CLMRS Toolkit

Practical measures: Using risk models to determine who to monitor

One way in which CLMRS implementers can identify households that are "at risk" of child labour is through the use of a risk model. Implementers can then determine which households should be prioritised for in-person monitoring visits, awareness-raising activities, and other forms of targeted support.

The model relies on a set of predictors, such as household or community characteristics, that research has shown to be associated with child labour. These predictors can be identified through statistical analysis of reliable data sources, such as national child labour surveys. Using these predictors, the model estimates the likelihood of child labour for each household and flags those considered to be "at risk".

For a risk model to be effective at identifying households at risk of child labour, implementers should follow these practical steps:

✓ **Use accurate, recent and complete data**:

- the number of children in a household must be included,
- all households with missing data on one or more predictors should be considered "at risk",
- and household-level data from the past 3 years should remain available for all the households in which the model is run

✓ **Apply the risk on an annual basis**: models should run every year to ensure that changes in household and community circumstances are captured

✓ **Set appropriate risk thresholds using reliable prevalence data**:

- Predictive risk models should separate households into "at risk" and "low risk" categories.
- Risk classification thresholds shall be informed by reliable child labour prevalence data and set conservatively to avoid the exclusion of vulnerable households. For example, where prevalence data indicate that 50% of households include at least one child labour case, the model should classify no fewer than 60% of households as "at risk" to minimise the risk of missed cases.