

FROM RESEARCH TO ACTION (RTA) PROJECT: Using Knowledge to Accelerate Progress in the Elimination of Child Labour and Forced Labour

Keywords in the Child Labour Evidence Gap Map

Welcome to the Keyword Guide for the Child Labour Evidence Gap Map (EGM)!

The Child Labour EGM includes records (peer-reviewed papers or reports) relevant to child labour indexed in the Bibliography tool. Note that the Evidence Gap Map is only accessible on computers and tablets, not smartphones. If you have any further questions, please contact us at rtaproject@ilo.org.

Factors

Category	Sub-category	Description
Demographics	Gender	The record discusses gender as a factor influencing child labour.
	Ethnicity/Religion	The record discusses the ethnicity or religion of children or the family as a factor influencing child labour.
	Household structure	The record discusses the household structure of children as a factor influencing child labour.
Identification and withdrawal	Identification/Referral system	The record discusses the identification of child labour or referral of these children to services.
	Withdrawal	The record discusses the alternatives of children withdrawn from work as a factor influencing child labour.
Public governance and labour regulation	Legal framework	The record discusses the role of the legal framework and policy environment in combating child labour.
	Law enforcement and monitoring	The record discusses the role of law enforcement authorities (e.g., police, labour inspectors) and workplace monitoring in combating child labour.
	Institutional framework and governance	The record discusses the roles of the institutional framework, institutional capacity, and good governance conditions in combatting child labour.

	Legal documentation and entitlements	The record discusses the retention of identity documents and access to entitlements (e.g., quality and affordable healthcare) as factors influencing child labour.
	Trade regulation	The record discusses the role of labour provisions in trade policies and arrangements in combatting child labour.
Education	Parental education	The record discusses the role of the parents' level of education as a factor reducing the prevalence of child labour.
	Education level	The record discusses children's education level, enrolment, and school attendance as factors to reduce participation in child labour.
	Early childhood education	The record discusses early childhood education and development as factors to reduce child labour.
	Reducing education costs/free education	The record discusses free compulsory education or low cost of schooling as a factor to reduce child labour.
	School access	The record discusses access to education/school as a factor influencing child labour.
	School quality	The record discusses school quality (e.g., school infrastructure, services, management, teachers) as a factor influencing child labour.
Social protection and livelihood	Poverty/Household wealth	The record discusses poverty or household wealth as a factor influencing child labour.
	Parental work	The record discusses parents' work in different industries and sectors as a factor affecting child labour.
	Exposure to shocks	The record discusses exposure to idiosyncratic shocks, economic shocks, and natural disasters as factors increasing vulnerability to child labour.
	Climate change	The record discusses climate change and environmental degradation as a factor influencing child labour.
	Humanitarian crisis	The record discusses humanitarian crises as a factor increasing vulnerability to child labour.
	Food (in-)security	The record discusses food (in-)security, including food availability, access, and utilization, as a factor increasing household vulnerability to child labour.
	Access to basic services	The record discusses access to basic services (e.g., water, electricity) as a factor influencing child labour.
	Health access/benefits	The record discusses access to health services or healthcare benefits as a factor influencing child labour.

	Cash Transfers (conditional)	The record discusses the role of conditional cash transfers programmes accompanied by certain behavioural requirements in combatting child labour.
	Cash Transfers (unconditional)	The record discusses the role of unconditional cash transfers programmes that provide income transfer to households (without any requirements) in combatting child labour.
	In-kind transfers	The record discusses the role of in-kind transfers programmes, that provide households with specific goods and services, in combatting child labour.
	Access to credit	The record discusses access to credit and credit markets as factors influencing child labour.
	Insurance	The record discusses access to insurance (a form of household coping mechanism) as a factor influencing child labour.
	Public works	The record discusses the role of public works projects (e.g., construction of roads, bridges, sidewalks, traffic lights) as a factor combatting child labour.
	Other Social Protection	The record discusses the roles of other social protection policies, programmes, or projects that are not listed under the category “Social protection and livelihood”, as factors influencing child labour.
Migration	Migration	The record discusses internal and international migration as factors influencing vulnerability to child labour.
	Labour mobility	The record discusses the geographical and occupational movement of workers as a factor influencing child labour in the country of origin or destination.
	Remittances	The record discusses remittances (i.e., income transfers from abroad) as a factor influencing child labour in the country of origin.
Labour market	Demand of labour	The record discusses local labour demand (e.g., by sector, industry, rural/urban) as a factor influencing the demand/supply of child labour.
	Informality	The record discusses the informal economy as a factor influencing child labour.
	Labour recruitment	The record discusses labour recruitment practices and conditions (e.g., living in employer-owned residences) as factors influencing child labour.
	Economic structure and supply chains	The record discusses economic structures (including infrastructure, education, technology, transport, services)

		and supply chains as factors influencing the demand/supply of child labour.
	Due diligence and codes of conduct	The record discusses the roles of due diligence practices and codes of conduct in combatting child labour in supply chains. Due diligence refers to a set of criteria and parameters that respects human rights, and a suit of analytical practices used to appraise the level and type of risks and/versus benefits through engaging a potential business partner.
	Firm agglomeration	The record discusses the agglomeration of firms (when firms and people locate close together in cities or industry clusters) as a factor influencing child labour.
Skills development	Remedial education	The record discusses the role of remedial education (also known as basic skills education, preparatory education, academic upgrading) in building resilience to child labour and promoting the recovery of survivors.
	Vocational training	The record discusses the role of vocational education of parents or teenagers in a skilled craft or trade in reducing child labour.
	Family Coaching, Life Skills	The record discusses the role of family coaching and life skills training in building resilience to increase children's ability and reduce child labour.
	Access to information and communication technologies (ICT)	The record discusses access to information and communications technologies (ICT) as a factor to increase opportunities for youth and to combat child labour.
	Women's economic capacity	The record discusses the role of investments in women's capacity as a factor in increasing women's labour force participation, increasing household wealth, and reducing vulnerability to child labour.
Health and safety	Disability	The record discusses disability (i.e., persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others, according to article 1, paragraph 2 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) as a factor influencing child labour.
	Occupational Health and Safety	The record discusses occupational health and safety of workplaces as a factor influencing hazardous child labour in different sectors, e.g., agriculture, mining, construction, and manufacturing.
	Psychosocial Intervention	The record discusses the role of psychosocial interventions for children, which includes a combination of psychological well-being and social connections (e.g., family and community networks), as a factor in building

		resilience to child labour and in promoting the recovery of children.
	Other health interventions	The record discusses the roles of other health interventions that are not listed under the category “Health and safety” as factors influencing child labour.
Attitudes and awareness raising	Attitudes towards child labour	The record discusses changing attitudes and family social norms toward children as factors influencing child labour.
	Communication and advocacy	The record discusses communication and advocacy from awareness raising activities as factors influencing child labour.
	Monitoring, including prevalence studies	The record discusses the role of regular monitoring initiatives, including assessing the prevalence of child labour and the worst and hazardous forms of child labour, in combatting child labour.
Integrated/Cross-cutting interventions		The record discusses crosscutting or several factors (listed above) influencing child labour.

Outcomes

Categories	Sub-categories	Description
Prevalence/incidence		The record discusses the prevalence or incidence of child labour as an outcome.
Forms of work	Child Labour	The record discusses child labour in any forms of work as an outcome. The record does not specify the type of child labour. Please refer to the International Conference for Labour Statistics (ICLS) Resolution concerning statistics on child labour , the ILO Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) , the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) , and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) for more information.
	Hazardous work	The record specifically discusses hazardous child labour – statistically defined as the engagement of children in activities of a hazardous nature or under hazardous conditions – as an outcome. Please refer to the ICLS Resolution and the Global Estimates by ILO and UNICEF (2021) for the definition.
	Child Work	The record specifically discusses child work – which refers to children below 18 years of age engaging in any activity to produce goods to provide services for use by others or for their own use – as an outcome. Please refer to the ICLS Resolution and the Global Estimates by ILO and UNICEF (2021) for the definition.

	Children in own use production of goods	The record specifically discusses own-use production work by children – which refers to the production of goods and services for own final use – as an outcome. Please refer to the ICLS Resolution and the Global Estimates by ILO and UNICEF (2021) for the definition.
	Domestic work	The record specifically discusses paid or unpaid household services, namely domestic services used outside the child’s own household, as an outcome. Please refer to the Global Estimates by ILO and UNICEF (2021) for the definition.
	Household chores	The record specifically discusses unpaid household services, where children provide without pay for their own households (e.g., caring for household members, cooking and servings meals, washing clothes), as an outcome. Please refer to the Global Estimates by ILO and UNICEF (2021) for the definition.
	Worst forms of child labour other than hazardous	The record specifically discusses worst forms of child labour (excluding hazardous work) – which includes a) all forms of slavery or practices, b) prostitution, and c) illicit activities e.g., the production and trafficking of drugs – as an outcome. Please refer to the ICLS Resolution , the Global Estimates by ILO and UNICEF (2021) , and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) for more information.
	Forced labour of children	The record specifically discusses forced labour of children as an outcome. Please refer to the ICLS Guidelines concerning the measurement of forced labour for the definition.
Sector of work/labour		The record discusses the economic sector (e.g., agriculture, industry, services) of children in child labour as an outcome.
Working conditions	Hours in child labour	The record discusses hours spent in child labour as an outcome.
	Hours in work	The record discusses the number of hours children spent at work (in economic activity) as an outcome.
	Occupational safety and health	The record discusses the occupation safety and health of children in child labour as an outcome.
	Wage	The record discusses the wages of child labour as an outcome.
Target group	Gender	The record discusses the sex of children in child labour or household head as the targeting criteria/outcome.
	Ethnicity	The record discusses the ethnicity of children in child labour or household as the targeting criteria/outcome
	Migrant children	The record discusses the migration background of children in child labour as the targeting criteria/outcome.

	Disability	The record discusses children in child labour with disability as the targeting criteria/outcome.
	Informality	The record discusses children in child labour in the informal economy as the targeting criteria/outcome.
Enabling environment	Social norms, attitudes towards child work/labour	The record discusses creating an enabling environment by changing social norms and attitudes towards child labour in the community as an outcome.
	Legal frameworks	The record discusses creating an enabling environment by changing legal frameworks and policies on child labour as an outcome.
	Access to preventive and protective services	The record discusses creating an enabling environment by increasing children's access to preventative and protective services as an outcome.
Child protection	Child participation and empowerment	The record discusses children's participation (e.g., in schools, consultation processes, and the development of child protection programmes) and empowerment as an outcome.
	Violence	The record discusses violence against child labour and children as an outcome.
	Child marriage	The record discusses child marriage of girls and boys as an outcome.
Education	School attendance	The record discusses school attendance as an outcome.
	School performance	The record discusses school performance (e.g., grade-for-age, test scores) as an outcome.
	School Drop out	The record discusses dropouts – which reflects the child's performance and the parents' schooling demand/support – as an outcome.
Health	Physical	The record discusses children's physical health as an outcome.
	Psychosocial	The record discusses children's psychosocial health (a combination of psychological well-being and social connections) as an outcome.

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