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2021

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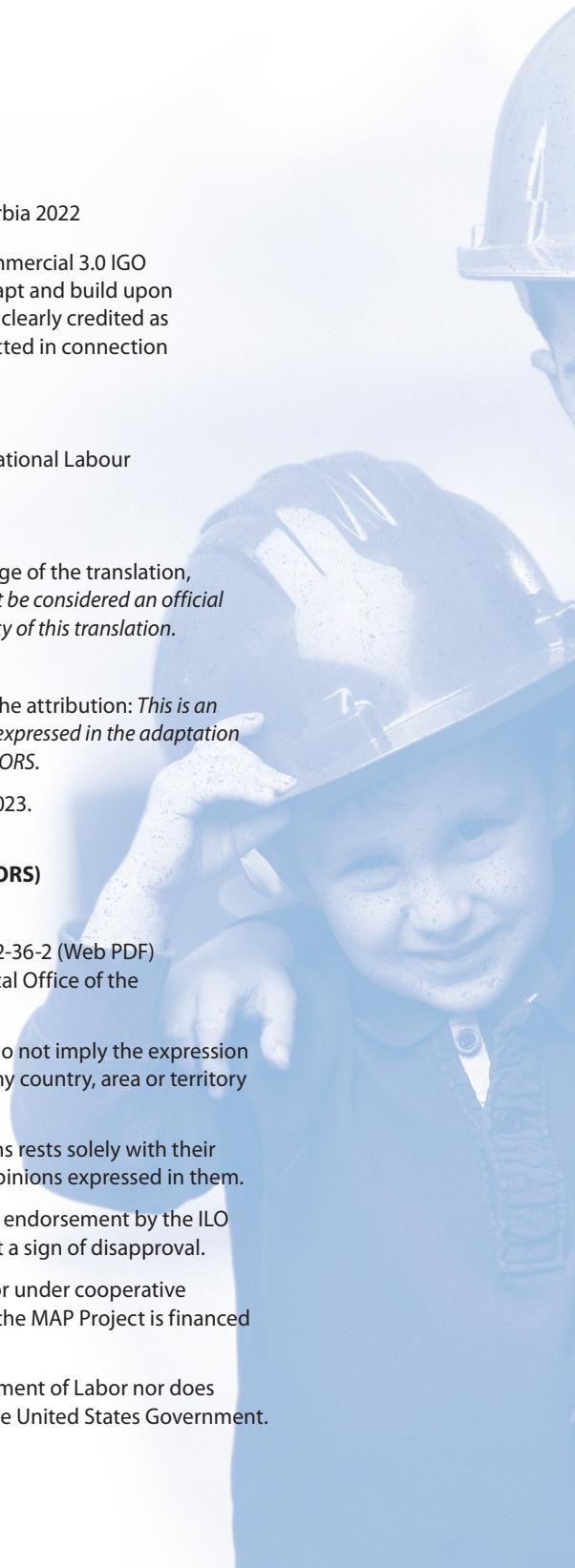
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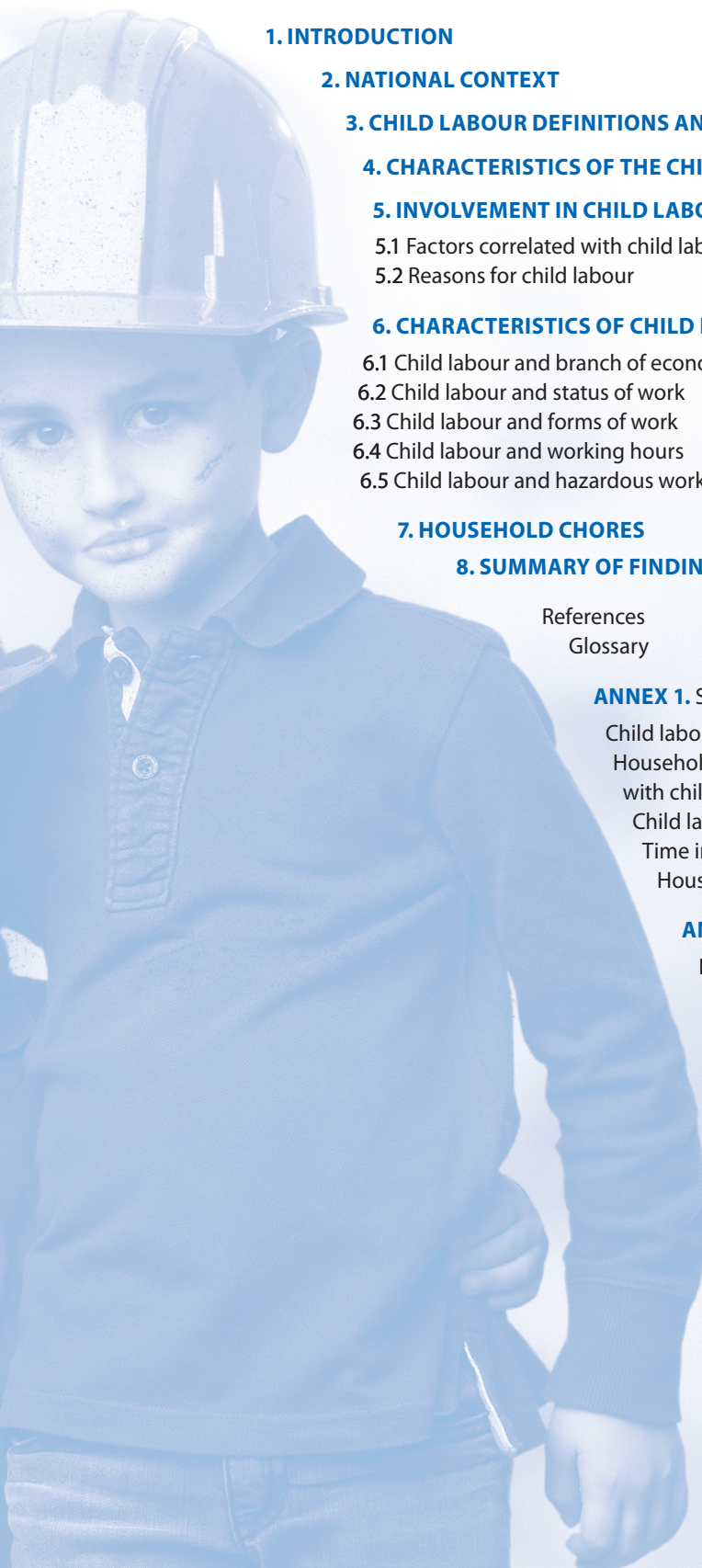
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PREFACE

This report presents the results of the first Child Labour Survey conducted by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia in 2021. The survey is based on the latest international standard on child labour measurement with technical support from the International Labour Organization (ILO). The main objectives of the research are to estimate the prevalence of child labour in Serbia disaggregated by the main demographic and employment characteristics and to estimate the prevalence of hazardous child labour in Serbia. Since this is the first child labour survey in Serbia, the results in this report are the only available estimates of child labour. ILO conducted an assessment of child labour in agriculture in Serbia in 2018. However, this research goes further, since it investigates child labour in general and does not focus only on agriculture.

Child labour affects nearly one in ten children aged 5 to 17 in Serbia in 2021. However, research confirms previous findings that child labour is present in agriculture and non-urban areas. Work in the household is seen as the way in which children acquire work habits and contribute to production for own-use or for profit in agriculture. Children are engaged in animal production, mixed farming and growing of perennial and non-perennial crops. Child labour was not observed in industry and construction (sectors B–F NACE Rev 2.), neither for younger nor older children. It is assumed that this is due to two reasons. Parents are probably aware that it is too dangerous for children to work in those sectors (e.g. in mines or on construction site) and it is risky for employers to engage children in those sectors. On the other hand, subsistence agriculture provides opportunity for child labour in non-urban areas. Most often, children in hazardous work are exposed to dust, extreme cold, heat or high humidity; work with dangerous machines, devices or tools; and their bodies are in awkward positions. Hazardous work is mostly concentrated in the following occupations: field crop and vegetable growers, crop farm labourers and mixed crop and animal producers.

This report shows the key areas of child labor that require urgent action. There are 14,000 children aged 5–14 that are exposed to hazardous work, representing 2.2 per cent of children in this age group, and 21,000 children aged 15–17 (10.1 per cent). While the share of children aged 15–17 in hazardous work is low, it is not a negligible issue.

The results of this study are expected to guide development partners and other concerned agencies in prioritizing areas for immediate interventions to eliminate child labour, and take actions to review policies and programs on child protection. The results are especially important for the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Policy (Labour Inspection and Centres for Social Work) and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development. Overall, the results of the report will be important to monitor the progress in reducing child labour and in devising policies to reduce child labour in Serbia.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of the Child Labour Survey conducted in Serbia for the first time in 2021, by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia in collaboration with the International Labour Organization. The survey, implemented as a module to the Labour Force Survey, aimed at estimating the extent and investigating the characteristics, causes and consequences of child labour in Serbia.

Estimates based on international and national standards indicate that 82,000 children aged 5–17 are in child labour, equivalent to 9.5 per cent of children in this age group. Child labour is mostly observed among children in non-urban areas, in agriculture and whose household head has lower education levels.

Legislative and measurement frameworks

Serbia has ratified three main conventions regulating child labour: the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), ILO Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age (C. 138) and ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (C. 182). Based on Serbia's Employment Act, the minimum age for admission to employment is 15 years and children cannot work more than 35 hours per week and no longer than 8 hours per day. Neither night work nor re-scheduling (change of the shifts) is allowed, with the exception of jobs in the area of culture, sport, art and advertising. The Regulation for Determining Dangerous Work for Children (2017) specifies economic activities on the four-digit level by the European Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE), Revision 2 that are considered dangerous for children. This regulation also defines physical and chemical harm to and dangerous occasions for children.

In line with the latest international measurement standards¹ and relevant national legislation and national statistical practices, children are classified in child labour on the basis of the following criteria:

- Children aged 5–14 engaged in activities within the System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary (i.e. children in economic activity).
- Children aged 5–14 working in unpaid household chores for 21 or more hours per week (hazardous unpaid household services).
- Children aged 15–17 engaged in hazardous work.

This report provides an analysis of children engaged in economic activities within the SNA production boundary, children in hazardous work and younger children engaged in household chores for more than 21 hours per week. Child labour for children aged 5–14 consists of children engaged in economic activities within the SNA production boundary and children performing hazardous household chores. For children aged 15–17, children in child labour are those engaged in hazardous work. Hazardous work is defined based on the Regulation for Determining Dangerous Work for Children (2017).

¹ ILO. (2018). Resolution to amend the 18th ICLS resolution concerning statistics of child labour.

Overall summary

The survey found that in Serbia, among children aged 5–17, 9.5 per cent, or 82,000 children, are in child labour. The child labour rate is 6.7 per cent for children aged 5–11 and 15.1 per cent for children aged 12–14. The number of children in both age groups (5–11 and 12–14) is the same, almost 31,000 each. Among children aged 15–17, 10.1 per cent are in child labour. The child labour prevalence rate is the highest for children aged 12–14.

In Serbia, children who are involved in child labour also go to school. Primary education is compulsory. The school attendance rate is 99.3 per cent for children aged 7–14; the share is a bit smaller, 95.4 per cent, for children aged 15–17. While 88.4 per cent of children aged 5–14 attend school only, 10.9 per cent attend school and work at the same time. Most children aged 15–17 are only pupils, 86.4 per cent, and 9 per cent are working and attending school at the same time. The share of children working only is very small at 1.1 per cent.

In all age groups, the child labour rate is higher for males than for females; boys are also more likely to be exposed to hazardous work than girls. Child labour is more common in non-urban areas than in urban areas, and in agriculture more than services. By region, child labour is the highest in the region of Šumadija and West Serbia for all age groups. One quarter of children aged 12–14 are in child labour in this region.

The figures in this report are conservative estimates that can be interpreted as a lower bound for the prevalence of child labour, because they do not include children in the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work, which are not captured by household surveys.

Child labour prevalence by age, gender, area and region

In Serbia, there are 82,000 children aged 5–17 involved in child labour. Child labour prevalence is the lowest for the youngest children, 6.7 per cent, for children aged 5–11. The rate increases to 15.1 per cent for children aged 12–14 and decreases to 10.1 per cent for children aged 15–17. Among children aged 5–14, the child labour rate for males is 11.1 per cent and for females 7.5 per cent. The difference between genders increases for children aged 15–17 with the child labour rate at 13.6 per cent for males and 6.3 per cent for females. The child labour prevalence rate is higher in non-urban areas than in urban areas: 15.1 per cent v. 5.3 per cent for children aged 5–14 and a wider gap, 18.8 per cent v. 3.7 per cent for children aged 15–17, respectively. The child labour rate is the highest in the region of Šumadija and West Serbia, 15.8 per cent for children aged 5–14 and 16.7 per cent for children aged 15–17. In summary, child labour is more common among male children, in non-urban residence areas and in the region of Šumadija and West Serbia.

Child labour and household characteristics

Child labour was examined by household characteristics. It was observed that for children aged 5–14, the child labour prevalence is slightly higher for formally employed household heads (22.8 per cent) than those who are informally employed (20.5 per cent). In contrast, for children aged 15–17, the child labour prevalence is 19.7 per cent for children with informally employed household heads and 13.3 per cent for children with formally employed household heads. Among children belonging to households where both parents are employed, the child labour rate is 11.2 per cent. The rate is 8.2 per cent if only one parent works and drops to 4.5 per cent if both parents do not work. This might relate to the concentration of child labour in the agriculture sector, where children are often engaged in agriculture activities along with their parents as unpaid family workers.

The child labour rate does not vary much by the education level of the household head for children aged 5–14. For children aged 5–14, the child labour rate for children with a household head with tertiary education is 20 per cent, the same rate as for children with a household head with primary education. For male children aged 15–17, the child

labour rate reduces from 31 per cent for household heads with primary education to 13 per cent for those with secondary education. For children aged 15–17, there are no children in child labour if the household head had tertiary education. Children in child labour aged 5–14 whose household head has tertiary education are mostly engaged in services.

Most children aged 5–17, 43.8 per cent, are involved in child labour in order to supplement the family income. Another 38 per cent are involved in child labour in order to acquire skills. Help in a family business is cited by 10 per cent of children. The reasons of contributing to the repayment of family debt and not being interested in schooling were only given by a few children. There were differences observed between girls and boys, residence area and age groups. The Labour Force Survey and the Child Labour Survey do not contain data about household income, but based on the reasons cited for child labour, it can be concluded that child labour is more prevalent among lower-income households. For example, the percentage of children in child labour is higher for the age group 15–17, where 70 per cent of them give the reason they are in child labour to supplement the family income.

Child labour by branch of economic activity, status at work and forms of work

Most children in child labour are in agriculture: 60 per cent of children aged 5–14 and 66 per cent aged 15–17. In the service sector, the shares are 40 per cent of children aged 5–14 and 27 per cent aged 15–17. Data on industry and construction were insufficient. The share of females is higher than that of males in agriculture. Most children aged 5–17 are engaged as contributing family workers, about 60 per cent. Among children aged 5–14, 25 per cent are in unpaid training and 1.3 per cent work as employees, whereas, among children 15–17 years old, employees represent 24.4 per cent and the share of those in training shrinks to 7.8 per cent. The share of own-account workers for children in child labour aged 5–14 is 11 per cent. Employment work was reported by 81 per cent of children aged 15–17. For older children, that is the only form of work observed. For younger children, employment work by children was observed by some 50 per cent of children, unpaid trainee work by 30 per cent and own-use production work by 20 per cent.

Average working hours

On average, children aged 5–14 spent 11.7 hours per week working and children aged 15–17 work 23.3 hours per week. Children work more hours in age group 15–17 regardless of residence area and gender. Average working hours in urban areas (for those 15–17) are almost 30 hours, 8 hours more than in non-urban areas. Average working hours are higher in agriculture than in services, 15.3 hours per week v. 11 hours for all children (5–17). Working hours in agriculture are higher than in services regardless of gender and residence. Looking at age groups, it can be observed that the average working hours are higher in services for children aged 15–17, 29.5 hours, than for the same age group working in agriculture, at 20.6 hours.

Health risks

Among children aged 15–17 in hazardous work, 41.1 per cent are exposed to dust, 30.7 per cent work with dangerous machines and devices (e.g. tractors), 19.7 per cent work in awkward positions for prolonged periods, and 11.2 per cent are exposed to extreme cold or heat or humidity. For younger children, aged 5–14, 41.7 per cent are exposed to extreme cold, heat or high humidity, 32.9 per cent to dust, 25.2 per cent work in awkward positions and 23.8 per cent work with dangerous machines. Boys are more exposed to health risks than girls. Dust is the most frequent hazardous workplace risk, with 37.6% of all children being exposed to it.

Household chores

A high share of children is involved in household chores for at least an hour per week, 73.8 per cent of children aged 5–14 and 91.8 per cent of children aged 15–17. The share of children engaged in household chores for 21 or more hours per week is low, 0.9 per cent for children aged 5–14 and 2.4 per cent for children aged 15–17. Household chores are counted as child labour only for younger children and if hours of household chores exceed 21 hours per week. The average weekly hours in household chores increase with age: 3 hours for children aged 5–11, 4.5 hours for children aged 12–14 and 5.9 hours for children aged 15–17.

Shopping for the household is done by around one third of children. A third of children aged 5–14 clean their houses as do a quarter of children aged 15–17. Gender differences are observed in performing household tasks. There is a higher share of girls doing cooking, washing and ironing, and cleaning. Boys are more engaged in shopping for households, fetching water and collecting firewood. Strong gender patterns in household chores start at the youngest age and persist later in adulthood.

Children performing household chores is common in Serbia with most children performing these tasks on average a few hours per week. On average, children aged 5–14 engaged in child labour without household chores work 9.9 hours per week, and those engaged both in child labour and household chores work 14.6 hours per week. Children aged 15–17 work an average of 28.7 hours per week. Although the majority of children aged 5–14 are not exposed to hazardous household chores (more than 21 hours a week), there are still some 5,800 children that suffer from extremely long hours in household chores.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report investigates child labour in Serbia in 2021 using the first-ever child labour survey (CLS), which was conducted for the first time by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) in collaboration with the International Labour Organization, as a module of the annual Labour Force Survey (LFS). The survey is based on the latest international standard on child labour measurement: the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) Resolution to amend the 18th ICLS resolution concerning statistics of child labour.

The definition of child labour is based on statistical concepts and law provisions in Serbia. For children aged 5–14, child labour consists of two categories: children engaged in activities within the system of national accounts production boundary (i.e. employment work by children, children engaged in own-use production and unpaid trainee work by children) and children working in unpaid household chores for 21 or more hours per week, i.e. hazardous household chores. For children aged 15–17, child labour is defined as hazardous work. Hazardous work means that children are exposed to one or more situations at work: fumes or tobacco smoke, dust, fire, gas, flames, loud noise or vibration, extreme cold or heat or high humidity, dangerous machines, devices and tools, work underground or at heights or in water (lakes, ponds, rivers), workplaces too dark or confined, insufficient ventilation, chemicals, explosives or high levels of radiation, work on roads, crossroads, highways, if a child's body is in an awkward position for prolonged periods while working, carrying heavy loads at work and any other situation at work which is bad for health or safety. In addition to workplace hazards, child labour for children 15–17 includes children working at nights, except in sport, culture or advertising, children working for 35 or more hours per week and children engaged in dangerous activities, e.g. mining, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, logging and the treatment and disposal of hazardous waste.

Serbia's child labour survey used a representative sample of 2,325 households which included 3,471 children aged 5–17. The results show that child labour is predominant in agriculture and that children are mostly engaged as contributing family workers. In terms of forms of work, children are mostly in employment v. working on their own account. Child labour is more observed by males and in non-urban residential areas.

Following the introduction, Section 1, the national context and main socio-economic indicators are presented in Section 2, as well as the broader context in which children grow up. Child labour definitions and measurements are presented in Section 3, which presents the main laws, conventions and protocols which regulate children's well-being and child labour. In Section 4, the main survey results are presented and analysed and characteristics of the child population are presented. Section 5 discusses involvement in child labour and presents child labour by the main characteristics, such as age, gender, settlement type and region. Next, child labour is investigated based on household characteristics such as the formal or informal employment of the household head, their education level and the employment status of parents. Reasons for child labour are also explored. Section 6 gives more details about a child's status at work, forms of work and sectors of economic activity. Time intensity of child labour is also analysed as an indirect indicator of the possible health and educational consequences of child labour. Section 7 discusses the involvement of children in household chores. The Executive Summary at the beginning of the report includes the report's main findings.

2 NATIONAL CONTEXT

This section provides a broader picture about children in Serbia. It presents the main data on child poverty, child education, changes in laws on financial assistance for families with children and policies towards families with children. The structure of the Serbian economy is also briefly discussed. The section also includes a table showing the main indicators for Serbia: population, economy, demographic and human development indicators.

The gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in Serbia is €6,780 (current prices) in 2020, and along with Albania, Montenegro and Türkiye, has the lowest GDP per capita in Europe.² Serbia has a higher share of gross value added in agriculture than the EU average (1.6 per cent of GDP), and the share is similar to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and North Macedonia at around 6 per cent of GDP. The share of industry is 19.3 per cent, which is similar to the EU average of 18 per cent. The share of services is lower in Serbia at 60 per cent; 70 per cent is the EU average.

Based on the latest Labour Force Survey data in 2021, the activity rate (age 15–64) was 70.3 per cent, with strong gendered patterns. The female activity rate was 63 per cent v. the male rate at 77.5 per cent. The employment rate is 62.2 per cent and the unemployment rate is 11.4 per cent (age 15–64). The youth unemployment rate is worryingly high at 26.4 per cent, meaning that over a quarter of active persons aged 15–24 struggle to get jobs. Although there were some improvements in labour market trends, Serbia underperforms compared to the EU average. For example, youth unemployment in the EU was 16.6 per cent, 10 percentage points lower than in Serbia. The distribution of employment among sectors is similar to the distribution of gross value added: almost 55 per cent of those employed are in services, 15 per cent in agriculture and the remaining 30 per cent in industry including construction. The share of youth not in employment, education nor training (NEET), an indicator of the unused potential of youth, is also higher in Serbia than in the EU (see Box 1).

BOX 1. NEET rate

The NEET rate is the share of young people neither in employment nor in education and training. This indicator is important as it shows the unused potential of youth. Based on LFS data, the average NEET rate in EU countries was 4.1 per cent for children aged 15–17 in 2021. The NEET rate in Serbia was slightly higher, 4.9 per cent in the same age group. The difference in NEET rate between Serbia and EU countries increases with age. The NEET rate was 6.8 per cent in the EU and 10.5 per cent in Serbia for children aged 15–19. For youth 15–24, the NEET rate was 10.8 per cent in the EU and 16.4 per cent in Serbia. Decomposing NEET rates by labour status for children aged 15–17, the rate is 3.8 per cent for the NEET inactive and 1.1 per cent for the NEET unemployed, compared to the EU average of 0.5 per cent. The share of children not in employment nor in education and training who would like to work (either seeking employment or not) is 2.1 per cent. The share of children in NEET status who would not like to work is 2.8 per cent. The NEET rate decreased for the age group 15–24 from 20.4 per cent in 2010 to 16.4 per cent in 2021. However, the NEET rate was stable for the age group 15–17 in the same period, around 4 per cent.

The European Training Foundation (ETF) study on youth in Serbia in 2018 showed that the NEET rate for youth 15–24 is higher in non-urban than in urban areas, i.e. young people in urban areas experience an easier and quicker school-to-work transition. The rate is lower in the Belgrade region, where opportunities for both work and education are the highest. In 2018, the NEET rate was slightly higher for females than for males by one percentage point. Although differences between gender are not observed, NEET decomposition shows significant gender patterns. Around 60 per cent of NEET men are unemployed while 62 per cent of NEET women are inactive, which points to the potential limited opportunities for women to reconcile work with childcare and other family responsibilities. The NEET rate increases from 15.7 per cent for young people with a low level of education to 26.4 per cent of young people with tertiary education. This may signal that Serbia has an oversupply of graduates or that students graduate in fields with low demand. NEET transition probability for young people aged 15–24 between 2017 and 2018 was low, since 60 per cent of young people not in employment, nor in education nor in training in 2017 remain NEET one year later. The high NEET persistence rate is worrying, since young people detached from jobs or education for longer periods may find it difficult to reintegrate into the labour market.

Source: Data from Eurostat database and European Training Foundation (2021). Youth situation in Serbia. Employment, skills and social inclusion.

Demographic trends in Serbia are unfavourable. Low fertility rates accompanied by high emigration has led to a de-

² There are no available data in the Eurostat database for Bosnia and Herzegovina and North Macedonia.

cline in the total population. The population dropped by almost 400,000 in the period 2010–2020, by 5.4 per cent. The number of children in the same period dropped by 11.3 per cent, a higher share than the total population decrease. The Ageing Index significantly increased, from 111 to 145 in a ten-year period.³

Children in Serbia are an especially disadvantaged group. The at-risk-of-poverty rate for children in Serbia in 2018 was 28.8 per cent, which is among the highest in Europe, and considerably higher than the EU average rate of 19.4 per cent. The at-risk-of-poverty rate among children is higher than for the whole population (28.8 per cent v. 24.3 per cent). The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate was 23.4 per cent, meaning that almost a quarter of children are not only poor in a current year, but in at least three out of four consecutive years. Looking at families with children, poverty is significantly higher for households with two adults and three or more dependent children, 54.7 per cent, i.e. more than half of families with three or more children are at risk of poverty.⁴

Based on Programme of International Student Assessment (PISA) results, Serbian students underperform compared to the OECD average in reading, mathematics and science. The share of functionally illiterate children from the lowest socio-economic status is 55 per cent, which is more than double the share from the highest socio-economic status, 24 per cent; the difference between them is equivalent to two school years.⁵ This indicates that the education system requires children from the lower strata to invest resources that their families do not have, which places them in an unequal position.⁶ Serbia invests insufficiently in education. There are no up-to-date data for the functional classification of public expenditures, which enables comparison with EU countries. Based on the latest Eurostat data in 2017, expenditures in Serbia are 3.59 per cent of the GDP, whereas the EU average is 1 percentage point higher at 4.64 per cent.⁷

Financial support to households with children is not sufficient to support children's wellbeing. The law on financial assistance to families with children was changed in 2018. Although parental allowance⁸ increased significantly, and now is quite generous for the third and fourth child, the very strict eligibility rules for child allowance and the amounts for child allowance have not changed.⁹ Parental allowance (birth grant), the only universal benefit to all children, increased in order to stimulate fertility due to unfavourable demographic trends. It can therefore be seen that the law was not changed with the intention to improve children's well-being but to encourage couples to have more children. The parental allowance for the first-born child increased in 2022 in order to stimulate first births.¹⁰ Parental allowance has significant influence on lowering child poverty in the first years of life, but when one-off payments (or instalments) have been spent, the low coverage of child allowance leaves many children and their families without financial resources.

Social transfers in Serbia are structured in such a way that the highest share goes to pensioners and the lowest share to policies for poverty and inequality alleviation. A substantial share of children who are poor before social transfers are not covered by social transfers (41 per cent) and only 16 per cent of those receiving social transfers exit poverty.¹¹ Only 20 per cent of children receive the child allowance.¹² The benefit amount is extremely low, around €30 per

³ The ratio of the population aged 60 and over to the population aged 0–19 years, estimated in mid-reference year. Source: DevInfo database.

⁴ SILC 2018 data.

⁵ The PISA index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS) was created using student reports on parental occupation, the highest level of parental education, and an index of home possessions related to family wealth, home educational resources and possessions related to "classical" culture in the family home. Lowest socio-economic status is the bottom (first) quartile and the highest is the top (fourth) quartile.

⁶ <https://mons.rs/does-the-education-system-in-serbia-work-for-some-children-and-against-others>

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/educ_uae_fine06/default/table?lang=en

⁸ The parental allowance is an instrument granting new parents financial support for the first four children. European Commission (2018). Serbia: Changes in financial support for families and children. <https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=19978&langId=en>

⁹ The child allowance is a cash benefit targeting families with a lower income who have children. The right to child allowance can be exercised only for the first four children in the family, provided that the beneficiary cares for the children directly, children are not older than 19 years and they attend school regularly. Special advantages are granted to children with disabilities and for children from single-parent, foster and guardian families. http://csp.org.rs/en/assets/publications/files/Family%20Children%20Cash%20Benefits%20in_Serbia.pdf

¹⁰ <https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon-o-finansijskoj-podrsi-porodici-sa-decom.html>

¹¹ Authors' calculations based on SILC 2018 data.

¹² DevInfo database.

month. Pensions, although low on average, provide safety nets to a significant share of children living in multigenerational households.

In summary, the weak capacity of the system of social transfers in Serbia leaves a significant share of children in a vulnerable situation.

The COVID-19 pandemic had disproportionately more negative effects on the vulnerable and families with children. Almost half of households with children experienced a reduction in income due to the first wave of the pandemic. Among households with reduced income, almost a fifth of them faced a considerable reduction in income, i.e. more than 50 per cent. It is worth mentioning that due to income reduction, households reduced most of their monthly consumption on items which are important for children's well-being, including education-related costs, tuition fees, books and toys (UNICEF, 2020). Government financial aid due to the COVID-19 crisis was standardized: about €100 euros to all adult persons in 2020. While pensioners did not face an income reduction due to the pandemic, they received an additional €76 euros, for a total of about €176, which was equivalent to about 70 per cent of the average 2020 pension. There was no special programme for children and families with children. Households with two adults received €200, and no differences were made for the number of children in the household. As pensioners are a significant share of voters in Serbia, appealing to pensioners has always been high on each government's agenda; this was again confirmed in the COVID-19 crisis.

Table 1 presents the main indicators for Serbia related to the population, poverty and inequality, the economy, the labour market and human development.

Table 1. Serbia: At glance

			Reference year	Source
	Total (average period estimate)	6,899,126	2020	Vital statistics
Population	Population (change 2020/2010 in %)	-5.4	2020	Vital statistics
	Children (aged 0–6, preschool age) (% of total)	6.5	2020	Vital statistics
	Children (aged 7–14, primary school age) (% of total)	7.7	2020	Vital statistics
	Children (aged 15–18, secondary school age) (% of total)	4.2	2020	Vital statistics
	Children (aged 0–17) (% of total)	17.4	2020	Vital statistics
Poverty and inequality	At-risk-of-poverty rate	21.7	2019	SILC
	Quintile share	6.1	2019	SILC
	Gini	33.3	2019	SILC
Economy	GDP per capita current prices, EUR	6.783	2020	SNA
	Real GDP growth 2020/2010	18.9	2020	SNA
	Inflation rate (annual rate)	4.1	2021	Prices
	Agriculture, GVA % of GDP	6.3	2020	SNA
	Industry, GVA % of GDP	24.8	2020	SNA
Services, GVA % of GDP	51.7	2020	SNA	

Table 1. Serbia: At glance (contd.)

			Reference year	Source
Labour market (age 15+)	Activity rate	54	2020	LFS
	Unemployment rate	9	2020	LFS
	Employment rate	49.1	2020	LFS
	Informal employment rate	16.4	2020	LFS
	Agriculture, share in total employment	14.6	2020	LFS
	Industry, share in total employment	28	2020	LFS
	Services, share in total employment	57.5	2020	LFS
	Employees, share in total employment	73	2020	LFS
	Self-employed with employees, share in total employment	3.1	2020	LFS
	Self-employed without employees, share in total employment	19.3	2020	LFS
	Unpaid family workers, share in total employment	4.6	2020	LFS
	Employees with written contract, share in employees	95.4	2020	LFS
	Human development	Illiteracy rate	1.96	2011
Life expectancy at birth		74.24	2020	Vital statistics
Human development index		0.806	2019	HDR
Gender inequality index		0.132	2019	HDR
Human development index, rank		64	2019	HDR
Gender inequality index, rank		35	2019	HDR

3 CHILD LABOUR DEFINITIONS AND MEASUREMENT

Child labour refers to children who are too young to work and/or the work could have consequences on their health, physical and psychological development, in other words, that it has a negative influence on children's well-being.

Serbia has ratified three main conventions regulating child labour: the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), ILO Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age (C. 138) and ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (C. 182). The CRC was ratified in 2001,¹³ C138 ratified in 2000¹⁴ and C182 in 2003.¹⁵

According to Serbia's Employment Act¹⁶, Article 24, an employment relationship may be established with a person who is at least 15 years old. Article 25 states that for persons younger than 18, employment is possible only with the consent in writing of a parent, adoptive parent or a guardian, provided that such work is not prohibited by law, i.e. it does not put at risk their health, morality and education.

Articles 84 and 85 regulate work for persons aged 15–18 and 18–21, respectively. An employee younger than 18 years of age may not work at jobs that are physically exhausting, such as under the ground, in water or at a considerable height. It is not allowed that persons below 18 years are exposed to radiation, poison and jobs with risks of cancer, nor jobs with health risks caused by cold, heat, noise or vibration. Persons aged 18–21 can work on such jobs only if a medical agency concludes that the job is not harmful for their health.

Articles 87 and 88 set full working hours for employees below 18 years at 35 hours per week and no longer than 8 hours per day. Overtime work, as well as rescheduling of working hours, is prohibited. Work at night is prohibited with the following exceptions: jobs in the area of culture, sport, art and advertising; if it is necessary to continue work that has been interrupted due to force majeure, on condition that such work lasts for a definite period of time, that it has been completed without delay; and that the employer does not have enough other adult employees to do the work. Serbia does not allow light child labour for children aged 13–15; the lowest minimum age for work is set at 15 years.¹⁷

In order to prevent the worst forms of child labour, Serbia has recently adopted several protocols and instructions.¹⁸ Of particular relevance for creating an operational definition of child labour is the Regulation on Hazardous Labour of Children (2017), which identifies dangerous branches of economic activities and defines physical and chemical harm for children (undesirable climatological or microclimatological factors; difficult physical or psychological efforts; high non-ionizing radiation; noise above 85 db(A); vibration and tobacco smoke) and dangerous situations for children

¹³ *Official Gazette SFRJ — International Agreements*, No. 15/90 and *Official Gazette SRJ*, No. 4/96 and 2/97. SFRJ 1990.

¹⁴ *Official Gazette SFRJ — International Agreements*, No. 14/1982–676.

¹⁵ Law on Ratification of the ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour and ILO Recommendation No. 190 on the Prohibition and Urgent Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour: *Official Gazette of the FRY — International Agreements*, No. 2/2003–15.

¹⁶ *Official Gazette*, No. 24/2005, 61/2005, 54/2009, 32/2013, 75/2014, 13/2017 — decision CC, 113/2017 i 95/2018 — authentic interpretation.

¹⁷ The Minimum Age Convention allows countries to permit the employment or work of persons 13 to 15 years of age which is (i) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and (ii) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received (Art. 7).

¹⁸ These include: Special Protocol for the Labour Inspectorate to Protect Children from Child Labour, including the Worst Forms of Child Labour and Violating Child Labour Rights (2017, revised 2021); Inspection Checklist (Control List) for Child Labour (2020); Instruction for Inspectors in Performing Inspection Monitoring to Protect Children from Child Labour (2017); Regulation on Hazardous Labour of Children (2017); Instruction for Centre for Social Work for Protecting Children from Child Labour (2017); and Instruction on the Work of Social Protection Institutions and Organizations of Social Protection for the Provision of Social Protection Services to Children in the Protection of Children from Abuse of Child Labour (2021).

(work underground; overtime work; work on roads; work outside of places of residence if children are younger than 15; confined workplaces; work underground or at heights; work on dangerous machines, devices and with sharp objects; and where the body is in an awkward position for prolonged periods while working (for example, standing, kneeling and crouching).

Table 2 presents dangerous economic activities (NACE Rev. 2) as defined by the Regulation for Determining Dangerous Work for Children (2017). For children below 15 years, some additional economic activities are added. All activities in the table are classified as dangerous for children in the process of vocational education, except for '96.09 Other personal service activities not elsewhere classified'.

Table 2. Dangerous economic activities for children

Four-digit code	Four-digit name	Only for children below 15 years
Section: Agriculture, forestry and fishing		
01.41	Raising of dairy cattle	
01.42	Raising of other cattle and buffaloes	
01.43	Raising of horses and other equines	Yes
01.44	Raising of camels and camelids	
01.61	Support activities for crop production	
01.62	Support activities for animal production	
01.70	Hunting, trapping and related service activities	
02.20	Logging	
02.40	Support services to forestry	
03.10 (03.11, 03.12)	Fishing	
Section: Mining and quarrying		
Section: Manufacturing		
Section: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		
Section: Construction		
37.00	Sewerage	
38.11	Collection of non-hazardous waste	Yes
38.12	Collection of hazardous waste	
38.2 (38.21, 38.22)	Waste treatment and disposal	
38.3 (38.31, 38.32)	Materials recovery	
39.00	Remediation activities and other waste management services	
56 (56.10, 56.21, 56.29, 56.30)	Food and beverage service activities	Yes
80 (80.10, 80.20, 80.30)	Security and investigation activities	
81 (81.10, 81.21, 81.22, 81.29, 81.30)	Services to buildings and landscape activities	Yes
86 (86.10, 86.21, 86.22, 86.23, 86.90)	Human health activities	
92.00	Gambling and betting activities	
96.01	Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products	Yes
96.02	Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	Yes
96.03	Funeral and related activities	
96.04	Physical well-being activities	
96.09	Other personal service activities not elsewhere classified	
97.00	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	Yes

In summary, this report defines children in child labour as follows:

1. Children aged 5–14 engaged in economic activity for at least one hour during the reference week, i.e. activities within the System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary.

Activities within the SNA production boundary include:

- 1) Employment work by children (paid work, own-use production work with products intended for sale, paid training).
 - 2) Own-use production of agricultural goods (own-use production work with products intended for family use).
 - 3) Own-use production of other goods (e.g. gathering food such as mushrooms, berries, herbs; constructing, renovating or extending own family home; making goods for use by own household such as furniture, clothing; collecting firewood).
 - 4) Unpaid trainee work by children.
2. Children aged 5–14 working in unpaid household chores for 21 or more hours per week (hazardous unpaid household services).
 3. Children aged 15–17 engaged in hazardous work.

Hazardous work for children¹⁹ includes situations where:

- 1) A child is exposed to at least one of the following situations at work: fumes or tobacco smoke; dust; fire, gas, flames; loud noise or vibration; extreme cold or heat or high humidity; dangerous machines, devices and tools (e.g. tractors); work underground; work at heights; work in water (e.g. lakes, ponds, rivers); workplaces too dark or confined; insufficient ventilation; chemicals (e.g. pesticides, glues); explosives or high levels of radiation; work on roads, crossroads, highways; when the child's body is in an awkward position for prolonged periods while working (e.g. standing, kneeling, crouching); carrying heavy loads at work; and other situations bad for health or safety.
- 2) A child works at night, in an activity different from culture, sport, art or advertising.
- 3) A child works for 35 or more hours per week.
- 4) A child is engaged in dangerous activities, for example, mining; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; logging; treatment and disposal of hazardous waste.

In summary, child labour is considered for children aged 5–14 to be any economic activity regardless of whether it is hazardous or not and hazardous household chores. For children aged 15–17, child labour is defined as hazardous work.

The figures presented in this report are conservative estimates of child labour, because they do not include the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work. These forms of child labour include child trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation and the involvement of children in illicit activities. As in most countries, quantitative information on children involved in the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work is limited due to both measurement difficulties and sensitivity. However, qualitative research can help shedding light on these worst forms (see Box 2).

¹⁹ Note that based on the Regulation on Hazardous Labour of Children (2017), some activities or situations are thought to be hazardous for younger children (below 15 years) but not for older children. However, it is worth recalling that any work activity (regardless its nature or condition in which is performed) is prohibited for children below the age of 15.

BOX 2. Child labour in the streets of Serbia

Child labour in the streets refers to children whose existence depends on working in the streets, regardless of whether they perform that work alone, with peers or with family members.

Based on the findings of the USDOL report on the worst forms of child labour, in 2021 Serbia made moderate progress in eliminating the worst forms of child labour. However, it also showed that children from vulnerable social groups are still exposed to great risks, including sexual exploitation, forced begging and other dangerous tasks in street work.

Against this background, a rapid assessment was conducted to increase the knowledge about child labour in the streets of Serbia and thereby provide a basis for the creation of more effective policies and institutional responses. The data were collected using a variety of qualitative methods – systematic observation (without participation), analysis of data on cases registered in centres for social work, thematic workshops with professionals from the centres, as well as focus group discussions and interviews with children who work in the streets, their parents, adults who worked in the streets as children, and with numerous stakeholders.

The research results show that children working in the streets of Serbia are most commonly engaged in begging and collecting secondary raw materials, washing car windshields, selling flowers and handkerchiefs, singing, etc. Both boys and girls of different ages are engaged in the streets (from new-borns accompanied by their parent to older teenagers). Children mostly work in smaller peer groups or are accompanied by adults, and rarely alone. While working in the streets, they are exposed to various risks. Firstly, there are risks of traffic accidents due to working on (or near) busy roads and intersections. Then, health risks associated with adverse weather conditions, working with dangerous materials while collecting raw materials, etc. Finally, children may also be at risk of human trafficking or violence from strangers on the streets.

Many of the children interviewed spend most of their day working in the streets, with consequences on children's education. Neglecting education or leaving school in early age is in fact one of the key consequences of child labour in the streets. At the same time, weak integration into the educational system is a "push" factor that contributes to children opting to work/stay in the streets rather than stay in school. Inclusive education has the opposite effect, it segregates children, and they feel less valuable compared to their peers and escape to an environment where they feel equal with others. Parents generally do not show interest in their children's education.

Children interviewed mostly come from families where there are frequent conflicts, disagreements, quarrels, and violence, making the family environment unsuitable for growing up and development. Moreover, parents in most cases show little or no emphasis on early sensory, intellectual, emotional, and social stimulation of children. Not surprisingly, children exhibit behavioural disorders (most notably conflictive and impulsive behaviour), and in some instances, the emergence of psychopathological deviations, enuresis, stuttering, attention deficit disorder, and intellectual disability.

Children involved in the research are from poor families that predominantly belong to the Roma national minority. Very often, none of the household members are employed or only the father works informally and on temporary basis with a low wage. That is why these families are often beneficiaries of free meals and other one-time, multiple, or regular material benefits from the state. However, these do not meet the needs of the family and child labour represents an additional survival strategy to escape poverty and is seen as a "natural" responsibility of the child. Hence, children are often proud to be able to contribute to the family income.

Source: ILO (2023). *The Rapid Assessment of child labour in the streets in Serbia*. Geneva: ILO

4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHILD POPULATION

In Serbia, in all age groups, the share of males is slightly higher than the share of females. More children live in urban than in non-urban areas.

In terms of activity status, most children are in school, as the school attendance rate is high: 99 per cent of children aged 7–14 and 95 per cent aged 15–17. Most children attend school exclusively (88 per cent of those aged 7–14 and 84 per cent of those 15–17) and about 10 per cent of children are working at the same time as going to school. No child is “only working”.

In order to investigate child labour in Serbia, it is necessary to understand the characteristics of Serbia’s child population, such as the number of children in each age group, distribution of children by regions, their residence area and gender. This section describes such characteristics before examining the activity status of the children.

There are 862,000 children aged 5–17 in Serbia, out of which 453,000 are 5–11 years old, 203,000 aged 12–14 and 205,000 aged 15–17. The majority of children in all age groups, some 60 per cent, reside in urban areas and in the regions of Šumadija and West Serbia and of Vojvodina.

Table 3. Characteristics of the child population (number of children [in thousands] and distribution by age group, sex, residence and region)

		5–11		12–14		15–17		5–17			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Sex	Male	233.6	51.5	104.0	51.2	337.6	51.4	105.7	51.4	443.4	51.4
	Female	219.7	48.5	98.9	48.8	318.6	48.5	99.8	48.6	418.5	48.6
Residence	Urban	272.9	60.2	115.8	57.1	388.7	59.2	119.0	57.9	507.7	58.9
	Other	180.5	39.8	87.2	42.9	267.7	40.8	86.4	42.1	354.1	41.1
Sex and residence	Male, urban	143.1	31.6	56.5	31.6	199.6	30.4	63.7	31.0	263.3	30.6
	Male, other	90.5	20.0	47.5	20.0	138.0	21.0	42.0	20.4	180.0	20.9
	Female, urban	129.7	28.6	59.3	28.6	189.0	28.8	55.3	26.9	244.4	28.4
	Female, other	90.0	19.9	39.6	19.9	129.6	19.7	44.5	21.6	174.1	20.2
Region	Region of Belgrade	122.5	27.0	48.0	23.6	170.5	26.0	45.7	22.3	216.3	25.1
	Region of Vojvodina	123.6	27.3	55.9	27.6	179.5	27.3	55.2	26.8	234.7	27.2
	Region of Šumadija and West Serbia	123.5	27.2	59.1	29.1	182.6	27.8	60.6	29.5	243.2	28.2
	Region of South and East Serbia	83.7	18.5	39.9	19.7	123.6	18.8	43.9	21.4	167.6	19.4
Total		453.4	100.0	203.0	100.0	656.4	100.0	205.5	100	861.8	100.0

Notes: Official statistics in Serbia do not include a specific definition for rural settlements. Instead, an ‘administrative-legal’ criterion is applied that designates settlements as either ‘Urban’ or ‘Other’. Urban settlements are recognized as such by an act of the local self-government, with all other settlements falling into the category of ‘Other’ (peri-urban and rural areas). For the purposes of clarity, ‘other’ regions in this report will be referred to as ‘non-urban’ areas. This note applies to all subsequent tables that include ‘Urban’ and ‘Other’ as categories of ‘Residence’.

The degree to which work interferes with children's schooling is one of the most important determinants of the long-term impact of early work experience. Reduced educational opportunities constitute the main link between child labour, on the one hand, and poor employment outcomes for youth, on the other. Clearly, if the demands of work mean that children are denied schooling altogether or are less able to perform in the classroom, then these children will not acquire the education and life skills necessary for successfully transitioning to adult life and decent work. Due to lower education outcomes and earning potential, it could result in poverty in adulthood.

One way of viewing the interaction between children's work and schooling is by decomposing the child population into four non-overlapping activity groups — children working only, children attending school only, children combining school and work, and children in neither.

In Serbia, primary school is compulsory from the age of 7 years and it lasts for 8 years. The share of children not attending school is low, especially in the age group 7–14 (Table 4). The overwhelmingly majority of children attend school exclusively, i.e. 88.4 per cent of younger and 86.4 per cent of older children. Children only working was not observed among younger children, and the share of children neither working nor attending school is 0.7 per cent. The share of children working and attending school is 10.9 per cent. Among older children, aged 15–17, the share of children attending school is 95.4 per cent. The difference between school attendance rates for children aged 7–14 and 15–17 is five percentage points. The school attendance rate drops once children reach the end of compulsory education and the minimum age for admission to employment. The share of children working and attending school is 9 per cent and the share of children not attending school nor working is 3.5 per cent for children aged 15–17. The share of children in work is similar in both age groups, around 10 per cent.

Table 4. Children activities status by age

Age group	Attending school exclusively		Children working only		Children working and attending school		Children not attending school nor working		Total school		Total work	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
7–14	466,500	88.4			57,400	10.9	3,700	0.7	523,900	99.3	57,400	10.9
15–17	177,600	86.4	2.3*	1.1*	18,500	9.0	7,100	3.5	196,100	95.4	20,700	10.1

Note: * — Low number of observations for children working only.

Based on administrative data, although 99.3 per cent of younger children attend school, the rate of primary school completion is 95.9 per cent (Table 5). The rate is higher in Belgrade and the region of Šumadija and West Serbia, 97 per cent, and lower in Vojvodina at 94 per cent and in South and East Serbia at 95 per cent. Since secondary school is not compulsory, the rate of secondary school completion rate is lower, with even more differences between regions. Serbia should put more efforts into increasing both the primary and secondary school completion rates.

Table 5. Rate of primary and secondary school completion rate by region

	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Šumadija and West Serbia	South and East Serbia	Serbia
Rate of primary school completion	97.7	93.9	97.3	94.7	95.9
Rate of secondary school completion	94.3	81.1	86.8	79.1	85.2

Source: SORS DevInfo Database.

5 INVOLVEMENT IN CHILD LABOUR

Some 82,000 children in Serbia are in child labour, equivalent to 9.5 per cent of all children. There are no significant differences in children's involvement in child labour between children aged 5–14 and those aged 15–17.

Child labour is higher among boys and in non-urban areas, particularly for boys aged 12–14 residing in non-urban areas (27 per cent). The child labour rate is the highest in the region of Šumadija and West Serbia at 16 per cent. There are no large differences in rates between other regions.

The characteristics of the household head play a role in child labour: if the household head is female, the child labour rate is lower. Similarly, a higher educational level of the household head makes it more likely that a child attends school and less likely to be engaged in child labour. Child labour prevalence was observed to be highest for children whose both parents are employed and when the household head has informal employment: this might be explained by the concentration of child labour in agricultural activities, where children are involved as contributing family workers.

The most common reason for the involvement of children in child labour is supplementing family income, followed by acquiring skills. There are differences in reasons between gender, age group and residence area. Children aged 5–14 are in child labour to acquire skills, whereas children aged 15–17 are in child labour to supplement the family income. Boys more often than girls cited acquiring skills as the reason for child labour. In urban areas, children want to acquire skills, whereas in non-urban areas, children work to supplement the family income.

This chapter analyses the extent of child labour in Serbia, based on measurement concepts outlined in the previous chapter and investigates the characteristics of children in child labour, such as age, gender, region and residence.

The survey reveals that 82,000 children in Serbia are in child labour, equivalent to 9.5 per cent of all children. However, these numbers represent conservative estimates of child labour, because they exclude the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work.

As shown in Table 6, among those in child labour, 61,000 are aged 5–14, and some 21,000 are aged 15–17. Child labour prevalence is 9.3 per cent for children aged 5–14 and 10.1 per cent for children aged 15–17; child labour prevalence is similarly distributed among the two age groups. Looking at children younger than 15, a similar number of children are in child labour aged 5–11 and aged 12–14, around 31,000 each. However, the share of children in child labour is more than double for the 12–14 year age group than the 5–11 year age group, 15.1 per cent v. 6.7 per cent, showing that the child labour prevalence rate increases with age.

Gender disparities are considerable: boys are more likely to be involved in child labour than their female peers at any age. The difference is the lowest for the age group 5–11, where child labour prevalence is only 2.1 percentage points higher for boys, 7.8 per cent, v. 5.7 per cent for girls. The difference increases to 6.9 percentage points for children aged 12–14 (18.5 per cent for boys v. 11.6 per cent for girls) and 7.3 percentage points for children aged 15–17 (13.6 per cent for boys v. 6.3 per cent for girls). Of the total children in child labour, 63 per cent are boys (52,000 out of 82,000) and 37 per cent are girls (30,000 out of 82,000) in the age group 5–17.

The difference between urban and non-urban areas is stark with urban areas featuring a lower level of child labour. In the age group 12–14 in non-urban areas, almost one in four children is in child labour, at 23.5 per cent. The difference between urban and non-urban areas for age groups 12–14 and 15–17 is 15 percentage points. While in urban areas, the child labour prevalence rate is lower than 10 per cent at all age groups, it is higher than 10 per cent in non-urban areas. Among children 12–14 in non-urban areas, the child labour prevalence for boys is 26.8 per cent and for girls is 19.6 per cent. Non-urban areas have a 70 per cent share of child labour compared to 30 per cent in urban areas.

Child labour prevalence is highest in the region of Šumadija and West Serbia. The highest rate is observed in the age group 12–14, 24.8 per cent, whereas the rate is 11.5 per cent for the youngest children, aged 5–11, and 16.7 per cent for children aged 15–17. The other three regions have approximately the same child labour rates for children aged 5–17 at around 7 per cent.

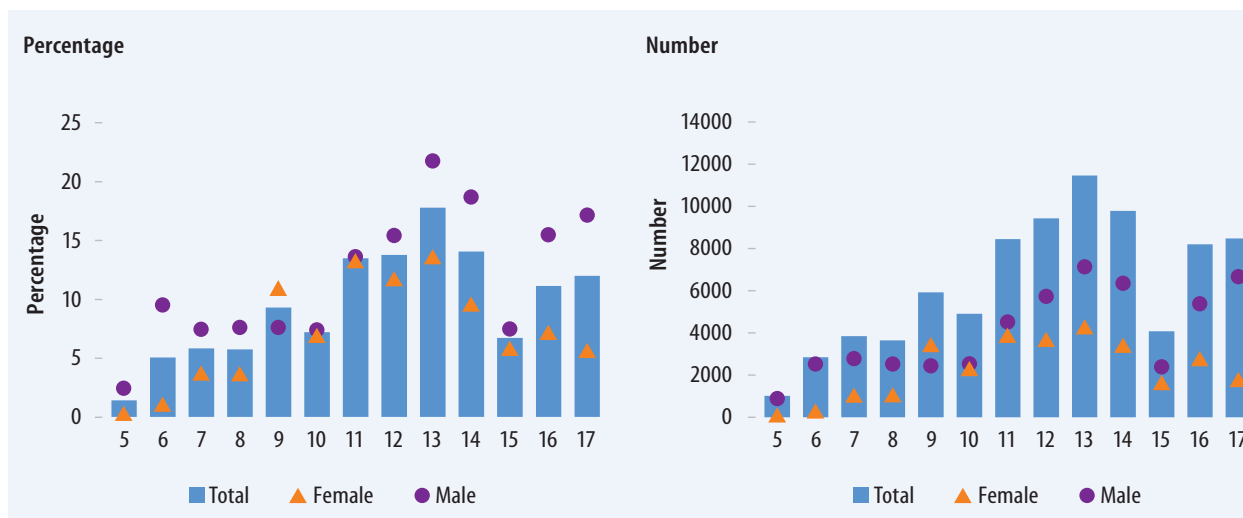
Table 6. Children in child labour (number in thousands and percentage of children in child labour, by age range, sex, residence and region)

Individual background variables		Age range									
		Children aged 5–11 in child labour		Children aged 12–14 in child labour		Children aged 15–17 in child labour		Children aged 5–14 in child labour		Total child labour 5–17 years	
		No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s	%
Sex	Male	18.2	7.8	19.2	18.5	37.4	11.1	14.4	13.6	51.8	11.7
	Female	12.4	5.7	11.5	11.6	23.9	7.5	6.3	6.3	30.2	7.2
Residence	Urban	10.5	3.9	10.2	8.8	20.8	5.3	4.5	3.7	25.2	5.0
	Other	20.1	11.1	20.5	23.5	40.5	15.1	16.3	18.8	56.8	16.0
Sex and residence	Male, urban	6.6	4.6	6.5	11.5	13.0	6.5	4.1	6.4	17.1	6.5
	Male, other	11.6	12.8	12.7	26.8	24.3	17.6	10.4	24.7	34.7	19.3
	Female, urban	4.0	3.1	3.7	6.3	7.7	4.1	0.4*	0.7*	8.1	3.3
	Female, other	8.4	9.4	7.8	19.6	16.2	12.5	5.9	13.3	22.1	12.7
Region	Region of Belgrade	6.1	4.9	4.9	10.2	10.9	6.4	3.3	7.2	14.2	6.6
	Region of Vojvodina	6.4	5.1	6.7	12.0	13.1	7.3	3.5	6.4	16.6	7.1
	Region of Šumadija and West Serbia	14.2	11.5	14.7	24.8	28.9	15.8	10.2	16.7	39.0	16.0
	Region of South and East Serbia	4.0	4.7	4.4	11.1	8.4	6.8	3.8	8.6	12.2	7.3
Total		30.6	6.7	30.7	15.1	61.3	9.3	20.7	10.1	82.0	9.5

Note: * — Low number of observations; official statistics in Serbia do not include a specific definition for rural settlements

Figure 1 presents the number and percentage of children in child labour by gender and age. At almost any age, the male child labour rate is higher than the female rate, and the number of male children is mostly higher than the number of females in child labour. Similar patterns by age and gender can be observed for children's engagement in hazardous work and in economic activities (see Annex Table 3, Annex Table 4 and Annex Table 5).

Figure 1. Involvement in child labour and age (percentage and number of children in child labour, children aged 5–17, by age and sex)



Note: Figures should be interpreted with caution, because of the low number of observations.

Figure 2 shows the number of children in child labour, economic activity, hazardous work and hazardous household chores. Due to the difference in definition of child labour for younger and older children, the figures are shown separately by age groups.

Figure 2. Children's work categories (number [in thousands] of children in economic activity, child labour and hazardous work, children aged 5–14 and 15–17)^(a)



Note: (a) These figures are not meant to be proportional in size.

Of the 656,400 children aged 5–14, 61,300 children are in child labour. Of these children, 55,900 are involved in economic activities and 5,400 are engaged in hazardous household chores. Of the 205,500 children aged 15–17, 41,800 are engaged in economic activity and 20,700 children are in hazardous work, i.e. almost half of those working are in child labour (see Figure 2 and Annex Table 1).

Looking at children exposed to hazardous work (Annex Table 4), some 14,000 are aged 5–14 and 20,000 aged 15–17. Some major differences can be observed. Of all the children 5–17 in hazardous work, the region of Šumadija and West Serbia has a 56.4 per cent share; the shares in the other regions are 11.3 per cent (region of Belgrade), 17.2 per

cent (Region of Vojvodina) and 15.1 per cent (Region of South and East Serbia) (see Table 6, Annex Table 2 and Annex Table 4). Of children in hazardous work, 82.2 per cent are in non-urban areas. Among children aged 5–17 in hazardous work, 70 per cent are males and 30 per cent are females. The rate of hazardous work increases with age: 1.4 per cent of children aged 5–11, 3.9 per cent of children aged 12–14 and 10.1 per cent of children aged 15–17 (Annex Table 1). It is worrying that among children aged 15–17, 50 per cent of children engaged in economic activity are exposed to workplace hazards. The share of boys aged 15–17 in hazardous work is 13.6 per cent and of girls aged 15–17 is 6.3 per cent (Annex Table 5).

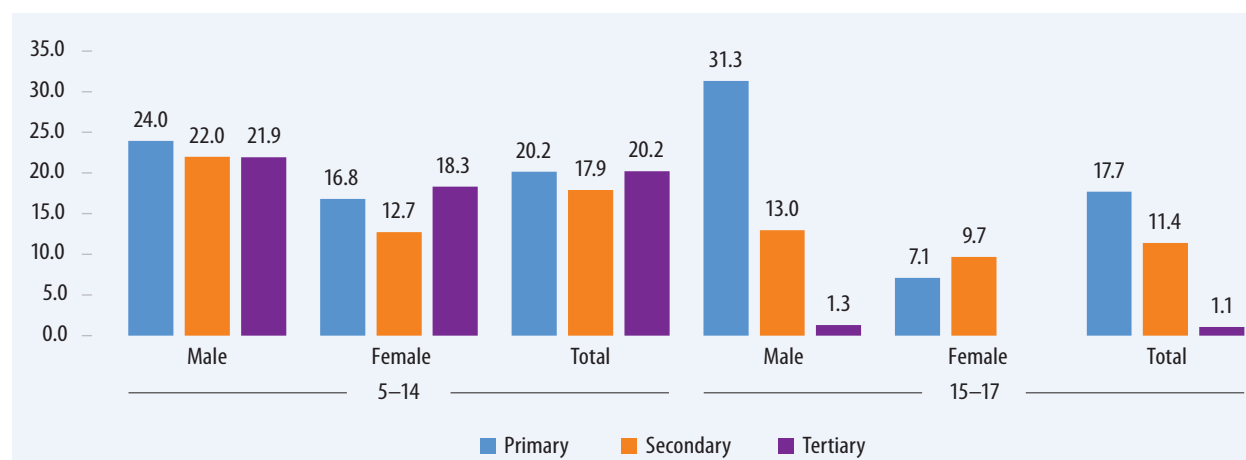
5.1 Factors correlated with child labour

Child labour was analysed by the main characteristics of the household head, in order to see if there are patterns regarding child labour and the education level of the household head or the labour market status of parents.

Gender of the household head. The child labour rate is lower if the household head is female rather than male (Annex Table 6), 5.5 per cent v. 11.4 per cent for children aged 5–14 and 3.6 per cent v. 12.4 per cent for children aged 15–17.

Education of the household head. In general, the child labour prevalence rate reduces as the education level of the household head increases (Figure 3), particularly for children aged 15–17. For children aged 5–14, the child labour rate is 20.2 per cent for household heads with primary education and 17.9 per cent for household heads with secondary education. For both males and females, the child labour rate is lower for household heads with secondary education than household heads with primary education. The child labour prevalence rate is more unevenly distributed for children aged 15–17: it is 31.3 per cent for males if the household head has only primary education, and 13 per cent if the household head has secondary education. Children in child labour aged 5–14 with household heads who have tertiary education are mostly engaged in the service sector.

Figure 3. Child labour and education level of household head (percentage of children in child labour, children aged 5–14 and 15–17, by education level of household head and sex)



Note: There is a low number of observations for head of households with tertiary education for the age group 15–17, and for females aged 15–17 for primary education. There are no observations for head of households with no education (without primary education).

Labour market status of the household head. Child labour prevalence was observed to be highest for children whose both parents are employed and lowest if neither mother nor father are employed. This phenomenon can be explained by agriculture activities, since child labour is mostly concentrated in the agriculture sector and in non-urban areas (see Section 6.1: Child labour and branch of economic activity). For all age groups and both boys and girls, agriculture is the dominant branch of economic activity where child labour prevails. Parents work in agriculture, either for pay, profit or own-consumption, where children are involved from the youngest age as contributing family workers (see also Section 6.2). Among children aged 5–17, 11 per cent of children are in child labour if both parents are employed, 8 per cent if one parent is employed and 4.9 per cent if both parents are out of the labour market. Regardless of parents' labour market status, more boys are in child labour than girls.

Table 7. Children in child labour and all children, aged 5–17, by the employment status of parents and sex

Household and community background factors	Children aged 5–17 in child labour								
	Both parents employed, children in child labour	Both parents employed, all children	Share %	One parent employed, children in child labour	One parent employed, all children	Share %	No parent employed, children in child labour	No parent employed, all children	Share %
Male	34,700	244,800	14.2	14,500	152,500	9.5	2,700	46,100	5.8
Female	18,900	233,100	8.1	9,500	138,700	6.8	1,800	46,700	3.9
Total	53,600	477,900	11.2	23,900	291,200	8.2	4,500	92,800	4.9

Formality of the employment of the household head. Although the informal employment rate has decreased in Serbia in the last years, based on LFS data in Q4 2021, the rate was 13.7 per cent with a major difference between agriculture and non-agriculture activities. In agriculture, half of those employed are informally employed (51 per cent) whereas the informal employment rate is 7 per cent outside agriculture.

In general, the child labour prevalence is higher for households where the head has informal employment, particularly when children are aged 15–17. The child labour rate for children with an informally employed household head is 20 per cent for all three age groups, 5–14, 15–17 and 5–17. The child labour rate is lower, 13 per cent, if the household head is formally employed for children aged 15–17. The difference between formal and informal employment of the household head is negligible for male children aged 5–17. Girls belonging to households with an informally employed household head are more likely to be in child labour than those girls with formally employed household heads (18.4 per cent v. 13.7 per cent) as shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Children in child labour by formality of employment of the household head (per cent of children in child labour, by formal employment status of household head, age range and sex)

Formal v. informal employment of household head	Children aged 5–14 in child labour		Children aged 15–17 in child labour		Children aged 5–17 in child labour					
	Total		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Formally employed household head	33,500	22.8	13,400	13.3	30,600	23.7	16,200	13.7	46,800	18.9
Informally employed household head	7,400	20.5	2,700	19.7	5,200	22.3	4,800	18.4	10,000	20.3

Note: Those informally employed are workers working in unregistered firms, working with registered firms but without written contracts and without social security contributions paid, and contributing family workers.

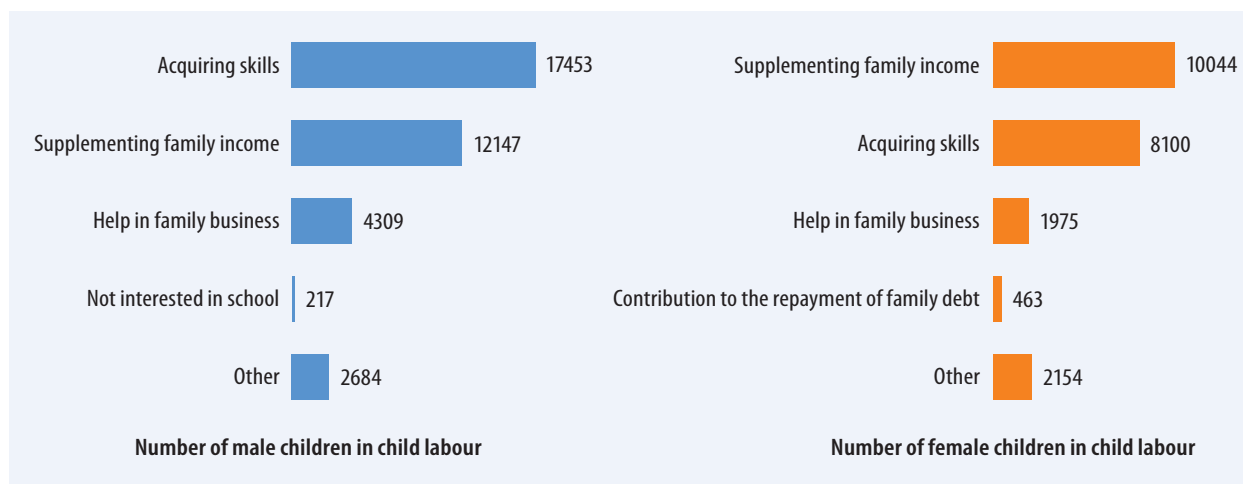
5.2 Reasons for child labour

Among the reasons for child labour (Table 9), most children cited supplementing the family income (43.8 per cent), followed by acquiring skills (38 per cent). Looking by age group, in ages 5–11 and 12–14, the largest share of children is in child labour for acquiring skills, cited by more than 40 per cent. In the age category 15–17, the main reason is supplementing the family income, cited by 69 per cent. There is a difference in reasons between males and females. The same share, around 40 per cent, among males cited acquiring skills and supplementing the family income. Among females, a higher share, 50.2 per cent, cited supplementing the family income and a lower share, 31.5 per cent, cited acquiring skills. It can be assumed that females are involved in child labour if the household is in a difficult financial situation, and that supplementing family income is the main reason. Another potential reason for girls not citing skills acquisition as a reason for their labour is that girls do not expect to enter the labour market so they do not feel the need to invest in learning skills. The difference is also present between urban and non-urban areas. In urban areas, acquiring skills is the main reason for child labour, given by 69.4 per cent, whereas in non-urban areas, the main reason given is supplementing the family income, by 53.5 per cent. Helping the family business was a reason cited by 11.8 per cent of males, by 13.3 per cent of children in non-urban areas, and around 10 per cent of children aged 12–14 and 15–17. Other reasons, such as contributing to the repayment of family debts or not being interested in school, were insignificant. The distribution of children in child labour by main reasons is presented in Table 9, while Figure 4 presents the number of children in child labour by the reasons cited.

Table 9. Reasons cited for involvement in child labour (% distribution of children in child labour by main reason for working by sex, residence and age)

Background characteristics		Main reason for involvement in child labour						Total
		Acquiring skills	Supplementing family income	Help in a family business	Contribution to the repayment of family debt	Not interested in school/schooling	Other	
Sex	Male	41.7	40.2	11.8	-	0.4*	5.9	100
	Female	31.5	50.2	7.2*	2.3*	-	8.8	100
Residence	Urban	69.4	19.7	2.1*	-	-	8.9*	100
	Other	25.5	53.5	13.3	1.1*	0.4*	6.1	100
Age range	5–11	47.4	33.7	10.3*	1.7*	0.8*	6.2*	100
	12–14	43.2	34.8	10.8	-	-	11.3	100
	15–17	18.7	69.1	9.2	0.8*	-	2.2*	100
Total		38.0	43.8	10.1	0.8*	0.3*	6.9	100

Note: * — Low number of observations

Figure 4. Reasons cited for child labour (number of children in child labour of compulsory school age [7–14], by main reason for working and gender, thousands)

6 CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD LABOUR

In Serbia, child labour is predominantly found in the agriculture sector, where the female share of child labour is higher than the male share.

Child labour is more common in agriculture in non-urban areas and in services in urban areas.

In both age groups of 5–14 and 15–17, about 60 per cent of children in child labour are contributing family workers. About one fourth of children aged 5–14 in child labour are involved in training and a similar share work as employees in the age group 15–17.

In terms of working hours, time intensity increases with age. The average weekly working hours are less than half (11.7 hours) for children aged 5–14 of that worked by children aged 15–17 years (23.3 hours).

Children aged 5–17 in hazardous work are mostly exposed to dust (37.6 per cent) or work with dangerous machines (27.8) or under extreme weather conditions, such as extreme cold, heat and high humidity (23.6 per cent).

Information on the characteristics of child labour is necessary to understand the nature of children's work and children's role in the labour force. In this section, a breakdown of children in child labour by branch of economic activity, status and forms of work is reported to describe where children are concentrated and how child labour is carried out. Average working hours is looked at as an indirect indicator of the possible health and educational consequences of child labour.

6.1 Child labour and branch of economic activity²⁰

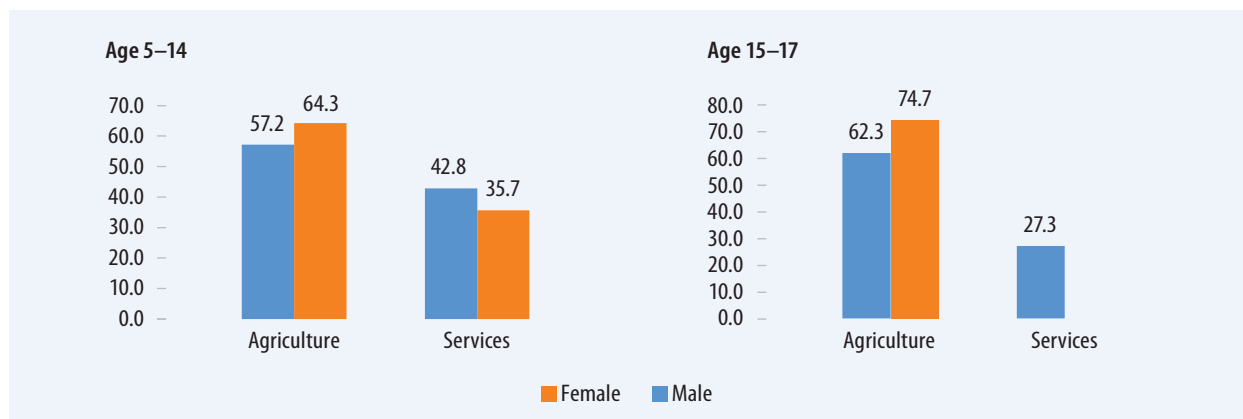
For both age groups and genders, agriculture is the dominant branch of economic activity where child labour is found, with 60 per cent of children aged 5–14 in agriculture and 66 per cent of children aged 15–17. Services including domestic work represent 40 per cent in the age group 5–14 and 27 per cent for the age group 15–17. In interpreting these figures, it should be considered that the different sectoral distribution by age might be affected by the definition of child labour: while children might be involved in both agriculture and services at any age, for older children aged 15–17 years it is only the involvement in hazardous activities that constitutes child labour. At any age, a higher share of girls than boys works in agriculture whereas in the service sector the opposite holds (Table 10). The share of females aged 15–17 in agriculture v. services is also higher than the respective share of males, with a difference of 12.4 percentage points (Figure 5). For both age groups, child labour is found in services more in urban areas and in agriculture more in non-urban areas. Other branches of economic activity (industry) do not have significant shares of child labour. There were no observations for children 5–14 and an insufficient number of observations for children 15–17.

²⁰ Due to a low number of observations, only two broad economic categories can be reported on: agriculture (sector A NACE Rev. 2) and services including domestic work (sectors G–U NACE Rev. 2). Children working in industry including construction (sectors B–F NACE Rev. 2) are not reported on.

Table 10. Child labour and branch of economic activity (% distribution of children in child labour, by branch of economic activity, age, sex and residence)

Individual background variables			Branch of economic activity			
			Agriculture	Services (including domestic work)	Industry	Total
Children aged 5–14 years	Sex	Male	57.2	42.8	-	100
		Female	64.3	35.7	-	100
	Residence	Urban	22.2	77.8	-	100
		Other	76.9	23.1	-	100
	Total		59.9	40.1	-	100
Children aged 15–17 years	Sex	Male	62.3	27.3	10.3*	100
		Female	74.7	25.3*	-	100
	Residence	Urban	29.9*	62.9	7.2*	100
		Other	76.0	16.8	7.2*	100
	Total		66.1	26.7	7.2*	100

Note: * — Low number of observations

Figure 5. Child labour and branch of economic activity (% distribution of children in child labour, children aged 5–14 and 15–17, by branch of economic activity and sex)

Note: Low number of observations for females in services aged 15–17.

Breaking children's economic activity down to the three-digit level, i.e. the group level of economic activity, the most frequent activities in agriculture are animal production, mixed farming, growing of perennial crops and growing of non perennial crops for children aged 5–14. Similarly for older children in agriculture, 15–17, the most common economic activities are mixed farming, growing of perennial crops and animal production.

BOX 3. Rapid assessment of child labour in agriculture in Serbia

ILO's Rapid Assessment of Child Labour in Agriculture in Serbia (2018) used quantitative and qualitative techniques to investigate child labour in agriculture. A survey was conducted, as well as focus groups and semi-structured interviews with parents, children and stakeholders, and three case studies are presented. Data were collected over May–June and August–September 2017, two peaks in the agricultural seasons.

Many children in rural areas are economically active and half of those economically active children are in child labour. In general, children aged 5–11 work little, and primarily in order to help their parents in agriculture activities. Working hours are longer in the harvest season. For most children, economic activities do not prevent them from attending school and does not influence their development in rural areas. Older children are more exposed to agriculture work that is hazardous. They work in dust or heat, carry heavy loads and work with dangerous machines, and are exposed to increased noise or chemicals. Hazardous work increases with the age of children. Strong gender patterns are observed: boys participate more in economic activities and girls are more engaged in household chores. Work in the household is considered as something desirable and highly valued, as it is the way in which children acquire work habits and contribute to production for own-use or for profit.

Source: ILO (2018). Rapid Assessment on Child Labour in Agriculture in the Republic of Serbia. Geneva: ILO.

6.2 Child labour and status of work

In relation to the status of work,²¹ children in Serbia are mostly observed as contributing family workers, comprising children working for their family when goods and services are produced for own final use and are sold. A quarter of older children and a few younger children are employees, who work for a third person for pay or remuneration. Almost all children in agriculture are contributing family workers and the majority of children in the service sector are employees.

In both age groups 5–14 and 15–17, around 60 per cent of children in child labour are contributing family workers. Differences by age group are particularly relevant when looking at children involved in unpaid training and employees: among children aged 5–14, 25 per cent are in training and 1.3 per cent work as employees, whereas among children 15–17, employees represent 24.4 per cent and the share of those in training shrinks to 7.8 per cent. The share of own-account workers for children in child labour aged 5–14 is 11 per cent.

Table 11. Child labour and status at work (% distribution of children in child labour, by status at work, age, sex and residence)

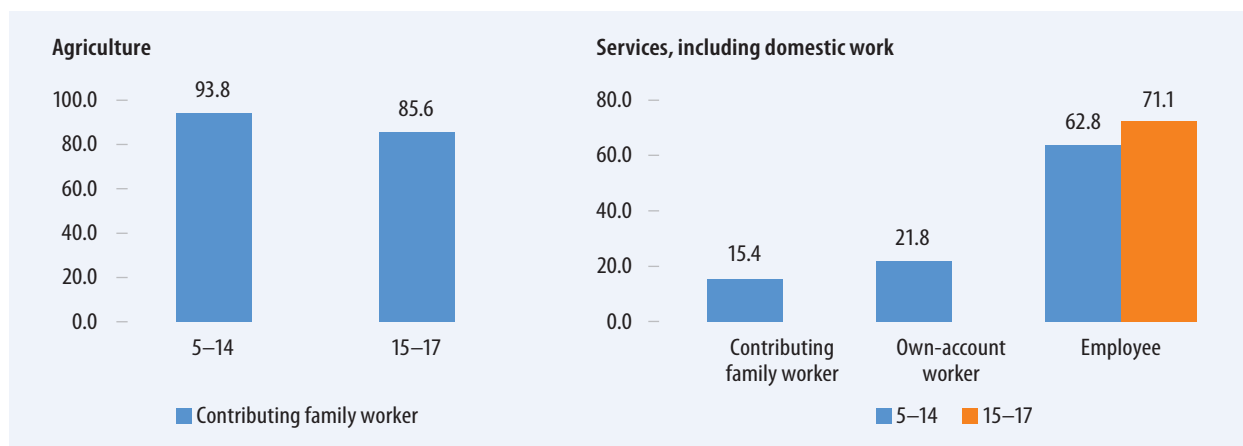
Individual background variables	Status at work				
	Contributing family worker	Unpaid training	Own-account worker	Employee	Total
Children aged 5–14	62.7	25.0	11.0	1.3	100
Children aged 15–17	58.9	7.8	8.9*	24.4	100

Note: * — Low number of observations

Combining data for the branch of economic activity and work status of children (Figure 6), it can be observed that in agriculture almost all children are contributing family members, 93.8 per cent of children aged 5–14 and 85.6 per cent of children aged 15–17. In services including domestic work, the highest share of work status is employees at 62.8 per cent for the age group 5–14 and 71.1 per cent for the age group 15–17.

²¹ Child labour by status of work consists of three main categories: employees, self-employed and contributing family members. The self-employed consists of employers, own-account workers and members of producers' cooperatives. The number of members of producers' cooperatives was not collected.

Figure 6. Share of children in child labour and branch of economic activity and status at work (by branch of economic activity, age group and sex)



Note: Low number of observations for missing status at work

6.3 6.3 Child labour and forms of work²²

Employment work by children, i.e. work for pay or profit, is the most common form of work for any age group in terms of forms of work.

Table 12 looks in more details at the forms of work, by disaggregating data by age group, sex and area of residence. Of children aged 5–14 in child labour, 51.4 per cent are in employment work; 27.9 per cent are in unpaid trainee work not required by the education system; and 20.5 per cent are in own-use production work. For children aged 15–17, the only form of work observed with reliable data is employment work by children, counting for 81 per cent of them. Unpaid trainee work by children required by the education system in Serbia is not common for children aged 5–14 or 15–17.

If forms of works are considered by gender (Figure 7), unpaid trainee work by children (not required by the education system) is observed by some 30 per cent of both males and females in the 5–14 age group in child labour. This form of work dominates in urban areas at 60 per cent; its share is 12 per cent in non-urban areas. Two thirds of children in child labour aged 5–14 are in employment in non-urban areas compared with one fifth of children in urban areas. The high share of children in employment in non-urban areas (and working as a contributing family member in agriculture as described in the previous section) indicates that children help their families in agriculture for goods that are sold on the market. There are not enough observations for trainee work required by the education system since it is not common in Serbia. In primary education, there is no trainee work, whereas in secondary education, there is trainee work in vocational schools.

The share of boys and girls aged 15–17 in employment compared to other forms of work differs by gender: the female share is higher than the male share by 10 percentage points, whereas males are more likely to be involved in own-use production work. For children aged 15–17, almost 90 per cent of females are in employment work and almost 80 per cent of males.

²² As introduced at the 19th International Conference on Labour Statistics in 2013, international standards distinguish the following forms of work: employment (i.e. work for pay or profit), own-use production work (i.e. work performed for own use by the household or family), volunteer work (i.e. non-compulsory work performed for others without pay) and unpaid trainee work (i.e. work performed without pay in order to acquire work skills). See https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf and <https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/forms-of-work/>

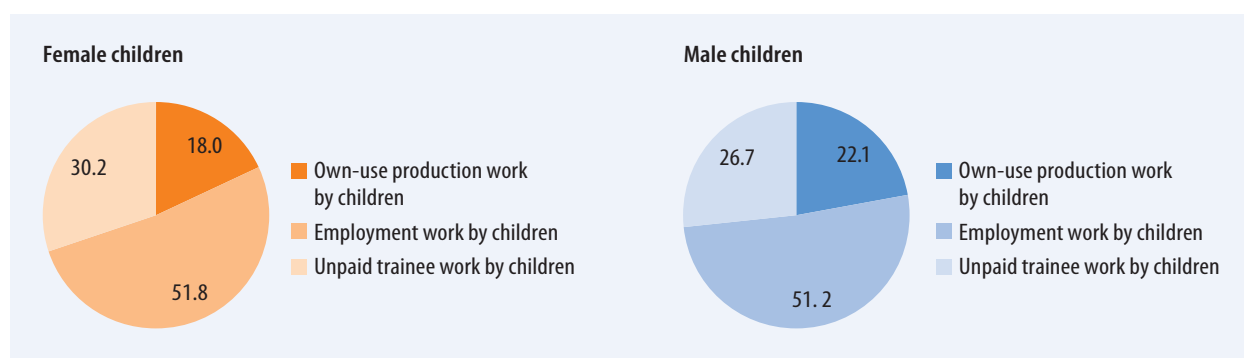
The difference in shares of children in employment work differs by residence area. For children aged 5–14, the gap of over 45 percentage points is wide: 21.5 per cent in urban areas vs 66.7 per cent in non-urban areas; for children aged 15–17, the difference is only 4.5 percentage points (77.4 per cent in urban and 81.9 per cent in non-urban areas). The distribution of children by forms of work for females and males aged 5–14 is presented in Figure 7.

Table 12. Child labour and forms of work (% distribution of children in child labour, by forms of work, age, sex and residence)

Individual background variables			Forms of work				Total
			Own-use production work by children	Employment work by children	Unpaid trainee work by children (training required by the education system)	Unpaid trainee work by children (training NOT required by the education system)	
Children aged 5–14 years	Sex	Male	22.1	51.2	-	26.7	100
		Female	18.0	51.8	0.3*	29.9	100
	Residence	Urban	18.8	21.5	0.3*	59.4	100
		Other	21.4	66.7	-	11.8	100
	Total		20.5	51.4	0.1*	27.9	100
Children aged 15–17 years	Sex	Male	11.3*	77.9	2.6*	8.2*	100
		Female	4.0*	87.9	3.5*	4.6*	100
	Residence	Urban	-	77.4	8.3*	14.3*	100
		Other	11.6*	81.9	1.4*	5.1*	100
	Total		9.1*	81.0	2.9*	7.1*	100

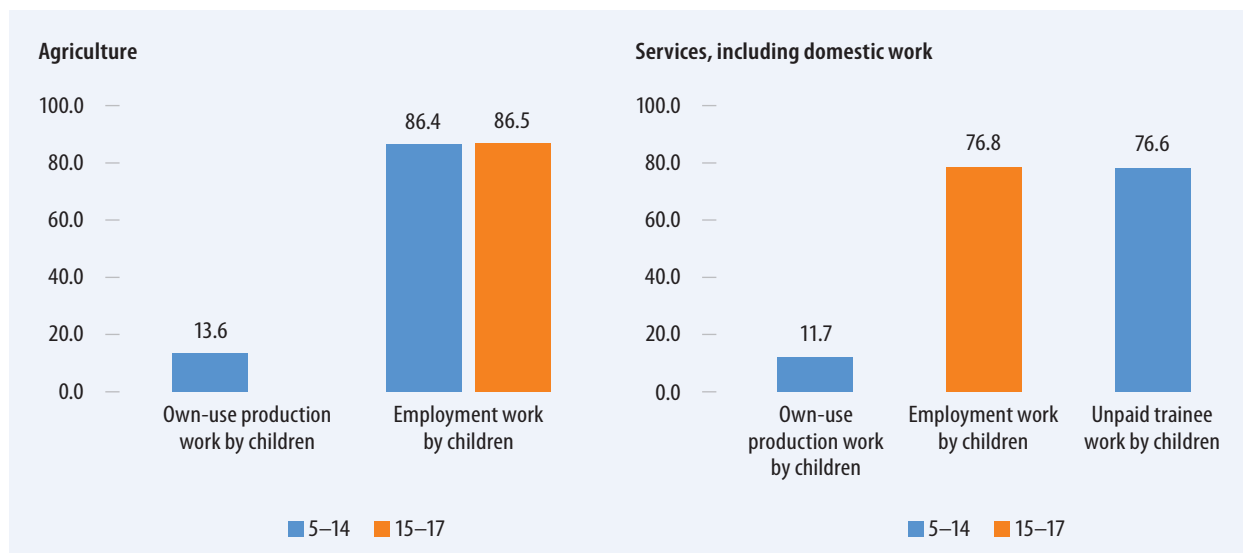
Note: * — Low number of observations

Figure 7. Child labour and form of work (% distribution of children in child labour, children aged 5–14, by form of work and sex)



In agriculture, employment work by children makes up 86 per cent of children in child labour in both age groups. Among services, unpaid trainee work by children makes up 76.6 per cent of children in child labour aged 5–14, and employment work makes up 76.8 per cent of children in child labour aged 15–17. For children aged 5–14, own-use production work makes up 13.6 per cent of child labour in agriculture and 11.7 per cent of child labour in services (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Child labour by branch of economic activity and forms at work (% distribution of children in child labour, children aged 5–14 and 15–17, by branch of economic activity)

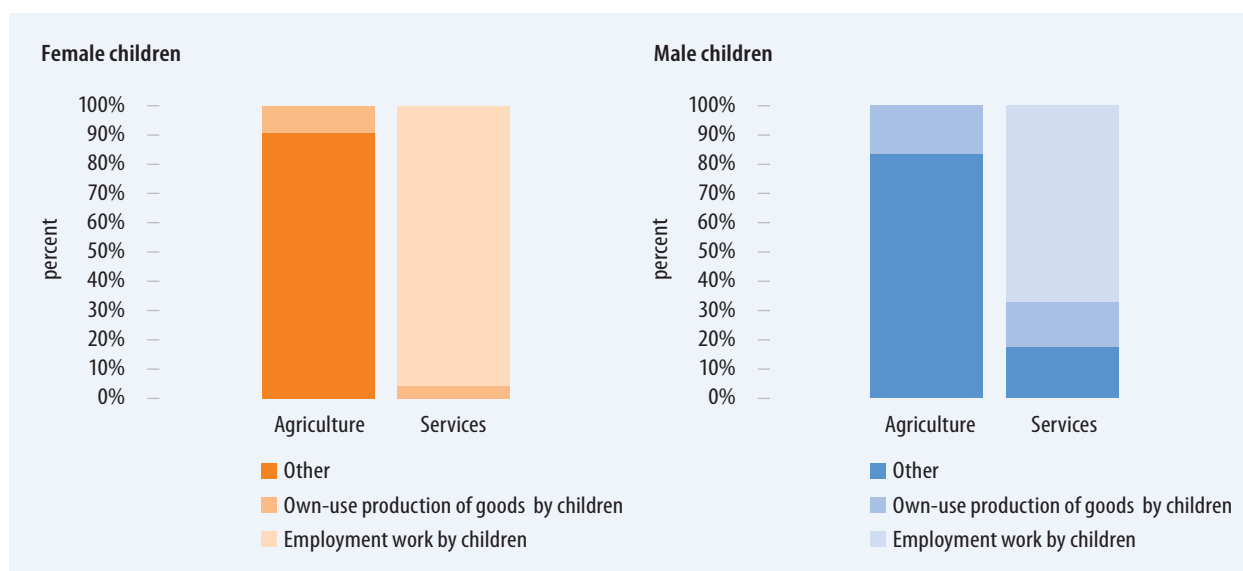


Note: Low number of observations for missing forms at work

There are not enough observations for unpaid trainee work in services for older children, whereas for younger children the share is 76.6 per cent.

There are differences by gender (Figure 9), since of children aged 5–14, 91 per cent of girls are in employment work in agriculture comparing with 83.3 per cent of boys. Among girls of the same age in services, nearly all, 95.4 per cent, are in other forms of work, compared to the 67.1 per cent of male children.

Figure 9. Child labour and branch of economic activity and forms at work (% distribution of children in child labour, children aged 5–14, by branch of economic activity and sex)



Note: * — Low number of observations; due to the low number of observations, disaggregation for children aged 15–17 by gender and forms of work is not possible

6.4 Child labour and working hours

In terms of working hours, it was found that for children in child labour, time intensity increases with age, especially for those in urban areas and in the service sector. There are no significant differences by gender in both age groups. However, male children work slightly more hours in all branches of the economy in which they work and in all forms of work. Children in child labour on average work more hours in agriculture than in the services sector.

The average weekly working hours are less than half (11.7 hours) for younger children, aged 5–14, of that worked by children aged 15–17 (23.3 hours). In both age groups, the average working hours are similar for males and females. For children aged 15–17, the average is higher in urban areas (29.8 hours) than non-urban areas (21.7 hours). The working hours for younger children in non-urban areas (12.3) are also slightly higher than the average (11.7) and those working in urban areas (10.6) (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Time intensity of child labour (average weekly working hours, by age range, sex and settlement type)



The average working hours are higher in agriculture than services, for boys and girls, children aged 5–14, and for those in rural and non-rural areas, with the exception for children aged 15–17 (Table 13). Children on average work 15.3 hours a week in agriculture, male children work 16.1 hours per week and female children 14 hours per week. The average working hours in services, 11 hours per week, is about the same whether for boys or girls. The average weekly working hours do not differ by residence area for agriculture nor for services. However, the largest difference in hours is between the age groups in different branches of economic activity. In agriculture, the average working hours for children aged 5–14 is 12.8 hours per week and increases to 20.6 hours per week for children aged 15–17. In services including domestic work, younger children work on average 6.4 hours per week and older children 29.5 hours per week.

In relation to work status (Table 13), the average working hours per week range between 13.2 for own-account workers, 14 hours for contributing family workers and 14.2 for employees. In urban areas, the highest average working hours are observed for own-account workers at 17.5 hours. In non-urban areas, the highest average working hours are for employees at 20.9 hours. For younger children, the average weekly working hours increases depending on work status, from 6.2 hours for employees to 10.1 for own-account workers and 11.8 for unpaid family workers. Among children aged 15–17, unpaid family workers work on average 19.4 hours a week and employees 31.6 hours.

Table 13. Time intensity and child labour characteristics (average weekly working hours, by branch of economic activity, status at work, sex, age range and residence)

		Sex		Age range		Residence		Total
		Male	Female	5–14	15–17	Urban	Other	
Branch of economic activity	Agriculture	16.1	14.0	12.8	20.6	14.1	15.4	15.3
	Services (including domestic work)	11.2	10.5	6.4	29.5	11.3	10.5	11.0
	Other	26.2*	-	-	26.2*	15.0*	29.3*	26.2*
Status at work	Employee	14.4	13.7	6.2	31.6	10.9	20.9	14.2
	Own-account workers	14.0	10.4*	10.1	23.0*	17.5	7.8	13.2
	Unpaid family workers	14.6	12.9	11.8	19.4	8.3	14.3	14.0

Note: * — Low number of observations

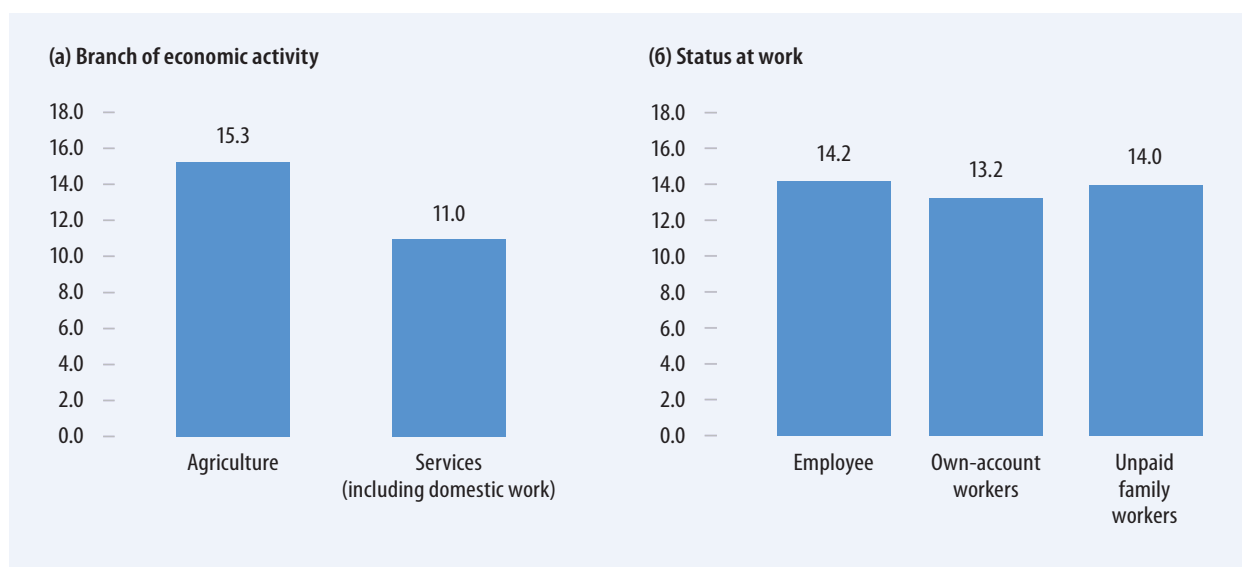
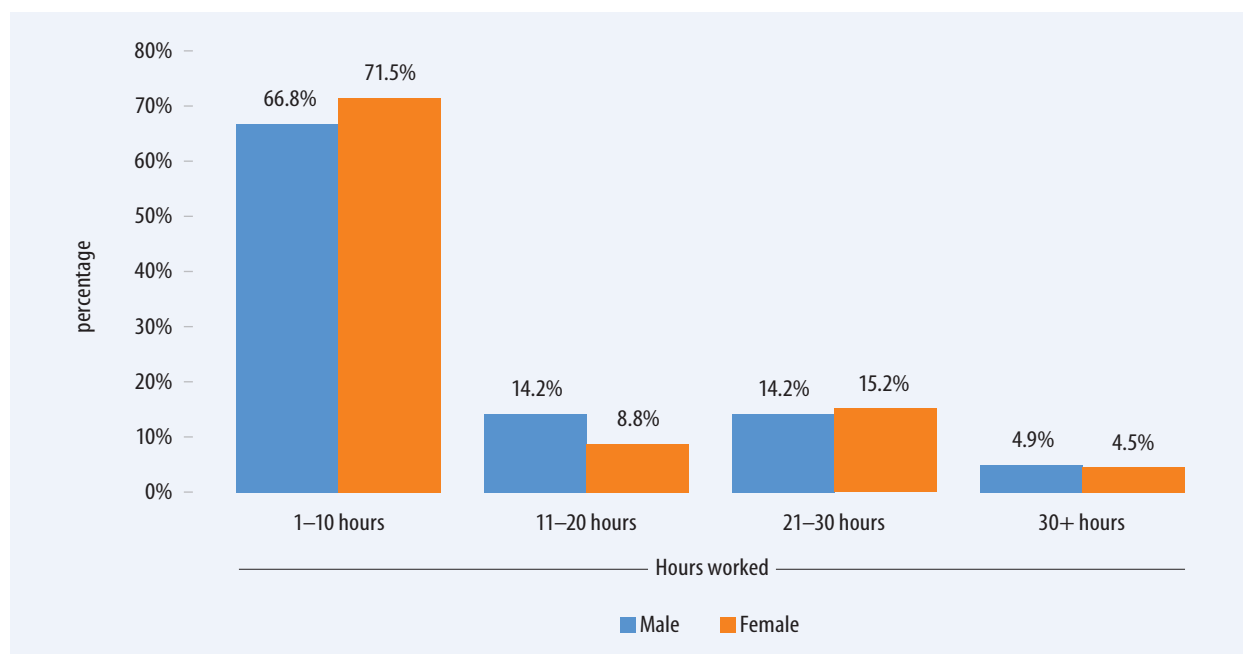
Figure 11. Time intensity and child labour characteristics (average weekly working hours, by branch of economic activity and status at work, and sex), children aged 5–17

Figure 12 shows that there is almost no difference in the distribution of working hours by gender for children aged 5–14. Around 70 per cent of children in child labour work 1 to 10 hours per week, 66.8 per cent males and 71.5 per cent females. Almost 20 per cent of children in child labour work more than 20 hours per week.

Figure 12. Distribution of working hours by gender, children aged 5–14, share of children and categories of hours worked

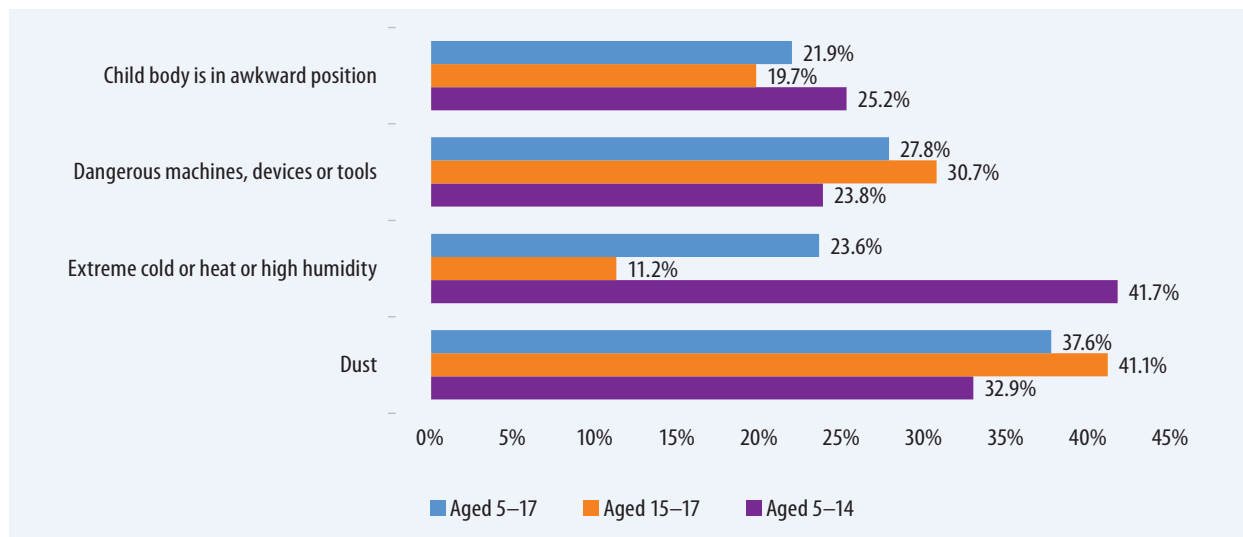


Note: There was a low number of observations for females with over 30 working hours

6.5 Child labour and hazardous work

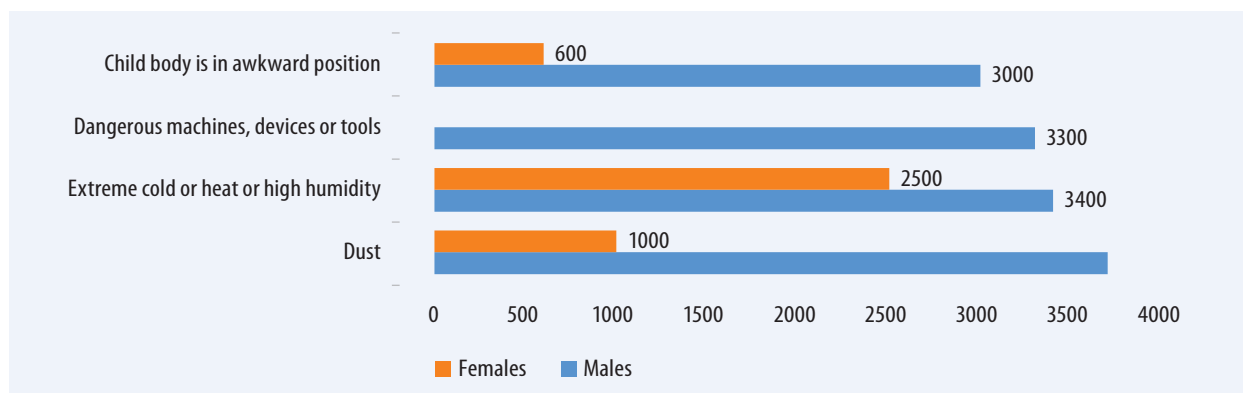
Among children aged 5–17 in hazardous work, when asked about the type of hazards, the majority are exposed to dust (37.6 per cent) or work with dangerous machines (27.8 per cent) or under extreme weather conditions, such as extreme cold, heat and high humidity (23.6 per cent). Male children are significantly more likely to be exposed to any hazardous condition. There are differences by age: as children move from the younger to older age group, they are more likely to be involved in tasks requiring the use of dangerous machines and devices. Among younger children aged 5–14, the highest hazard, experienced by 41.7 per cent, is being exposed to extreme cold, heat or high humidity. One third of children aged 5–14 in hazardous work are exposed to dust; one quarter have their bodies in an awkward position for prolonged period of times; and between one in four and one in five work with dangerous machines, devices and tools. Older children aged 15–17 in hazardous work are exposed to dust (41 per cent), work with dangerous machines (around a third), and work with their bodies in an awkward position for prolonged period of times (about a fifth). Hazardous work is mostly concentrated in the following occupations: field crop and vegetable growers, crop farm labourers, and mixed crop and animal producers. By sector of economic activities, hazardous work is found in mixed farming, growing of perennial crops, animal production and growing of non-perennial crops.

Figure 13. Hazardous work conditions (% of children exposed to hazardous work conditions, by type of hazard and age range)



More male than female children are exposed to workplace health and safety risks. The number of younger males exposed to dust is 3.7 times higher than the number of females. The biggest difference is observed for dangerous machines where only boys are observed as exposed to this hazard. Extreme cold, heat or high humidity is a workplace hazard for around 3,400 boys and 2,600 girls (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Exposure to workplace health and safety risks (number of children exposed to workplace health and safety risks, children aged 5–14, by risk type and sex)



7 HOUSEHOLD CHORES

A significant share of children are involved in household chores for at least one hour per week, around 70 per cent of younger and 90 per cent of older children. However, a negligible share of children perform household chores for more than 21 hours per week. Girls are more involved in household chores than boys.

Time intensity of household chores increases with age: 3 hours per week for children aged 5–11, 5.4 hours for children aged 12–14 and 5.9 hours for children aged 15–17.

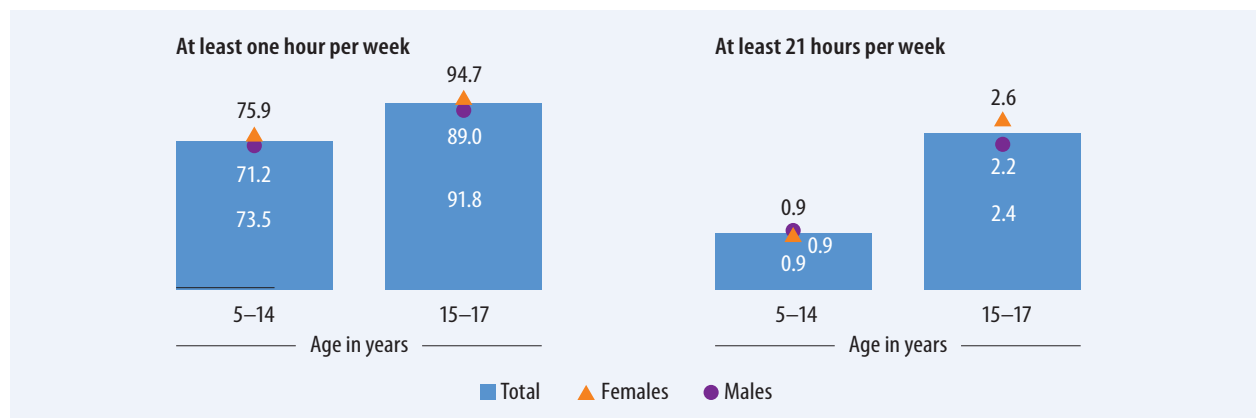
Strong gender patterns in household chores are observed. Girls are mostly engaged in household chores such as are cooking, cleaning, washing and ironing clothes. Boys do shopping, fetch water and collect firewood.

This section describes children's involvement in household chores. It is worth recalling that household chores are not considered child labour for children aged 15–17, regardless of the number of hours performed in such activities. Household chores for 21 hours or more per week are considered to be hazardous for children aged 5–14 and constitute child labour.

In Serbia, a significant share of children are involved in household chores for at least one hour per week, around 70 per cent of younger children, aged 5–14, and 90 per cent of older children, aged 15–17. A negligible share of children perform household chores for more than 21 hours per week, which constitutes child labour for younger children. The time intensity of household chores increases with age: an average of 3 hours per week for children aged 5–11, 4.5 hours for children aged 12–14 and 5.9 hours for children aged 15–17. Strong gender patterns in household chores are observed with girls more involved than boys, in chores including cooking, cleaning, washing and ironing clothes.

The share of children involved in household chores for at least one hour per week is higher for children aged 15–17, 91.8 per cent, than for children aged 5–14 at 73.8 per cent. In both age groups, there is no difference by area of residence (Annex Table 12). Gender differences are noted (Figure 15) with females more involved in household chores than males, a difference of around five percentage points. The involvement of children in household chores for at least 21 hours per week is rare with only 0.9 per cent of children aged 5–14 and 2.4 per cent of children aged 15–17. Differences are not observed by residence area and gender.

Figure 15. Involvement in household chores (percentage of children performing household chores, by hours threshold, age and sex)

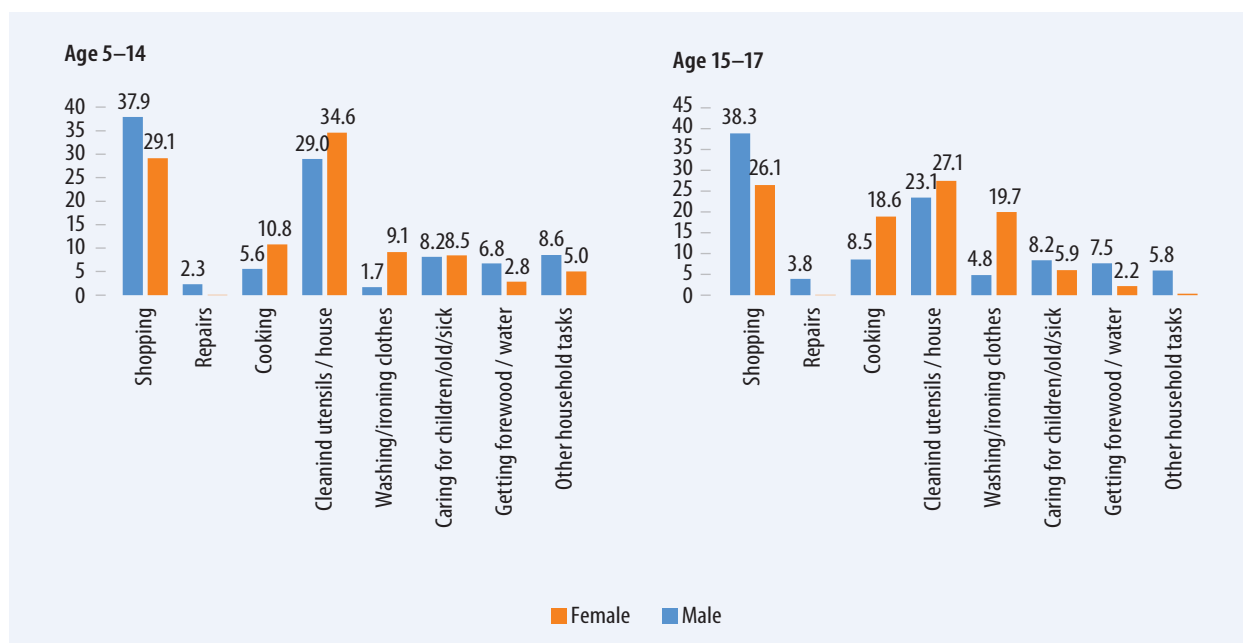


Note: There is a low number of observations for males and females aged 5–14 and males aged 15–17 who do at least 21 hours per week of household chores

The average weekly hours worked in household chores increases with age (Annex Table 14). Children aged 5–11 years are involved for 3 hours per week on average in household chores, and the average does not differ by gender or residence area. The average weekly hours increase to 4.5 for children aged 12–14, is higher for girls than boys (5.2 v. 3.9 hours) and is higher in non-urban than urban areas (5.1 v. 4.1 hours). Children aged 15–17 are involved on average 5.9 hours per week, with higher involvement of girls and in non-urban areas.

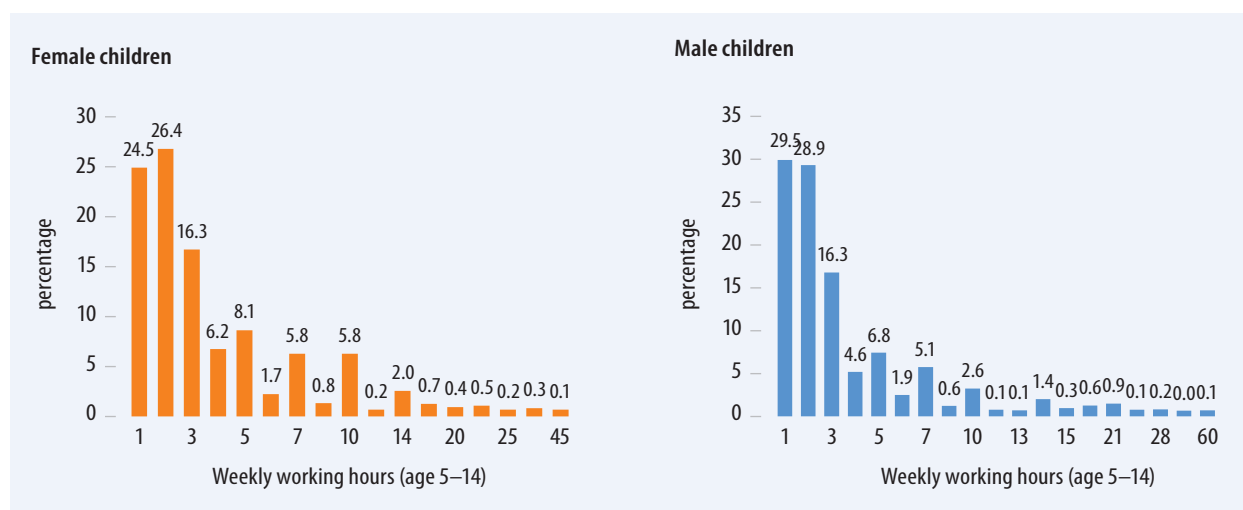
Around a third of children in both age groups do shopping for households. A third of children aged 5–14 clean the house or utensils and a quarter of children aged 15–17. Cooking is done by 8.4 per cent of children aged 5–14 and 14.4 per cent of children aged 15–17. Strong gender patterns are observed in the types of chores with a higher share of boys doing shopping and engaged in fetching water and collecting firewood, and a higher share of girls doing cooking, cleaning, washing and ironing clothes (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Distribution of children in household chores by types of chores, gender and age groups



Legend: Shopping (Shopping for household); Repairs (Repair any household equipment's); Getting firewood/water (Engagement in fetching water and collecting firewood)

Most children aged 5–14, 96.1 per cent of males and 95.6 per cent of females, are engaged in household chores for a few hours per week and up to 10 hours per week on average. In terms of length of time, 67.2 per cent of girls and 74.5 per cent of boys do an average of 1 to 3 hours of work per week, and 21.6 per cent of males and 28.4 per cent of females do 4 to 10 hours per week (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Distribution of hours in performing household chores by gender

Note: Low number of observations for number of hours bigger than 36

Among the 9.3 per cent of children in child labour aged 5–14, 8.6 per cent do household chores for at least one hour per week. The share of children who are only engaged in child labour, and are not involved in household chores is negligible, only 0.8 per cent (Table 14).

Table 14. Children’s involvement in child labour and household chores (% and number [in thousands] of children in child labour, children aged 5–14 years, by whether or not they also do household chores)

Individual background variables		IN child labour and NOT in household chores		IN child labour and IN household chores		IN child labour, total	
		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Sex	Male	0.9	3.1*	10.1	34.2	11.1	37.4
	Female	0.6*	1.9*	6.9	22.0	7.5	23.9
Residence	Urban	0.3*	1.3*	5	19.4	5.3	20.8
	Other	1.4	3.7*	13.8	36.8	15.1	40.5
Total		0.8	5.1	8.6	56.2	9.3	61.3

Note: * — Low number of observations

Table 15 shows the average weekly hours on child labour and household chores by age group, sex and residence. Children aged 5–14 spend on average 14.6 hours per week, whereas older children aged 15–17 spend 28.7 hours per week. Similarly to child labour average hours, there are no differences in average hours for younger children between males and females and between urban and non-urban areas. Differences are observed between urban and non-urban areas for older children.

Table 15. Children in child labour, total time on child labour and household chores (average weekly working hours, by age range, sex and residence)

Individual background variables		Children aged 5–14	Children aged 15–17
		hours	hours
Sex	Male	14.4	28.5
	Female	14.8	29.2
Residence	Urban	13.0	34.1
	Other	15.4	27.2
Total		14.6	28.7

8 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This report presents the results of the first Child Labour Survey conducted by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia in 2021. The survey shows that 9.5% of children aged 5–17 are in child labour, or 82,000 children.

Child labour prevalence is the lowest for the youngest children aged 5–11 (at 6.7 per cent); it increases to 15.1 per cent among children aged 12–14 and decreases to 10.1 per cent for older children aged 15–17. Gender differences increase with age, with 13.6 per cent of males and 6.3 per cent of females in child labour in the age group 15–17 years.

Child labour is higher in non-urban than in urban areas and, similar to the relationship between gender and child labour, the differences increase by age: among those aged 5–14, child labour is 15.1 per cent in non-urban areas and 5.3 per cent in urban areas, while among those aged 15–17 child labour is 18.8 per cent in non-urban areas and 3.7 per cent in urban areas.

Child labour is highest in the Region of Šumadija and West Serbia of all regions in Serbia, where 15.8 per cent of children aged 5–14 are in child labour (compared to a national average of 9.3 per cent), and 16.7 per cent of those aged 15–17 (compared to a national average of 10.1 per cent).

Child labour is mostly found in agriculture, with about 66 per cent children in child labour involved in agricultural activities and female children more likely to work in the agriculture sector than male children. About 27 per cent of children work in the service sector, including domestic work. Most children aged 5–17 are engaged as contributing family workers (about 60 per cent) at any age. However, differences by age emerge when looking at the share of children engaged as employees and in unpaid training. Among children aged 5–14, 25 per cent are in unpaid training and 1.3 per cent work as employees, whereas, among children 15–17 years old, employees represent 24.4 per cent and the share of those in training shrinks to 7.8 per cent.

When looking at forms of work, children 15–17 in child labour are almost exclusively found in employment work (81 per cent) whereas children aged 5–14 in child labour are found in own-use production work (20.5 per cent) and in employment work (51.4 per cent).

The time intensity of children's work increases with age: children aged 15–17 work almost twice as many hours per week (23.3) compared to children aged 5–14 (11.7). Working hours are higher in agriculture (15.3 hours per week) than in services (11) regardless of gender or residence area. It is worth recalling that most children are combining work and school and time intensity is an important factor that might affect children's performance at school.

Among children aged 15–17 in hazardous work, 41.1 per cent are exposed to dust, 30.7 per cent work with dangerous machines and devices (e.g. tractors), 19.7 per cent work in awkward positions for prolonged periods, and 11.2 per cent are exposed to extreme cold or heat or humidity. For younger children aged 5–14, 41.7 per cent are exposed to extreme cold, heat or high humidity, 32.9 per cent to dust, 25.2 per cent work in awkward positions and 23.8 per cent work with dangerous machines. Boys are more exposed to hazardous conditions than girls.

Children commonly perform household chores in Serbia with most children performing these tasks on average a few hours per week. About 74 per cent of children aged 5–14 and 91.8 per cent of those aged 15–17 are involved in household chores. However, the share of children engaged in household chores for 21 or more hours per week is low: 0.9 per cent of children aged 5–14 and 2.4 per cent of children aged 15–17. It is worth recalling that household chores exceeding 21 hours per week constitute child labour only for younger children. Time intensity of household chores increases with age: 3 hours per week on average for children aged 5–11, 5.4 hours for children aged 12–14 and 5.9 hours for children aged 15–17.

While the prevalence of involvement in household chores is higher for females than for males, gender differences are negligible when considering long hours in household chores (21 hours per week or more). Gender differences are observed in performing household tasks. Female children are more likely to be involved in cooking, washing clothes and ironing and cleaning, whereas boys are more engaged in shopping for the household, fetching water and collecting firewood. It can be seen that strong gendered patterns in household chores start at the youngest age and persist later in adulthood.

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GLOSSARY

Child	The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) defines a child as any person under the age of 18.
Child labour	Child labour refers to work for which children are either too young or that may be physically or psychologically injurious to their health and well-being. The operational definition of child labour is presented in Section 3 of the report.
Domestic work	Following Convention No. 189, “domestic work” means work performed in or for a household or households and “domestic worker” means any person engaged in domestic work within an employment relationship. Child domestic work is a general reference to children’s work in the domestic work sector in the home of a third party or employer. This general concept encapsulates both permissible as well as non-permissible situations. ²³
Economic activities	Work within the SNA production boundary. With reference to Resolution IV of the 20 th ICLS, it includes “own-use production of goods, employment, unpaid trainee work, volunteer work in market and non-market units (i.e., government and non-profit institutions serving households) and volunteer work in households producing goods are forms of work within the SNA production boundary.”
Employment	Employment encompasses any work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit
Forms of work	The 20 th ICLS distinguishes the following different forms of work by children: own-use production work, employment, unpaid trainee work, volunteer work and other work activities.
Hazardous work	Work which, by its nature or circumstances in which is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. ²⁴ Hazardous work is one of the worst forms of child labour.
Out-of-school children²⁵	Number of children in the official age range for the given level of education who are not enrolled in education.
Own-use production work	Work involving production of goods and services for own final use, as for example, agricultural goods consumed by the household.
Permitted light work	This concept stems from article 7 of the ILO Convention No. 138, which states that national laws or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons from 13 years of age (or 12 years in countries that have specified the general minimum working age as 14 years) in light work that is not likely to harm their health or development. It should also not limit school attendance, participation in vocational orientation or training programmes, or the capacity to benefit from instruction.
Unpaid household services or household chores	Unpaid household services encompass own-use production of services, or equivalently, production of domestic and personal services within the general production boundary by a household member for consumption within their own household, commonly called “household chores”, as well as volunteer work in households producing services for others.
Unpaid trainee work	Work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills.
Volunteer work	Non-compulsory work performed for others without pay.

²³ ILO, [Child labour and domestic work](#)

²⁴ ILO, C182 — Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

²⁵ UNESCO-UIS. [UIS Glossary](#)

Working children

These are children engaged in any activity falling within the general production boundary as defined in the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA).

Working children comprise all children below 18 years of age engaged in any activity to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use.

Worst forms of child labour²⁶

For the purposes of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), worst forms of child labour comprise: (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, as well as forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; (c) the use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in relevant international treaties; and (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (Art. 3) (“hazardous work”).

²⁶ ILO, C182 — Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

ANNEX 1

STATISTICAL TABLES

Child labour prevalence

Annex Table 1. Children in economic activity, child labour and hazardous work (% and number of children [in thousands] in economic activity, child labour and hazardous work, by age range)

Work category	Children aged 5–11		Children aged 12–14		Children aged 5–14		Children aged 15–17		Children aged 5–17	
	%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s
Total children in given age group		453.4		203.0		656.4		205.5		861.8
Children in economic activity in given age group	6.2	28.2	13.6	27.6	8.5	55.9	20.4	41.8	11.3	97.7
Children only in hazardous household chores	0.5	2.4	1.5	3.0	0.8	5.4	-	-	-	-
Children in child labour in given age group	6.7	30.6	15.1	30.7	9.3	61.3	10.1	20.7	9.5	82.0
Hazardous work in given age group	1.4	6.3	3.9	7.9	2.2	14.2	10.1	20.7	4.1	35.0

Annex Table 2. Children in economic activity (structure and number of children [in thousands] in economic activity, by age range, sex, residence and region)

		Children aged 5–11 in economic activity		Children aged 12–14 in economic activity		Children aged 5–14 in economic activity		Children aged 15–17 in economic activity		Children aged 5–17 in economic activity	
		%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s
Sex	Male	58.4	16.5	65.8	18.2	62.1	34.7	65	27.2	63.4	61.9
	Female	41.6	11.7	34.2	9.5	37.9	21.2	35	14.6	36.6	35.8
Residence	Urban	31.6	8.9	30.7	8.5	31.2	17.4	24.7	10.3	28.4	27.8
	Rural	68.4	19.3	69.3	19.2	68.8	38.4	75.3	31.5	71.6	69.9
Sex and residence	Male, urban	17.8	5.0	21.1	5.8	19.4	10.8	18.7	7.8	19.1	18.7
	Male, rural	40.7	11.5	44.8	12.4	42.7	23.9	46.3	19.4	44.2	43.2
	Female, urban	13.8	3.9	9.7	2.7	11.8	6.6	6	2.5	9.3	9.1
	Female, rural	27.7	7.8	24.5	6.8	26.1	14.6	29	12.1	27.4	26.7
Region	Region of Belgrade	17.5	4.9	11.7	3.2	14.6	8.2	17.9	7.5	16.0	15.7
	Region of Vojvodina	22.5	6.4	24.2	6.7	23.4	13.1	17.7	7.4	21.0	20.5
	Region of Šumadija and West Serbia	47.8	13.5	49.5	13.7	48.7	27.2	42.6	17.8	46	45.0
	Region of South and East Serbia	12.1	3.4	14.6	4.0	13.3	7.5	21.8	9.1	17	16.6
Total		100	28.2	100	27.6	100	55.9	100	41.8	100	97.7

Annex Table 3. Children in economic activity (% of the children in and not in economic activity, by age range, sex, residence and region)

		Children aged 5–11 in economic activity		Children aged 12–14 economic activity		Children aged 5–14 in economic activity		Children aged 15–17 in economic activity		Children aged 5–17 in economic activity	
		Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %
Sex	Male	7.1	92.9	17.5	82.5	10.3	89.7	25.7	74.3	14	86
	Female	5.3	94.7	9.6	90.4	6.6	93.4	14.7	85.3	8.6	91.4
Residence	Urban	3.3	96.7	7.3	92.7	4.5	95.5	8.7	91.3	5.5	94.5
	Rural	10.7	89.3	22	78	14.4	85.6	36.4	63.6	19.8	80.2
Sex and residence	Male, urban	3.5	96.5	10.3	89.7	5.4	94.6	12.3	87.7	7.1	92.9
	Male, rural	12.7	87.3	26	74	17.3	82.7	46.1	53.9	24	76
	Female, urban	3	97	4.5	95.5	3.5	96.5	4.5	95.5	3.7	96.3
	Female, rural	8.7	91.3	17.1	82.9	11.3	88.7	27.3	72.7	15.4	84.6
Region	Region of Belgrade	4	96	6.7	93.3	4.8	95.2	16.4	83.6	7.2	92.8
	Region of Vojvodina	5.1	94.9	12	88	7.3	92.7	13.4	86.6	8.7	91.3
	Region of Šumadija and West Serbia	10.9	89.1	23.1	76.9	14.9	85.1	29.4	70.6	18.5	81.5
	Region of South and East Serbia	4.1	95.9	10.1	89.9	6	94	20.7	79.3	9.9	90.1
Total		6.2	93.8	13.6	86.4	8.5	91.5	20.4	79.6	11.3	88.7

Annex Table 4. Children in hazardous work (% of children in hazardous work, by age range, sex, residence and region)

%		Children aged 5–14 in hazardous work		Children aged 15–17 in hazardous work)		Children aged 5–17 in hazardous work	
		%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s %
Sex	Male	70.3	10,0	69.5	14,4	69.9	24,4
	Female	29.7	4,2	30.5	6,3	30.1	10,5
Residence	Urban	12.3	1,8*	21.5	4,5	17.8	6,2
	Rural	87.7	12,5	78.5	16,3	82.2	28,7
Region	Region of Belgrade	4.7	0,7*	15.8	3,3	11.3	3,9
	Region of Vojvodina	17.5	2,5	17.0	3,5	17.2	6,0
	Region of Šumadija and West Serbia	67.3	9,6	49.0	10,2	56.4	19,7
	Region of South and East Serbia	10.5	1,5*	18.2	3,8	15.1	5,3
Total		100.0	14,2	100.0	20,7	100.0	35,0

Note: * — Low number of observations

Annex Table 5. Children in hazardous work (% of children in child population by age group, sex, residence and region)

		Children aged 5–14 in hazardous work	Children aged 15–17 in hazardous work	Children in hazardous work 5–17 years
		%	%	%
Sex	Male	3	13.6	5.5
	Female	1.3	6.3	2.5
Residence	Urban	0.5*	3.7	1.2
	Rural	4.7	18.8	8.1
Region	Region of Belgrade	0.4*	7.2	1.8
	Region of Vojvodina	1.4	6.4	2.6
	Region of Šumadija and West Serbia	5.2	16.7	8.1
	Region of South and East Serbia	1.2*	8.6	3.1
Total		2.2	10.1	4.1

Note: * — Low number of observations

Household and community factors correlated with child labour

Annex Table 6. Child labour prevalence by key household and community factors (% of children in child labour by key household characteristics, age range and sex, for each category separately)

Household and community background factors		Children aged 5–14 in child labour			Children aged 15–17 in child labour		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		Child labour	Child labour	Child labour	Child labour	Child labour	Child labour
Education level of household head	None	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Primary	24	16.8	20.2	31.3	7.1*	17.7
	Secondary	22	12.7	17.9	13	9.7	11.4
	Tertiary	21.9*	18.3*	20.2	1.3*	-	1.1*
Sex of household head	Male	10.7	13	11.4	16.4	8	12.4
	Female	13.5	3.4	5.5	5.3*	1.9*	3.6

Note: * — Low number of observations

Child labour characteristics

Annex Table 7. Child labour and status at work (% distribution of children in child labour aged 5–17, by status at work, sex and residence)

Individual background variables			Status at work			
			Contributing family worker	Own-account worker	Employee	Total
Children aged 5–17	Sex	Male	59.1	14.2	26.7	100
		Female	65.6	6.9*	27.5	100
	Residence	Urban	12.8	21.5	65.7	100
		Other	80.9	7.6	11.5	100
	Total		61.4	11.6	27	100

Note: * — Low number of observations

Annex Table 8. Branch of economic activity and status at work (% distribution of children in child labour, by branch of economic activity, status at work, and age range)

			Status at work			
			Age range	Contributing family worker	Own-account worker	Employee
Branch of economic activity	Agriculture	5–14	93.8	5.8*	0.4*	100
		15–17	85.6	1.2*	13.2*	100
	Services (including domestic work)	5–14	15.4	21.8	62.8	100
		15–17	1*	27.9*	71.1	100
	Other	5–14	-	-	-	-
		15–17	29.6*	21.6*	48.8*	100

Note: * — Low number of observations

Annex Table 9. Branch of economic activity and form of work (% distribution of children in child labour, by branch of economic activity, form of work, and age range)

			Form of work			
			Age range	Own-use production work by children	Employment work by children	Unpaid trainee work by children
Branch of economic activity	Agriculture	5–14	13.6	86.4	-	100
		15–17	11.5*	86.5	2*	100
	Services (including domestic work)	5–14	11.7	11.6*	76.6	100
		15–17	1.7*	76.8	21.5*	100
	Other	5–14	-	-	-	100
		15–17	14.9*	46*	39.1*	100

Note: * — Low number of observations

Time intensity of child labour

Annex Table 10. Time intensity and branch of economic activity of children in child labour (average weekly working hours, by branch of economic activity, age, sex and residence)

Individual background variables		Branch of economic activity				Children aged 5–17 years	
		Agriculture	Services (including domestic work)	Industry	Employee	Status at work	
						Own account worker	Contributing family worker
Sex	Male	16.1	11.2	26.2*	14.4	14	14.6
	Female	14	10.5	-	13.7	10.4*	12.9
Residence	Urban	14.1	11.3	15*	10.9	17.5	8.3
	Other	15.4	10.5	29.3*	20.9	7.8	14.3
Total		15.3	11	26.2*	14.2	13.2	14

Note: * — Low number of observations

Household chores

Annex Table 11. Involvement in household chores (percentage and number [in thousands] of children performing household chores, by hours threshold, age range, sex and residence)

Individual background variables		One or more hours per week				21 or more hours per week			
		Children aged 5–14		Children aged 15–17		Children aged 5–14		Children aged 15–17	
		%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s
Sex	Male	71.5	241,4	89	94,1	0.9*	3,0*	2.2*	2,3*
	Female	76.2	242,7	94.7	94,5	0.9*	2,7*	2.6	2,6*
Residence	Urban	73	283,7	92.3	109,9	0.9*	3,3*	2.2	2,7*
	Other	74.9	200,4	91.1	78,7	0.9*	2,4*	2.6	2,3*
Total		73.8	484,1	91.8	188,6	0.9	5,8	2.4	5,0

Note: * — Low number of observations

Annex Table 12. Involvement in household chores (percentage and number [in thousands] of children performing household chores, by hours threshold, age range, sex and residence)

Individual background variables		One or more hours per week		21 or more hours per week	
		Children aged 5–17		Children aged 5–17	
		%	No. in 000s	%	No. in 000s.
Sex	Male	75.7	335,5	1.2	5,4
	Female	80.6	337,2	1.3	5,3
Residence	Urban	77.5	393,6	1.2	6,0
	Other	78.8	279,1	1.3	4,7
Total		78.1	672,7	1.2	10,7

Annex Table 13. Time intensity of household chores (average weekly working hours performing household chores, by age range, sex and residence)

Individual background variables		Children aged 5–11	Children aged 12–14	Children aged 5–14	Children aged 15–17	Children aged 5–17
Sex	Male	3.0	3.9	3.4	5.0	3.8
	Female	3.0	5.2	3.9	6.7	4.6
Residence	Urban	2.9	4.1	3.3	5.3	3.9
	Other	3.3	5.1	4.0	6.7	4.7
Total		3.0	4.5	3.6	5.9	4.2

Annex Table 14. Household chore types (% distribution of children performing household chores for at least one hour week, by chore type, age range, sex and residence)

Individual background variables	Children aged 5–14			Children aged 15–17			Children aged 5–17																		
Sex	Male	37.9	2.3	5.6	29	1.7	8.2	6.8	8.6	38.3	3.8	8.5	23.1	4.8	8.2	7.5	5.8	38	2.8	6.5	27.1	2.7	8.2	7	7.7
	Female	29.1	0*	10.8	34.6	9.1	8.5	2.8	5	26.1	0.1*	18.6	27.1	19.7	5.9	2.2	0.3*	28	0*	13.6	31.8	13	7.6	2.6	3.3
Residence	Urban	33.9	0.8	8.1	33.6	5.5	8	2.4	7.6	32.5	1.4	14.2	27.1	12.4	7.6	2	2.7	33.5	1	10.2	31.4	7.9	7.9	2.3	5.9
	Other	32.1	1.4	8.9	29.9	6.1	8.7	7.6	5.3	29.4	1.9	14.6	23.3	15.1	6	7.4	2.4	31.2	1.6	10.9	27.6	9.2	7.8	7.6	4.3
Sex and residence	Male, urban	38.4	1.8	5.4	32.4	1.8	7.8	3.2	9.3	38	3	9.8	25.9	5.8	8.8	3.3	5.4	38.2	2.2	6.9	30.1	3.2	8.2	3.3	7.9
	Male, other	37.3	3	5.8	24.5	1.6	8.7	11.5	7.7	38.8	5.2	6.2	18.4	3.1	7.2	14.6	6.4	37.8	3.7	5.9	22.7	2	8.2	12.4	7.3
Sex and residence	Female, urban	30.2	0*	10.3	34.6	8.6	8.2	1.7	6.3	27.8	0.1*	18	28.1	18	6.5	0.9*	0.4*	29.4	0.1*	13	32.4	11.8	7.6	1.4	4.3
	Female, other	27.6	-	11.5	34.5	9.9	8.8	4.4	3.4	24.3	-	19.2	25.9	21.6	5.3	3.5	0.2*	26.3	-	14.5	31.1	14.4	7.4	4	2.1
Total		33.1	1.1	8.4	32	5.7	8.3	4.6	6.6	31.2	1.6	14.4	25.4	13.5	6.9	4.4	2.6	32.5	1.3	10.5	29.7	8.4	7.8	4.5	5.2

Note: * — Low number of observations

ANNEX 2

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In this section, the survey methodology is described, capturing the scope and coverage of the survey, target population, questionnaire design, sample design, details on the data collection exercise, pre-test and field work, data processing, response rates and weights used in the report, and finally the limitations of the survey.

Background and justification

In order to generate quantitative information on the extent and characteristics, causes and consequences of economic and non-economic activities performed by children and in particular of child labour and hazardous work, within the Measurement, Awareness-raising and Policy Engagement to Accelerate Action against Child Labour and Forced Labour (MAP'16) Project, ILO/FUNDAMENTALS supported the implementation of the modular National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) in Serbia that was conducted in 2021.

This was the first National Child Labour Survey in Serbia. It adopted a modular approach, i.e. a child labour module was attached to the annual Labour Force Survey. Data on child labour were previously available only from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), which captures information on several dimensions of children's well-being, such as nutrition, health, education and protection. The implementation of the modular NCLS allowed collection of advanced data on children's activities by applying a comprehensive questionnaire, using ILO's model questionnaires as a basis.

For the successful implementation of the Serbia NCLS 2021, ILO/FUNDAMENTALS provided technical assistance and assistance in the development of the questionnaire and corresponding methodology, training of the personnel who participated in the research, and analysis of the survey data and findings.

Scope and coverage of the survey

In the Republic of Serbia, a Child Labour Survey (CLS) was conducted for the first time in 2021 as a module of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). This module was implemented in sampled households with children aged 5–17. In the surveyed households, members were first interviewed with the LFS and after with the CLS module. For the CLS, answers were given by parents or legal guardians in the case of younger children aged 5–14. Older children aged 15–17 mainly answered the survey themselves in the presence of their parents or legal guardians.

Objective of the LFS

The LFS serves to monitor, measure and estimate economic and social trends in the Republic of Serbia. The LFS is carried out in line with the standards and recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO), as well as with Eurostat regulations, regarding methodology, organization, sampling procedure, questionnaire design, and definitions of employment and unemployment. Harmonized methodology, definitions and classifications with international standards allow the comparison of most LFS data with equivalent data from other countries, particularly European ones.

The main objective of the LFS survey is to obtain data on three main mutually exclusive population contingents: the employed, unemployed and population out of the labour force. As far as the employed are concerned, the LFS asks about their professional status (self-employed, employees or contributing family workers), type of ownership they work in, rights at work, occupation and economic activity, number of working hours, additional job (if any) and income for employees. As for the unemployed, LFS asks about the way they seek work, the length of seeking work and previous professional experience. Demographic, socio-economic, educational and other characteristics (age, sex, place of residence) are also studied.

The results of the survey are published as aggregates, thus securing the full confidentiality of information about households and individuals, according to the provisions of the Law on Official Statistics. The data are published on a quarterly and annual basis.

Since 2021, the LFS has been harmonized with the latest Eurostat Regulation (EU) 2019/1700, which meant a complete change of the questionnaire as well as methodology. The methodology was revised to improve the content of the survey and enable more precise monitoring of trends in the labour market, which has been experiencing constant changes in its dynamics and structure. The new standardized questionnaire contributes to better quality and international comparability.

The changes introduced to LFS starting from 2021 mostly concern the definitions and the specification of certain categories of population in labour market — employed persons, unemployed persons and persons out of the labour force — as well as the scope of variables dedicated to supplementary characteristics.

The amended definitions came as a result of the respective provisions of the 'Resolution concerning statistics of labour, employment and labour underutilization' which was passed in 2013 at the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) and recommended for use by the ILO.

Some of the most important methodological changes are the exclusion of persons producing goods and services mainly intended for own consumption, and to a smaller extent for market exchange, from the contingent of employees. New questions are introduced and some existing ones rephrased to measure labour market trends more adequately, such as the growing employment flexibility; in order to detect more precisely the obstacles for participating in the labour market; to define more efficient methods of job seeking; to ensure more precise measurement of absenteeism and reasons thereof, hence of hours worked and not worked; and to allow a more detailed analysis of the business structure of the self-employed.

Objective of the Child Labour Survey

The modular Serbia NCLS report 2021 examined the child labour phenomenon in its various dimensions, namely, its extent, distribution, nature, causes and consequences. Child labour statistics collected through the survey include information, among others, on the children's background and educational levels; a detailed description of the kind of work the children perform; the conditions, including working hours and payments, under which children are engaged and the hazards to children's health at the workplace, including illness and injury due to work and abuse at the workplace. The survey also encompasses unpaid household services to investigate the types of household chores performed and the time spent by children in these chores, in keeping with the 20th ICLS resolution.

The international statistical standards on child labour define the target population for measuring child labour as "all persons in the age group from 5 to 17 years, where age is measured as the number of completed years at the child's last birthday".

While the long-term objective of the survey is to contribute to the effective elimination of child labour in Serbia, its immediate objective is to provide quantitative, reliable and updated data on child labour in Serbia for the design and implementation of effective policies and interventions against child labour and monitoring of child labour trends in

the country. The general objectives of the modular Serbia NCLS 2021 can be described as to improve information on children in economic activity, child labour and child labour in hazardous work in Serbia through data collection and in-depth analysis.

The specific objectives of the modular Serbia NCLS 2021 are to:

- Assess the extent, characteristics, causes and consequences of the involvement of children aged 5–17 in working activities.
- Operationalize the national legal definitions of child labour and hazardous work into statistical indicators.
- Determine the prevalence of children’s work, child labour, hazardous work, unpaid household services and hazardous unpaid household services by sex, age group, area of residence (urban/rural) and geographical disaggregation of the survey (regions).
- Assess the involvement of children aged 5–17 in one or more activities simultaneously: children working only; children studying only; children combining school and work; and children neither working nor attending school (by sex, age group and employment status).

Originally, it was planned to conduct the child labour survey in the second quarter of 2020. However, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 and the imposed restrictions to prevent the spread of disease, the survey was postponed until 2021. During 2021, the survey was implemented in the second quarter (April to June). This quarter was chosen because children were at school during this period, allowing an examination of the connection between school and work. Not enough interviews were carried out in the first month of the survey (April) and it was decided to prolong the survey to the first month of the third quarter, in order to survey the planned number of children. Extending the length of time for the survey had a positive effect, as more children were captured in some kind of working activity, because the official school year was over and children had more time for other activities.

The survey was done in the field and by phone using the CAPI (in person interviewing with laptop) and CATI (interviewing by phone) modes of data collection. The Child Labour Survey was conducted only in households with children aged 5–17. The data entry application was created so that for younger children, aged 5–14, the child labour questionnaire was opened after the demographic part of the LFS; for older children, aged 15–17, the child labour module was opened after all other parts of the LFS (working status, main and additional job, seeking of the job, education and health status) were completed because, in the LFS, data on working activity are collected for persons aged 15 years and more.

Target population and population covered by the survey

For the Child Labour Survey, the same target population was used as for the LFS. The target population comprises households and individuals/children within private households (non-institutional) on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, without the region of Kosovo and Metohija, which represents the usual population. The usual population comprises persons who live in the territory of the Republic of Serbia that is the place of their usual residence, continuously, for at least 12 months. Those who have arrived in the place of their usual residence during the 12 months before the reference period belong to the usual residence if they have the intention of staying there for at least one year. Those living in collective households (e.g. students’ and pupils’ dormitories, homes for children and youth with developmental disabilities, homes for socially vulnerable children, retirement homes, homes for disabled adults and monasteries) are not captured by the survey. The survey population is restricted to all households living in the enumeration areas which had at least 20 households at the time of the 2011 Population Census. The survey population has been reduced by 1.5% in relation to the target population.

Questionnaire

The main sections of the Child Labour Survey were:

- Attendance at school (for current and previous school year): to assess school attendance and its interaction with child labour.
- Forms of work. This section was used to determine if children were working or not, in which form of work (employment, own-use production and training work), and working hours.
- Characteristics of the main job (section of activity, occupation, status at work, type and amount of the remuneration, place and reason of work, hazardous nature of work and health problems relating to work). This section was used to understand the main characteristics of the job in which children spend most of their time and it was administered to working children only.
- Hazardous work. This section was used to assess whether children are involved in hazardous activities, which are detrimental to their development and prohibited by the national legislation.
- Unpaid household services. This section collected answers for all children, working or not, because all children can be involved in household chores.

Because the survey ran into July, when the current school year was over, the first four questions from the CLS questionnaire, which related to school attendance, were adjusted to the situation after the school year ended.

Questionnaire design

Work on the CLS questionnaire began in December 2019; however, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it was not finalized until the beginning of the April 2021.

A Technical Working Committee was established and had its first official meeting in March 2020. The committee includes representatives from ministries, government institutions, educational institutions, workers' and employers' groups and other relevant stakeholders. Along with ILO assistance, comments and suggestions were valuable for finalizing the CLS questionnaire.

The CLS also benefited from cognitive testing to ensure the comprehensibility and clarity of the questionnaire. Testing was conducted in December 2020 in three regional offices — Pančevo, Smederevo and Beograd — aiming to survey the widest diversity of households possible: from both urban and rural areas and different educational attainment and economic backgrounds of parents. The questions were asked to the parents of children aged 5–17 in a total of 15 households, which were given vouchers as thanks for participation. As a result of cognitive testing, many questions were revised, the methodological guide for interviewers was expanded, and notes were added to the questionnaire beside questions which were considered unclear. These actions contributed to a better understanding of the questionnaire for interviewers as well as for respondents. Because of the many changes incorporated in the questionnaire, it was decided to have a second round of cognitive testing to review the changes. The second round was also conducted in three regional offices — Novi Sad, Užice and Beograd — at the beginning of 2021 with 15 diverse households. The second round of testing confirmed that the questionnaire was more understandable.

Although the survey was administered during the COVID-19 pandemic, interviewers did not experience any major problems. They all followed prescribed measures to prevent spreading the virus. Field interviewers could interview households by phone if necessary. This was an option which was applied in a few cases and did not influence the survey results.

While the Child Labour Survey was not specifically designed to cover Roma settlements, the Roma population was included in the survey, with 4.15 per cent of Roma children aged 5–17 years who were interviewed. The majority of all interviewed children, aged 5–17, had a Serbian nationality (84%). Other nationalities participated with minor shares: Roma (4.1%), Bosnia's (3.9%), Hungarians (2.7%) and others with too small a share to be relevant.

Sampling design and implementation

Sampling framework and sample selection

The 2011 Serbian Population Census was used as the framework for the selection of enumeration areas and households. All enumeration areas with 19 or fewer households were excluded, which reduced the sample by 1.5 per cent in relation to the target population.

Sampling design

The quarterly sample consisted of four independent subsamples, which were selected according to the same sampling scheme. The first stage units (enumeration areas) were selected systematically with a probability proportional to the number of persons aged 15 and over. Within each stratum, enumeration areas were sorted according to the municipality they belong to and the order number within the municipality. This systematic selection provided a high level of implicit geographic stratification and ensured effective sample distribution. The second stage units (households) were selected with equal probabilities (simple random selection).

Sample type

The LFS uses a two-stage stratified cluster sampling approach. The sample of enumeration areas (cluster of households) is selected at the first stage. A sample of households is selected in each enumeration area at the second stage. Enumeration areas as the primary sampling units are stratified according to the type of settlements (urban and other) and territory at NSTJ 3 level (25 areas).

Rotation scheme and sample allocation

The LFS is based on a rotation panel design, by which each household participates in the sample four times. The rotating scheme 2-2-2 was applied. For each quarter, four subsamples (rotating groups) were allocated. Each quarter (Q) in the sample included one new rotating group, two rotating groups from the previous quarter (Q1) and one rotating group from Q3. Based on the applied rotating scheme, each household and person selected in the sample was interviewed 4 times within 18 months, i.e. each household and person were in the sample for two consecutive quarters, then for two quarters out of the sample and again for two consecutive quarters in the sample.

The applied rotation scheme was based on the overlapping of the sample for two consecutive quarters, as well as for the same quarter in two consecutive years. It enabled an efficient sampling plan for measuring the changes to the previous quarter and for measuring changes to the same quarter of the previous year. Proportional sample allocation, according to the number of persons aged 15 and over, within the type of settlement and territory, has been slightly corrected in order to obtain more precise estimates on the level of areas.

The transition to the continuous periodicity of the survey required the sample distribution over time. Every subsample allocated for a quarter is uniformly and randomly distributed into 13 weeks, and every 4 years when 53 weeks are observed, the sample for one quarter (first or fourth) is distributed to 14 weeks.

Response rates and weighting

Response rate

The planned sample size per quarter is 19,240 households. It was expected that about 3,600 children, aged 5–17, would be interviewed. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a higher number of non-responses was obtained and only 2,696 children were interviewed in the second quarter of 2021. This was why the survey was extended another four weeks (one month). The final number of children in the sample was 3,471. The response rate of the LFS survey conducted with the child labour module, in the second quarter of 2021, was 59 per cent, in relation to the planned sample size.

Estimation system — weighting

In order to obtain representative results of the observed general population, sample weights were appended for each household and person in the sample. The major component of the weight is the reciprocal value of the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum and represents the base weight (design weight). Due to the problem of sample attrition through the waves and non-response of the households, design weights were corrected, taking into account the number of enumeration areas completed, number of households with completed interviews, and number of eligible children aged 5–17 with complete interviews. As the number of children aged 5–17 was lower than expected and the survey was carried out for one more month (four weeks), weights were adjusted according to the number of weeks in the survey (overall 17 weeks), using the weighted average of the estimates for the second quarter 2021 and the first month of the third quarter 2021 (adjustment factors 13/17 and 4/17 respectively).

The final weights were obtained through a calibration procedure. Auxiliary variables included in the calibration procedure were: the population distribution by sex, age classes and composition of households at the NUTS 2 level, provided that a household and each person from the relevant household have the same final weight, which assured consistent estimates on the basis of households and on the basis of persons. Requirements which had to be met in the calculation of calibration factors were as follows: distribution of population according to gender (two groups); children by six age groups (0–4, 5–7, 8–9, 10–11, 12–14 and 15–17), person age group 18–24 years, ten-year age groups for persons 25 years and older (six groups) at the level of the region (NUTS 2 level) and distribution of households according to the number of household members (six groups), at the level of the region.

Pre-test

The pilot child labour survey was conducted from 1 to 6 April 2021. Two interviewers from Belgrade, one a field interviewer and one phone interviewer, performed the survey. It was specified that 20 households had to be interviewed by the CAPI mode of data collection and 20 households by the CATI mode. The pilot survey was done in the households selected in the sample of the Labour Force Survey, specifically in those with children aged 5–17.

Interviewers were trained before conducting the pilot survey including in the aim of the survey and forms of children's work. All questions from the questionnaire were presented and explained. They were also shown how to give an introduction to household members before starting the survey with the questions on child labour.

The main goal of the pilot survey was to test the Child Labour application (app) which was added to the Labour Force Survey app. During the testing, interviewers did not have any technical problems with the app but suggested the following changes:

- Adding to the Classification of Economic Activities the following codes: 981 (Private households that produce goods for own use) and 982 (Private households that provide services for own use).
- Adding to the Classification of Occupations the following codes: 6310 (Subsistence crop farmers); 6320 (Subsistence livestock farmers); 6330 (Subsistence mixed crop and livestock farmers); and 6340 (Subsistence fishers, hunters, trappers and gatherers).

These occupations and economic activities were excluded from the LFS survey from the beginning of 2021 in accordance with Regulation 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council that is harmonized with the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians. According to this regulation, own-use production work is not included in paid employment which is measured by the LFS survey. However, as this kind of activity is measured by the child labour survey, these codes were recommended to be re-entered into the classifications which will be used for this survey.

Interviewers who participated in the pilot survey asked how to record the activity of children who create content via web platforms. After consultation with ILO representatives, taking into account that there was no time for additional questions, the decision was made that children who earn money in this way will be recorded through Question 5 (During the reference week, did the **child** do any work for pay in money or in-kind even if only for one hour); if they answered 'Yes', they could use a special code for occupation: 5242 — Creating a YouTube or other social media content. Children who do not earn money in this way, even if they create web content, would answer 'No' to Question 5.

Interviewers asked how to record children who go to kindergarten in the pilot survey; the explanation is that the answer is 'No' for these children for question 1 (Is the **child** attending school or preschool during the current school year) and question 3 (Was the **child** attending school or preschool during the previous school year) because kindergarten is not part of school or preschool education.

Within the pilot survey, 67 children were interviewed. The distribution by age groups is shown here.

Distribution by age groups	
Age group	Frequency
From 5 to 9	18
From 10 to 14	29
From 15 to 17	20

Regarding working activity, it was reported that only three children were engaged in some form of work. One 17-year-old was engaged in the section of Agriculture — Mixed farming, as a contributing family member, without compensation. Two other children (15 and 17 years old) were working in the family business (manufacture of prepared meals and dishes) as contributing family members, also without compensation. All three children are attending secondary school.

The pilot survey was successfully completed, and the interviewers engaged in the pilot survey shared their experience with others during the training that was held for Belgrade interviewers.

Training of interviewers and supervisors

Training for interviewers who participated in the Child Labour Survey was held at the beginning of April 2021. The first training on 6 April 2021 was for Belgrade interviewers and was attended by five field interviewers, five phone interviewers and three supervisors from Belgrade. It was held at the headquarters of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, in compliance with safety measures for COVID-19. It was run by members of the LFS group.

Participants were informed that the survey would last during the whole second quarter of 2021 (April, May and June), the module would be added to the LFS survey and that the sample is the same as for the Labour Force Survey, meaning that the same distribution of the sample in time and geographical area would be valid. It was emphasized that the reference weeks were the same for the LFS and CLS. It was explained that the CLS would be conducted in households with children aged 5–17. The field interviewers were informed they could interview households by phone if household members did not want to be interviewed in person due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

After the introduction, the goals of the CLS in Serbia were presented. The training discussed the different forms of work performed by children and the difference between allowed and forbidden forms of children's work. Also presented was the provision of the Labour Law in the Republic of Serbia concerning the work of children aged 15–18. It was emphasized that the target population would be the same as in the LFS. Particular attention was given to underlining that individual data obtained during the survey needed to be treated as strictly confidential.

The rest of the training was dedicated to the child labour questionnaire, in particular to methodological explanations for each section and for each question. Explanations were also provided for the data entry app. Soft and hard errors were explained, as part of the logical control, which appear upon entering illogical or unallowable values. It was clarified that all filters and jumps, connected with specific questions that can be found in the questionnaires, are built into the app.

The second training on 8 April 2021 was for interviewers from regional departments and was attended by 30 field interviewers from 15 regional departments (Subotica, Novi Sad, Zrenjanin, Pančevo, Sremska Mitrovica, Šabac, Užice, Kraljevo, Kragujevac, Zaječar, Leskovac, Niš, Novi Pazar and Smederevo). From each regional department, at least one interviewer had worked on the Child Labour Survey each month. All interviewers had experience in the Labour Force Survey. The second training was held online with field interviewers from regional departments and was conducted in the same way as the first one. The training was also recorded and the recording sent to all regional departments.

Field work

Data collection on the Child Labour Survey was performed by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) during the second quarter and the first month of the third quarter of 2021. After the first month of the survey, when a lower realization was achieved compared to what was planned based on the 2019 realization, in accordance with the arrangement between representatives from the ILO and SORS, the survey was prolonged to the first month of the third quarter, so the survey lasted in total four months, from April until July. Research in the field was performed from 12 April to 15 August, because data collection in the field is performed in the period of two weeks after the reference week. The reference week is specified for each household in the sample.

Two modes of data collection were used: field interviewing (CAPI) is personally interviewing with the use of a laptop in the field. It was performed through 16 of Serbia's 24 regional districts across the whole of the country. The CAPI mode of data collection is used for households that are in the LFS sample for the first time, as well as for households that have already been interviewed but did not leave phone contact details.

Phone interviewing (CATI) is personally interviewing by phone from a call centre. The CATI mode of data collection is used for households that are in the sample for the second, third and fourth time and which had left a phone contact. CATI was done from a call centre situated in the premises of SORS in Belgrade. For the phone interviewing, the phone interviewers would have already collected LFS data from the previous waves, which are then verified and updated as needed. As the CLS was conducted for the first time, phone interviewers had to collect all data according to the child labour questionnaire.

For the data collection process, 21 interviewers were engaged. In the field, there were 16 interviewers, 1 in each regional district and 2 interviewers in Belgrade, due to the bigger sample size. For phone interviews, four interviewers were engaged in Belgrade. All interviewers were trained in one of two trainings held at the start of April, as described previously.

As data were collected during the COVID-19 pandemic, interviewers applied prescribed health measures to prevent COVID-19 infection. CAPI interviewers were allowed to perform phone interviews in case household members did not want to be interviewed in person. During the survey, members of the LFS team were in constant communication with the interviewers engaged in the survey. All problems, mainly related to the need for methodological explanation, were solved. The LFS team was also in communication with ILO representatives and reported on the progress.

The Child Labour Survey was conducted on the same sample which is used for the LFS. The total planned sample size for four months of the CLS was 25,653 households. The total number of the households with children aged 5–17 found during the duration of the survey was 2,347. Out of all those households, 2,325 of them participated in the CLS, a response rate of 99.1 per cent. The total number of children of the required age in the surveyed households was 3,471.

The field and phone interviewers did not experience any problems in understanding the questions in the questionnaire and the data collection process went without difficulties. Interviewers reported that cooperation was better in non-urban areas. Parents generally reported if their children performed work activities. The data entry app for both field and phone interviewers worked well during the interviews.

During the research, three supervisors were assigned to check the data already collected from interviewers by calling the households again (back-checking control). Supervisors monitored and checked the work of the interviewers and warned them if improvement was needed so the survey could be conducted with a minimum number of errors. Interviewers also contacted the supervisors and LFS members if they had any issues. In the research, a supervising coder was engaged, who coded the material from field interviewers and checked the material from phone interviewers. Coding was performed for occupations and the section of economic activities of the children engaged in work, in accordance with the current approved classifications, and then slightly modified in order to include production of the household for own final use.

Data processing

Data processing, comprising controlling and cleaning the microdata set was done in September 2021. The microdata set contains child labour data from the Child Labour Survey which made up an additional module of the Labour Force Survey (LFS), as well as LFS data. The CLS was conducted only in households with children aged 5–17. In these households, LFS data were also collected for all household members. For household members aged 0–14, only demographic data were obtained, while for household members aged 15 and older, additional data on working activities and education were also collected.

The data processing phase had a number of objectives:

- To determine, based on LFS data, the number of children aged 5–17 for whom answers for the child labour module should be gathered and to check if there are missing answers (data) with an exception for cases of refusal, for which a special code exists and was to be entered.
- To control if there is an appropriate number of answers for each question based on the filter rules specified in the questionnaire. For example, for children who were in training during the reference week, it is checked if there is also an answer regarding the number of hours spent on that training, or for children who were engaged in some kind of activity, it is checked if there is corresponding data about their economic activities and occupation.
- To examine if some questions were answered when they should not have been and to remove extraneous material from the microdata.
- To check if data were entered for children who are not in the specified age range (children younger than 5 or older than 17 years).
- To check if there are answers with an incorrect code that is not in the specified scale of answers, for example, code 4 is entered as an answer but only 3 codes of answers are specified for that question.
- To check if the codes for occupation and section of activity are entered that are not from the official classification of occupation and section of activities that is used.
- To analyse the logic of the obtained data.

The main results of the data processing were:

- Based on LFS data, the number of children aged 5–17 was extracted. That number was compared with the number of children for whom the child labour questionnaire was or was not filled in. The number of cases where there were data in the LFS but not in the CLS was 55. By subsequent back-checking control, data were acquired for 10 children; for the remaining 45, the parents refused cooperation.
- It was checked if there is an appropriate number of answers for all questions in accordance with the child labour questionnaire and if all filters/jumps were working properly (not all persons should answer all the questions, it depends on how they “move” through the questionnaire by filters and skips). There were only two cases with some missing data. After back-checking control, missing data were obtained and subsequently entered in the microdata set.
- It was checked if there were more children in the microdata set than there should be. There were two extra children who were older than 17. These cases were erased from the microdata set.
- The answers’ codes were checked and it was established that all codes were in accordance with the defined scale of answers defined by the child labour questionnaire.
- The codes of occupation and economic activities were also verified and were found to be in accordance with the relevant international classifications used (ISCO 08 for occupations and NACE rev. 2 for economic activities).
- The logic of the obtained data was analysed and the following failings were found:

- For some children aged 5, it was found that they had a positive answer to Question 30 (Unpaid households services — In the reference week, did the **child** do any tasks indicated below for this household?) for cooking and caring for children/old/sick. Controllers checked these data by calling the households again and the parents did not confirm the information, so these answers were corrected in the microdata set.
- It was found at the beginning of the survey (what is determined based on the variable reference week) that some interviewers at Question 29 (Health problems) had marked answers with code 2 (Yes, because of work). These were controlled by back-checkers and it was found that code 3 (No — i.e. non-existence of health problems because of work) should have been entered instead of code 2. This was corrected in the microdata set.

Control and cleaning of the microdata set were done using the IBM SPSS Statistics program. The general impression was that there were some minor mistakes in the microdata set but that they were easily found and corrected. The obtained data was of good quality and the interviewers carried out the survey at a high level of quality.



РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
Републички завод за статистику

Упитник АРС

Закон о званичној статистици,
„Службени гласник РС“, број 104/09.

CHILD LABOUR SURVEYS

CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE				
Education				
Person's sequence number	Is CHILD attending school or pre-school during the current school year? <i>School attendance also includes on-line teaching due to COVID pandemic</i> 1 – Yes 2 – No → 3	What is the grade or level of school that CHILD is currently attending?	Was CHILD attending school or pre-school during the previous school year? 1 – Yes 2 – No → 5	During the previous school year, which grade/level did CHILD attend?
0	1	2	3	4
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Levels of school:
Note: In data entry application grades are entered for all levels of school

1. Pre-school
2. Primary school
3. Secondary vocational school 1-2 years
4. Secondary vocational school 3 years
5. Secondary vocational school 3 years – dual education
6. Secondary vocational school 4 years
7. Secondary vocational school 4 years – dual education
8. Grammar school
9. Specialization after secondary education, school for highly qualified workers
10. Faculty, academy, undergraduate academic studies
11. Informal education

CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE				
	Work		Agricultural work, family business and market orientation	
Person's sequence number	<p>During the reference week, did the CHILD do any work for a pay in money or in-kind even if only for one hour?</p> <p>1 – Yes 2 – No <input type="checkbox"/>7</p>	<p>How many hours did CHILD spend working for a pay during the reference week?</p> <p><i>Recall the number of days and sum up the number of hours that the child worked during the reference week</i></p> <p>Provide help to sum up the hours</p>	<p>During the reference week, did the CHILD do any work in farming, tending farm animals, fishing, fish farming, or any family business?</p> <p>Such as - Planting, maintaining or harvesting any crops, vegetables, fruits - Raising or tending farm animals such as sheep, goats, chicken - Fishing - Helping in the family shop or at market stall - Helping in the family restaurant - Handcrafting</p> <p>1 – Yes 2 – No <input type="checkbox"/>10</p>	<p>How many hours did CHILD spend doing this/these activity/ies during the reference week?</p> <p><i>Recall the number of days and sum up the number of hours that the child worked during the reference week in all these activities</i></p> <p>Provide help to sum up the hours</p>
0	5	6	7	8
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Agricultural work, family business and market orientation	Own use production of other goods	
Person's sequence number	Thinking about the animals/ farming products/family business CHILD worked on, were they intended? 1 Only for sale 2 Mainly for sale 3 Mainly for family use 4 Only for family use 5 I do not know	During the reference week, did the CHILD do any of unpaid activity to produce goods for consumption by own household or family ? Such as : 1 – Yes 2 – No <input type="checkbox"/> → 12	How many hours did CHILD spend doing this activity during the reference week? <i>Recall the number of days and sum up the number of hours that the child worked during the reference week</i> Provide help to sum up the hours
0	9	10	11
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Such as**
- Gathering food such as mushrooms, berries, herbs, ...
 - Hunting for bush meat ...
 - Preparing preserved food for food, drink or storage such as flour, dried fish, butter, cheese, ...
 - Construction, renovate or extend own family home or help without pay a family member with similar work
 - Making goods for use by own household or family such as mats, baskets, furniture, clothing, ...
 - Fetching water from natural or public sources for use by own household or family
 - Collecting firewood or other natural products for use as fuel for own household or family

CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE				
Trainee work				
Person's sequence number	During the reference week, had the CHILD any training outside the household, for others, to acquire workplace experience or skills in a trade or profession, such as ? <i>- Training in a farm, workshop, factory, enterprise, or other production unit</i> <i>- Training in a shop, bank, hospital, or other service providing institutions</i> 1 – Yes 2 – No <input type="checkbox"/> 16	Did CHILD receive any cash or in kind remuneration for this activity? 1 – Yes 2 – No	Is this training a required component of the education system? 1. Yes 2. No	How many hours did CHILD spend doing this activity during the reference week? <i>Recall the number of days and sum up the number of hours that the child spent on this activity during the reference week</i> Provide help to sum up the hours
0	12	13	14	15
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE				
	Absence		Seeking work	Working status
Person's sequence number	<p>Does CHILD have job from which she/he was absent during the reference week and that she/he intend to resume?</p> <p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No → 18</p>	<p>How many hours per week does CHILD usually spend in that job?</p> <p><i>Recall the number of days and sum up the number of hours that the child usually work during the one week</i></p> <p>Provide help to sum up the hours</p>	<p>Was CHILD seeking job (any pay/in kind) during the previous 4 weeks?</p> <p>1 – Yes</p> <p>2 – No</p>	<p>Working status of CHILD (automated filling)</p> <p>1. CHILD was working (if answer is yes at following questions: 5,7,10,12,16) →</p> <p>20</p> <p>2. CHILD was not working in SNA forms of work (all others)</p> <p>→ 30</p>
0	16	17	18	19
01	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE		
Main job (where the child spend the most hours)		
Person's sequence number	<p align="center">Occupation of CHILD main job/work</p> <p>I am now going to ask you some questions about the work in which CHILD usually spend the most hours. Can you describe the main job/task CHILD was performing</p>	
0	20	To be filled in by Statistics
01		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
02		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
03		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
04		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
05		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
06		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
07		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
08		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE		
Main job		
Person's sequence number	Economic activity (local units) of CHILD main job/work Describe briefly the main activity i.e. goods produced and services rendered where CHILD was doing its job or task	
0	21	To be filled by Statistics
01		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
02		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
03		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
04		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
05		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
06		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
07		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
08		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE			
	Main job		Any job
Person's sequence number	Does the CHILD at the main job works:	Where did CHILD carry out his/her main work in the reference week?	Why does CHILD work? (up to 3 reasons, ranked by importance)
0	22	23	24
01	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
02	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
03	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
04	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
05	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
06	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
07	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
08	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

- Does the CHILD at the main job works:**
1. For the employer (as a employee)
 2. Own account worker (His/her own business) without employees
 3. Self-employed with employees (Employer)
 4. Unpaid family worker

- Where did (NAME) carry out his/her main work during the past week?**
1. At (his/her) family dwelling...
 2. Other household
 3. Formal office
 4. Factory / Factory workshop.....
 5. Plantations / farm / garden.....
 6. Construction sites.....
 7. Shop / kiosk / coffee house / restaurant / hotel
 8. Different places (mobile).....
 9. Fixed, street or market stall
 10. Other.....

- Why does CHILD work?**
1. Supplement family income
 2. Help pay family debt
 3. Help in household enterprise
 4. Learn skills
 5. Schooling not useful for future
 6. School too far / no school
 7. Cannot afford school fees
 8. Not interested in school
 9. To temporarily replace someone unable to work.
 10. Other

CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE		
Main Job		
Person's sequence number	What is the type of compensation that CHILD usually receives from the main job/work?	How much does CHILD usually monthly receive (including value of in-kind payment) from the main job/work (range) ?
0	25	26
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

↑

Type of compensation that CHILD usually receive::

1. Didn't have any payment → 27

2. Payment was in kind → 27

3. Payment was in money/cash

4. Payment was partially in money/cash and partially in kind

Range of CHILD usually monthly receiving:

1. Less than 5 000 RSD

2. Between 5 001 and 10 000 RSD

3. Between 10 001 and 15 000 RSD

4. Between 15 001 and 20 000 RSD

5. Between 20 001 and 30 000 RSD

6. Between 30 001 and 50 000 RSD

7. Between 50 001 and 80 000 RSD

8. 80 001 and more

	CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE
	Hazardous nature of work
Person's sequence number	In the last four weeks, did the child work at night (between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.) even for a night 1. Yes 2. No
0	27
01	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	<input type="checkbox"/>

CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE									
Hazardous nature of work (continued)									
Person's sequence number	During the last four weeks, was CHILD exposed to any of the following situations at work? (Read each situation and for each mark 1 Yes or 2 No)								
	Fumes or tobacco smoke	Dust	Fire, gas, flames	Loud noise or vibration	Extreme cold or heat or high humidity	Dangerous machines, devices and tools (tractor, etc.)	Work underground	Work at heights	Work in water /lake /pond/river
	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0	28								
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

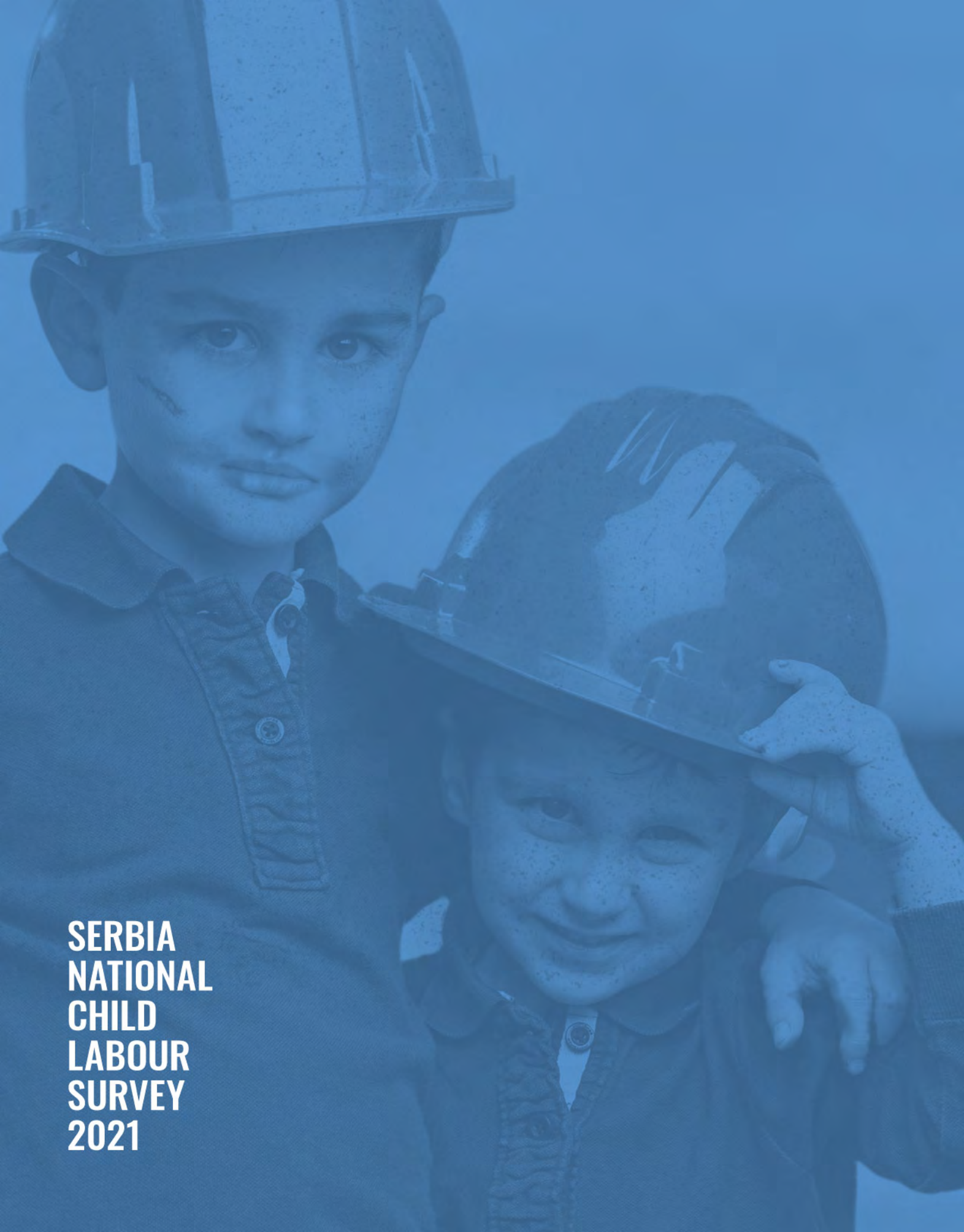
CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE									
Hazardous nature of work (continued)									
During the last four weeks, was CHILD exposed to any of the following situations at work? (Read each situation and for each mark 1 Yes or 2 No)									
Person's sequence number	Workplace too dark or confined	Insufficient ventilation	Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	Explosives or high levels of radiation	Work on roads, crossroads, highways	Work outside of the place of residence if children are younger than 15 years	Child's body is in awkward position for prolonged periods while working (for example standing, kneeling, crouching)	Carry heavy loads at work	Other situations bad for health or safety (specify)
	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
0	28								
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 _____ 2 _____
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 _____ 2 _____
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1 _____ 2 _____
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1 _____ 2 _____
05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1 _____ 2 _____
06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1 _____ 2 _____
07	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1 _____ 2 _____
08	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1 _____ 2 _____

CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE						
Health problems						
Person's sequence number	Did CHILD have any of the following in the past 12 months? (Read each situation and for each mark 1 Yes or 2 No)					
	Superficial injuries or open wounds	Fractures	Dislocations, sprains or strains	Burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbite	Breathing problems	Eye problems
	1- Yes, unrelated to work 2- Yes, because of work 3 – No	1- Yes, unrelated to work 2- Yes, because of work 3 – No	1- Yes, unrelated to work 2- Yes, because of work 3 – No	1- Yes, unrelated to work 2- Yes, because of work 3 – No	1- Yes, unrelated to work 2- Yes, because of work 3 – No	1- Yes, unrelated to work 2- Yes, because of work 3 – No
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0	29					
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE							
Health problems (continued)							
Person's sequence number	Did CHILD have any of the following in the past 12 months? (Read each situation and for each mark 1 Yes or 2 No)						
	Skin problems	Stomach problems / diarrhea	Fever	Extreme fatigue	Other (specify)		
	1 –Yes, unrelated to work 2- Yes, because of work 3 – No	1 –Yes, unrelated to work 2- Yes, because of work 3 – No	1 –Yes, unrelated to work 2- Yes, because of work 3 – No	1 –Yes, unrelated to work 2- Yes, because of work 3 – No	1 –Yes, unrelated to work 2- Yes, because of work 3 – No	1 –Yes, unrelated to work 2- Yes, because of work 3 – No	
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
0	29						
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	_____	
					2		
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	_____	
					2		
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	_____	
					2		
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	_____	
					2		
05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	_____	
					2		
06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	_____	
					2		
07	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	_____	
					2		
08	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	_____	
					2		

CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE									
Unpaid household services									
In the reference week, did the CHILD do any tasks indicated below for this household? (Read each situation and for each mark 1 Yes or 2 No)									
Person's sequence number	Shopping for household	Repair any household equipment s	Cooking	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing/ir oning clothes	Caring for children/old/ sick	Engagement in fetching water and collecting firewood	Other household tasks	Child in unpaid households services (automated filling)
	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No	1 – Yes, specify) 2 – No	1 – Yes 2 – No <input type="checkbox"/> End of the module
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0	30								
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE	
	Unpaid household services
Person's sequence number	<p>How many hours did CHILD spend doing these activities in the reference week?</p> <p><i>Recall the number of days and sum up the number of hours that the child spent in these during the reference week</i></p> <p>Provide help to sum up the hours</p>
0	31
01	<input type="text"/>
02	<input type="text"/>
03	<input type="text"/>
04	<input type="text"/>
05	<input type="text"/>
06	<input type="text"/>
07	<input type="text"/>
08	<input type="text"/>



**SERBIA
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2021**