

Measurement of Outcomes Among Street Children and Children Working in Mines Who Are Supported by PEPFAR Programs

Indicator List

Eligibility: Program beneficiaries who meet the following criteria can be evaluated using the data collection tools.

- **CHILDREN: Children ages 0 to 13:** An interview is conducted with the person most knowledgeable about the child participating in the program. This can be a parent, primary caregiver, older sibling, teacher, care worker, or another person who plays a significant role in the child’s life and is familiar with the child’s well-being, challenges, opportunities, and resources. The person most knowledgeable can be older than age 13, but if he or she is younger than age 18, he or she should be asked to provide assent because consent cannot be obtained. Children who are the subject of this survey and are deemed to have achieved maturity should also be consulted and asked to provide their assent. Consent or assent can be withdrawn at any time.
- **ADOLESCENTS: Adolescents ages 14 to 17:** An interview is conducted directly with the adolescent following receipt of assent from the adolescent and consent from the person most knowledgeable (as applicable or available).

Demographics:

Children (C) and Adolescents (A)

- Name
- Age
- Date of birth
- Sex
- Orphanhood (maternal/paternal/both)
- Classification (child living¹ and/or working² on the street, child working in mines)
- Disability (physical or mental impairment)
- Most frequent location of sleep

Adolescents

- Marital status

¹ **Child living on the street:** A situation in which a child spends most of his/her waking hours on the streets, meaning his/her survival is controlled by the streets. This definition includes children who permanently live/sleep on the streets and children who could be spending significant time on the streets with no responsible adult.

² **Child working on the street:** A situation in which a child engages in activities for survival on the streets. These activities mainly support them to meet their basic needs, especially food, and include begging, scavenging, loading and offloading trucks at the market place, drug trafficking, car washing, sex work, performing music, shoe shining, running errands, vending, and stealing.

Healthy Domain – Street Children and Children Working in Mines

| # | Indicator | Disaggregation | Data element | Populations | | Source |
|---|---|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| | | | | A | C | |
| HIV/Sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention, status, and treatment | | | | | | |
| 1. | % of children and adolescents who are living with HIV | Age, sex, subpopulation type | HIV status | X | X | Wheeler, T., Dallabetta, G., Ranebennur, V., Bhattacharjee, P., Isac, S., & Immanuel, F. (2016). <i>Monitoring guide and toolkit for key populations HIV prevention, care, and treatment programs</i> . Durham, NC, USA: FHI360/Linkages. Retrieved from https://www.fhi360.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/resource-linkages-monitoring-tools.pdf . |
| 2. | % of children and adolescents tested for HIV who received their test results in the past year | Age, sex, subpopulation type | HIV testing and received results | X | X | United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). (2018). <i>Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting indicator reference guide. MER 2.0, Version 2.3</i> . Washington, DC: PEPFAR. Retrieved from https://ovcsupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/MER-Indicator-Reference-Guide-Version-2.3-FY19.pdf . See Indicator HTS_TST Ministry of Health, Uganda, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), & ICAP at Columbia University. (2017). <i>Uganda population-based HIV impact assessment (UPHIA) 2016-2017</i> . Kampala, Uganda, Atlanta, Georgia, and New York, New York, USA: Ministry of Health, CDC, and ICAP. Unpublished questionnaires. |

Healthy Domain – Street Children and Children Working in Mines

| # | Indicator | Disaggregation | Data element | Populations | | Source |
|----|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---|--|
| | | | | A | C | |
| 3. | % of HIV-positive children and adolescents who are currently on antiretroviral therapy (ART) | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Currently on ART | X | X | PEPFAR. (2018). <i>Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting indicator reference guide. MER 2.0, Version 2.3</i> . Washington, DC: PEPFAR. Retrieved from https://ovcsupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/MER-Indicator-Reference-Guide-Version-2.3-FY19.pdf . See Indicator TX_CURR Ministry of Health, Uganda, CDC, & ICAP at Columbia University. (2017). <i>UPHIA 2016-2017</i> . Kampala, Uganda, Atlanta, Georgia, and New York, New York, USA: Ministry of Health, CDC, and ICAP. Unpublished questionnaires. |
| 4. | % of HIV-positive children and adolescents who are adherent to ART over the past six months | Age, sex, subpopulation type | ART adherence | X | X | Chapman, J. L., Brugh, K., Mujaya, S., Kahwa, A., Hickmann, M., & Charyeva, Z. (2018). <i>Monitoring well-being outcomes among Kizazi Kipya project beneficiaries: Key findings from the baseline evaluation (tr-18-296)</i> . Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: MEASURE Evaluation–Tanzania. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-18-296 . |
| 5. | % of HIV-positive children and adolescents known to be retained in HIV care six months after enrollment | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Retention in HIV care | X | X | Chapman, J. L., Brugh, K., Mujaya, S., Kahwa, A., Hickmann, M., & Charyeva, Z. (2018). <i>Monitoring well-being outcomes among Kizazi Kipya project beneficiaries: Key findings from the baseline evaluation (tr-18-296)</i> . Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: MEASURE Evaluation– |

Healthy Domain – Street Children and Children Working in Mines

| # | Indicator | Disaggregation | Data element | Populations | | Source |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|-------------|---|---|
| | | | | A | C | |
| | | | | | | Tanzania. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-18-296 . |
| 6. | % of adolescents who experienced sexually transmitted infection (STI) symptoms in the past six months | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Shows signs and symptoms of STIs | X | | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). (2017). <i>Global AIDS monitoring: 2018 indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS</i> . Geneva, Switzerland: UNAIDS. Retrieved from http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf . |
| General health | | | | | | |
| 7. | % of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who were sick in the past 30 days and were unable to work, study, or do chores | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Sick in the past 30 days (unable to do work, study, or do chores) | X | X | Stark, L., Rubenstein, B., Pak, K., Taing, R., Yu, G., Kosal, S., & Roberts, L. (2017). Estimating the size of the homeless adolescent population across seven cities in Cambodia. <i>BMC Medical Research Methodology</i> , 17(10):13. Retrieved from https://bmcmedresmethodol.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12874-017-0293-9 . |
| Drugs and alcohol use | | | | | | |
| 8. | % of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who are currently using drugs or alcohol | Type, age, sex, subpopulation type | Current use of drugs or alcohol (type of drug use) | X | X | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys. |

Healthy Domain – Street Children and Children Working in Mines

| # | Indicator | Disaggregation | Data element | Populations | | Source |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| | | | | A | C | |
| 9. | % of adolescents who are currently injecting drugs | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Current intravenous drug use | X | | UNAIDS. (2017). <i>Global AIDS monitoring: 2018 indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS</i> . Geneva, Switzerland: UNAIDS. Retrieved from http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf . |
| 10. | % of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who report feelings of dependence on alcohol or drugs | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Alcohol/drug dependence | X | | Koler, A. (2018). <i>Pact children living or working on the streets and youth living or working on the streets intake registration form</i> . Tanzania unpublished questionnaire. |
| Child mental well-being | | | | | | |
| 11. | % of children and adolescents with emotional and behavioral difficulties | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Emotional and behavioral difficulties | X | X | Hoosen, N., Davids, E.L., de Vries, P.J., & Shung-King, M. (2018). The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) in Africa: A scoping review of its application and validation. <i>Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health</i> , 12:6. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29344084 . |
| Sexual behavior | | | | | | |
| 12. | Median age at sexual debut among adolescents | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Age at sexual debut | X | | Bletzer, K.V. (2005). Sex workers in agricultural areas: Their drugs, their children. <i>Culture, Health, & Sexuality</i> , 7, 543–55. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16864221 . |

Healthy Domain – Street Children and Children Working in Mines

| # | Indicator | Disaggregation | Data element | Populations | | Source |
|-----|---|------------------------------|--|-------------|---|---|
| | | | | A | C | |
| 13. | % of adolescents who have ever had sexual intercourse | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Ever sex | X | | Silverman, J. (2011). Adolescent female sex workers: Invisibility, violence and HIV. <i>Archives of Disease in Childhood</i> , 96(5): 478–81. Retrieved from https://adc.bmj.com/content/96/5/478.long . |
| 14. | % of adolescents reporting forced sex during their first sexual intercourse | Age, sex | Forced sex at first sex | X | | Betancourt, T.S., Zuilkowski, S.S., Ravichandran, A., Einhorn, H., Arora, N., Bhattacharya Chakravarty, A., & Brennan, R.T. (2015). Development of the SAFE checklist tool for assessing site-level threats to child protection: Use of Delphia methods and application to two sites in India. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 10(11): e0141222. Retrieved from https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0141222 . |
| 15. | Mean number of sexual partners in the past year among adolescents | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Mean number of sexual encounters in the past 12 months | X | | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys. |
| 16. | % of adolescents who reported the use of a condom at last sex | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Condom use at last sex | X | | Chapman, J., Foreit, K., Hickmann, M., & Parker, L. (2015). <i>Child, caregiver & household well-being survey tools for orphans & vulnerable children programs (ms-14-89)</i> . Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-14-89 . |

Healthy Domain – Street Children and Children Working in Mines

| # | Indicator | Disaggregation | Data element | Populations | | Source |
|---|---|------------------------------|--|-------------|---|---|
| | | | | A | C | |
| | | | | | | Gutierrez, J.P., McPherson, S., Fakoya, A., Matheou, A., & Bertozzi, S.M. (2010). Community-based prevention leads to an increase in condom use and a reduction in sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among men who have sex with men (MSM) and female sex workers (FSW): The Frontiers Prevention Project (FPP) evaluation results. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 10: 497. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20718977 . |
| 17. | % of adolescents who have engaged in transactional sex in the past six months | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Transactional sex in the past six months | X | | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys. |
| 18. | Median age at first pregnancy among adolescents | Subpopulation type | Age at first pregnancy | X | | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys. |
| Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) program services | | | | | | |
| 19. | Number of children and adolescents served by PEPFAR OVC programs in the past three months | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Services received or accessed in the past three months | X | X | United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). (2018). <i>Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting indicator reference guide. MER 2.0, Version 2.3</i> . Washington, DC: PEPFAR. Retrieved from https://ovcsupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/MER-Indicator-Reference-Guide-Version-2.3-FY19.pdf . See indicator OVC_SERV |

Safe Domain – Street Children and Children Working in Mines

| # | Indicator | Disaggregation | Data element | Populations | | Source |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---|---|
| | | | | A | C | |
| Child care | | | | | | |
| 20. | % of children younger than age 10 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the past week | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Inadequate adult care | | X | UNICEF. (2019). Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, Questionnaire for children age 5-17. Retrieved from http://mics.unicef.org/tools . |
| Violence | | | | | | |
| 21. | % of children or adolescents ages 5 to 17 who have witnessed physical violence in the past six months | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Witnessing physical violence | X | X | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys. |
| 22. | % of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who experienced emotional violence in the past six months | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Emotional violence | X | X | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys. |
| 23. | % of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who experienced physical violence in the past six months | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Physical violence | X | X | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys. |

Safe Domain – Street Children and Children Working in Mines

| # | Indicator | Disaggregation | Data element | Populations | | Source |
|-----|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---|---|
| | | | | A | C | |
| 24. | % of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who have been sexually abused in the past six months | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Sexual abuse | X | X | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys. |
| 25. | % of adolescents who have been sexually assaulted or raped in the past six months | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Sexual assault or rape | X | | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys. |
| 26. | % of children or adolescents ages 5 to 17 who have received help for any type of violence in the past six months | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Receipt of post-violence help | X | X | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys. |
| 27. | % of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who received post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) post sexual violence | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Post-violence PEP uptake | X | X | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys. |

Safe Domain – Street Children and Children Working in Mines

| # | Indicator | Disaggregation | Data element | Populations | | Source |
|--------------------|---|--|--|-------------|---|---|
| | | | | A | C | |
| Child labor | | | | | | |
| 28. | % of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who are involved in child labor ³ | Age, sex, type of work, subpopulation type | Child labor: Work in the last week (type). Hours worked in the last week. Required to carry heavy loads. Required to work with dangerous tools. Work environment. Fetched water or firewood (hours spent). Chores in the last week (type, hours spent). | X | X | UNICEF. (2019). Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, Questionnaire for children age 5-17. Retrieved from http://mics.unicef.org/tools . |
| 29. | % of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who earn money for the family | Age, sex, type of work, subpopulation type | Earn money for the family | X | X | Betancourt, T.S., Zuilkowski, S.S., Ravichandran, A., Einhorn, H., Arora, N., Bhattacharya Chakravarty, A., & Brennan, R.T. (2015). Development of the SAFE checklist tool for |

³Percentage of children ages 5 to 17 involved in child labor at the time of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labor under the following conditions: (a) children age 5 to 11 who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, (b) children ages 12 to 14 who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, (c) children ages 15 to 17 who, during the reference week, did at least 43 hours of economic activity or household chores, and (d) children ages 5 to 17 in hazardous working conditions.

Safe Domain – Street Children and Children Working in Mines

| # | Indicator | Disaggregation | Data element | Populations | | Source |
|-----|--|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|---|
| | | | | A | C | |
| | | | | | | <p>assessing site-level threats to child protection: Use of Delphia methods and application to two sites in India. <i>PLoS ONE</i>, 10(11): e0141222. Retrieved from https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0141222.</p> |
| 30. | % of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who report that work or chores interfere with school or sleep | Age, sex, type of work, subpopulation type | Work/chores interfere with school | X | X | <p>Stark, L., Rubenstein, B., Pak, K., Taing, R., Yu, G., Kosal, S., & Roberts, L. (2017). Estimating the size of the homeless adolescent population across seven cities in Cambodia. <i>BMC Medical Research Methodology</i>, 17(10):13. Retrieved from https://bmcmedresmethodol.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12874-017-0293-9.</p> |

Stable Domain – Street Children and Children Working in Mines

| # | Indicator | Disaggregation | Data element | Populations | | Source |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|-------------|---|--|
| | | | | A | C | |
| Living situation | | | | | | |
| 31. | % of children and adolescents living without a parent or caregiver | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Living outside of family care | X | X | Betancourt, T.S., Zulkowski, S.S., Ravichandran, A., Einhorn, H., Arora, N., Bhattacharya Chakravarty, A., & Brennan, R.T. (2015). Development of the SAFE checklist tool for assessing site-level threats to child protection: Use of Delphia methods and application to two sites in India. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 10(11): e0141222. Retrieved from https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0141222 . |
| 32. | % of children and adolescents living with extended family | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Living with family members | X | X | Howard, B.H., Phillips, C.V., Matinhure, N., Goodman, K.J., McCurdy, S.A., & Johnson, C.A. (2006). Barriers and incentives to orphan care in a time of AIDS and economic crisis: a cross-sectional survey of caregivers in rural Zimbabwe. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 6:27. Retrieved from https://bmcpublihealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1471-2458-6-27 . |
| 33. | % of children and adolescents living with a non-related adult who provides consistent care, attention, and support | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Living with a non-related adult who provides consistent care | X | X | Retrak, Chisomo Children's Club, Government of Malawi Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare. (2015). <i>Making the invisible visible: An enumeration of children on the streets in Malawi</i> . Cheshire, UK: Retrak. Retrieved from https://bettercarenetwork.org/library/particular-threats-to-childrens-care-and- |

Stable Domain – Street Children and Children Working in Mines

| # | Indicator | Disaggregation | Data element | Populations | | Source |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|-------------|---|--|
| | | | | A | C | |
| | | | | | | protection/children-living-or-working-on-the-street/making-the-invisible-visible-an-enumeration-of-children-on-the-streets-in-malawi. |
| 34. | % of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 with dependents under their care | Age, dependent type: adults, children, subpopulation type | Total dependents and children under their care | X | X | Koler, A. (2018). <i>Pact children living or working on the streets and youth living or working on the streets intake registration form</i> . Tanzania unpublished questionnaire. |
| Social support | | | | | | |
| 35. | % of adolescents who have someone to turn to for suggestions about how to deal with a personal problem | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Someone to turn to for suggestions about how to deal with a personal problem | X | | Chapman, J., Foreit, K., Hickmann, M., & Parker, L. (2015). <i>Child, caregiver & household well-being survey tools for orphans & vulnerable children programs (ms-14-89)</i> . Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-14-89 . |
| 36. | % of adolescents who have someone to show them love and affection | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Someone to show them love and affection | X | | Chapman, J., Foreit, K., Hickmann, M., & Parker, L. (2015). <i>Child, caregiver & household well-being survey tools for orphans & vulnerable children programs (ms-14-89)</i> . Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-14-89 . |

Stable Domain – Street Children and Children Working in Mines

| # | Indicator | Disaggregation | Data element | Populations | | Source |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------|--|-------------|---|--|
| | | | | A | C | |
| 37. | % of adolescents who have someone to do something enjoyable with | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Someone to do something enjoyable with | X | | Chapman, J., Foreit, K., Hickmann, M., & Parker, L. (2015). <i>Child, caregiver & household well-being survey tools for orphans & vulnerable children programs (ms-14-89)</i> . Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-14-89 . |
| 38. | % of children who have regular contact with a social worker, community volunteer, or other kind of community worker | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Regular contact with a social worker, community volunteer, or other kind of community worker | | X | Newly suggested indicator by USAID |
| Food security | | | | | | |
| 39. | % of children and adolescents reporting food insecurity in the past four weeks | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Food insecurity | X | X | Chapman, J., Foreit, K., Hickmann, M., & Parker, L. (2015). <i>Child, caregiver & household well-being survey tools for orphans & vulnerable children programs (ms-14-89)</i> . Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-14-89 . |

Stable Domain – Street Children and Children Working in Mines

| # | Indicator | Disaggregation | Data element | Populations | | Source |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|-------------|---|---|
| | | | | A | C | |
| Caregiver-child relationship | | | | | | |
| 40. | % of adolescents who reported positive parenting | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Positive parental involvement and monitoring and supervision | X | | <p>Frick, P. (1991). Alabama parenting questionnaire (APQ). Retrieved from http://fs.uno.edu/pfrick/APQ.html. See positive involvement and monitoring and supervision dimensions.</p> <p>Questionnaire adapted from:</p> <p>Catholic Relief Services 4Children. (2019). <i>Keeping Children in Healthy and Protective Families (KCHPF)/Uganda 6-month questionnaire: 8+ child</i>. Unpublished questionnaire.</p> |
| Birth registration | | | | | | |
| 41. | % of children and adolescents who have a birth certificate or other valid form of identification | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Birth certificate | X | X | <p>Chapman, J. (2013). <i>Core OVC program impact indicators (ms-13-61)</i>. Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-13-61.</p> |

Schooled Domain – Street Children and Children Working in Mines

| # | Indicator | Disaggregation | Data element | Populations | | Source |
|------------------|--|------------------------------|---|-------------|---|--|
| | | | | A | C | |
| Education | | | | | | |
| 42. | % of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who are enrolled in school | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Enrolled in school (if no, why not) | X | X | Chapman, J., Foreit, K., Hickmann, M., & Parker, L. (2015). <i>Child, caregiver & household well-being survey tools for orphans & vulnerable children programs (ms-14-89)</i> . Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-14-89 . |
| 43. | % of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 regularly attending school | Age, sex, subpopulation type | Regular school attendance (did not miss more than four days of school in the past month for any reason) | X | X | Chapman, J., Foreit, K., Hickmann, M., & Parker, L. (2015). <i>Child, caregiver & household well-being survey tools for orphans & vulnerable children programs (ms-14-89)</i> . Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-14-89 . |
| 44. | % of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who progressed in school during the past year | Age, sex, subpopulation type | School progression in the past year | X | X | Chapman, J., Foreit, K., Hickmann, M., & Parker, L. (2015). <i>Child, caregiver & household well-being survey tools for orphans & vulnerable children programs (ms-14-89)</i> . Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-14-89 . |

Guidance on Scales and Measures

Emotional and Behavioral Difficulties

This data element uses measures obtained from the “[Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaires](#)” (SDQs) for [children and adolescents](#) developed by the British psychiatrist Robert N. Goodman and disseminated by youthinmind—an international collective of psychologists, educators, and specialists in information technology.¹ Enumerators should refer to youthinmind’s guidance to analyze the data gleaned from responses to the SDQ questions in accord with age requirements.² See instructions for scoring by hand the SDQ for 2- to 4-year-olds and the instructions for scoring by hand the SDQ for 4- to 17-year-olds on the youthinmind website: <https://www.sdqinfo.com/py/sdqinfo/c0.py>.

Services Received or Accessed in the Past Three Months

The “program services received” sections of the questionnaires used to measure this data element were developed using the illustrative list of eligible services for active OVC beneficiaries (children and caregivers) presented in Appendix D of the United States President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief’s *Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Indicator Reference Guide: MER 2.0, Version 2.3*.³ The list of eligible services was further elucidated to ensure participant/enumerator understanding. MEASURE Evaluation listed those services in the questionnaires for children and adolescents as if each questionnaire were a stand-alone tool. The survey team should revise the list to suit the context in which a questionnaire will be used. Services on adherence support were elucidated using the following sources:

FHI 360. (2007). Adherence Support Worker Training Facilitator’s Guide. Arlington, VA, USA: FHI 360. Retrieved from <https://www.fhi360.org/resource/adherence-support-worker-training-materials>

Weiser, J., Beer, L., Brooks, J. T., Irwin, K., West, B. T., Duke, C. C., Skarbinski, J. (2017). Delivery of HIV Antiretroviral Therapy Adherence Support Services by HIV Care Providers in the United States, 2013 to 2014. *Journal of the International Association of Providers of AIDS Care*, 16(6), 624–631. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28899259>

Child Labor

To capture results for this data element, it is advisable to follow UNICEF’s guidance on the definition of child labor, as follows:

*A child is considered to be involved in child labor under the following conditions: (a) children 5–11 years old who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, (b) children 12–14 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, (c) children 15–17 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 43 hours of economic activity or household chores, and (d) children aged 5–17 years old in hazardous working conditions.*⁴

All children under the age of 18 who are working in mines should be classified as engaging in hazardous working conditions, since the international community has deemed mining among children to be one of the worst forms of child labor, because of the health risks it poses.

¹ Youthinmind. (2014). Downloadable SDQs and related items. Retrieved from <https://www.sdqinfo.com/py/sdqinfo/b0.py>.

² Youthinmind. (2016). Scoring the SDQ. Retrieved from <http://www.sdqinfo.com/py/sdqinfo/c0.py>.

³ <https://ovcsupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/MER-Indicator-Reference-Guide-Version-2.3-FY19.pdf>.

⁴ UNICEF. (2019). Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, Questionnaire for children age 5-17. Retrieved from <http://mics.unicef.org/tools>.