

# North Macedonia 2018-2019



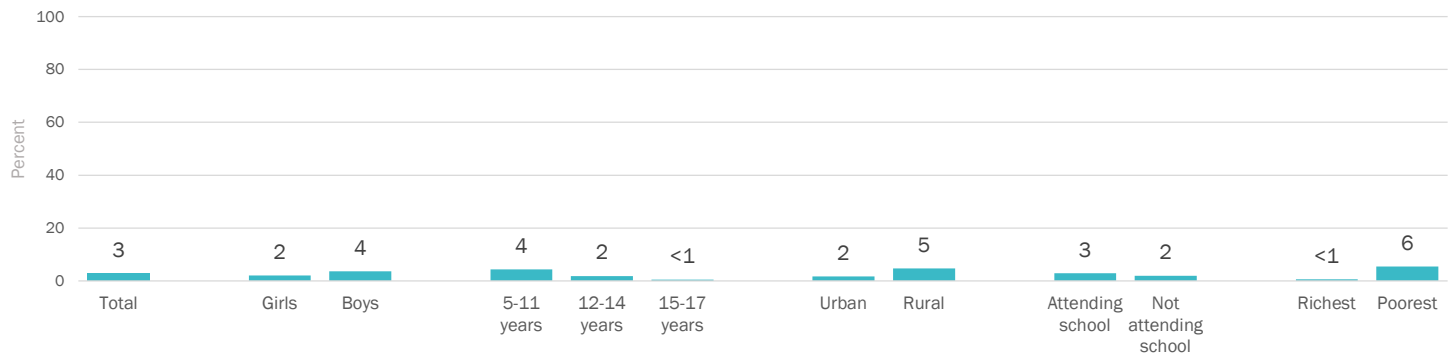
## Child Labour

Multiple Indicator  
Cluster Surveys

### Child Labour: Levels & Disaggregates

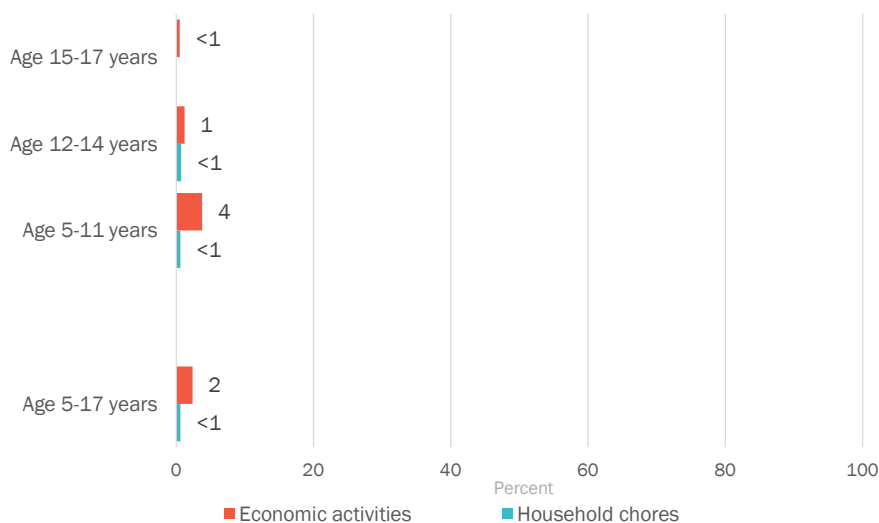


#### Child Labour for Age 5-17 years: SDG 8.7.1



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by background characteristics

#### Types of Child Labour



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by age

Note: These data reflect the proportions of children engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.

#### Definition of Child Labour

Age 5 to 11 years: At least 1 hour of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 12 to 14 years: At least 14 hours of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic activities. No threshold for number of hours of unpaid household services.

Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business. Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children.

Note that the child labour indicator definition has changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Changes include age-specific thresholds for household chores and exclusion of hazardous working conditions. While the overall concept of child labour includes hazardous working conditions, the definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not.

## Key Messages

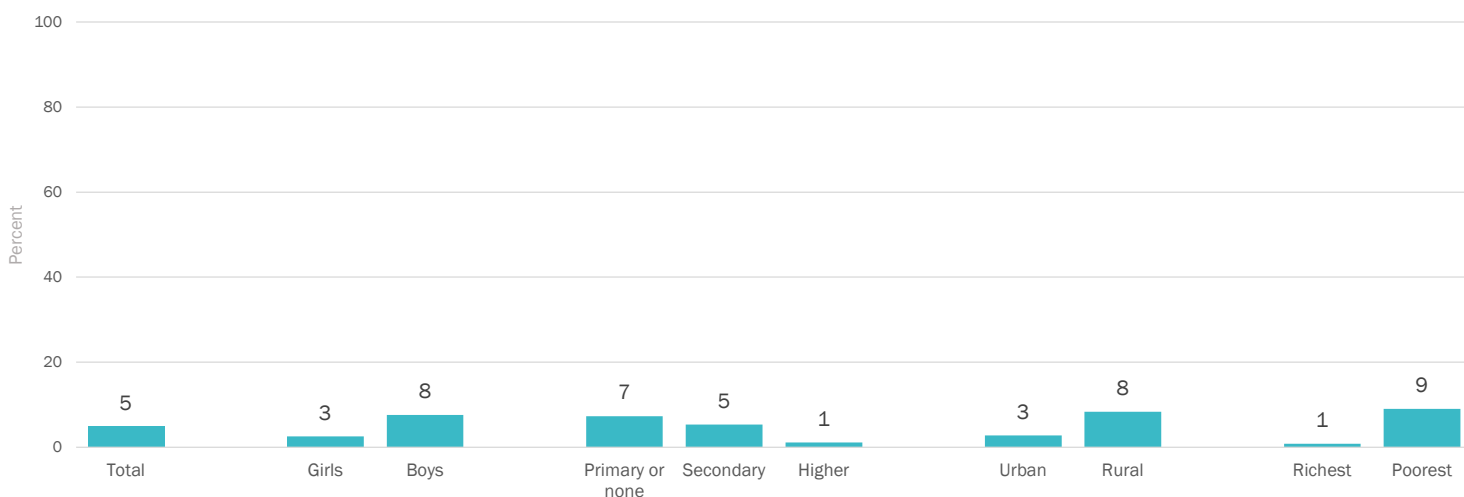
- In the country, overall prevalence of child labour is low, as 3 percent of children age 5-17 were engaged in child labour.
- Results by background characteristics show that children in rural areas were more engaged in child labour than their peers in urban areas - 5 percent compared to 2 percent respectively. Similarly, children from the poorest quintile were more engaged in child labour than those from the richest quintile - 6 percent to less than 1 percent, respectively.
- Some inequalities are observed in involvement of children in economic activities. Here, too, engagement was higher for boys, children in rural areas and children from the poorest quintile.
- Of all children engaged at least an hour in economic activity, 3 percent did so under hazardous conditions.
- Disaggregation by sex shows that boys were more exposed to work under hazardous conditions compared to girls.

## Inequalities in Economic Activity



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in economic activity, by sex, area and wealth quintile

## Hazardous Working Conditions



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years working under hazardous conditions, by sex, mother's education, area and wealth quintile

The North Macedonia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018-2019 by the State Statistical Office as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA and the British Embassy provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2018-2019 North Macedonia MICS related to Child Labour. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.3.1, PR.3.2, PR.3.3 and PR.3.4.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on [mics.unicef.org/surveys](https://mics.unicef.org/surveys).