TOOL

Child Labour Information Sources

CHILD LABOUR DATA SOURCES:

- **US Department of Labor Bureau of International Labor Affairs (USDOL ILAB)** – annual stock-taking report for child labour by country: Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. USDOL ILAB also produces a variety of other reports and tools on eradicating child labour, forced labour and trafficking, corporate social responsibility and workers’ rights. See [https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/](https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/) for more information.

- **International Labour Organization (ILO) International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), The Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC)** is the statistical arm of ILO-IPEC. It offers a range of materials that can be useful when conducting secondary data reviews, such as:
  - **national child labour surveys**, baseline survey reports, rapid assessment reports and micro data sets by country;
  - **manuals, tools and training materials** on different areas critical to efficient data collection, processing and analysis of child labour data;
  - **Child Labour Statistics: Manual for methodologies on data collection through surveys** provides guidance on designing and conducting child labour surveys and for researchers collecting information on all aspects of issues related to child workers;
  - **model questionnaires** drawing on SIMPOC’s experience in child labour statistics worldwide; these include questionnaires for collecting quantitative and qualitative data by a variety of data collection methods.

- **ILO NORMLEX Information System on International Labour Standards** offers information on International Labour Standards (such as ratification information, reporting requirements, comments of the ILO’s supervisory bodies, etc.) as well as national labour and social security laws.

- **ILO NATLEX database** on national labour, social security and related human rights legislation contains full texts or abstracts of legislation and citations.

- **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations** publishes reports on various topics including child labour and humanitarian crises.

- **UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)** contains survey reports for different countries.

- **World Bank’s Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS)** offers information about the World Bank’s household survey programme, focused on generating high-quality household data to inform development policies.

- **US Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report**. This is the annual stocktaking report for trafficking by country, and the world’s most comprehensive resource of governmental anti-human trafficking efforts.
• World Food Programme’s [Coping Strategy Index (CSI)] measures the severity and frequency of the strategies that households use to cope with acute food insecurity. This data is available for 31 countries at a sub-national level.

• Key resource centres for publications related to child labour and specific WFCL:
  - [Save the Children](http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/)
  - [Child Rights International Network](http://www.crin.org/)
  - [International Initiative to End Child Labor](http://endchildlabor.net/)
  - [Anti-Slavery International](http://www.antislavery.org/)
  - [Human Rights Watch](https://www.hrw.org)
  - [Stop Child Labor: The Child Labor Coalition](http://www.stopchildlabor.org)

• [Delta 8.7](https://www.delta87.org/) is the global knowledge platform of the [Alliance 8.7](https://www.alliance8.7.org) which explores what works to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour. The website contains data, evidence, research and news related to child labour including WFCL.

• Regional legal frameworks such as those under the African Union, Islamic Conference or European Union are sometimes more widely ratified than global

**OTHER DATA SOURCES:**

• [Child protection systems mappings at country and regional level](http) – many are available via Save the Children’s Resource Centre.

• [Databases of relevant national ministries](http) may provide relevant information that can help analyse factors that are closely connected to child labour, such as education (enrolment, retention and completion rates) and youth employment.

• [Child protection rapid assessments and secondary data reviews](http) are available via the [Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) website](http).

• [Gender-based violence assessment sample tools](http) are available via the [GBV AoR website](http).

• [Evaluation reports](http) including lessons learned of past emergencies and programmes.

• [Government household surveys](http) and other national-level data collection.

• [Programme data](http) from ongoing child labour, child protection and education projects.

• [Information management systems](http), when carefully and ethically used, can provide useful child labour data. For example, UNHCR’s ProGress database, IOM’s Displacement Tracking and Monitoring (DTM), Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) or the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBV IMS), and data systems which support the SC1612 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM).