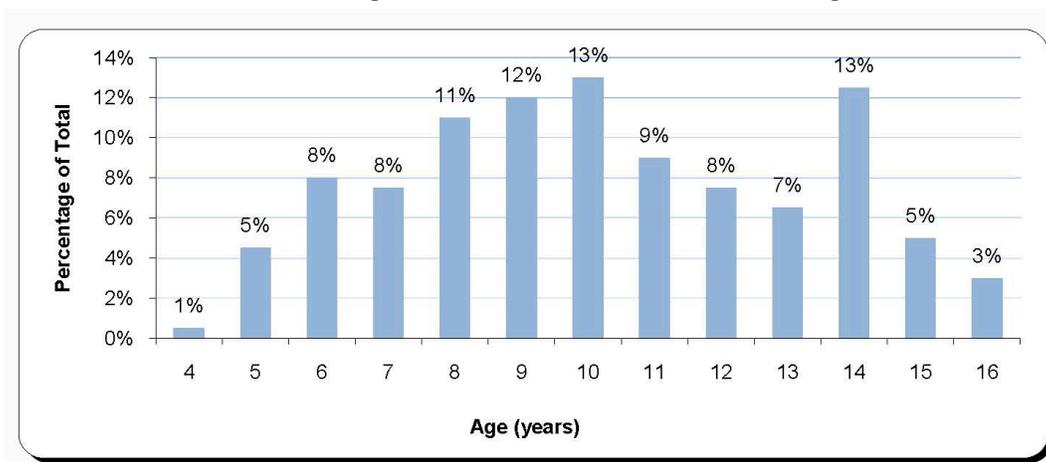
The above information tends to confirm that child work at marketplaces is to a greater extent linked with the existence of family businesses or trades, and that child work in marketplaces is part of a family economic strategy.

In the case of some more affluent families, some children may be introduced into work more as part of a certain “tradition” (or to inherit a family business from someone) than because of sheer necessity. This seems to be the case of a 15-year-old girl whose family came to Lima from Chincha, 300 kilometers south of the capital city. Her family is in both the wholesale and retail business. They own three stands in one important wholesale market in La Victoria and two others in the main retail market of the same district. She has 8 siblings, but only 3 are involved in the parents’ business (in fact, the 2 eldest brothers migrated illegally to the United States 5 years ago). Together with a 17-year-old brother, she handles one of the family’s stands in the retail market of La Parada.

5.3.4.3 Age at Which Children Started Working

Most child workers at marketplaces (79.5 percent) started working before they were 14 years old, and even 20.5 percent of the children interviewed started working before they were 8 years old, a fact that exemplifies the ineffective application of Peruvian child welfare and labor laws.

Chart 10: Age at Which Children Started Working



Likewise, 73.5 percent of the children interviewed had started working at their current job in a marketplace before turning 14 years old, and 11.5 percent started working even before turning 8 years old.

Before having their current job in a marketplace, most children of our sample had just been attending school.

Table 51: Child's Occupation Prior to Current Job

Occupation	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percentage
Only going to school	125	62.5	62.5
Doing a different job elsewhere	42	21	83.5
Doing a different job in the market	17	8.5	92
Has always worked in this place doing the same	9	4.5	96.5
Begging	7	3.5	100
Total	200	100.0	---

5.3.4.4 Work Schedule

The majority (80 percent) of child workers at marketplaces in our sample worked all year long;⁶⁸ the number of days that they work during the school season and the number during school vacations are quite similar.

⁶⁸ There are, however, some slight differences according to the age of children: While 82.9 percent of children 14 years old or above work all year long, 75.9 percent of those under 14 years old do so. Likewise, around 25 percent of children born outside of Lima do not work throughout the year; the reason for this may be provisional migration to their place of origin. There are no relevant differences on this issue with regards to gender.

Table 52: Number of Days per Week That Children Work During...

Days	School Season		School Vacations	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1 to 2 days	55	28	24	15
3 to 4 days	30	15	11	7
5 to 6 days	46	24	32	20
Every day	69	35	94	58
Total	200	100	161	100

Child workers at marketplaces tend to work slightly less on weekends during school vacations. Although a partial explanation for this is that the number of children working during weekdays increases during school vacation periods, a complementary reason for this may be that some of the children return alone or with their families to their places of origin.

Table 53: Children Working on Saturdays or Sundays During...

Days	School Season		School Vacations	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Saturday	177	88.5	146	73.0
Sunday	147	73.5	124	62.0

On average, children tend to work a smaller number of hours during a school season, around 61 percent of children working 6 hours or less. These children's work would fall within the legal maximum work authorized by Peruvian law for those above 14 years of age. Thus, depending of their work activity (e.g., vendors in stands), these children's work may not interfere or may interfere in a limited way with school. However, 32 percent of children work more than 6 to 12 hours during the school period, and an additional 8 percent work more than 12 hours. Thus, for at least 40 percent of child workers within our sample, their daily work schedule (hours worked per day) is longer than what has been authorized by law, and such long hours are clearly detrimental to children's welfare. The negative effect of long labor hours on child welfare and education would be even greater if the child worked in a high risk and strenuous activity, such as bundle carrying.

During school vacation periods, children tend to work an even greater number of hours per day. For example, during school vacations, the number of children working 8 to 12 hours per day doubles with regards to the annual schooling period, and the number of children working more than 12 hours per day also almost doubles.

Table 54: Average Daily Hours Worked During...

Hours	School Time			Vacation Periods		
	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percentage	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percentage
Less than 4 hours	74	37	37	63	31.5	31.5
4 to 6 hours	47	23.5	60.5	22	11	42.5
6 to 8 hours	33	16.5	77	27	13.5	56
8 to 12 hours	30	15	92	61	30.5	86.5
More than 12 hours	16	8.0	100	27	13.5	100
Total	200	100	---	200	100	---

There is a 12-year-old boy who works for his mother delivering the food she prepares for vendors at stands in the Mercado de Productores, in the district of Los Olivos. He delivers and, on some days, collects (because most vendors pay on a weekly basis) the money for his mother, who remains at her stand in the same market. He goes to school in the afternoons, so during the school year, he finishes his work by 12:45 p.m. (working around 3 hours per day) and leaves for a school near the market by almost 1 p.m. During the summertime, he rests at the market longer (about 6 hours per day), helping his mother take care of her business. Sometimes he rests in the afternoon at the stand while his mother goes out for other needs. The mother's business runs from Tuesday to Sunday, so he just gets 1 day of rest per week.

There are no relevant differences due to sex with regards to this issue. However, there seem to be some differences with regards to the average number of daily hours worked by children during the school period, according to their age; children above 14 years old work a greater number of hours than those below 14 years old. However, this may be explained by the fact that dropping out of school also increases with age, and that this may favor longer workdays for children.

Table 55: Average Work Hours during School Period

Average Working Hours per Day	Under 14 Years Old		14 Years Old and Up		Total	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
Less than 4 hours	39	47.0	35	29.9	74	37.0
4 to 6 hours	21	25.3	26	22.2	47	23.5
6 to 8 hours	9	10.8	24	20.5	33	16.5
8 to 12 hours	9	10.8	21	17.9	30	15.0
More than 12 hours	5	6.0	11	9.4	16	8.0
Total	83	100	117	100	200	100

Notwithstanding the above, the major difference in the number of hours worked per day seems related, as shown in the following table, to the work activity in which children are involved: Vending in stands seems to be the most time-demanding activity, followed by ambulant vending, food processing, and bundle carrying with carts. The activity of vending in stands accounts for 65 percent of children who work more than 6 hours per day.

Table 56: Average Number of Work Hours During School Period by Child’s Work Activity

Main Work Activity	Less than 4 hours	4–6 hours	6–8 hours	8–12 hours	More than 12 hours	Total
Vendor in stand	47	23	22	20	10	122
Bundle carrier with cart	10	10	3	3	3	29
Ambulant vendor	11	8	3	0	0	22
Processor of food	0	3	3	2	1	9
Food deliverer	3	2	0	0	1	6
Bundle carrier	1	0	0	2	0	3
Shoe shiner	0	0	1	1	1	3
Recycler	0	1	0	0	0	1
Artist	1	0	0	0	0	1
Artisan	0	0	0	1	0	1
Seamstress assistant	0	0	1	0	0	1
Puller	0	0	0	1	0	1
Auto-rickshaw driver	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	74	47	33	30	16	200

5.3.4.5 Earnings

Being that child work in marketplaces is to a great extent a “family affair,” a majority of the children in our sample (52.5 percent) do not receive any monetary compensation (pay) for their work.⁶⁹

Table 57: Are You Paid for the Work You Do?

Are You Paid?	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	95	47.5	47.5
No	105	52.5 ⁷⁰	100.0
Total	200	100.0	---

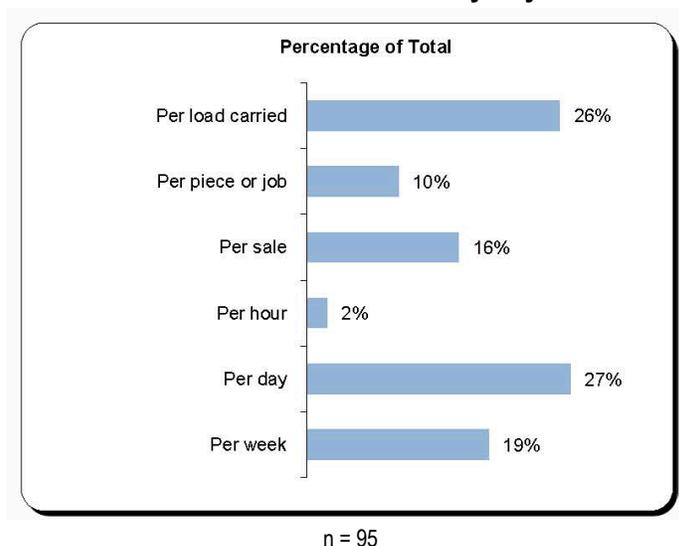
However, 7 children (3.5 percent) stated (additionally) that they are “paid in food,” and 2 others (1 percent) were given lodging as compensation for their services.

Almost half of those who receive money for their work do so under a time-related standard (e.g., pay per hour, day, or week; 48.4 percent); the rest are paid per piece or service provided (e.g., pay per piece/job completed, sale done, or load carried; 51.6 percent).

⁶⁹ However, as expected, there are some differences regarding payment according to the age of children. While 59 percent of children 14 years old or above are paid money for their work, only 31.3 percent of those under 14 years old receive money for their services.

⁷⁰ The percentage of children who receive no monetary pay is bigger among children born in Lima than among those born outside of Lima.

Chart 11: Task/Basis for Monetary Pay to Child



Of those children who receive monetary pay (95, or 47.5 percent), most (51.6 percent) earn between 8 and 12 nuevos soles per day (US\$2.5 to US\$3.75 per day). Likewise, 13.7 percent of children who receive pay earn less than 5 nuevos soles (US\$1.56) per day, 53.7 percent of child workers earn between 5 and 10 nuevos soles (US\$1.56 to US\$3.12) per day, and 32.6 percent earn more than 10 nuevos soles (US\$3.12) per day.

The average earnings of most of these children, of which 60.5 percent work 6 or less hours per day and 57.5 percent work 5 to 7 days per week, is between US\$0.40 and US\$0.60 cents per hour, an amount that situates child work as one of the worst “paid” forms of labor. Even if a child would earn on average 16 nuevos soles per day and 320 nuevos soles per month (US\$100), this amount would be less than 65 percent of the national minimum wage.

Table 58: Child Earnings per Day in Nuevos Soles (N.S.) (US\$1=3.2 N.S.)

Nuevos Soles (N.S.) (US\$1=3.2 N.S.)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percentage
2	3	3.2	3.2
3	4	4.2	7.4
4	6	6.3	13.7
5	5	5.3	18.9
6	3	3.2	22.1
7	2	2.1	24.2
8	12	12.6	36.8
10	29	30.5	67.4
12	8	8.4	75.8
14	1	1.1	76.8
15	8	8.4	85.3
20	6	6.3	91.6
25	4	4.2	95.8

Nuevos Soles (N.S.) (US\$1=3.2 N.S.)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percentage
30	2	2.1	97.9
50	2	2.1	100.0
Total	95	100.0	---

According to their self-report, children born outside of Lima earn, on average, more income than those born in Lima. While 32.5 percent of children born in Lima earn less than 8 nuevos soles per day, only 18 percent of those born outside of Lima earn that amount. On the other hand, while 42.5 percent of children born in Lima earn between 8 and 12 nuevos soles per day, 57.5 percent of children born outside of Lima earn that amount. Children 14 years old or above tend to earn more than younger children. There seems to be no major difference in earnings related to children's sex. Bundle carrying with carts is the best paid labor activity: Most of these children earn eight or more nuevos soles per day and work a fewer number of hours; however, it is an overly demanding activity that requires much physical effort and often leads children to exhaustion.

As children get older and more street savvy, some develop particular tricks in order to generate and increase their own profits without their family necessarily noticing. This is the case of a 13-year-old candy seller who carries two candy bags without his family knowing. Every day he sells most of his bag first before starting to sell the candy bag provided by his mother. In this way, he has managed to create some "hidden" capital for himself and to buy some fancy things he would otherwise be unable to afford.

Ninety-two point six percent of children said that they are paid on time and fairly, and most children (98.9 percent) collect their pay directly (i.e., not through a tutor).⁷¹ Fifty-eight point nine percent of children who receive monetary pay keep all of the money they earn with them,⁷² 32.6 percent share part of it with their parents or family, and 8.4 percent give all of their earnings to their parents.⁷³ This information seems consistent with the fact that 88.4 percent of children who earn money for their work said that they would receive no punishment if one day they brought no money home with them (but 6.3 percent say they would receive a verbal reprimand, and 1.1 percent say they would be deprived of food—there was no mention of physical mistreatment).

Most of the children who receive money for their work use their earnings to buy food and clothing (50.5 percent), school materials/books (24.2 percent), or spend it on amusements (12.6 percent). Only a scarce number of children (2.1 percent) use their earnings to improve their business stock. Sixty-nine point five percent said that they managed to save part of their earnings.

⁷¹ In fact, 95.8 percent of children who receive pay negotiated the amount of the pay themselves.

⁷² In the case of children born outside of Lima, this figure rises to 67.3 percent, reflecting the fact that some of them live alone and have to take care exclusively of themselves.

⁷³ It should be recalled that a majority (72 percent) of those children who receive money in exchange for their work are 14 years old or above. Around 20 percent of children below 14 years old give all of their earnings to their parents; very few children above 14 years old do so.

5.3.4.6 Risks Related to Child Labor in Marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima

Forty-five percent of children said that they are involved in work that demands physical effort.⁷⁴ While 84 percent claimed to have the opportunity to take a daily break during work time, in 71.4 percent of these cases, such a break is only 10 to 30 minutes, and breaks are mostly taken just once (25.6 percent) or twice (46.4 percent) per day. However, one third of food processors, one fifth of vendors in stands, and one sixth of bundle carriers with a cart reported getting no break from work at all. Considering that 39.5 percent of children work 6 or more hours per day (during the school year), that 57.5 percent of children work 5 to 7 days per week, and that 16 percent of children have no break time, the amount of rest enjoyed by these child workers every day seems insufficient and potentially harmful, considering their young age. Obviously, such an exhausting schedule will easily conflict with any educational demands.

Forty-one percent of children interviewed thought that there are some particular risks associated with the work they do.⁷⁵ Most of those who perceived some risk made explicit references to accidents (28 percent) and the possibility of being assaulted or abused by other people (37 percent).

Table 59: Children Who, Due to Their Work, Perceive Being at Risk of...

Risk	Frequency	Percent
Accidents	56	28
Being assaulted	36	18
Abuse by authorities	19	9.5
Abuse by other adults	18	9
Illnesses	14	7

Note: n=200

This is the profile of a 14-year-old girl from Huancavelica, one of the poorest departments of Peru in the South Andean zone of the country. Every summer, she comes to Lima with her father to live for 3 months at a relative's home in the shantytown of Ventanilla, 20 kilometers away from the port of Callao. She works with her father as an ambulant vendor, carrying fruits in a basket (*pacaes*, a local fruit). Three years ago, while crossing the highway, she was hit by a car and taken to the hospital. Miraculously, although she was thrown several meters into the road, she had no broken bones or any trauma from the accident.

As may be seen in the previous table, only a limited percentage (7 percent) mentioned the risk of illnesses due to their work. However, when asked directly about having become ill due to labor, having had an accident, or being assaulted in their work environment, a greater percentage of children mentioned having had these problems:

⁷⁴ This figure is higher among children born outside of Lima and lower among children born in Lima, reflecting the fact that the former are prevalent among some of the most physically demanding labor activities, such as bundle carrying. Likewise, due to the fact that they carry out this kind of activity more often than children from Lima, daily breaks for rest are scarcer among children born outside of Lima.

⁷⁵ The perception of risk related to work is much higher among children born outside of Lima.

Table 60: Children Who, Due to Work, Have Suffered from...

Illnesses

Illness	Frequency	Percent
Respiratory diseases (cough with blood, pneumonia)	68	34
Skin diseases(scabies, lice, fungus)	48	24
Gastric-related disease	45	22.5
Loss of weight	30	15

Accidents

Accident	Frequency	Percent
Bruises or contusions	34	17
Accidents, hit by a car	17	8.5

Social Violence

Violence	Frequency	Percent
Mistreated by authorities	33	16.5
Assaulted (robbed)	32	16

Other Forms of Aggression

Aggression	Frequency	Percent
Insulted/shouted	51	25.5
Aggressed by nonrelated adults	33	16.5
Aggressed by other children	28	14
Sexually abused	2	1
Aggressed by employer or parents	12	6

Note: N=200

The above are not necessarily all direct, occupational accidents. Surprisingly, children did not mention muscular or bone pain as part of the noxious effects of some kinds of labor, particularly that of bundle carriers who carry very heavy loads in carts on their backs. However, when asked explicitly about this subject, one fifth of children (21.5 percent) avowed having hurt themselves while working (occupational accidents).⁷⁶

⁷⁶ The percentage of children above 14 years old who perceive their work as physically demanding, and who have been hurt by tools and other implements, is greater than that of children below 14 years old.

Table 61: Damages Suffered During/Due to Labor

Damages Suffered During/Due to Labor	n	Percent	Cumulative Percentage
Hits, bumps, bruises, or cuts with work tools ⁷⁷	24	12	12
Slipped in working environment	17	8.5	20.5
Gastric intoxication due to eating fish	1	0.5	21
Run over by car	1	0.5	21.5
Child has not suffered any damage due to work	157	78.5	100
Total	200	100	---

This may in part be due to the fact that a very scarce number of child workers in our sample (9 percent) wear any sort of protective clothing or gear, like gloves or (antislip) boots, when performing their work; because they are exposed to being hit by cars (in the case of bundle carriers and ambulant vendors); or because children handle dangerous equipment (such as knives and others) that they should not be using (in the case of those who process food). Likewise, there are some specific maladies that may be harmful to child laborers in specific jobs: For example, bundle carriers often use sandals in heavily contaminated areas, as reported by one institutional informant, resulting in severe and recurrent skin problems due to fungi and bacteria that thrive in such environments.

A limited number of children (8.5 percent) mentioned having been affected somehow by a juvenile gang or drug activity at the places where they work. Around many marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima, and particularly in the surroundings of the markets of La Parada, Frutas, Mercado Central, Caquetá and others, these activities are rather common. In fact, most children referred to having frequently seen these kinds of problems near the marketplaces where they work.

Table 62: At The Places Where You Work, Do You Often See...?

Do you often see...	Frequency	Percent	Accumulated Percentage
Children/young people stealing and fighting	74	37	37
Children/adolescents taking drugs and stealing	58	29	66
Children/adolescents stealing and in prostitution	25	12.5	78.5
I do not observe any of the above	25	12.5	91
Children/young people taking drugs	18	9	100
Total	200	100.0	---

Those who mentioned having been affected by these problems also mentioned having been offered drugs or having been the object of attempted assault by gangs once or twice.

5.3.4.7 Children's Perception of their Situation as Child Workers

Most children interviewed (78.5 percent) claimed to like working at marketplaces, saying they have friends at the marketplace (51.6 percent), that they help their parents because they need it (22.3 percent), that it is the only way for them to get money (24.8 percent), and that they like

⁷⁷ Almost half of those children reporting these kinds of accidents are bundle carriers with carts.

selling (1.3 percent). Those who dislike working at marketplaces complained of the burden being too heavy (25.6 percent; due to physical effort or long work days) or boring (25.6 percent), that their work interferes with school attendance (14 percent), that the earnings they obtain are reduced (14 percent), that they are assaulted (4.7 percent), or that they prefer to remain at home (7 percent).

Most of the children interviewed (90 percent) think that working now will help them to attain their goals when they grow up. Likewise, a majority of children (77 percent) mentioned having positive feelings about being a child worker: 52.5 percent claimed to be proud, 17.5 percent to be happy, 3 percent to be “calm,” and 4 percent to “be well.” The remaining quarter of children have a negative appreciation of their situation, mentioning being sad (2 percent), “not interested” (10 percent), tired (12.5 percent), or bored (4.5 percent).

A 14-year-old girl working as a clothing saleswoman in a stand at the Huamantanga market says she likes working because, with her earnings, she can buy things for herself without permission from her mother, who does not have enough money to cope with her needs. She says she feels proud of being independent and not having to rely on other people to buy the things she likes.

Thus, it seems that child work may not affect most children’s self-perception or self-esteem and that for some of them, it may provide a sense of personal worth, solidarity, and usefulness. Notwithstanding the above, this apparently positive perception of the usefulness of work is tempered when compared with children’s answers about what would have to happen for them to stop working. These answers appear to be fatalistic and pessimistic.

Table 63: What Would Have to Happen for Children to Stop Working?

What Would Have to Happen for Children to Stop Working?	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percentage
That there is no lack of money	72	36	36
Nothing, there is no reason to stop working	60	30	66
That the child becomes ill or has an accident	41	20.5	86.5
That the parents get a better job	21	10.5	97
That family relationships improve	6	3	100
Total	200	100.0	---

There is no relevant difference between the opinions of children born outside of or in Lima with regards to this issue.

5.3.5 Friendship, Membership in Associations/Support Networks, Leisure Habits, and Expectations about Their Future Life among Child Workers at Marketplaces

Ninety percent of children have free time, which they expend playing (31.1 percent), playing and watching television (21.7 percent), playing sports (13.9 percent), watching television (12.2 percent), listening to music (17.8 percent), making short trips (2.2 percent), or going to the movies (1.1 percent).

Most children play at home (39.6 percent) or in their neighborhood (33.7 percent) about 1 (34.9 percent) to 2 (46.2 percent) hours per day. A reduced portion of children (12.4 percent) play at the marketplace.⁷⁸

A very limited number of children in marketplaces (9.5 percent; mainly those working as bundle carriers with carts at the Fruit Market) belong to child workers' associations, which are associated with one of the few 14-years-old-and-up child workers' associations (and the oldest one) in the city, Warma Tarinakuy. Apart from being licensed by this sort of "union" to work in the Fruit Market (children from each union wear an apron to be identified by their peers, adult bundle carriers, and market authorities), the benefits that children receive from their membership consist of support for improving school performance, food support, and psychological support, as well as support in getting a job.

**Table 64: Benefits Received by Children
Due to Their Membership in Child Workers' Associations**

Benefit	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percentage
Food support	7	36.8	36.8
Support in getting a job	5	26.3	63.1
School support	4	21.1	84.2
Psychological support	3	15.8	100
Total	19	100.0	---

Likewise, a limited number of child workers at marketplaces (16 percent) receive help from any child workers' protection program, which are carried out in a limited manner by some NGOs or government agencies (Minors' Police, National Institute of Child Welfare [INABIF]). Those who do participate receive from these institutions support for attending or improving their schooling, health support, food support, psychological support, and support in getting a job.

**Table 65: Benefits Received by Children from
Child Workers' Protection Programs Carried Out by NGOs or Government Agencies**

Benefit	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percentage
School support	19	59.4	59.4
Health support	6	18.8	78.2
Psychological support	4	12.5	90.7
Food support	2	6.3	97
Support in getting a job	1	3.1	100
Total	32	100.0	---

Most child workers interviewed (83 percent) aspire to study and become a professional when they grow up. This is a very common ideal among young urban people in Peru, and most child workers in our sample share this expectation. A smaller group (10 percent) plans to manage their own business, and an even smaller one (0.5 percent) aspires "to be an employee." Of those who say that they would like to study a profession, 58.8 percent say that they would study "any profession," and

⁷⁸ Of these, most are children above 14 years old.

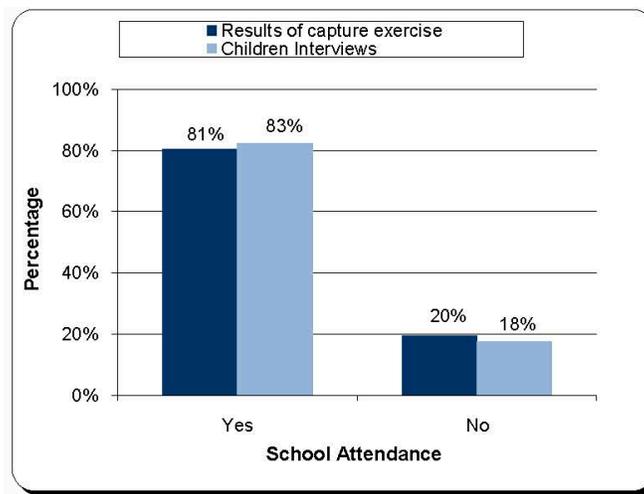
27.1 percent do not specify their preference. Only 11.8 percent refer to the traditional options of becoming “a doctor” or “a lawyer.”

All of this, which may help these children and their families to progressively escape from poverty, would require that the children have or acquire the needed capacities to cope with academic life. So, it may be interesting to take a look now at child workers’ educational performance and the way in and extent to which child labor at marketplaces interferes with children’s education.

5.3.6 Child Workers at Marketplaces and Education

Most children combine their work at marketplaces with school attendance. Eighty-two point five percent of the child workers interviewed at different markets in Lima are currently attending school.⁷⁹ Fourteen point five percent of child workers in our sample have currently dropped out of school, and 3 percent never attended school. There is no difference between current school attendance of boys and girls. The results on this issue are very close to the ones observed through the capture exercise (which is the one that may be generalized to child workers at Metropolitan Lima’s marketplaces).

Chart 12: School Attendance of Sample, Compared with the Results of the Capture Exercise



As shown in the following table, those children who are not currently attending school give mainly economic reasons (“cannot afford school, needs to work”), or other reasons (bad school grades, disliking school, or early pregnancy) for quitting school. Otherwise, a small number have completed all school grades.

⁷⁹ This figure is raised to 85.1 percent if one does not include in the said total the 3 percent of child workers who have never attended school. Of these six cases, three had been born in and three had been born outside of Lima, and two were male.

Table 66: Reasons for a Child Not Currently Attending School (Multiple Options)

Reason	Frequency	Percent
Needs to work	16	55.2
Cannot afford school	11	37.9
Completed all school grades	7	20.7
Does not like school	5	17.2
Lagged too many school grades and decided not to continue studying	3	10.3
Pregnancy/had a child	2	6.9
School was too far away	1	3.4
Prolonged illness made him/her miss a grade	0	0
Expelled from school due to bad behavior	0	0

Note: n=29

However, it is interesting to note that, depending on the work activity, there may be a greater rate of school dropout. For example, dropout rates among ambulant vendors, who apparently have more flexible responsibilities, are one fourth of those shown among vendors in stands or processors of food.

Table 67: Child Enrollment in School According to Work Activity

Work Activity	Child Attends School in 2006		Dropout Rate		Total	
	N	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
Processor of food	7	77.77	2	22.23	9	100
Vendor in stand	98	80.32	19	19.67	122	100
Bundle carrier with cart	25	86.20	4	13.79	29	100
Ambulant vendor	21	95.45	1	4.54	22	100
Total	151	n/a	26	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: n=182; other 13 cases referring to other work activities are statistically negligible

There is a 15-year-old girl who stopped going to school when she was 13 years old, after flunking her first year of secondary school. In fact, she was not interested in studying. By the time she was 12 years old, her mother started to demand that she work at the family's grocery sales stand, which she did, skipping classes several days a week. She then started having problems coping with both her school courses and work, and finally decided to just continue working and stop going to school. Her mother, who also had not finished secondary school, did not oppose her daughter's decision.

Most of the children who stopped going to school did it during the year before the interview (69 percent), and others did it 2 (10.3 percent), 3 (17.2 percent), or 6 (3.4 percent) years before the date of the interview. In fact, 91.5 percent of child workers interviewed for this study had attended school during the previous year (2005), and 94.3 percent of those attending school in 2006 had also done so in 2005.⁸⁰

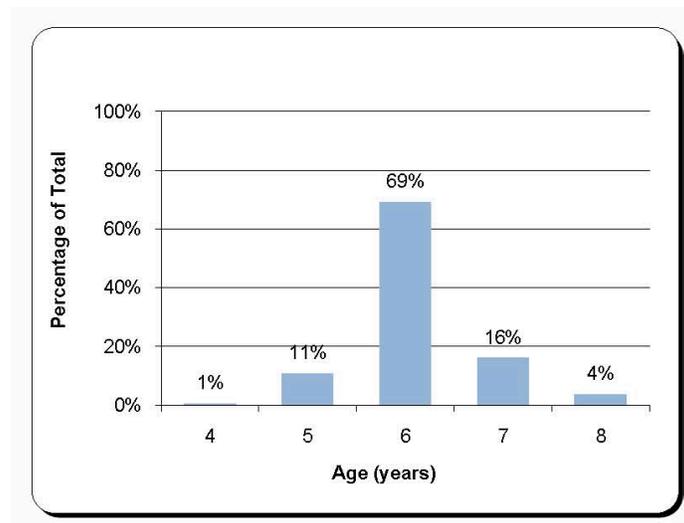
⁸⁰ This figure is higher for children born in Lima (97 percent) and lower for those born outside of Lima (91.5 percent).

Thirty-four point five percent of children who stopped their education did it at a primary grade. The rest did it at some grade of secondary education, including 27.6 percent at the third grade of secondary school, 17.2 percent at the fourth grade of secondary school, and 24.1 percent in the last year of schooling (fifth grade of secondary school). Thus, given that all of these children were under 18 years old at the time of the interview, it could well be possible that if they receive proper educational and financial support, a good part of these children could go back and finish school. In fact, 75.9 percent of children who quit their studies declare that they would like to go back to school.

Eighty-seven point one percent of child workers at marketplaces interviewed in this research were already attending school when they started working. The rest of the children, 13 percent of interviewees, started working when they were 6 years old or younger (6 years old being the average age of entry into first grade). In other words, these children started working first, then going to school.

Most child workers started attending school when they were 6 years old (69.1 percent) and a small percentage started attending before or after that age, but none after 8 years old.⁸¹

Chart 13: Age at Moment of Entry into First Grade



n = 194

Note: 6 children out of 200 never went to school.

There was no relevant difference between girls and boys with regards to the age of school entry.

The majority of children in the sample were pursuing secondary school studies. One third was pursuing primary school studies.

⁸¹ More children born outside of Lima started school after 6 years of age, and more of those born in Lima started school before 6 years of age.

Table 68: Child's Current Grade in School

Grade Completed	Primary		Secondary	
	n	Percent	n	Percent
1	0	0.0	25	22.1
2	7	13.5	26	23.0
3	6	11.5	26	23.0
4	10	19.2	18	15.9
5	15	28.8	18	15.9
6	14	26.9	--	--
Total	52	100.0	113	100.0

Given children's age at the time of the interview and the age by which children are expected to complete each school grade, 33 percent of children lagged 1 year/grade, 18 percent lagged 2 years/grades in their schooling, and 6 percent lagged 3 or more years/grades. Only 50 percent of child workers pursuing primary studies and 38.9 percent of child workers pursuing secondary studies were ranked in the school grade corresponding to their age. Thus, 50 percent of child workers in primary school and 61 percent of those in secondary school were lagging at least 1 educational grade level.

Given that most commercial activities at marketplaces happen in the morning, a majority of children interviewed in the sample (67.9 percent) attended school during the afternoon shift. Most child workers at marketplaces interviewed in this research (83.6 percent) attend school every weekday (5 days a week), a smaller percentage (10.3 percent) 3 to 4 days per week, and 6.1 percent in a mostly random way (1 or 2 days per week). In the latter two groups, there is a majority of girls. In fact, the number of girls who miss school due to work is three times that of boys. This may be due to the fact that girls work more often as vendors in stands, and that the responsibility of looking after a stand when there is no adult around may impede some girls from coping adequately with their school schedule.

As shown in the following table, 42.4 percent of children declare having missed school due to work in the past.

Table 69: Frequency with Which Children Miss School for Work

Frequency	Number	Percent	Cumulative Percentage
Often ⁸²	13	7.9	7.9
Sometimes	28	17.0	24.8
Seldom	29	17.6	42.4
Never	95	57.6	100.0
Total	165	100.0	---

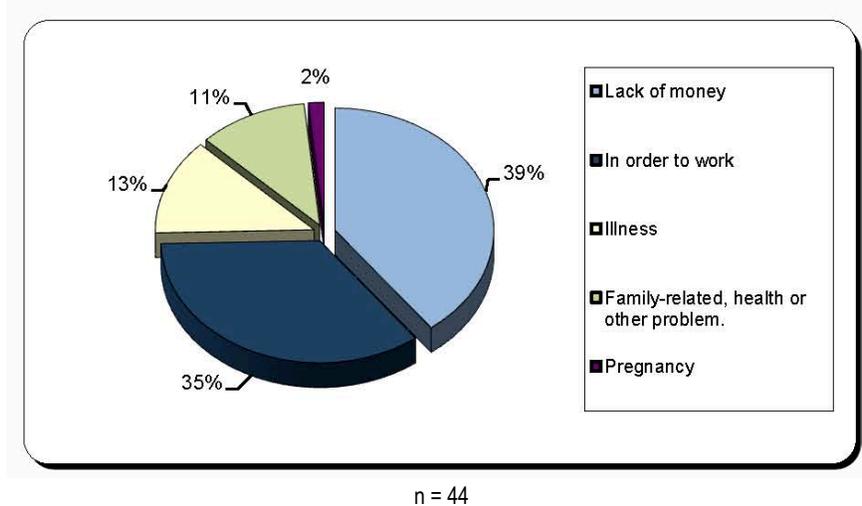
Note: 29 children do not currently attend school, and 6 children out of 200 never went to school.

⁸² Most of these cases belong to children working as vendors in stands who have to stay guarding their (parents') merchandise for most of the day.

Thus, with regards to the issue of school attendance and child labor, it may be said of child workers in our sample that there seems to be some conflict in complying with both school and work obligations for at least 25 percent of children attending school, a fact that causes a negative impact on learning, due to school absenteeism. Also, it is possible that this problem may affect up to one third of the total sample interviewed.⁸³ The percentage of children who never miss school due to their work is much smaller among children born outside of Lima (48.1 percent) than among those born in Lima (65.9 percent). This may be reflecting the existence of more difficult living conditions or a less favorable valuation of education versus work among the former.

This view is reinforced by the fact that 22 percent of children in our sample who have gone to school said they had stopped studying for a year or more in the past (this figure jumps to one third among children born outside of Lima), and that half of those who did so cited their need to work or their lack of money to pay for their studies as reasons.⁸⁴

Chart 14: Reasons for Stopping School Attendance for a Year or More

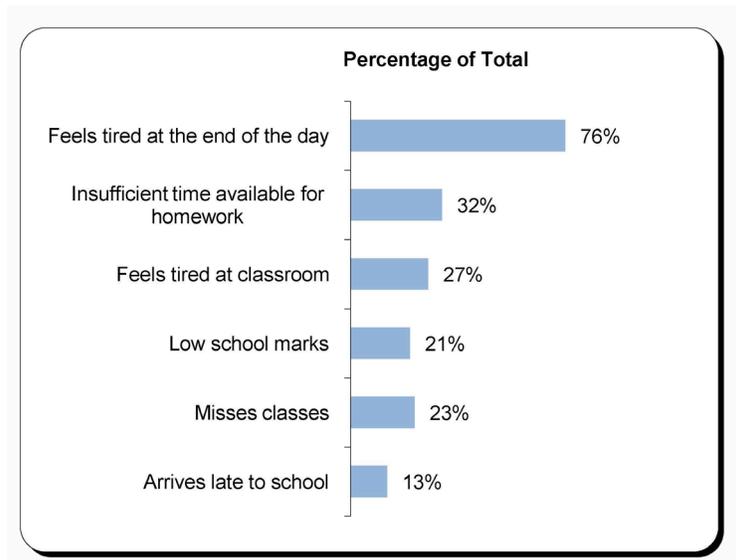


Aside from the eventual effect of child labor at marketplaces on school attendance, 37.6 percent of those children currently attending school (n=165) avow that their work activities interfere with their studies at school. The consciousness of this effect (or the impact of the same) seems to be greater among children born outside of Lima, with 50.6 percent declaring that work interferes with their education. Children cite being tired at the end of the day or in the classroom, having insufficient time for homework, getting low marks, missing classes, and arriving late at school as negative effects of child labor on education. Particularly, more than half of vendors in stands and two thirds of bundle carriers with carts report interference of labor with their education.

⁸³ The reader may remember at this point that an additional 8 percent of children of the sample (16 individuals), who are part of those not currently attending school, mentioned as reason for this that “they need to work,” implying some conflict between work and education requirements.

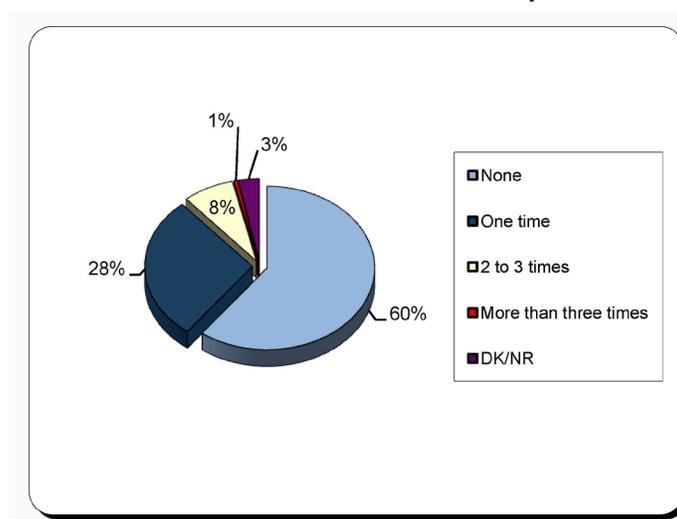
⁸⁴ There are a greater number of children who have stopped their studies among those 14 years old and above.

Chart 15: Ways in Which Children’s Work Interferes with Children’s Education (Multiple Options)



The impact of child labor on schooling may be seen indirectly through the number of children who have repeated a school year or grade during their education: 37.6 percent (plus probably 3.1 percent of children who did not answer this question) have repeated a grade.

Chart 16: Number of Children Who Have Failed/Repeated School Grades



n = 194

Note: 6 children out of 200 never went to school.

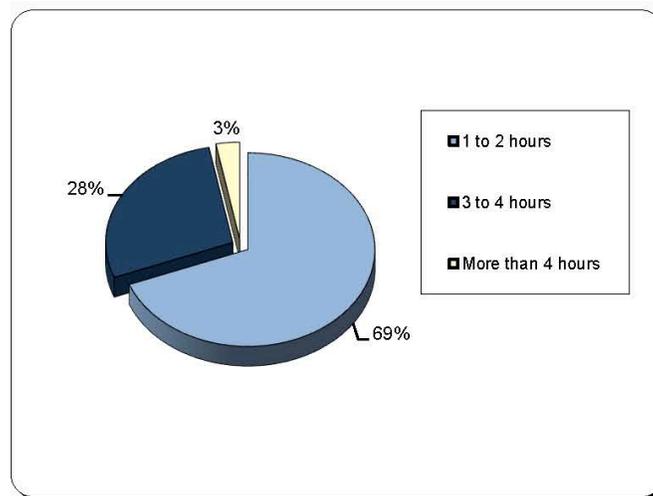
Notwithstanding the above, children’s parallel relationship between child work and education seems to be a complex one: Asked if they would prefer to attend only school and not work, just two thirds of children currently attending school answer in the affirmative. Thus, one third of children feel positively about both working and attending school, and there is no major difference with regards to this in sex or age of the respondents.

Otherwise, the way in which child workers' family and personal context increases or limits the opportunities for better educational performance may be seen through the time and support provided by and to children in order to complete academic tasks. For example, the time, space, and support provided by adults to children in order to do their homework would have an influence in a child's academic output.

In the case of the child workers in our sample, while 38.2 percent of children receive no support in doing their homework, 27.3 percent receive support from their parents, 20.6 percent receive support from their siblings, and a smaller number of children receive support from other relatives, friends, or their teachers. Ninety-two percent of children do their homework exclusively or partially at their home, but 15.1 percent do homework solely or partially in a marketplace, a setting that, given space and time constraints, seems an inadequate environment for strengthening school learning.

The time allocated by a majority of child workers to doing their homework seems to fall within a reasonable average for students: Almost 70 percent of child workers in our sample who attend school allocated between 1 and 2 hours per day to completing their homework.

Chart 17: Number Of Hours Per Day Spent In School Homework



n = 165

Note: 29 children do not currently attend to school, and 6 children out of 200 never went to school.

Notwithstanding all of the material, schedule-related, and educational constraints that encompass the life of child workers at marketplaces, a few adolescents among them (7 percent) manage to further their education and to follow some form of vocational training, attending these courses despite the pressures of handling a job and attending school.

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6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The majority of families of child workers interviewed in this research belong to the poor and extremely poor sectors of Lima's population. In these families, child work in marketplaces is, above all, an economic strategy to sustain or increase family income. In fact, as it was often observed during our visits to marketplaces, many families organize their daily living in the physical space of marketplaces, where parents spend most of the day, where their children work, and from where the latter depart and to where they return from school.

Aside from family poverty and migration, other family circumstances, such as size, may play a stressful role in child workers' family economies, thus reinforcing the involvement of children in child work at marketplaces; for example, 45 percent of children interviewed belong to a family with 6 or more members, and 34.5 percent of the children interviewed have at least 1 sibling under 18 years old who is also a child worker. That is, in a similar number of households and families, there are at least two child workers.

A majority of children interviewed in this research (52.5 percent) are not paid in money for their work. The fact that 57.2 percent of fathers and 75.4 percent of mothers of child workers at marketplaces work themselves as vendors in stands or as ambulant vendors, provides an important insight into how child work at Metropolitan Lima's marketplaces may simply be, to a larger extent, part of an economic mechanism through which poor families working in the informal sector organize their small businesses. The support provided by their children's work contributes to the family's survival.

Considering the fact that earnings in the informal sector are very limited, using child work reduces some costs of small business, allows adults to get some rest, multiplies the number of "sale points" in the case of (ambulant) vendors, and increases the disposable income of families. Thus, a good predictor for child work at marketplaces of Metropolitan Lima may be that members of the child's family also work at marketplaces.

Some work activities at marketplaces tend to be age related. For example, while most bundle carriers with carts in the sample are above 14 years old, a majority of ambulant vendors are below 14 years.

Girls' work activities in marketplaces seem less diversified than boys' activities. While 89.1 percent of girls' work in the sample is concentrated in the activities of vending in stands and ambulant vending, the same activities only occupy 59.9 percent of boys' work. Boys also work as bundle carriers with or without a cart, shoe shiners, recyclers, auto-rickshaw drivers, and in other activities that seldom involve girls. Based on observations of working children, two labor activities in particular (food processing and bundle carrying), have been rated as dangerous in nature. Although around 70 percent of child workers may be involved in some form of sales (which are less likely to be harmful), those working as bundle carriers are exposed to various muscular and bone accidents, distortion of body growth, back pain, and respiratory illnesses. Children working as processors of foods are also exposed to cuts, burns, and other types of accidents.

Forty percent of child workers in our sample work for longer hours than the limit authorized by law (6 hours per day for children 16 to 17 years old). However, the major difference in the number of hours worked per day seems related to the work activity in which children are involved: Vending in stands is the most time-demanding activity, followed by ambulant vending, food processing, and bundle carrying with carts. Vending in stands accounts for 65 percent of children working more than 6 hours per day.

Considering that 39.5 percent of children work 6 or more hours per day (during the school year), that 57.5 percent of children work 5 to 7 days per week, and that 16 percent of children have no break time, the amount of rest enjoyed by these child workers every day seems insufficient for their age and potentially harmful.

Most children combine their work at marketplaces with attendance at school. Eighty-two point five percent of the child workers interviewed at different markets in Lima are currently attending school. Fourteen point five percent of child workers in our sample have currently dropped out of school, and 3 percent never attended school. Fifty percent of child workers in primary school and 61 percent of those in secondary school were lagging at least 1 educational grade. There is no difference between current school attendance of boys and girls; however, girls are three times more likely to miss school compared to boys. Depending on the work activity in which children are involved, there may be a greater rate of school dropout. For example, dropout rates among ambulant vendors, who apparently have more flexible responsibilities, are one fourth of those shown among vendors in stands or processors of food.

The impact of child labor on schooling may be seen indirectly through the number of children who have repeated a school year/grade during their education: 37.6 percent of our sample has repeated a grade.

6.2 Recommendations for Program Implementation

1. Given that a majority of child workers in marketplaces and their parents share the same work environment and occupations, and that the work of the former is in many cases dependent of family businesses, it would be advisable that all future programs aimed at child workers in marketplaces try to involve the support of children's parents, markets' directive boards, and associations of stand owners. Adult participation in awareness-raising campaigns may progressively lead to the establishment of monitoring of child labor issues at each market. This would help ensure compliance at each site with regards to the legal provisions on minimum age of admission to employment (14 years old and, exceptionally, 12 years old), maximum duration of work per day, prohibition of dangerous work and night shifts, adequate hygiene and occupational security issues, etc.
2. In terms of cost-effectiveness, the focus of child labor programs should be on markets with more than 640 stands (11 markets from decile 10 and 8 "censused," very large markets), which are the ones where there is the greatest number of child workers in the city, and where most of the worst (most dangerous) forms of child labor found in this study (bundle carriers with or without carts, food processors, garbage collectors and other materials recyclers, etc.) occur.
3. Child labor-related programs at marketplaces should include both preventative and eradication goals, but the strategies, focus, messages, and target groups of both goals should be clearly spelled out, very specific, and differentiated from one another.

4. Preventative activities should have a threefold aim:
 - a. To promote awareness-raising among children and parents within marketplaces on the importance of respecting children's rights, eradicate child labor subject to occupational hazards, and protect children's access to and quality of education, so that work demands do not interfere with school attendance and the quality of the learning process. The latter should be a priority, particularly among girls and children working in stands (which are the groups among which there is a bigger probability of dropping out of school);
 - b. To entice families to delay the age of their children's initiation into work as much as possible (currently, 38 percent of children working in marketplaces are below the minimum legal age of admission to employment), bringing to their view the cost-benefit of this decision and promoting a reflection about parents' own experience as child workers; and
 - c. To promote practical options that protect the health and educational conditions for child workers, tailoring solutions to children's contexts. For instance, programs should take an educational census at each market where they are implemented and see that all children get enrolled in school. Programs should envisage implementing low-cost support systems that help families and children cover the costs of schooling, as well as providing pedagogical support (teachers) at market premises, to help them better cope with academic requirements. This can help prevent repetition of grades and dropout from school. Given that there are around 40 percent of child workers aged 14 years old or more who are out of the educational system, and that it may be difficult for them to go back to school and finish their studies, programs should consider supporting other kinds of alternative education for these children, such as accelerated school courses (2 years in 1), or providing short vocational training courses for adolescent workers.
5. Interventions in order to eradicate child labor should focus on the worst forms of child labor observed at marketplaces, such as bundle carrying, food processing, garbage collection, and others that involve occupational hazards. Given that the number of children working in these occupations is small compared to the total number of child workers in marketplaces, programs should envisage implementing concrete alternatives to substitute for these children's occupation/income and provide educational and economic incentives for this with both families and children.
6. Finally, programs should team up with local government authorities, which are by law the official entities in charge of addressing the issue of child labor in each district. NGO and government-related programs should provide support to municipalities so that in each market or district, they create a Registry of Adolescent Workers and a system to authorize and monitor the work of adolescents. This would allow municipalities to provide access for child workers to municipal clinics and health centers, as well as to expand the function of work inspection to these entities. The supervision of market safety, health, and adequate environmental conditions is, by law, the responsibility of local governments. Incorporating the subjects of child labor within this would not only be reasonable, but would contribute to the sustainability of any solution envisaged for this problem.

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ANNEXES

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ANNEX A: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

Informed Consent Statement

Introduction

The following information is provided for you to decide whether you wish to participate in the present study. Participation in this study is completely voluntary. You may choose not to participate, or if you do decide to participate you can elect not to answer questions or end the interview at any time. There will be no penalty for choosing not to participate or for ending the interview early.

Purpose of the Study

This study aims to collect observational, qualitative and quantitative data on children ages 5-17 working in markets in Lima, Peru.

The specific objective of this interview is to identify the extent, nature and repercussions of child involvement in different aspects of market related work and to identify potential working partners in this area. To this end, you will be asked to share your knowledge and opinions of your personal involvement and your organization's work on child labor issues in Lima, Peru, your knowledge of children's involvement in the informal work sector, and the effect of informal work activities on the welfare of children. The interview will take 45 to 60 minutes to complete.

Participant Confidentiality

Information provided by you and all documentation from this interview will be kept confidential. ORC Macro will share obtained information with our client the U.S. Department of Labor; however, neither ORC Macro nor the U.S. Department of Labor will associate the answers you provide with your name in any report. Your name will not be included in any reports released to the public.

Questions About Participation

Should you have any questions about the purpose of this study or your participation in it, please ask the researcher before signing this form and beginning the interview.

Participant Certification

I have read this informed consent statement. I have had the opportunity to ask, and I have received answers to, any questions I had regarding the study.

I agree to take part in this study as a research participant. By my signature I affirm that I am at least 18 years old and that I have received a copy of this Consent form.

Type/Print Participant's Name

Date

Participant's Signature

Interviewer:	Date (mm/dd/yy) ___/___/___	
Id. of the Key Informant:		
Name:	Age:	Sex: M/F
Position:		
Affiliated Institution/Organization:		
Location/Address:		

Research Questions

[FOR EACH ITEM, ASK THE GENERAL QUESTION FIRST, AND THEN PROBE THE SUB-ITEMS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ADDRESSED SPONTANEOUSLY]

1. What is your personal involvement on the issues of child labor in general, and children working in Lima's street markets in particular?
2. What is your organization's view or mission regarding child labor in general, and children working in Lima's street markets in particular?
3. What do you think is the general population's perception and attitude towards children working in the informal sector?

4. In your opinion, what can be done to eliminate the problem of child labor in general and children working in Lima's street markets in particular?	
<p>4.1 What support programs exist in Lima to assist working children in the informal sector?</p> <p>4.2 What are their success stories, including coverage and area of work?</p> <p>4.3 What is your institution doing in this matter?</p> <p>4.4 Could you describe a success story in which you or your institution was involved?</p> <p>4.5 Could you describe some of the most important challenges you have faced?</p> <p>4.6 What are the potential working partners in this area? What organizations could we approach to recruit working children for individual interviews.</p> <p>4.7 In what occupations do they work?</p> <p>4.8 In what business sectors do they work?</p> <p>4.9 What tasks do they perform?</p>	
5. How many children do you estimate to be engaged in the informal work sector in Lima?	
<p>5.1 How many children are engaged in each activity?</p> <p>5.2 What are their usual ages?</p> <p>5.3 At what age do these children start working?</p> <p>5.4 Are there more girls or boys?</p> <p>5.5 Is there any difference between the works done by girls and boys?</p> <p>5.6 What is their ethnicity?</p>	

6. What are their work conditions and other relevant labor issues?	
<p>6.1 Exposure to hazards, e.g., air quality, fires, heavy or sharp objects.</p> <p>6.2 Work intensity, e.g., hours, days per week.</p> <p>6.3 Treatment by employers. Are the children free to leave if they want to?</p> <p>6.4 Exposure to danger, e.g., street vendors risk being hit by cars.</p> <p>6.5 Excessive physical requirements.</p> <p>6.6 Other issues such as drugs and gangs.</p> <p>6.7 Are the children paid? How much?</p> <p>6.8 How do they use their earnings?</p>	
7. In what urban geographies are children in the informal sector or other work sector found?	
<p>7.1 Identify specific locations.</p> <p>7.2 What is the nature of work activity in identified locations?</p> <p>7.3 What are the social characteristics of the identified locations?</p> <p>7.4 What is the acceptability of children working in the informal sector in the identified locations?</p> <p>7.5 Do children work in more than one location?</p> <p>7.6 Where do they live in Lima? What living arrangements do they have?</p>	

8. Specific to children in informal sector, how do you think they came to be in this situation?	
<p>8.1 Poor access to education.</p> <p>8.2 Family circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Poverty, debt, recent income shocks.▪ Family trauma, e.g., orphaned, death of parent.▪ Family origin/migration from rural area▪ Family structure, e.g., large number of children, single parent.▪ Are they in this situation from family intent?▪ Are parents or siblings employed?▪ If so, in what capacity?▪ Do children working at informal markets, do so more often alone or with their parents?▪ Have their families recently relocated from places outside their work areas?▪ Other (Comment): <p>8.3 Economic disruption.</p> <p>8.4 Civil disruption.</p> <p>8.5 Are they brought into this situation by organized interests?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Other (Comment):	

9. What is the effect of informal or other work on child welfare and opportunities?	
<p>9.1 How does it affect the children's health status?</p> <p>9.2 What are the educational implications?</p> <p>9.3 Do children combine school and work?</p> <p>9.4 How does work affect their school attendance and performance?</p> <p>9.5 Are they learning skills useful for later life at work?</p> <p>9.6 Positive or/and negative psycho-social effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Personal development▪ Cheating behavior/ moral grounding.▪ Involvement in drug/ liquor abuse.▪ Involvement in gang activities▪ Association of children to protect their trade.▪ Effect on future opportunities (education, vocational, labor-related)▪ Others aspects mentioned by the informant.	
10. Is there anything else you would like to add?	

Thank you very much for your time and your valuable contribution.

ANNEX B: FORMAT FOR MAPPING MARKETS

RESEARCH: CHILDREN WORKING IN INFORMAL SECTOR MARKETPLACES IN LIMA, PERU

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ANNEX 2: Form for Mapping of Markets

NAME OF MARKET	<input type="text"/>			1° DATE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>														
ADDRESS	<input type="text"/>			2° DATE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>														
OBSERVADOR:	<input type="text"/>			DD MM YY																	
<input type="text"/> 1°	Starting time	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	2°	Starting time	<input type="text"/>	Day of the														
	Ending time	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		Ending time	<input type="text"/>	Week														
				<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td><td>S</td> </tr> </table>				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7															
M	T	W	T	F	S	S															

601. MARKET WORK TIME

* Monday to Friday From To

* Saturday to Sunday From To

602. TIME EXISTENCE

603. CHARACTERISTIC OF THE MARKET YES = 1 NO = 2

BRICKS & CEMENT

CIRCLE BY WALL

1 WHOLESALER 2 RETAIL

IF YOU SAW CHILD LABORERS, HOW MANY?

1° VISIT M A N

2° VISIT M A N

TO FILL THE ENCLOSED SCHEME , TAKE INTO ACCOUNT

611. THE DISTRIBUTION AND APROX NUMBER OF VARIOS TYPES OF STALL IN THE MARKET, ACCORDINGLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

TIPE OF STALL

- * Meat chicken, fish cow, pig.
- * Vegetables
- * Fruits
- * Living stock
- * Groceries
- * Spice
- * Prepared food

TIPE OF STALL

- * Flowers
- * Clothing
- * Shoes
- * Building material
- * Electric Appliance
- * Automechanics
- * Others

612. MARK WITH A DIFFERENCE COLOR OF PEN THE PLACES WHERE THE GREATEST NUMBER OF CHILD LABORERS ARE FOUND

613. MARK ALL ENTRIES TO THE MARKET

ANNEX C: MARKET OBSERVATION GUIDE

RESEARCH: CHILD LABOR AT INFORMAL MARKETS IN LIMA - PERU

ANNEX 3: MARKET CHARACTERISTIC CHECKLIST

DISTRICT	MARKET

Market characteristics checklist

NAME OF MARKET

ADDRESS

OBSERVATOR CODE

DAY OF WEEK

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M	T	W	T	F	S	S

 START TIME

ENDING TIME

DATE

201 SIZE OF MARKET

- # of stands - Aprox. number of people Area m2

202 ACCESS TO PREMISES

- The market is accesible from urban (*)areas Yes 1 If answered 1, continue No 2

Tarmac 1
P.Grave 2
Dirt 3

- Market distance from nearest urban area? minutes Mt./ Km.

203 TYPE OF PRODUCTS SOLD

	number of stands
- FOOD	
Meat(chicken, fish, cow, pig, etc.)	<input type="text"/>
Vegetables	<input type="text"/>
Fruits	<input type="text"/>
Live stock	<input type="text"/>
Groceries	<input type="text"/>
Condiments	<input type="text"/>
Prepared food	<input type="text"/>
- ANIMALS	<input type="text"/>
- FLOWERS	<input type="text"/>
- CLOTHING	<input type="text"/>
- SHOES	<input type="text"/>
- HOUSE ELECTRIC APPLIANCES	<input type="text"/>
- BUILDING MATERIALS	<input type="text"/>
- BOOKSTORE ITEMS	<input type="text"/>
- HANDICRAFTS	<input type="text"/>
- PERSONAL CARE ARTICLES	<input type="text"/>
- HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS	<input type="text"/>
- FURNITURE	<input type="text"/>
- TEXTILS	<input type="text"/>
- TOYS	<input type="text"/>
- DIVERSE ARTICLES	<input type="text"/>
- OTHER (specify)	<input type="text"/>

204 MARKET CHARACTERISTICS

Type of stands:	Sources of lighting	Sources of drinking water	Source of fuel for cooking
(Start with the most representative one)	Electricity 1 Generator 2 Elect - gener 3 Kerosene oil 4 Candle s 5 Battery 6 Other 7 N A	Public reseau in stall 1 Shared-public stall 2 well 3 Pond, river or stream 4 Tank truck or other 5 Other 6 N.A. 9	Electricity 1 LPG 2 Kerosene 3 Firewood 4 Charcoal 5 Other 6 N.A. 9
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

205 AMENITIES IN MARKETS

- Private Security	Yes	1	No	2	<input type="text"/>
- Public security	Yes	1	No	2	<input type="text"/>
- Health facilities	Yes	1	No	2	<input type="text"/>
- Pharmacy	Yes	1	No	2	<input type="text"/>
- Public toilets	Yes	1	No	2	<input type="text"/>
- DEMUNA	Yes	1	No	2	<input type="text"/>
- Educational services	Yes	1	No	2	<input type="text"/>
- Other	Yes	1	No	2	<input type="text"/>

If no to any of the above, what is the nearest distance to:

- Police station, security officer	<input type="text"/>	minutes
- Health services	<input type="text"/>	minutes
- Pharmacist	<input type="text"/>	minutes
- Hospital	<input type="text"/>	minutes
- Public toilet	<input type="text"/>	minutes
- DEMUNA	<input type="text"/>	minutes
- Educational services	<input type="text"/>	minutes
- Other	<input type="text"/>	minutes

206 COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AT MARKET

	Amount		Amount
- Pharmacy/Chemist Shop	<input type="text"/>	- Handicrafts	<input type="text"/>
- Barbershop/Beauty shop	<input type="text"/>	- Personal care articles	<input type="text"/>
- Clothing store	<input type="text"/>	- Household products	<input type="text"/>
- Household goods	<input type="text"/>	- Furniture	<input type="text"/>
- Electronic playmachines	<input type="text"/>	- Toys	<input type="text"/>
- Restaurants	<input type="text"/>	- Diverse articles	<input type="text"/>
- cloths and pasamaneria	<input type="text"/>	- Others	<input type="text"/>
- Electronic goods	<input type="text"/>		
- Bookstore items	<input type="text"/>		

207 MEDIA AVAILABLE AT MARKET

Are the following media accessible in the market?

- Television	Yes	1	No	2	<input type="text"/>
- Radio	Yes	1	No	2	<input type="text"/>
- Internet	Yes	1	No	2	<input type="text"/>
- Newspaper	Yes	1	No	2	<input type="text"/>
- Magazine	Yes	1	No	2	<input type="text"/>
- Megaphone	Yes	1	No	2	<input type="text"/>

About what proportion of stalls appear to have any of the following:

Television	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Radio	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Electricity	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

(*) A major urban area is an urban area with adequate health care, upper secondary schools, at least a local FM/AM station, etc.

208 WORKING CHILDREN ORGANIZATION

Is there any type of organization that protects or promotes the rights of working children in the market?

Yes 1 No 2

Organization's name

What does the organization do?

ANNEX D: OBSERVATION GUIDE FOR CHILD WORK AND CHILD LABOR ACTIVITIES

Annex D.A RESEARCH: CHILD LABOR AT IN FORMAL MARKETS IN LIMA-PERU

FORM 300

DISTRICT	MARKET

OBSERVATION FORMAT OF CHILDREN TASK AT THE MARKETS

MARKET NAME CODE

ADDRESS DATE SHIFT

OBSERVER / // / D M Y

DAY OF 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 START TIME :

WEEK M T W T F S S END TIME :

I. IN RELATION WITH CHILDREN WORK

301.-CHILDREN WORK

Please mark with a cross in a box for everychild you see

CHILDREN OCCUPATION	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL	
	5 - 13	14 - 17	ST	5 - 13	14 - 17	ST		
a " fill-in name of activity" see list of activities	ALONE	<input type="checkbox"/>						
	SUPERVISED BY ADULT	<input type="checkbox"/>						
b " fill-in name of activity" see list of activities	ALONE	<input type="checkbox"/>						
	SUPERVISED BY ADULT	<input type="checkbox"/>						

OBSERVATION FORMAT OF CHILDREN TASK AT THE MARKETS

Please mark with a cross in a box for everychild you see

DISTRICT	MARKET

		MALE				FEMALE					
		5 - 13	14 - 17	ST	5 - 13	14 - 17	ST	TOTAL			
c	" fill-in name of activity" see list of activities	ALONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	SUPERVISED BY ADULT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d	" fill-in name of activity" see list of activities	ALONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	SUPERVISED BY ADULT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
e	" fill-in name of activity" see list of activities	ALONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	SUPERVISED BY ADULT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Please mark with a cross in a box for everychild you see

OBSERVATION FORMAT OF CHILDREN TASK AT THE MARKETS

		5 - 13		14 - 17		5 - 13		14 - 17		DISTRICT	MARKET
f	" fill-in name of activity" see list of activities	ALONE	<input type="checkbox"/>								
	SUPERVISED BY ADULT	<input type="checkbox"/>									
g	" fill-in name of activity" see list of activities	ALONE	<input type="checkbox"/>								
	SUPERVISED BY ADULT	<input type="checkbox"/>									

302.- CHILDREN DISABILITY

Please mark with a cross in a box for everychild you see

PRESENCE OF DISABILITY		MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL
		5 - 13	14 - 17	ST	5 - 13	14 - 17	ST	
a	Presence of Disability Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>						

ANNEX D.B

OBSERVATION FORMAT OF CHILDREN TASK AT THE MARKETS

Put the name of the activity in observation in the following box.	" fill-in name of activity" see list of activities
---	--

SHIFT

DISTRICT	MARKET	OBSERVEE

304.- DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY

Describe the risks caused according to the activity children perform during the observation at the market, it is important an appropriate appreciation to the nature, character and working condition they develop.

According to the labor activity of the NNA, determine the type of dimension:

a

Nature of work	Not harmful	1	
	Of risk	2	
	Harmful	3	
	Dangerous	3	

b

Character of work	skill developing	1	
	Non skill developing	2	

c

Work condition	Adequate	1	
	non adequate (*)	2	

305.- DESCRIPTION OF WORK SCHEDULE

Estimation of length of time of the activities performed by the children and identification of the moment in which a major work concentration takes place during the observation.

Put:

Average length of working hours of the children.

a hours

Period in which a major concentration of laborers to this activity takes place.

from to

b c

Comments

(*) Inadequate conditions : forces to skip school, long extensive workday, lack of hygiene, lack of occupational safety, night labor, pay by piece, others

OBSERVATION FORMAT OF CHILDREN TASK AT THE MARKETS

Put the name of the activity in observation in the following box.	" fill-in name of activity" see list of activities
---	--

SHIFT

DSTRIC	MARKET	OBSERVEE

306.- DESCRIPTION OF WORKING ENVIRONMENT

According to nature of work performed by the child, describe the typical characteristics of their environment such as: ventilation, lighting, dirty and slippery floors, damaged walls, goods or staff overcrowding, disturbing or harmful odors, plague prescence, pets, inappropriate electric installations, weak shelves, etc.

According to nature of work performed by the NNA, put if you observe:

According to the environment, mark Yes No

a Ventilation (the environment where NNA performs the tasks, has a door or window of 120 x 150 cm. Y N

b Lighting - The environment where NNA works owns natural or artificial lighting which allows reading(*) Y N

Mark one option per line

c Floors Type 1 Cement 2 Ceramic 3 Vinyl 4 Dirt 5 Others
 Conservation 1 Good conditions 2 Damaged 3 Others
 Condition 1 Appropriate 2 Slippery 3 Dirty 4 Others

d Wall Type 1 Cement 2 Ceramic 3 Adobe 4 Others
 Conservation 1 Good conditions 2 Damaged 3 Others
 Condition 1 Steady 2 Unsteady 3 Risk of collapse 4 Others

e Roof Type 1 Cement 2 Ceramic 3 Others
 Conservation 1 Good conditions 2 Damaged 3 Others
 Condition 1 Steady 2 Unsteady 3 Risk of collapse 4 Others

g Overcrowding Available space m2
h Number of people in the environment

(*) Differentiate whether the stand works in the evening. If so, does it own any source to offer lighting during that time that allows visibility.

Only if stall is open at night mark if there is visibility

f

1	2
Yes	No

OBSERVATION FORMAT OF CHILDREN TASK AT THE MARKETS

Put the name of the activity in observation in the following box.	" fill-in name of activity" see list of activities	SHIFT	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		
				DISTRICT	MARKET
				OBSERVEE	

Mark one option per line

i	Odors	1 Disturbing	2 Not disturbing	3 Harmful	4 Others.....
j	Tables and shelves	1 Steady	2 Unsteady	3 Risk of collapse	4 Others
k	Shelves	1 Fixed to wall	2 Loose	3 Others.....	
l	Goods	1 Well placed	2 Piled	3 Others.....	
m	Goods on shelves	1 Few items	2 Excessive items	3 Others	
o	Electric installations	1 Not exposed	2 Exposed	3 Others	
p	Electric installations	1 Protected	2 Not protected	3 Others.....	
q	Others				

n Mark one option

What is the location of the child's workplace?	Behind Stall	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
	Stationary in Corridor	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
	Market Entrance	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
	Moving throughout market	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

307.- REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF THE EMPLOYER

Regarding the treatment of the employer describe: physical abuse(such as hits, push, kicks, hits with other objects), emotional abuse (shouts, insults, humiliating nicknames, etc) and Types of Work such as repetitiveness of tasks in an uninterrupted way, working under pressure, working very late at night, excessive working hours.

Multiple options

ABUSE		
<p>a Physical abuse</p> <p>Hits <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>Pushes <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>Kicks <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>Hits with other objects <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>Slaps <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>Others..... <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>b Emotional abuse</p> <p>Shouts <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>Insults <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>Humiliating nicknames <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>Others <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>	

Multiple options

c TYPE OF WORK	
Repetitiveness of tasks	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Work under pressure <small>(gap between one task and the next, lack of rest, others</small>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Working very late at night	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Excessive working hours	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Others.....	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

OBSERVATION FORMAT OF CHILDREN TASK AT THE MARKETS

Put the name of the activity in observation in the following box.	" fill-in name of activity" see list of activities	SHIFT	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			
				DISTRICT	MARKET	OBSERVEE

307.- REGARDING THE RISK AT WORK

According to the task performed by the working child describe: physical risks, chemical risks, biological risks, electrical risks, as well as the existence of any kind of protection they may use in order to avoid such risks.

307.1

RISK (IMPACT)							
A Physical Risks			B Chemical Risks			C Biological Risks	D Electrical Risks
Multiple options			Multiple options			Multiple options	
Cuts (a)	1	Contact with toxic chemicals(h)	1	Animals bite	1	Work with high voltage	1
Burns (b)	2	Lead inhaling (painting)	2	Contact with contaminant elements (j)	2	Exposed Wires	2
Excessive Weight (c)	3	Gas Exposure(motor or others)	3	Contact with raw meat, fish, chicken	3	Others.....	3
Exhausting work	4	Toxic Fumes (i)	4	Parasitosis	4		
Cold / head (d)	5	Poisoning	5	Skin Diseases	5		
Poor ventilation	6	Others.....	6	Others.....	6		
Night Work	7						
Risk of fall (e)	8						
Accidents(f)	9						
Excessive noise (g)	10						
Hit by a vehicle	11						
Others.....	12						

A	<p>(a) Cuts : (knives, hatchets, hookx, needles, saws, u others....</p> <p>(b) Burns (heat from cooking, working with open flame, hot oil or liquid u others</p> <p>(c) Excessive Weight barrels, boxes, u others.</p> <p>(d) Cold / heat working in sun, hot mid-day heat, working in refrigeration, u others.</p> <p>(e) Risk of fall walking on narrow ramps, climbing ladders, working in difficult terrain, u others.</p> <p>(f) Accidents from stacks of boxes / barrels, possible collapse of items or being by other thing, hoists, cranes, power tools, fans</p> <p>(g) Excessive noise Loud motors, hammering</p>
B	<p>(h) Contact with toxic chemicals : cleaning agents, solvents, glue, acid, u others.</p> <p>(i) Toxic Fumes : smoke, chemical fumes, u others.</p>
C	<p>(j) Contact with contaminant elements : contact with garbage, feces.</p>

OBSERVATION FORMAT OF CHILDREN TASK AT THE MARKETS

Put the name of the activity in observation in the following box.	" fill-in name of activity" see list of activities
---	--

SHIFT

DISTRICT	MARKET	OBSERVEE

307.2

RISK (ITEMS OF PROTECTION)	Physical	Chemical	Biological	Electrical
Multiple options	a	b	c	d
Gloves	1	1	1	1
Protective Glasses	2	2	2	2
Masks	3	3	3	3
Helmets	4	4	4	4
Hair clips	5	5	5	5
Wear an apron	6	6	6	6
Others 1	7	7	7	7
Others 2	8	8	8	8

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ANNEX E: MARK AND RECAPTURE OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT WORKERS

RESEARCH: CHILD LABOR AT INFORMAL MARKETS IN LIMA - PERU ANNEX E: FORM FOR MARK & CAPTURE

NAME OF MARKET: Selection Interval: start time: ending time:

OBSERVER: condition climatic:

ADDRESS: other notes:

Date: Day of Week:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M	T	W	T	F	S	S

 substitutions:

Phase	Mark	
	Recapture	

400	401		402		403		404	405	406							407		408		409		410		411
	Hi, we are conducting a study of children in the market, has anybody asked you to participate in our study?		If "yes", where and when were you asked to participate?		Do you work in this market?		How old are you?	Code Gender	What days do you typically work in the market?							Each day, do you normally work in the mornings, afternoons, all day, or does it depend?		When you are working, which do you do the most? Do you work behind a stall? Do you work in the aisles and open spaces of the market? Or some of both?		If I returned at this time a week from today, would you be here?		bundle carrier 1 bundle carrier with cart 2 vendor in stand 3 abulant vendor 4 recolector 5 processor of food 6 recycler 7 car washes 8 artist 9 artisan 10 shoe shiner 11 beggar 12 Other 13		do you attend at the moment the school? 1: yes 2: no
	Yes	No	At this market Last Week Today		Other place or time	STOP if answer is "no"	STOP if >17 or <5	Write in response	Male 1 Female 2	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Morning 1 Afternoon 2 Dawn 4 day 5 Depends 6	in the stand 1 in the corridors 2 in both 3 in the entrance of the market 4 Others 5	Yes	No	Yes	No		
1																								
2																								
3																								
4																								
5																								
6																								
7																								
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ANNEX F: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR CHILD AND ADOLESCENT WORKERS

RESEARCH: CHILD LABOR IN INFORMAL MARKETS IN LIMA-PERU

Observer	Institution	N° of interview

ANNEX F: CHILDREN INTERVIEW GUIDE

I.- PART A: Demographics

801 Place of birth?	Province	<input type="text"/>	Coast	<input type="text"/>	805 With whom did you come to Lima?	<input type="checkbox"/> Alone	<input type="text"/>
	Department	<input type="text"/>	Mountains	<input type="text"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> With parents	<input type="text"/>
			Jungle	<input type="text"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> With siblings	<input type="text"/>
801.b How old are you?		<input type="text"/>				<input type="checkbox"/> With other relatives	<input type="text"/>
802 How long have you lived in Lima?		<input type="text"/>	Años			<input type="checkbox"/> Friends	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>	Meses			<input type="checkbox"/> With all the family	<input type="text"/>
(If child was born outside of Lima)					806 Where do you currently live? (district)		<input type="text"/>
803 How long ago did your family arrive to Lima?	<input type="checkbox"/> less than 5 years	<input type="text"/>			807 How many people live at home? (including you)		<input type="text"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 to 10 years	<input type="text"/>			808 How many rooms for sleeping are there at home?		<input type="text"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> more than 10 years	<input type="text"/>			809 How many rooms in total are there at home? (including kitchen)		<input type="text"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	<input type="text"/>			810 Put as required: Yes 1 no 2		
804 Why you and/or your family came to Lima?					Does your home have?		
<input type="checkbox"/> A family member found a new job/income opportunities					Electricity	<input type="text"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Economic hardship					Potable water	<input type="text"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> A member of the family seeking education					Sewage	<input type="text"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Death in family							
<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage/ remarriage of parents							
<input type="checkbox"/> Relocate for safety reasons (political violence)							
<input type="checkbox"/> Others							

A	Interviewer	<input type="text"/>	Date	<input type="text"/>	Starting time	<input type="text"/>
				d m y	Ending time	<input type="text"/>

B	Interviewed	<input type="text"/>	Birth date	<input type="text"/>	Sex	Masculine <input type="text"/>
	Address	<input type="text"/>			Feminine	<input type="text"/>

Observer	Institution	No of interview
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II.- PART B: Education

Put as required: Yes 1 No 2 NA 3

811 Have you ever attended school?

If answer is 2, jump to part C

812 Are you currently attending school?

If answer is 1, jump to question 817

813 How long ago did you quit school?

814 Why are you not in school?



- Need to work
- Does not like school
- School was too far away
- Prolonged illness made him/her miss a grade
- Can not afford school
- Expelled from school due to bad behaviour
- Lagged too many school grades and decided not to continue studying
- Pregnancy/ had a child
- Completed all school grades
- N.A.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

815 What is the highest grade of school that you completed?

- Primary 1 2 3 4 5 6
- Secondary 1 2 3 4 5
- None 1 2 3

816 Would you like to go back to school?

817 Where you attending school when you started to work?

818 How old were you when you went to first grade years

819 School grade currently attended?

- Primary 1 2 3 4 5 6
- Secondary 1 2 3 4 5
- N.A. 1 2 3

819a Are the children in your grade of your same age?

- yes
- no

820 How often do you go to school?

- Everyday or nearly everyday 1
- 3 to 4 times per week 2
- 1 or 2 times per week 3
- Very seldom 4

821 How often do you miss school for work?

- Often 1
- Seldom 2
- Very seldom 3
- Never misses school 4

822 Did you go to school in 2005?

823 Does your work interferes with your studies?

824 How?

- Feel tired at the end of the day 1
- Insufficient time available for school/ homework 2
- Feel tired at classroom 3
- Low school marks 4
- Miss classes 5
- Arrive late to school 6

825 Will you prefer only going to school and not working?

826 Have you ever stopped studying for a whole year or more?

827 If yes, why?

- Lack of money 1
- In order to work 2
- Illness 3
- Family-related, health or other problem 4
- Other _____ 5

828 Who helps you with your homework?

- Parents 1
- Siblings 2
- Teacher 3
- Friends 4
- Other relatives 5
- Nobody 6
- Other _____ 7

PART B: Education (continuation)

<p>829 Where do you do your homework?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At home</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At school</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At the market where I work</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At the premise of a child laborer's support program</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">5</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	<p>831 How many times have you repeated a grade?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One time</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 - 3 times</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> More than 3 times</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">5</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5
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<p>830 How many hours per day do you use to do homework?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1h – 2h</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3h – 4h</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> More than 4h</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	<p>832 (only for adolescents)</p> <p>Are you receiving any professional training at an institute or centre? <input type="checkbox"/></p>							
1													
2													
3													
4													

III PART C. Family background

<p>Put as required: Yes 1 No 2 NA 3</p> <p>833 Are both of your parents alive? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mother dead How long ago? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Father dead How long ago? <input type="checkbox"/></p>		837	<p>(Ask if applicable) What are the main sources of your parents or guardians daily income?</p>																																																																												
<p>834 With whom do you live? (Check all that apply)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mother <input type="checkbox"/> Father dead <input type="checkbox"/> Step father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Brother (s) <input type="checkbox"/> Sister(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Grandparents <input type="checkbox"/> Non relative guardian <input type="checkbox"/> Friends <input type="checkbox"/> Alone <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">5</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">6</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">7</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">9</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">10</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<p>How many? <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">5</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">6</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">7</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">9</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">10</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">11</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">12</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">13</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">14</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">15</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">5</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">6</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">7</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">9</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">10</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">11</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">12</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">13</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">14</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">15</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15																																		
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<p>835 How many siblings do you have?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">1.- From mother and dad</th> <th style="width: 15%;">2. Only from dad</th> <th style="width: 15%;">3 Only from mom</th> <th style="width: 15%;">4. From step father or step mother</th> <th style="width: 15%;">TOTAL</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> </table>		1.- From mother and dad	2. Only from dad	3 Only from mom	4. From step father or step mother	TOTAL						<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Father/ Step father/ Guardian</th> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">Mother/ Step mother/ Guardian</th> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Dead</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Dead</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> A trade (shoe repair, can repair)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> A trade (shoe repair, can repair)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Domestic worker</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Domestic worker</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> House keeper</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> House keeper</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Employee</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Employee</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Commerce in market</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Commerce in market</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Ambulant commerce</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Ambulant commerce</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Police/ army member</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Police/ army member</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Fisher</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Fisher</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Peasant</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Peasant</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Professional</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Professional</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Handicapped</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Handicapped</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed (no income)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed (no income)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15</td> </tr> </table>				Father/ Step father/ Guardian		Mother/ Step mother/ Guardian		<input type="checkbox"/> Dead	1	<input type="checkbox"/> Dead	1	<input type="checkbox"/> A trade (shoe repair, can repair)	2	<input type="checkbox"/> A trade (shoe repair, can repair)	2	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic worker	3	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic worker	3	<input type="checkbox"/> House keeper	4	<input type="checkbox"/> House keeper	4	<input type="checkbox"/> Employee	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Employee	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce in market	6	<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce in market	6	<input type="checkbox"/> Ambulant commerce	7	<input type="checkbox"/> Ambulant commerce	7	<input type="checkbox"/> Police/ army member	8	<input type="checkbox"/> Police/ army member	8	<input type="checkbox"/> Fisher	9	<input type="checkbox"/> Fisher	9	<input type="checkbox"/> Peasant	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Peasant	10	<input type="checkbox"/> Professional	11	<input type="checkbox"/> Professional	11	<input type="checkbox"/> Handicapped	12	<input type="checkbox"/> Handicapped	12	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed (no income)	13	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed (no income)	13	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	14	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	14	<input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	15	<input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	15
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<p>836 What is the place you occupy among your siblings?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Oldest sibling <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediate <input type="checkbox"/> Youngest sibling</p>		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	<p>## What is the level of education of your parents guardians</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Education</th> <th style="width: 10%;">No Education</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Primary Incomplete</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Primary complete</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Secondary Incomplete</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Secondary Complete</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Higher</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Father/Stepf</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mother/ Step</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guardian</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guardian</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> </table>				Education	No Education	Primary Incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary Incomplete	Secondary Complete	Higher	Father/Stepf		2	3	4	5	6	Mother/ Step	1	2	3	4	5	6	Guardian	1	2	3	4	5	6	Guardian	1	2	3	4	5	6																																			
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PART C: Family background (continuation)

839 Where were your parents born?
Province
Department

840 Do you know if your parents worked as children?
Father Yes No Does not know
Mother Yes No Does not know

841 Do you feel comfortable at home?
 Yes No N.R.

If there are no present parents, say:
"Now, I am going to ask you some questions about how you are feeling regarding your home and things that may happen in your house. Some children might feel uncomfortable with these questions. Remember that you do not have to answer to the questions that you do not want to."

842 What do you dislike about your home?
☺ Lack of money
 Physical violence against child
 Verbal violence against child
 Other violence at home
 Parents are not often at home
 Not enough food
 Forced to work
 Nothing
 N.A.

843 Does somebody at home drink too much liquor or take drugs?
 Yes No

IV PART D. General Living Conditions

844 How many meals do you have per day and which ones?
845 Dónde comes?
 En casa
 En el mercado
 Otro _____

846 Who usually prepares the meals for you?

847 Do you usually sleep at home? Yes No
If he/she sleeps at home

848 How far is your home from the market? _____ minutos

849 Do you return home each night after work or sometimes sleep elsewhere?
 Always return home
 Sometimes sleep elsewhere → jump to the question 852

(If sometimes sleep elsewhere)

850 How often do you sleep away from home?
 A few times a year
 A few time per month
 Once or twice a week
 Twice per week or more

851 Where do you stay?
 At the market
 At the house of a friend or family member
 At the house of the employer
 In open spaces(park, square, street)

852 Do you chores at home everyday? Yes No

853 What do you do?
 Look after younger siblings
 Cooks
 Washes/irons clothes
 Cleans the house
 Looks after elderly family members
 Other _____

PARTE E: SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORK AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

854 To whom do you ask for help when you have problems such as

	Yes=1 no=2	Parents	Siblings	Teacher	Friend	Institution	Other	Nobody
a. Affective family problems		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
b. Problems at school		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
c. Labor problems		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
d. Lack of money		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
e. Health problems		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
f. Need to discuss your plans about your future		1	2	3	4	5	6	7

855 Where do you seek help if you are ill or injured?

- Health outlet near home
- Health outlet near/ in market
- Support program for laboring children
- Traditiona healer
- Self medication by family
- Self medication by child
- Child receives no support in this case
- Other.....

856 Do you receive help from any child labor protection program?
 Yes No

857 What help do you receive?
Specify: _____

858 Do you belong to any child laborers association?
 Yes No

859 What benefits do you receive from it?
Specify: _____

V PART F: General Work

860 At what age did you start working? _____ years old

861 How old are you start working in your current job at the market? _____ years old

862 Do you work in the market year long or only some parts of the year?

- Year long
- Not year long
- Specify: _____

863 What is your main job/ activity?
 Specify: _____

864 Do you sometimes work in any other (additional) activity?
 Yes No In which? _____

865 How did you get into this job?
(Who influenced you?) _____

866 Do you work for a family member?
 Yes No

867 Who?

- Father
- Mother
- Aunt/ Uncle
- Grandmother/ Grandfather
- Brothers or sisters
- Other _____

VI PART F: General Work (continuation)

868 How many days per week do you work at the market?

During school season	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
During school vacations	M	T	W	T	F	S	S

869 Please give us an idea of your work schedule at each time of the year.

Time of Year		School season			Vacations		
Days	Schedule	Start	End	Schedule	Start	End	
	N	am / pm	am / pm	N	am / pm	am / pm	
Days of the week	Morning			M			
	Afternoon			A			
	Night			N			
	Dawn			D			
SUB-TOTAL	x	=		x	=		
Saturdays	Morning			M			
	Afternoon			A			
	Night			N			
	Dawn			D			
SUB-TOTAL	x	=		x	=		
Sundays and Holidays	Morning			M			
	Afternoon			A			
	Night			N			
	Dawn			D			
SUB-TOTAL	x	=		x	=		
TOTAL	17			17			

870 What were you doing prior to this job?

<input type="checkbox"/> Doing a different job in the market	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Doing a different job elsewhere	2
<input type="checkbox"/> Only going to school	3
<input type="checkbox"/> Begging	4
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	5

871 What are the reasons that make you work?

<input type="checkbox"/> To improve family income	1
<input type="checkbox"/> To pay an outstanding family debt	2
<input type="checkbox"/> To help in family enterprise	3
<input type="checkbox"/> To learn skills	4
<input type="checkbox"/> Cannot afford school fees	5
<input type="checkbox"/> To pay personal expenses, clothing, various amusement	6
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	7

872 Do you enjoy working in the market?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Why _____
<input type="checkbox"/> No	Why _____

873 Do you work alone or with others?

<input type="checkbox"/> Alone	1	Move to question 876
<input type="checkbox"/> With other people	2	

874 Who do you work with?

<input type="checkbox"/> Parent or guardian	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Both parents	2
<input type="checkbox"/> AC283sibling	3
<input type="checkbox"/> Other relative(s)	4
<input type="checkbox"/> Other non-relative children	5
<input type="checkbox"/> Other non-related adult(s)	6

875 Do you work for one employer or more than one?

<input type="checkbox"/> One employer	1
<input type="checkbox"/> More than one	2

876 Do you have any siblings under 17 years old that also work?
(in or out of market)

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	How many? _____
<input type="checkbox"/> No	2	

VII PART G: Earnings

<p>877 Are you paid for the work you do?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not paid, working to pay back debt to employer</p>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	<p>884 What do you do with the money you receive?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I give all to parents/ guardian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I give a part to parents or guardian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I keep all the money</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	<p>jump to 887</p>		
1													
2													
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4													
<p>878 How are you paid? (identify forms of payment)</p> <p>☺ <input type="checkbox"/> Money</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Food</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Shelter</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bienes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	<p>885 What do you do with the money you keep?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> To buy school materials/ books</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> To buy food/ clothing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> To buy more goods to sell</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> To spend in amusements</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5
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<p>879 On what basis are you paid?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Per load carried</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Per piece or job</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Per sale</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Per our</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Per day</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Per week</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	<p>886 Are you able to save any of your money?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> </table>	1	2	
1													
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7													
1													
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<p>880 On average how much do you earn in a day? soles</p>		<p>887 Do you negotiate your payment or someone else does?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I do</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other person does</p>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> </table>	1	2								
1													
2													
<p>881 Are you generally paid on time and fairly?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> </table>	1	2	<p>888 (If someone else) Who?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Parents</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Guardian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Friends</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Siblings</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5			
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<p>882 (If not) How often do you have problems with your payment?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Frequently</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Off and on</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not often</p>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	<p>889 What would happen if you bring no money home?</p> <p>☺ <input type="checkbox"/> Child would receive a verbal reprimand</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child would be physically punished</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child would be deprived of food</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child would be deprived of some goods (access to tv or other)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nada</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____</p>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	
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6													
<p>883 To whom are the payments made?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Directly to you</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> To parents or guardian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> To pay off debt</p>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	<p>How much do you give to your parents or guardian? <input type="text"/> %</p> <p>How much is given to parents or guardian? <input type="text"/> %</p>								
1													
2													
3													

VIII PART H: Working environment and perceived risks of labor

890 What are the main activities you do for your job?
List: _____

891 ¿Este trabajo te exige esfuerzo físico?
 Yes No 1
 2

892 What are the types of tools that you use for your work?
List: _____

893 Do you have a break time?
 Yes No 1
 2

894 (If yes) How long? minutes

895 (If yes) How often? times

896 Do you think that there are some particular risks associated to the work you do or that the work you do is dangerous?
 Yes No 1
 2

897 Which?
 Risks of accidents Being assaulted/ aggressed Illnesses Abuse by authorities Abuse by other adults Other (specify) 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

"Put as required: Yes 1 No 2"

898 Are you responsible for handling money?

899 Have you ever hurt yourself while working?

900 Do you wear protective clothing like gloves or boots when you work?

901 Have you ever become ill or have you ever had any of the following incidents due to your work or at the workplace?
Read every alternative and put as required:
 Yes 1 No 2 It is very likely to happen 3

Skin diseases (scabies, lice, fungus)

Respiratory diseases (cough with blood, pneumonia)

Gastric -related disease (diarrheas)

Loss of weight

Bruises or contusions

Accidents, bumped by a car

Assaulted

Aggressed by adults

Aggressed by other children

Mistreated by authorities

Insulted/ shouted

Aggressed by employer or parents

Sexually abuse

Other (specify)

902 (If hurt while working) What happened?

Put as required: Yes 1 No 2

903 Have you been affected somehow by gang or drug activity in the area?

904 (If yes) How often?

905 (If yes) Please explain

906 At the places where you work, do you often see...?
 Children/young people taking drugs 1
 Children/ young people stealing/ fighting 2
 Young people in prostitution 3
 People selling drugs 4

IX PART I: Child general interests and perception of future

<p>907 How do you feel about being a child laborer?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Proud 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sad 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bored 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Happy 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tired 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indifferent 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ 7</p>	<p>913 (If yes) Where do you play (...sports)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At home 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In my neighborhood 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At school 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At workplace 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In another place 5</p>
<p>908 What would have to happen for you to stop working?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> That there is no lack/more money/income at home 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Parents get better paid jobs 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> That child becomes ill or have an accident 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> That family relationships improve 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nothing, there is no reason to stop working 6</p>	<p>914 What would you like to do when you grow up?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> To study and have a profession</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> To manage my own business</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> To work as an employee</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Does not know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p>
<p>909 Do you have any free time?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2</p>	<p>915 Do you think that working will help you attain your goals when you grow up?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2</p>
<p>910 How do you spend your free time? (multiple)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Playing 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sports 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> TV 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Listening to music 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cinema 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Short trips, visits to places of interest, etc. 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p>	<p>916 Why?</p>
<p>911 Do you have time to play or do sports?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>FOR THE INTERVIEWER ONLY</p> <p>917 Was there any other person during the interview?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Father 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mother 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sibling 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Friend 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other member of family 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ 6</p> </div>
<p>912 How many hours per day do you play?</p> <p>_____ H.</p>	

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ANNEX G: ESTIMATION OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN THAT ARE WORKING IN LIMA AND CALLAO'S INFORMAL MARKETPLACES (MARK RECAPTURE METHODOLOGY)

The general results of this section are based on a mark-recapture study conducted in 40 marketplaces in greater Lima. As with the other market observation studies, the markets studied included all 8 markets with over 1,000 stalls and a sample of 32 markets stratified by size and region from the remaining 523 market with more than 50 stalls.

The mark-recapture data was collected in 2 identical phases conducted a week apart. The first phase (or mark phase) acted as a base for the calculation. Respondents who were identified as working and under the age of 18 were considered as marked. The second phase (or recapture phase) identified those who had participated in the previous week. These respondents are considered recaptured. The key to the mark-recapture methodology is the inverse of the ratio of those sampled in the second round to those recaptured. The simple formula is as follows where C_1 is the number of children interviewed in the first round, C_2 is the sample in the second round, and R is the number of children recaptured in the second round:

$$N = \frac{C_1 \times C_2}{R}$$

The populations were estimated for each of the 11 strata separately. Each of these estimates was subsequently inflated to represent the total number of markets within the strata. The result is a raw estimate of 10,397 children working in the markets.

Stratum	Markets Sampled (n)	Markets in Strata (N)	Sample Phase 1	Sample Phase 2	Recaptured	Raw Estimate for Sampled Markets	Strata Weight (N/n)	Raw Estimate for Strata
1	4	109	26	28	18	40.4	27.3	1,102.1
2	4	116	36	44	17	93.2	29.0	2,702.1
3	3	77	10	12	9	13.3	25.7	342.2
4	3	61	42	48	26	77.5	20.3	1,576.6
5	3	46	24	46	20	55.2	15.3	846.4
6	3	39	36	34	20	61.2	13.0	795.6
7	3	17	41	54	26	85.2	5.7	482.5
8	3	33	49	61	40	74.7	11.0	822.0
9	3	14	83	89	66	111.9	4.7	522.3
10	3	11	119	107	88	144.7	3.7	530.5
11	8	8	367	373	203	674.3	1.0	674.3
Total	40	531	833	896	533	1,431.7	n/a	10,396.8

Estimates were further adjusted for 2 factors. The first adjustment was to reflect when in the week the sample was taken. This was necessary because not all of the children that work in a market will be present on a given day. Furthermore, the population of children on some days, in particular Saturdays and Sundays, will likely to represent a greater portion of the entire population of

working children in the market. The adjustment factor was derived from the reported days of week worked of the respondent. The samples were adjusted using the following weights:

Day	Weight
Saturday	1.13
Sunday	1.28
Weekdays	1.46

For each cluster, a simple average of the adjustment was applied to the results.

An adjustment was also made to adjust for false positives in the recapture phase. The rate of erroneous recapture in the first round was 0.47%. Since this effects R in the denominator, the reciprocal was of the rate of proper recapture (1.005) was multiplied to the population estimates.

Stratum	Raw Estimate for Strata	Day of Week Adjustment	False Positive Adjustment	Adjusted Estimated Population
1	1,102.1	1.285	1.005	1,422.7
2	2,702.1	1.372	1.005	3,725.8
3	342.2	1.460	1.005	502.0
4	1,576.6	1.285	1.005	2,035.2
5	846.4	1.285	1.005	1,092.6
6	795.6	1.460	1.005	1,167.0
7	482.5	1.460	1.005	707.8
8	822.0	1.460	1.005	1,205.7
9	522.3	1.343	1.005	704.9
10	530.5	1.243	1.005	662.5
11	674.3	1.297	1.005	878.8
Total	10,396.8	n/a	n/a	14,104.8

Since, the sample design is highly complex, it is difficult to calculate the confidence interval for this estimate. Variance estimate must be made for each strata and each calculation must take into account the variance due to the cluster sampling. Estimation of the variance of the cluster design requires knowledge of the overall variance of the population. Since this knowledge is lacking, the in-strata variance was calculated as a proxy. In order to not double count the in-market variance from the mark-recapture, the in strata variance was cut in half under the fairly arbitrary assumption that half the variance in strata was due to in-market sampling error.

The overall variance for each stratum is estimated in 3 parts. First, the cluster design aspect (market to market) is estimated by calculating the standard error of the ratio estimate—R/C1. From this estimate, a confidence interval can be calculated for the ratio and the population estimate that that ratio implies. This new population confidence interval can then be converted to a variance estimate. The second factor in the variance calculation in the variance calculation is the within market variance due to the mark-recapture estimation. The variance for this estimate is estimated with the following formula:

$$\frac{(C_1 + 1)(C_2 + 1)(C_1 - R)(C_2 - R)}{(R + 1)^2(R + 2)}$$

The final element in the variance calculation is to adjust for the weight that's that are applied to adjust the day which the studies were conducted, and the false positive adjuster.

Strata	Markets Sampled (n)	Markets in Strata (N)	Cluster Design/Market to Market Variance			Mark Recapture Variance	Combined Adjusters	Pooled Strata Variance	Confidence Interval	
			Ratio of Recaptured to Phase 2 Sample	Standard Error of Ratio Estimate	Implied Variance of Population Estimate				Low	High
1	4	109	0.643	0.175	12,597	6,442	1.29	31,727	1,073.6	1,771.8
2	4	116	0.386	0.021	2,847	116,689	1.38	227,261	2,791.4	4,660.2
3	3	77	0.750	0.071	137	257	1.47	847	444.9	559.0
4	3	61	0.542	0.071	5,679	15,022	1.29	34,495	1,671.2	2,399.2
5	3	46	0.435	0.133	9,624	2,961	1.29	20,971	808.7	1,376.4
6	3	39	0.588	0.099	2,416	5,053	1.47	16,070	918.5	1,415.5
7	3	17	0.481	0.232	8,962	1,526	1.47	22,565	413.4	1,002.2
8	3	33	0.656	0.106	2,371	1,004	1.47	7,262	1,038.7	1,372.7
9	3	14	0.742	0.099	641	211	1.35	1,551	627.7	782.1
10	3	11	0.822	0.014	10	144	1.25	240	632.1	692.8
11	8	8	0.544	n/a	n/a	450	1.30	450	837.2	920.4
Total	40	531	n/a	n/a	45,283	149,760	n/a	363,440	12,923.2	15,286.4

The final analysis reveals an estimated population of **14,105** working children in the informal market of greater Lima. At a 95% confidence interval, this estimate should be between 12,923 and 15,286 or **14,105 ± 1,178**.