Geographic Characteristics & Demographics of Child Labor in Haiti

Information mined from Four (4) research paper

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About this booklet

The information compiled in this report were extracted from various literature that focuses on Haiti. Information in this booklet focuses mainly on demographics of child labor in Haiti. Compilation of information and data in this reports were mined from four (4) research papers.

Information in this booklet is organized by research paper and each section has the following information:

- Title of the research paper from which the content was extracted
- Topic statement from the table of content from that research paper
- URL of the research paper itself
- Content of the data/information mined which has the actual content page number and the reference/quoted source.

With this quick summary, we are pleased to present our compilation.

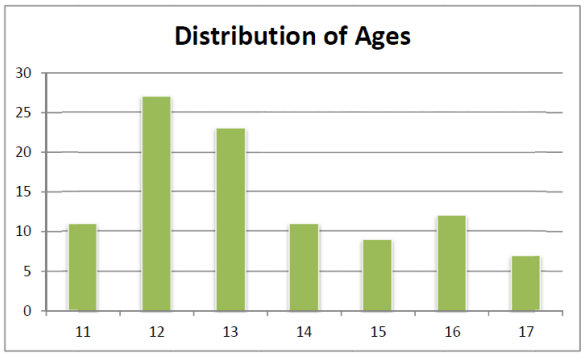
Research title	Child Domestic Workers in Haiti 2014: Analytical Report
Research topic	Numbers and distributions of child domestic

	workers in Haiti->Age, gender and geography
Research source link	haiti-now.org/resources/about-restavek/

Age, gender and geography	37	
child domestic work is related to age and gender: ●the older children are nearly three times as likely to be child domestic workers as the younger ones. ● girls are more likely to be than boys. ● This holds true regardless of whether we change criteria of workload or age.	37	
the fact that girls score more poorly than boys in being both delayed at school, and working more at the same time.Thus, for girls work and lack of education are a double whammy, while for boys the two are independent disadvantages.	37	
The percentage of child domestic workers (regardless of workload or age in our definition) does not show much difference according to the geographic region in Haiti.	38	
While Transversale have higher percentages than others, the differences can easily be due to chance. In contrast to what is often believed	38	see e.g. Pierre et al. 2009)
A similar logistic regression model as the one carried out for whether or not the child is relocated shows that age and gender are significant variables as predictors of child domestic work, but again overall model fit is poor.	38	

Research title	Child-Labor-In-Domestic-Service-Restaveks-PAP-Haiti-2012
Research topic	Findings-> Demographics of Child Workers
Research source link	haiti-now.org/resources/about-restavek/

Demographics of Child Workers		
Of the 100 current restavèks interviewed, 57 were girls and 43 were boys. The median age was 12, but there was strong representation of	15	

all ages between 11 and 17 Figure 1: Distribution of Ages  		
Approximately one in three children had lived at the same location for at least 6 years, with most having resided at their present location for between 1 and 5 years. Less than 10 percent of children had lived at their current residence for less than 1 year. Table 3: Number of Years at Current Residence Number of Years / Number of Respondents Less than 1 — 8 1–3 — 33 4–6 — 26 7–9 — 15 More than 9 — 18 Total — 100	15	
A little over half of the children came from rural areas (54); the remaining children had moved from other parts of Port-au-Prince or from other cities. Before moving to their current residence, the children tended to live with their parents (61) or other family members—uncles/aunts (19) or other relatives (17).	16	
Some of the most commonly regions mentioned were Plateau Central, Nord, Ouest, Jérémie, and Kenscoff. The geographical regions mentioned as areas with high prevalence of restavèks were Carrefour-Feuilles, Cité Soleil, and Delmas. + the areas closer to the Dominican Republic.	16	

Research title	Urban Child Labor PAP Haiti-2012
Research topic	Findings-> Geographic Characteristics of Child Labor Findings-> Demographics of Child Workers
Research source link	haiti-now.org/resources/about-restavek/

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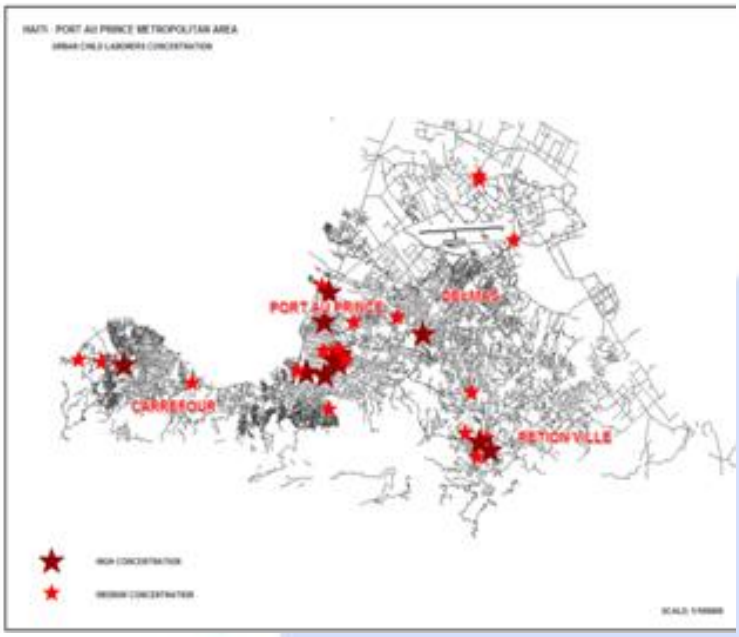
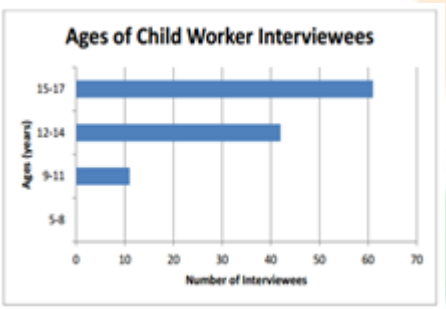
Findings **Geographic Characteristics of Child Labor** ● Most of the children were working in crowded areas. This was not surprising as they needed large client base to work. ● The areas of highest concentration of children working in Port-au-Prince were - a)Town Center, cited by one-quarter of witnesses b) Champs de Mars, also cited by one-quarter. This makes sense as these are areas of significant population densities with very active markets and busy roads.	23	
Figures **Findings** **Geographic Characteristics of Child Labor** Areas of Concentration of Child Labor in Port Au Prince **Figure 2: Areas of Concentration of Child Labor in Port Au Prince**  	24	

Findings **Living Conditions and Demographics of Child Workers, including Education**	27, 28	

Demographics of child workers • Children said - they started working at age 12 on average. • Family members said - children started working at ages 8-17 average 13. • Majority of the sample was male. 1/10 th was female. • Female did domestic service not on the streets. • Most of the children were not born where they lived. They came from different parts of the country by themselves or with relatives sometimes.		
Ages of Child Workers  	28	
Haiti has a 48 percent fundamental education participation rate for boys and a 52 percent rate for girls (net attendance ratio, 2005-2010 data). The secondary school participation rate for both boys and girls is much lower, at 18 and 21 percent, respectively.35	29	35 UNICEF. (n.d.). op. cit.
Gender of Child Workers Figure 6: Gender of Child Workers 	29	

Research title	Child Domestic Labour in Haiti Child Domestic Labour in Haiti Characteristics, Contexts and

	Organisation of Children's Residence, Relocation and Work
Research topic	3 Extent and Demographic Characteristics of Haitian Child Domesticity
Research source link	haiti-now.org/resources/about-restavek/

Extent and Demographic Characteristics of Haitian Child Domesticity	32	
Introduction: Blurred Definitions, Exact Numbers?		
Among the children aged from six years to 17 years, the respondents volunteered 1.4 percent (or 32 000) as restaveks. In addition, 1.9 percent (42 000) of the children were reported as having no relation of kinship to the household head. Given the stigma associated with the term restavek in the current Haitian public debate, it is likely that the number is considerably underreported.	32	
The reporting based on the question of household composition appears better than what the mothers report about the whereabouts of their children. In that case, about 12 000 children are reported as doing housework in other households. In contrast, the mothers report 85 000 children as being "adopted" by other people.	32	
Two complications arise that both are related to intent and motivation of becoming a restavek. - The first complication is that the extreme combination, namely a child with a much higher than average workload, not living with parents and not attending school does not necessarily qualify the child as a child domestic worker, because the motivations behind the residence choice, work or lack of education may vary. - The second is the explicit question of motivation. If the child was delivered to the receiving family with a view to exploit the labour of the child, the child would obviously be a child domestic worker, and also in a relationship that is forbidden by the "1956 UN Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery".	33	
The Three Vulnerabilities: Living with No Parents, Inferior Education and Work	33	
401,000 of children aged 5-17 (19%) live in households with neither mother nor father present. Note, not living with parents does not automatically qualify a child as being in restavek as the definition requires being under educated and over worked as well. . ● 14% of children aged 3-5 ● 15% of children aged 6-8	33	

• 18% of children aged 9-11 • 24% of children aged 12-14 • 22% of children aged 15-17		
61% of children aged 5-17 are not educated or are undereducated. Note, being undereducated does not automatically qualify a child as being in restavek as the definition requires living apart from parents and being over worked as well. 18% were never enrolled in school: • 36% of 5 year olds • 24% of 6-8 year olds • 15% of 9-11 year olds • 14% of 12-14 year olds • 9% of 15-17 year olds 6% had dropped out: • 1% of 5 year olds • 4% of 6-8 and 9-11 year olds • 6% of 12-14 year olds • 13% of 15-17 year olds 37% were enrolled, but behind: • 12% of 5 year olds • 26% of 6-8 year olds • 36% of 9-11 year olds • 48% of 12-14 year olds • 50% of 15-17 year olds	34	
The difference in hours worked between the 20% of children who work the least and the 20% that work the most is 4-34+ hours per week depending on age: Note, working does not automatically qualify a child as being in restavek as the definition requires being under educated and living apart from parents as well. Ages 3-5 weekly workload: • 60% do not work • 20% work 1-3 hours • 20% work 4+ hours Ages 6-8 weekly workload: • 40% do not work • 20% work 1-2 hours • 20% work 3-9 hours • 20% work 10+ hours Ages 9-11 weekly workload: • 20% do not work • 20% work 1-2 hours • 20% work 3-7 hours • 20% work 8-19 hours • 20% work 20+ hours	35 51 for table	

Ages 12-14 weekly workload:
- 20% do not work
- 20% work 1-5 hours
- 20% work 6-12 hours
- 20% work 13-27 hours
- 20% work 28+ hours

Ages 15-17 weekly workload:
- 20% do not work
- 20% work 1-7 hours
- 20% work 8-16 hours
- 20% work 17-33 hours
- 20% work 34+ hours

Table 10 Median number of hours worked in the household last week

	Urban				Rural				ALL
	Male		Female		Male		Female		
Age-group	Non CDW	CDW	Non CDW	CDW	Non CDW	CDW	Non CDW	CDW	
5-6	0	1	0	10	0	5	0	8	0
7-8	1	4	0	8	2	8	3	6	2
9-10	1	4	1	14	4	10	6	19	4
11-12	1	16	4	16	6	19	11	21	7
13-14	2	11	6	23	8	25	12	20	9
15-17	3	22	7	31	9	21	19	33	11

The Number of Child Domestic Workers

Combining the three elements of the definition of restavek - living apart from parents, being over worked, and being undereducated, an estimated 124,000 - 173,000 children (5.9-8.2% of the population aged 5-17) are in restavek. <The low number includes the 40% of children with the highest workload and the high number includes the 60% of children with the highest workload>

Of the upward estimate if 173,000 children:
134,000 are under the age of 15
115,000 are under the age of 14

35-36

73% of child domestics live in rural areas, but this proportional to the general population not indicating a higher rate of restavek in rural populations.

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Table 5: Percentage child domestic workers aged 5-17 by department (*department*) area

39

	Rural	Urban
Ouest	6	9
Sud'Est	13	9
Nord	5	8
Nord'Est	7	4
Artibonite	7	9
Centre	7	10
Sud	11	15
Grande Anse	11	6
Nord'Ouest	9	13

39

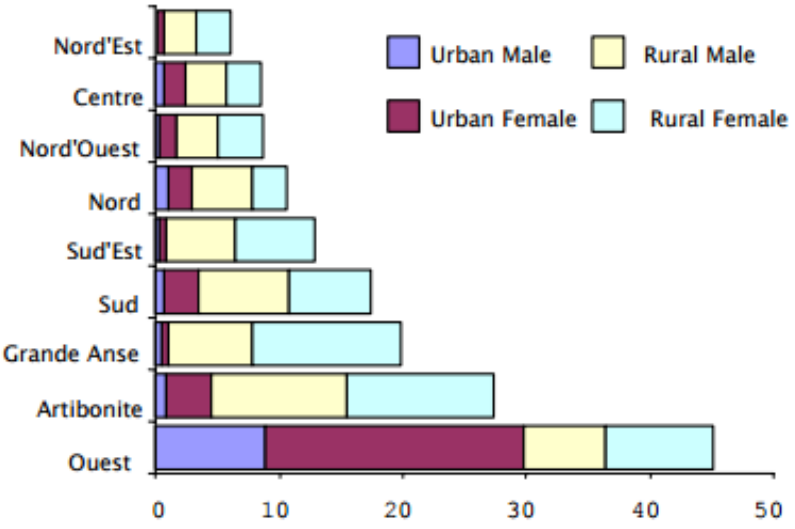

Figure 4: Distribution of child domestic workers by department, gender and pla (1000's)

59% of child domestics are girls.

- 72% of urban child domestics are girls
- 53% of rural child domestics are girls

Note: Most estimates are 60-80%, but some of those esti mates may have a rural/urban bias.

39-40

Table 6: Distribution of child domestics according to gender and place of resic

	Males	Females
Urban	28	72
Rural	47	53
Overall	41	59

Table 7: Place of birth, children aged 5 to 17 Not child domestic worker / Child domestic w Male / Female / Male / Female Rural 68 68 73 58 Urban 32 32 27 42 Total 100 100 100 100 Unweighted Valid N 4 922 4 716 371 501	40	
The percentage of children who are domestic workers greatly increases at age 12 indicating that many children likely enter into restavek at that age.	41	
The Demographic Dynamics of Child Domesticity		
Children in larger households are more likely to be sent into restavek than children in smaller households.	42	
Birth rates in Haiti are falling (4.7 children per woman is roughly 1 child less than five years prior).	42	
The future holds a reduction in number of potential domestic workers and increasing demand (due to decreased birth rates, but an increase in number of households as children from large birth rate periods begin to pair off and build households of their own).	43	
Since the demand for children is likely to increase, one would expect prices, or costs involved also to increase, i.e. that employers will have to offer children something in return for service. This may in turn either completely or partially compensate for the reduction in the pool of potential workers by leading to a higher percentage of the children being turned into domestics.	43	

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