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REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA



International
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Armenia National Child Labour Survey 2015

**ANALYTICAL
REPORT**

ARMENIA
NATIONAL
CHILD
LABOUR
SURVEY

2015

ANALYTICAL REPORT

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Abbreviations

NSS	National Statistical Service
WC	Working children
LFS	Labour force survey
SNA	System of National Accounts
USA	United States of America
ILO	International Labour Organization
NCLS	National Child Labour Survey
RA	Republic of Armenia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
EA	Enumeration area
UN	United Nations
HW	Hazardous work
NACE	Classification of types of economic activity
ISCO	Classification of occupations
EA	Economic activity
HH	Household
HILCS	Households Integrated Living Conditions Survey

Conventional Symbols

0.0	less than half of unit
-	not applicable
...	data are not available

In certain cases, the slight differences between the sum of components and results shall be explained by the rounding-up of data.

Key findings

Table 1. Key Findings of National Child Labour Survey, Armenia, 2015

Name of indicator		Total	Boy	Girl
1	No. of child population aged 5-17 (thousands)			
1a	De jure population (including: absentees < 1 year)	459.9	245.3	214.6
1b	De facto child population by age groups	459.2	244.8	214.4
	5-11 yrs.	250.9	133.9	117.0
	12-15 yrs.	134.8	72.0	62.8
	16-17 yrs.	73.5	38.9	34.6
1c	De facto child population by residence			
	Total	459.2	244.8	214.4
	Urban	253.2	132.7	120.5
	Rural	205.9	112.1	93.8
2	No. of children (from de facto child population) who responded to the survey			
	Children by age groups	453.4	241.3	212.1
	5-11 yrs.	247.8	132.0	115.8
	12-15 yrs.	133.0	71.0	62.0
	16-17 yrs.	72.6	38.3	34.2
2a	Children by residence			
	Total	453.4	241.3	212.1
	Urban	247.5	129.2	118.2
	Rural	205.9	112.1	93.8
3	No. of children attending school (enrolment by age groups)			
	Total	430.4	228.7	201.7
	5-11 yrs.	233.2	125.7	107.5
	12-15 yrs.	131.7	70.1	61.6
	16-17 yrs.	65.5	33.0	32.5
4	No. of children not attending school by age groups			
	Total	23.0	12.6	10.4
	5-11 yrs.	14.6	6.3	8.3
	12-15 yrs.	1.3	0.9	0.4
	16-17 yrs.	7.1	5.4	1.7
5	No. of children who have never attended school by age groups			
	Total	13.4	6.1	7.4
	5-11 yrs.	13.4 ¹	6.0	7.4
	12-15 yrs.	0.1	0.1	0.0
	16-17 yrs.	...	...	...
6	Per cent of children attending school by age groups			
	Total	94.9	94.8	95.1
	5-11 yrs.	94.1	95.2	92.8
	12-15 yrs.	99.0	98.7	99.4
	16-17 yrs.	90.2	86.2	95.0

1 97.8% are children up to 7 years, who did not attend school during the 12 month period preceding the survey.

Name of indicator		Total	Boy	Girl
7	No. of children aged 5-17 yrs. by current economic activity status			
	Not working	401.4	206.4	195.0
	of which: unemployed	0.5	0.3	0.2
	Working (children in employment)	52.0	34.9	17.1
	<i>of which: unemployed</i>			
	Child labour	39.3	27.4	12.0
	<i>of which:</i>			
	Hazardous child labour	31.2	22.5	8.7
	Other child labour	8.1	4.8	3.3
8	No. of working children by age groups			
	Total	52.0	34.9	17.1
	5-11 yrs.	11.3	7.1	4.1
	12-15 yrs.	20.8	13.6	7.2
	16-17 yrs.	19.9	14.2	5.7
9	Economic activity rate, % to the population of the same age groups			
	Total	11.6	14.6	8.2
	5-11 yrs.	4.6	5.4	3.6
	12-15 yrs.	15.7	19.2	11.8
	16-17 yrs.	27.7	37.6	16.7
10	No. of working children by status in employment, 10-17² years			
	Total	46.7	31.8	14.9
	Employee	2.0	1.7	0.3
	Self-employed	9.2	6.9	2.3
	Unpaid family worker	35.5	23.1	12.3
	Other	0.1	0	0.1
11	No. of working children by 1-digit industry sector, 5-17 years, thousands children			
	Total	52.0	34.9	17.1
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47.0	31.1	15.8
	Mining and quarrying	...	...	...
	Manufacturing	0.7	0.6	0.1
	Electricity, gas	0.1	0.1	...
	Construction	0.4	0.4	...
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair	1.7	1.4	0.3
	Transportation and storage	0.0	...	0.0
	Accommodation and food service	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Information and communication	...	...	...
	Professional, scientific and technical	...	...	...
	Public administration and defence	...	...	...
	Education	0.0	0.0	...
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	...	0.0
	Other service activities	0.3	0.2	0.1
	Public administration and defence	...	...	...
	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1.6	1.0	0.6

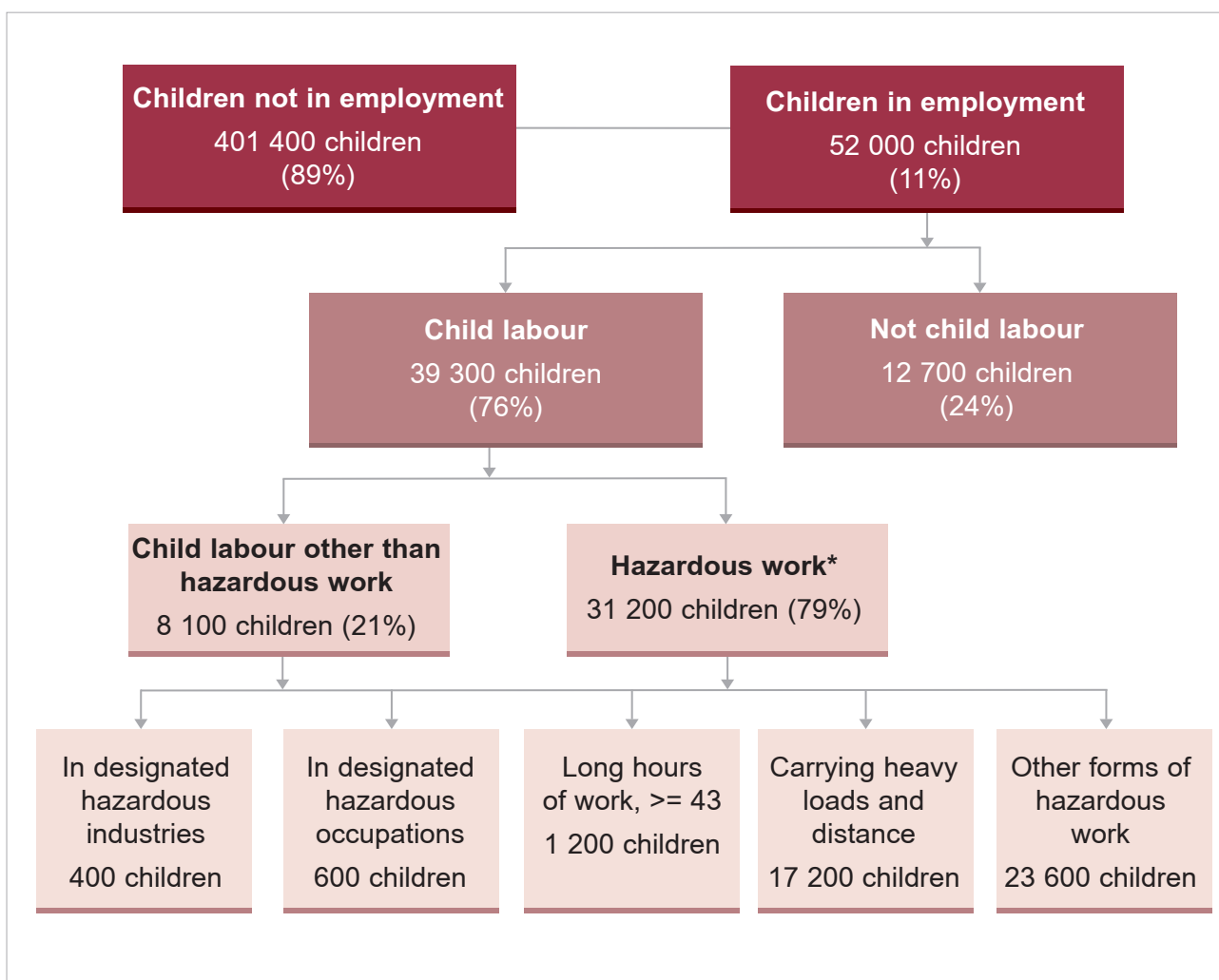
2 Children aged 5-9 were not asked about their status in employment.

Name of indicator	Total	Boy	Girl
12 No. of working hours per week for working children, 5-17 years (thousands)			
Total	52.0	34.9	17.1
1 - 14 hrs	37.0	23.6	13.3
15 - 29 hrs	11.7	8.4	3.3
30 - 42 hrs	2.2	1.8	0.4
43 >= hrs	1.2	1.1	0.1
13 Per cent distribution by working hours per week of working children, 5-17 years			
Total	100	100	100
1 - 14 hrs	71.1	67.7	78.1
15 - 29 hrs	22.4	24.0	19.2
30 - 42 hrs	4.2	5.1	2.4
43 > = hrs	2.2	3.1	0.3
14 The mode of payment for the last payment period of child employees, 5-17 years, %			
Total	100	100	100
Piece rate	12.5	14.5	...
Hourly	1.0	1.2	...
Daily	8.8	10.2	...
Weekly	58.3	56.3	71.3
Upon completion of task	19.3	17.8	28.7
15 Per cent distribution of children working by main reason			
Total	100	100	100
Earn family income	1.3	1.8	0.2
Supplement family income	2.0	2.6	0.9
Help pay family debt	2.3	2.5	1.9
Help household enterprise / farm	84.2	82.5	87.9
Have own money	1.7	2.1	0.8
Learn skills	4.7	4.1	5.9
Schooling not useful for future	0.3	0.4	0.0
School too far away or school does not exist	...	...	...
Cannot afford school fees	0.4	0.2	0.9
Not interested in school	1.9	2.4	0.9
Forced to work	0.3	0.4	...
Temporarily replacing someone unable to work	0.1	0.2	...
Other	0.9	1.0	0.6
16 No. of children who received work related injuries in the last year, 5-17 years			
Total, thousands children	6.2	4.5	1.7
Total, %	100	100	100
Superficial injuries or open wounds	6.2	7.6	2.8
Dislocations, sprains or stains / fever, extreme fatigue	5.1	5.1	5.0
Breathing problems, eye, hearing, skin/ stomach problems	85.6	86.2	83.9
<i>Other</i>	3.1	1.1	8.2
17 No. of working children undertaking heavy work or work in difficult conditions³, 5-17 years			
<i>Including:</i>			
No. of working children who lift heavy loads	17.2	14.3	2.9
5-11 yrs.	2.0	1.2	0.8
12-15 yrs.	6.6	5.2	1.4
16-17 yrs.	8.6	7.8	0.8

3 The same child may engage in more than one type of hazard work. It is important to note that data about children on hazardous working conditions, transporting /carrying heavy loads are based on the subjective perception of children about their work (see questions C38-C43 in Annex 1), but not on the law permitted norms (e.g., noise measurement by decibel etc.).

Name of indicator	Total	Boy	Girl
No. of working children who work in difficult conditions			
Total, thousands children	23.6	16.5	7.1
Total, %	100	100	100
Dust, fumes	46.5	42.5	56.0
Fire, gas, flames	2.0	0.4	5.7
Loud noise or vibration	1.8	1.7	2.1
Extremes of temperature (too hot or too cold)	10.7	10.0	12.4
Dangerous tools (knife, axe and others)	24.1	30.1	10.2
Working at height	8.2	7.6	9.6
Insufficient ventilation	2.4	2.8	1.4
Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	3.4	3.8	2.5
Other	0.9	1.1	0.1

Figure 1. General child labour measurement framework for children aged 5 -17



* The same child may engage in more than one type of hazard work.

Chapter 1.

Introduction

The National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia (NSS), within the framework of the implementation of Armenia's commitments to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (ratified in 1993), ILO Minimum Age Convention No. 138 (ratified in 2006) and ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 (ratified in 2006), conducted the National Child Labour Survey in 2015 with the assistance of the International Labour Organization.

The National Child Labour Survey included children aged 5-17 living in 6 520 households selected from all over the country. The survey questionnaire was submitted to six beneficiary government authorities of the Republic of Armenia and two social partners (Confederation of Trade Unions of Armenia and Republican Union of Employers of Armenia) to gather their opinions.

The survey collected information on children's economic activity, social status, living conditions, employment, type of employment, working conditions, sectors of activity and occupation, involvement in household chores, and interactions between employment-education and employment-health. In addition, the survey provided the opportunity to examine the characteristics of child labour in Armenia for the first time, including the involvement of children in hazardous labour. This was done in Armenia for the first time, statistically and in correspondence with the provisions and recommendations of the Resolution Concerning Statistics of Child Labour adopted by the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ILO, 2008).

The survey findings will provide up-to-date statistical information on children's involvement in the labour market and enrich Armenia's labour market statistics, as well as clarify the situation of children's economic activity in the context of before-mentioned conventions.

We hope that the survey results will raise public awareness on child labour and will be useful for political decision-making authorities and researchers, as well as for national projects on child protection and monitoring.

The National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia (NSS) provided the survey tools (questionnaire, sample, etc.) and all activities connected with the adaptation of the methodology, fieldwork, verification, processing and coding of

the collected data, obtaining of anonymized summary results and extrapolation of data to the general population.

The International Center for Human Development (ICHD) provided financial and administrative management of the project.

The ILO US-funded project "Global Research on Child Labour Measurement and Policy Development" (MAP) financed the survey and the publication of this report. A large amount of information was collected during the survey and to address all the issues within one report is, of course, impossible. Thus, an anonymized database has been placed on the NSS webpage (<http://armstat.am/am/?nid=642>) and can be used for further specialized research.

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- ▲ Staff of the International Centre for Human Development (ICHD).
- ▲ All those who put in a joint effort to ensure the successful implementation of the survey and preparation of the report.

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Stepan Mnatsakanyan

President
National Statistical Service
of the Republic of Armenia (NSS)

Chapter 2.

National Context

2.1 Demographic structure

According to the Republic of Armenia 2011 census-based current resident population enumeration results, the resident population rate of the Republic of Armenia (RA) amounted to 3 010.6 thousand people as of January 1, 2015. This number had reduced by 6.5 thousand, or 0.2% compared to the beginning of 2014. In the same period, the density of the urban population amounted to 63.3%, while rural areas were 36.7%. Males represented 47.8 % and females 52.2% of the population. The average age of the population was 35.9 years at the beginning of 2015. The average age of men was 34.1 years and women were 37.6 years.

The population of children aged 5-17 amounted to 488 535 (16.2% of the population in total). The majority of children - 59.5% (290 833) lived in urban areas and 40.5% (197 702) in rural areas. Male children represented 53% or 259 685 children, and female children were 47% or 229 850 children.

Table 2.1.1 Distribution of de-jure population of the RA by sex, age groups and area, according to the 2011 population census results

	Total population		Urban		Rural	
	N., 1000 persons	%	N., 1 000 persons	%	N., 1 000 persons	%
Total	3018.9	100	1911.3	100	1107.6	100
TOTAL						
0 - 4	207.6	6.9	127.7	6.7	79.9	7.2
5 - 17	488.5	16.2	290.8	15.2	197.7	17.9
18 - 64	2005.6	66.4	1285.4	67.3	720.2	65
65 +	317.1	10.5	207.4	10.8	109.8	9.9
MALE						
Total	1448.1	100	895.4	100	552.7	100
0 - 4	110.6	7.6	67.5	7.5	43.1	7.8
5 - 17	258.7	17.9	152.7	17.1	106.0	19.2
18 - 64	951.4	65.7	591.2	66	360.1	65.2
65 +	127.4	8.8	83.9	9.4	43.5	7.9
FEMALE						
Total	1570.8	100	1015.9	100	554.9	100
0 - 4	97.0	6.2	60.2	5.9	36.8	6.6
5 - 17	229.9	14.6	138.1	13.6	91.7	16.5
18 - 64	1054.2	67.1	694.2	68.3	360.0	64.9
65 +	189.7	12.1	123.4	12.1	66.3	11.9

Source NSS RA, Population census 2011

According to the RA 2011 census-based current enumeration data, there have been slight changes in the age and sex composition of the resident population of the Republic of Armenia due to the demographic transition of the population and to the migration phenomenon.

Table 2.1.2 Distribution of average annual de-jure population of the RA by sex and age, 2015

	Total population		Male		Female	
	N., 1 000 persons	%	N., 1 000 persons	%	N., 1 000 persons	%
Total	3004.6	100	1434.1	100	1570.5	100
AGE GROUPS						
0 - 4	209.3	7.0	111.3	7.8	97.9	6.2
5 - 11	274.8	9.1	146.7	10.2	128.1	8.2
12 - 15	136.1	4.5	72.8	5.1	63.3	4.0
16 - 17	71.0	2.4	37.6	2.6	33.4	2.1
Total						
5 -17 aged	481.9	16.0	257.2	17.9	224.8	14.3
18-64	1987.7	66.2	936.6	65.3	1051.0	66.9
65 +	325.7	10.8	129.0	9.0	196.8	12.5

Source: NSS RA, current enumeration

The collation of the data of both tables shows that, in the post population census period, the resident population reduced by about 6.5 thousand people in the 5-17 age group of the survey. This did not have a significant impact on the structural proportions of this age group because the changes were to the extent of decimal percentage points.

Demographic transition: There were 41 815 new-borns in January-December 2015. This number had reduced by 2.8% compared to the same period in 2014. The total fertility rate comprised 13.9% per 1 000 people, having reduced by 0.4 per mill points compared to 2014.

Total fertility rate: One woman of child-bearing age (15-49 years) comprised 1.651 points in 2014, which was significantly lower than the 2.150 rate required for simple reproduction. The average age of the mother during the birth of her first child was 24.3 years. The average life expectancy at birth was 71.8 years for males and 78.1 years for females in 2014. That indicator was almost identical for the urban and rural populations.

One of the existing demographic issues of Armenia is the demographic ageing of the population,⁴ the characterizing indicator of which amounted to 10.7% at the beginning of 2015.

27 835 deaths were registered in 2015. The number of deaths increased by 0.4% compared to 2014, and the total mortality rate increased by 0.1 per mill points.

A reduction of 1.6% in the number of deaths among infants aged 0-1 was registered in 2015 compared to the previous year. The child mortality rate, per 1 000 liveborns, remained at the same level as the previous year, comprising 8.8%. 435 deaths (where deaths of infants under 1 year old comprised 85.1%) of children aged 0-4 were registered in the RA in 2015.

⁴ According to UN World Population Ageing scale, the population in question is considered to be ageing if the proportion of the population aged 65 and older represents more than 7%.

If the child mortality rate has continuously reduced compared to previous years, maternal mortality rate has displayed irregularities. 6 deaths connected with pregnancy-related complications during labour and the postpartum period was registered in 2015. Maternal mortality rate, per 100 000 live-borns, comprised 14.3 points.

As of the beginning of 2015, the working age population (16-62 years) represented 66.9% of the total population. The population under the working age (0-15 years) comprised 20.5%. The population above the working age (63 years and older) comprised 12.6%. 494 elderly persons and minors (0-15 years) fell to 1 000 of the working age population of the Republic.

The majority of households in the Republic were male-headed (67%), and the proportion of female-headed households was 33% (35.9% in urban areas, and 27.2% in rural areas).

Migration: According to the 2014 Household Integrated Living Conditions Survey (HILCS), 8.9% of private households and 10.3% of their members aged 15 and above were involved in external and internal migration processes during 2011-2014. In 2014, negative migration balance (net migration rate) was estimated at 21.8 thousand people. 11.4 thousand was urban and 10.4 thousand was rural.

2.2 Economic and labour market characteristics of the country

The Republic of Armenia preserved stable economic growth behaviour during the 2000s. As a result, Armenia joined a group of countries estimated to have an average income level prior to the Global Financial and Economic Crisis of 2009. Economic growth had led to stabilization of the employment rate, an increase in real wages, and expenses directed from consolidated budgets towards the social sector. However, as a result of the Global Economic Crisis, Armenia's economy started to decline from the quarter trimester of 2008. At this time, the economy declined by 5.9% and annual GDP growth amounted to 6.9%, compared with 13.7% in 2007. Investments decreased at a rapid pace, building volume reduced drastically, and a decline of 14.1% real GDP was registered in 2009. This was followed by a slow recovery. The GDP surplus amounted to 2.2% in 2010 and 4.7% in 2011. The GDP growth of 2012 (7.2%) was rather significant; nevertheless, it was not yet sufficient to reach the level of 2008.

The economic development tendencies continued into 2013. There was a registered economic growth of 3.3% (calculated according to SNA 2008 methodology); the slow pace of which was again mainly conditioned by the building industry decline. Economic growth amounted to 3.5% and 3% in 2014 and 2015, respectively, which was conditioned by the slow growth of internal and external demand, currency devaluation, and reduction in remittances from abroad.

Table 2.2.1 Macroeconomic indicators, 2012-2014

	2012	2013	2014
Nominal GDP (<i>billion AMD</i>) ⁵	4 266.5	4 555.6	4 843.2
Nominal GDP (<i>million USD</i>)	10 619.4	11 121.3	11 644.4
Real GDP growth (annual percentage growth)	...	3.3	3.5
Real GDP growth as against 2012 (<i>percentage growth</i>)	100.0	3.3	6.9
US dollar exchange rate (<i>period average</i>)	401.76	409.63	415.92
Unemployment rate (<i>to the economically active population, %</i>)	17.3	16.2	17.6

5 Since 2015, NSS RA has calculated GDP index by the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008) international standards, according to which GDP indices of 2012-2014 have also been revised. 2013-2014 GDP and economic growth data presented in this report are calculated according to the SNA 2008.

	2012	2013	2014
Average monthly nominal wages (AMD)	140 739	146 524	158 580
Inflation (average annual) (<i>percentage growth</i>)	2.6	5.8	3.0
Consolidated budget expenditures (as percentage of GDP)	24.3	25.7	26.2
Consolidated budget deficit (as percentage of GDP)	-1.4	-1.5	-1.9

Source: NSS RA

Labour Market: The information source on the labour market of Armenia is the Labour Force Survey (LFS). It is completed annually by NSS RA as a statistical study of households (HH) selected by using a certain sampling method and aimed at ensuring comprehensive information on indicators characterizing the labour market of the country.

The survey methodology mainly corresponds to the definitions and provisions provided by the ILO. For the surveyed phenomena to be as large-scale as possible, the age range of 15-75 years has been defined as **working age**.

According to the LFS results, the working age population (aged 15-75) was 2.2 million people in 2014, or 75% of the whole population of the country in that year. 1.4 million (63%) of which were economically active in shaping the labour market of the country. 0.8 million of the economically inactive population did not participate in the labour market in any way.

1.2 million of 1.4 million were employed, 77% of which had a permanent job. Agriculture was the primary sector of employment (35% or 395 thousand people). Of this, 52% of all employment was seasonal or temporary and 19% fell to subsistence farming (making agricultural products for consumption exclusively within one's own household). In the non-agricultural sectors, one third of employment was provided by education, health and public administration sectors (246 thousand people). Accordingly the employment rate of the working age population (aged 15-75) amounted to 52% against the calculated labour force. The employment rate of 62% among men exceeded the corresponding rate among women (45%) by 17 percentage points.

The highest employment rate (65%) was registered in rural areas, which was higher by 20 percentage points than the employment rate in urban areas (45%). This is likely to be entirely conditioned by the large-scale engagement of the population in agricultural activities to a greater or lesser extent.

As regards 17.6% of the unemployment rate, 15.8% of economically active men and 19.5% of economically active women were unemployed. The highest unemployment rate was registered in the city of Yerevan at 27%, compared to 25% in urban areas. The unemployment rate among people living in rural areas was 7%.

Informal employment has a significant share of the labour market in Armenia. This is estimated on the basis of jobs and not on the number of employed population.

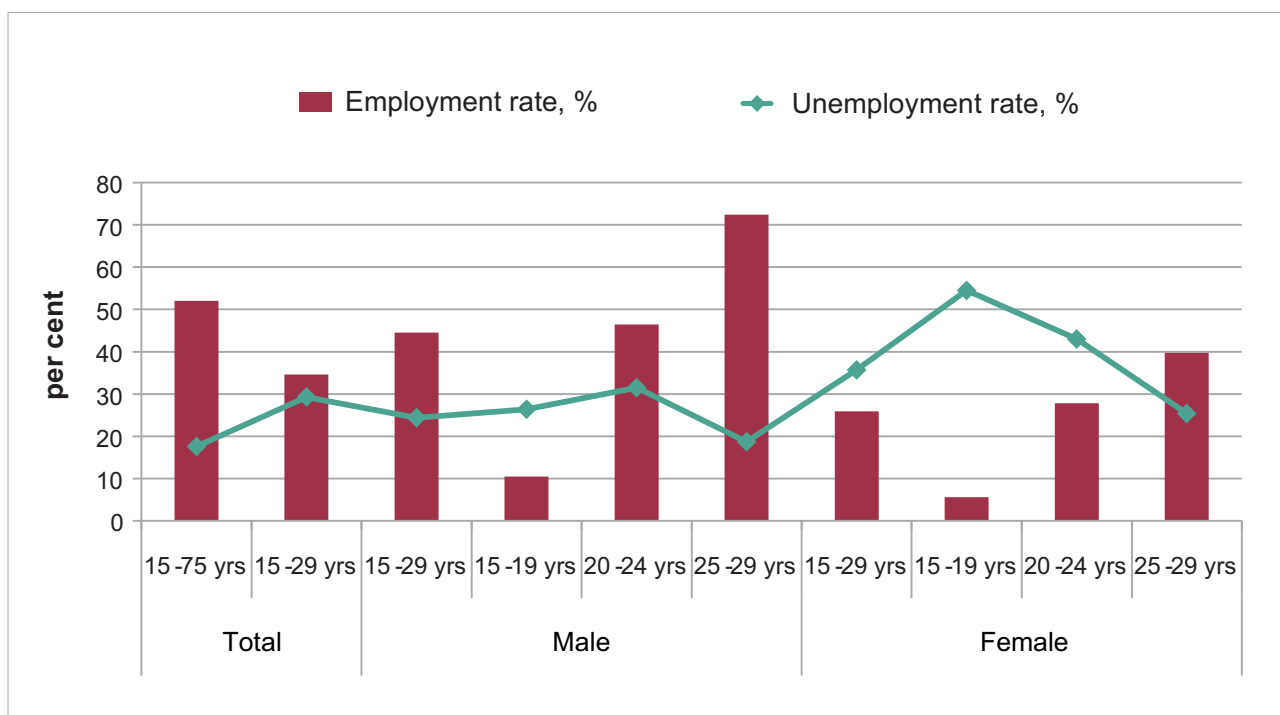
According to the 2014 LFS results, 50% (or 584 thousand) jobs in the RA labour market were estimated as informal, 72% of which were in the agricultural sector due to employment in peasant-farms⁶. This explains why the informal employment rate in rural areas is twice as high as in urban areas (30%).

In non-agricultural sectors, the informal employment rate is 22% where the "leading" sector is, unsurprisingly, construction (62%). The male-female ratio of informal employment was defined by the fact that, in the agricultural sector the employment rate was almost identical, whereas in non-agricultural sectors men were engaged in unreported employment (as an employee or self-employed) twice as often as women.

It is worth noting that, since 2008, the scale of informal employment has not undergone any significant changes.

⁶ The majority of the people employed in farms in Armenia have no organizational and legal status, therefore they are considered informal employees in informal sector of economy according to ILO methodology.

Figure 2.2.1 Employment and unemployment rates of youth aged 15-29 by sex and age groups, 2014



Source: NSS RA, LFS 2014

2.3 Child labour situation

The source of information on the child work situation in Armenia is the LFS and HILCS. Both surveys are conducted in households annually. The Armenia Demographic and Health Survey (ADHS) is implemented every five years (2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015) by the NSS of the RA. Ad-hoc thematic surveys are also carried out by the NSS of the RA, in order to fill information gaps in specific areas.

The LFS and HILCS are regularly implemented surveys. The statistical unit studied within the scope of these surveys is the population of 15-75 year olds, which means that available information on child labour is limited to the 15-17 age group. Moreover, due to the small number of respondents in this age group in the sampling frame, the data do not ensure sufficient representation for evidence-based analysis. This problem is partially solved by presenting the main rates characterizing the labour market by the classical five 15-19 age groups. This gives some idea about the subject matter, if only by sex and residence type distribution. On the other hand, as neither of the surveys specifically target child related issues, they do not provide comprehensive estimates about the characteristics of child employment and the related cause and effect phenomena.

In terms of surveying child work related issues, the multi-round ADHS can be used. Even though it is not a special thematic survey on those issues, it has significant resemblance to the 2015 NCLS, the scope of which covered the following:

- a) Children aged 5-17 aged in households were surveyed.
- b) Information was collected on the child's current (at the moment, during the last week) and usual (during the last year) work activity, engagement in the household/household chores, time spent on it/them, involvement in school/education, and living conditions. In general terms, this could, in a cause and effect relationship, give an overall view of the environment where the working children lived.

It is worth mentioning that the group of questions related to child work was entirely excluded from the ADHS in 2015 due to the implementation of NCLS in the same period.

Among the ad-hoc surveys was a "Labour force and child labour in Armenia" survey carried out by NSS RA in 2004, with the technical assistance of TACIS, the statistical unit. The survey investigated children aged 7-17. Despite the resemblance of the coverage of questions and interview implementation technique to the NCLS, the survey of 2004 greatly differed from the latter in terms of its sample size and sampling design methodology.

Another ad-hoc survey was one conducted by "Harmonic Society" Social Workers Association NGO, founded by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in 2008.

It is noteworthy that all the surveys mentioned so far provide a limited dataset for comparison due to sampling and methodology differences, different population groups participating in the surveys, content and number of questions, reference period and, most importantly, child labour and prohibited work measurement standards.

Despite their differences, by the most generalized estimates of all previous surveys, 4-5% of children were engaged in work activity. Boys outnumbered girls in this, and agriculture was the main sector of employment.

2.4 Poverty and inequality

The economic downturn in Armenia caused by the 2008 economic crisis led to an increase in poverty rates, which stopped due to later economic growth in 2010-2011. The economic growth rate of 7.2% in 2012 brought a little reduction in poverty. Thanks to the economic growth in 2014, the poverty rate declined by 2 percentage points as compared to the previous years, amounting to 30%. This means that the monthly consumption of three country residents out of ten was below 40 264 AMD (the upper poverty line). In 2014, the total number of poor people was around 900 thousand, 37% of whom were very poor (including the extremely poor). 21% or about 70 thousand people of the latter were extremely poor. The poverty depth for 2014 was estimated at 4.5% and the poverty severity at 1.3%.

In 2014, poverty didn't differ significantly across urban (30.0%) and rural areas (29.9%). Nevertheless, a considerable difference was observed between the poverty levels in Yerevan (25%) and other cities of the country (35.1%).

Table 2.4.1 Main poverty rates in 2014 (%)

Area of residence	Extremely poor	Very poor	Poor	% among the poor population	Poverty depth	Poverty severity
Total	2.3	10.9	30.0	100	4.5	1.3
Urban areas	2.4	11.2	30.0	63.6	4.5	1.3
Yerevan	2.0	9.0	25.2	27.3	3.6	1.0
Other cities	2.9	13.6	35.1	36.3	5.5	1.6
Rural areas	2.0	10.4	29.9	36.4	4.5	1.2

Source: NSS RA, HILCS 2014

The poverty rate among children (0 - 17 years) of all age groups was higher compared to other age groups of the population.

Table 2.4.2 Child poverty rates by sex and age groups, 2014 (%)

	Extremely poor	Poor	% among the poor population	% among the total population
Total	2.3	30.0	100	100
SEX				
Boy	2.2	29.9	45.2	45.3
Girl	2.3	30.0	54.8	54.7
AGE GROUPS				
0-5	3.6	34.4	9.9	8.6
6-9	2.9	34.0	4.3	3.8
10-14	3.1	31.6	6.6	6.2
15-17	3.7	34.8	4.3	3.7

NSS RA, HILCS2014

Children are more exposed to the risks of both general and extreme poverty. The 2014 data showed little differences in child poverty by gender or region. 33.5% of girls and 34.4% of boys (34.0% of all children) were poor, and 33.8% of children living in urban areas and 34.4% of children living in rural areas were poor. The rate of extreme child poverty in urban areas was estimated at 3.2%, while in rural areas the estimate was about 3.3%.

The probability of child poverty becomes higher due to the following risks:

The probability of child poverty is higher in large families. In families with three or more children under the age of 18, 45.8% of children are poor (compared to 34.0% of all children). Moreover, 5.3% of children from large families are extremely poor (compared to 3.3 % of the total number).

The probability of child poverty in female-headed households is high. About one quarter (24.0%) of the total number of children live in female-headed households. 37.8% of these are poor and 4.6% are extremely poor. Among children living in male-headed households, these figures are 33.5% and 3.0%, respectively.

Educational attainment of the household-head. The probability of poverty is significantly higher among children who live in households headed by a person with no education or only primary education (50.2%), incomplete secondary education (47.9%), secondary education (39.8%), and middle level professional (vocational) or incomplete higher education (31.2%) as compared with children living in households headed by a person with higher education (15.3%).

Employment of the household head. The risk of both poverty and extreme poverty is lowest among children living in households where the head person has had a profitable job during the last seven days. The poverty rate among children living in households with an employed head is 29.3% as compared to 40.8% of those with an unemployed head. 41.1% of all children live in households with an unemployed head.

Jobless adult household members aged 19-60. The risk of poverty is the highest among children who live in a household in which none of the adult household members (aged 19-60) is employed (50.3%). The risk of extreme poverty is the lowest among children in households where not only all the working-age adults (aged 19-60) but also all the household members under 19 and above 60 are employed (1.5%).

According to consumption aggregate and total income rates, inequality increased in 2014. In 2014, the consumption inequality by Gini coefficient rose to 0.277, compared to 0.242 in 2008. According to total income, inequality rose to 0.373 in 2014, compared to 0.339 in 2008.

Chapter 3.

Survey Methodology

3.1 Scope and coverage

The scope of the National Child Labour Survey conducted in the Republic of Armenia in 2015 covered children aged 5-17 living in households (included in sampling population) selected from the whole territory of the country. The survey was designed to ensure national estimates as complete and credible as possible relating to children's economic activities, social status, living conditions, employment, type of activity (profitable activity, household chores, studying, working, working and studying), their work and working conditions, scope of activity and occupation, the relationship between education and work, and the necessity to work in hazardous and dangerous conditions.

3.2 Survey questionnaire

The National Child Labour Survey was conducted among both adults and children. Accordingly, the questionnaire comprised three parts and 11 sections:

▶ PART I. ADULT QUESTIONNAIRE

- ▷ Section 1. Educational Attainment of all Household Members aged 5 and above.
- ▷ Section 2. Current Economic Activity Status of all Household Members (5 and above) during the reference week.
- ▷ Section 3. Economic Activity Status of all Household Members (5 and above) during the last 12 months.
- ▷ Section 4. Household Tasks: About Children (5 - 17 years)
- ▷ Section 5. Attitude of Parents / Guardians about working children (5 - 17 years).

▶ PART II. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

- ▷ Section 6. Housing and household characteristics
- ▷ Section 7. Household socio-economic status

▶ PART III. CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE

- ▷ Section 8. Educational Attainment of all Children in the household (5 - 17)
- ▷ Section 9. Current Economic Activities Status of all Children in the household (5 - 17)
- ▷ Section 10. Health and safety issues about working children (5-17)
- ▷ Section 11. Household Tasks of Children (5 - 17)

Additionally, a considerable group of standard questions directly relating to children's work, working conditions, education, and involvement in household chores, were included in both questionnaires, for both adult and child participants. Such an approach provided an opportunity to obtain information that was as complete as possible about the child's economic activity status in the household, as well as their working and educational conditions.

3.3 Sampling design and implementation

The sampling for the child labour survey was performed based on a household address database from the 2011 national census of the Republic of Armenia. The sampling algorithm was built on the basis of the administrative division of Armenia into 10 provinces (marzes) and the capital city of Yerevan. 2 strata were formed in each province (marz) by rural and urban areas, totalling 20 strata. The capital, Yerevan was taken as a separate stratum. In total, 21 strata were formed for the National

Child Labour Survey. The sampling size for each strata was decided on the basis of the 2011 census data, i.e. the number of households (HH) with children aged 5 - 17. The sampling size totalled 6 520 households (326 census enumeration areas), of which 3 520 households were in urban areas and 3 000 households were in rural areas.

Table 3.3.1 Survey sample allocation

Province (Marz)	Total number of HH with children aged 5 -17	Sample allocation					
		Total		Total		Total	
		EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA
Total RA	296 097	326	6 520	176	3 520	150	3 000
Yerevan	100 032	46	920	46	920	-	-
Aragatsotn	13 341	23	460	8	160	15	300
Ararat	25 644	33	660	13	260	20	400
Armavir	26 970	34	680	14	280	20	400
Gegharkunik	23 326	31	620	12	240	19	380
Lori	23 790	31	620	17	340	14	280
Kotayk	25 675	33	660	17	340	16	320
Shirak	25 156	33	660	18	360	15	300
Syunik	14 110	24	480	14	280	10	200
Vayots Dzor	5 202	14	280	6	120	8	160
Tavush	12 851	24	480	11	220	13	260

The survey used a two-stage stratified sampling design as follows: 1) Sampling of enumeration areas (EA) and 2) Sampling of households selected from EAs.

- 1) In each strata, enumeration areas were selected with probability proportional to the number of households in the EA, using the systematic sampling method. All the households in the selected enumeration areas were listed, whereupon an address database of households with children aged 5-17 was created for each EA.
- 2) In the second stage, 20 households were selected from each EA database by use of a random sampling method.

3.4 Weighting and response rates

The sampling weight was calculated for each enumeration area and was the same for all the sample households within the given enumeration area. The probability of selection of the sample unit (household) was considered in the calculation of weights. This was also true of the non-response rate of targeted households not interviewed for various reasons, and the RA 2011 census-based current population enumeration data, which the given survey data had been coordinated with.

The calculation process consisted of the following steps:

1. Calculation of weights.
2. Adjustment of weights considering the non-response households.
3. Calibration of sampling weights based on known indicators.

3.4.1 Calculation of weights

Example

Number of EAs in stratum	Total number of HHs in stratum	Number of HHs in EA	Number of HHs with children aged 5 -17 in EA	Number of sample HH	Number of response HH
(m)	(H)	(h)	(N)	(n)	(nr)
46	271 125	100	27	20	17

Step 1. Calculation of weights

The weight (w) was calculated using the following formula:

$$w = 1/p$$

where p is the probability of selection of a household (HH) from the given enumeration area (EA).

The probability of selection of sample EA was calculated using the following formula:

$$p1 = m h / H$$

The conditional probability of selection of the HH from the selected enumeration area was calculated using the following formula:

$$p2 = n / N$$

The overall probability of selection of sample household was calculated by:

$$p = p1 p2.$$

Step 2. Adjustment of weights considering the non-response households

This step ensured that sampling weights were adjusted to represent the fact that not all households from the sample provided data points for the survey. The response rate was calculated using the following formula:

$$r = n_r / n$$

where r is the HH response rate/rate of participation in the survey. $r = 17 / 20$ using values from Table 2.

New weights were calculated by this formula: $w' = w / r$

Step 3. Calibration of sampling weights based on known indicators

The weights calculated in the previous step were adjusted in order to conform to the aggregates of auxiliary variables (see table below). This process of adjustment is called calibration. Calibration provided weights. The application of calibration to auxiliary variables ensured population estimates known from other studies, based on the current 2015 population number and structure enumeration results.

The calibration was based on the following 6 auxiliary variables:

Number of boys aged 5-11	Number of boys aged 12-15	Number of boys aged 16-17	Number of girls aged 5-11	Number of girls aged 12-15	Number of girls aged 16-17
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Indices estimation method: The following formula was used to estimate the indices based on the collected sample data:

$$x = \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^{m_j} \sum_{h=1}^{n_i} w_i x_{ih}$$

where x_{ij} is the collected data about the household, w_i is the sampling weight of the i -th enumeration area, N is the total number of the strata, m_j is the number of sample EAs within the j -th stratum, n_i is the number of sample households within the i -th enumeration area.

When using the NCLS data, it should be noted that the survey results do not cover the whole RA population, but represent only the population of households with at least one child aged 5 - 17.

3.5 Pilot survey

Before conducting the actual National Child Labour Survey, a pilot survey was carried out in Ararat and Gegharkunik Provinces (Marzes) in September 2015. In total, 120 households were surveyed (80 households in Ararat Marz, 40 households in Gegharkunik Marz). These were in both urban and rural areas of the selected provinces. The pilot survey had the following objectives:

- ▲ Evaluate the productivity of the sampling methodology.
- ▲ Evaluate the interviewers' and respondents' capability to understand and maintain the logical connection between the questions.
- ▲ Evaluate the households' willingness to participate in the survey and the proportion of refusals to participate in the interview.
- ▲ Measure the average duration needed to complete the questionnaire.
- ▲ Reveal any problems and difficulties connected with completing the questionnaire.

The pilot survey showed that:

- ▲ In order to ensure the greatest possible participation of households in the interviews, the population should be informed about the survey through local government bodies and authoritative individuals in the community.
- ▲ The most experienced enumerators from a given region should be chosen or given preference to for the implementation of the fieldwork. These will be people who are well-informed about the socioeconomic situation of their province (marz) and community, are acquainted with the environment, enjoy a position of authority and/or trust in their provinces (marzes), and have good communication skills.
- ▲ The most convenient time for conducting the survey should be chosen in order to find household members at home and for other purposes, considering the peculiarities of economic activities in different provinces and climatic and geographical conditions.

The pilot survey showed that a functional questionnaire had been drawn up for the National Child Labour Survey; adapted to the local context, with formulations as simple as possible, containing mainly clear and understandable questions for adults and children, and supplemented with examples of common or thought-to-be difficult cases.

3.6 Training of survey fieldwork staff and fieldwork

In order to thoroughly and effectively conduct the fieldwork required by the National Child Labour Survey, a training programme was implemented for staff prior to each stage, as indicated by the working plan of the programme.

During the training, ILO experts introduced the legal framework, international conventions and concepts, methodology, goals and objectives of the implementation of the NCLS to staff and the main parties concerned with the survey results. These were mainly state bodies, social partners and representatives of international and non-governmental organisations (approximately 25 persons). The training took place over a two-day period and was held on May 26-27, 2015, prior to the beginning of the activities of the programme. Several key aspects were discussed with participants, including the model questionnaire of the survey, characteristics of statistical measurement, national legis-

lations, potential risks and obstacles during sampling design, implementation of fieldwork, and possible ways of overcoming the latter.

Further training, attended by 30 supervisors and enumerators selected from the city of Yerevan and provinces (marzes), was conducted on July 1-2, 2015. This was done in order to carry out the household listing necessary for the sampling design of the survey. The goal of the training was to impart theoretical and practical knowledge to the staff who would be conducting the fieldwork, in order to carry out the listing of households with at least one child aged 5 - 17.

The listing questionnaire and manual were introduced to the training participants. Case studies were introduced, discussions were organized and tests were carried out, aimed at the reinforcement of theoretical knowledge acquired during the training.

Special attention was paid to the fact that household addresses were based on 2011 census address data, which implied cases of data mismatch.

The third training event was conducted at the RA NSS head office on September 4, 2015 prior to the beginning of pilot survey fieldwork. The pilot survey team was trained on the procedure for conducting the survey and completing the questionnaire.

On October 8-12, prior to the actual survey fieldwork, a three-day training session was conducted for 55 survey staff from Yerevan and 10 provinces (marzes). Considering the importance of the NCLS stage and the sensitivity of the subject, during the selection of fieldwork staff, preference was given to the most experienced and skilled supervisors and enumerators. These people had wide experience in the labour market and labour force surveys, were acquainted with the environment, enjoyed a position of authority and trust in their provinces (marzes) and had good communication skills.

The aim of the programme and the expected results were introduced to the participants. All the questions included in the questionnaire and the manual were thoroughly discussed and explained, placing special emphasis on the possible answers to the obscure and open-ended questions or difficulties in understanding the questions, as well the necessity of maintaining logical connections.

The rules for the main work were fully introduced and explained to the enumerators, including the interview procedure, the necessity to maintain ethical standards during the interviews, the procedure for asking the questions, registering the responses, and answering respondents' questions. The supervisors were introduced to the procedure for organizing and supervising the implementation of the fieldwork, and the requirement to respond quickly to problems stated by the enumerators and provide them with feedback. Particular attention was given to the issue of motivating households and ensuring their participation in the interviews.

The fieldwork was conducted over the course of 48 days from October 15 to December 15, 2015.

3.7 Data processing

Quantitative checking of the completed questionnaires, data encoding and entry into the database were all performed parallel to the fieldwork. For this purpose, training for data processing staff was conducted at the RA NSS head office. The training covered aspects such as checking the information in the completed questionnaires, correcting errors and encoding. Further training was conducted for data entry personnel. They were introduced to the questionnaire and data entry program package. They had the opportunity to practice the acquired package operating skills on the completed pilot questionnaires.

After data entry, data cleaning, error revealing and listing were carried out, the output tables were compiled.

Chapter 4.

Concepts and definitions

4.1 International labour standards

International labour standards on child labour and protection of the Rights of the Child are defined by a number of UN and ILO conventions, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 (ratified by Armenia in 1993). There is also the ILO's Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No. 138) and the ILO's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 1999 (No. 182). The Republic of Armenia has been a member of the ILO since 1992 and ratified the above-mentioned conventions in 2006.

Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a 'child' as every human being below the age of eighteen. Article 32 of the Convention recognizes every child's right to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with a child's education, be harmful to a child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. According to the same article, in regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, state parties shall in particular:

- (a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum age for admission to employment.
- (b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment.
- (c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.

According to Article 33, state parties shall take all appropriate measures to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances. According to Article 34, state parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, and etc.

The ILO's Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No. 138) contains standards for member states to set the age at which children can legally be employed or work. Particularly, according to the provisions of Article 2, the minimum age for admission to employment or work shall not be lower than the end of compulsory education. Notwithstanding these provisions, a member state whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed may initially specify a minimum age of 14 years. Article 3 defines a subsequent important requirement: the minimum age for admission to any type of employment or work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons, usually referred to as hazardous work, shall not be less than 18 years. National laws or regulations or the competent authority may authorize employment or work from the age of 16 years on the condition that the health, safety and morals of the young persons concerned are fully protected and that the young persons have received adequate specific instruction or vocational training in the relevant branch of activity.

Though Article 5 permits member states to initially limit the scope of the application of this Convention, the provisions of the Convention shall be applicable as a minimum to the following sectors: mining and quarrying; manufacturing; construction; electricity, gas and water; sanitary services; transport, storage and communication; plantations and other agricultural undertakings mainly producing for commercial purposes, but excluding family and small-scale holdings producing for local consumption and not regularly employing hired workers.

In some cases, the Convention does allow for flexibility with regards to the minimum age. For instance, countries may permit the employment or work of persons aged between 13 and 15 years (or it may be between 12 and 14 years in developing countries) for 'light' work, if it is:

- (a) Not likely to be harmful to their health or development
- (b) Not likely to prejudice their attendance at school, or their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes.

The ILO's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 1999 (No. 182) defines the worst forms of Child Labour as well as the obligations of state governments and relevant institutions to protect children

from such employment or work. According to Article 3 of the Convention, “the worst” forms of child labour comprise:

- (a) All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict.
- (b) The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances.
- (c) The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties.
- (d) Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (usually referred to as hazardous work).

The table below shows the concept of Child Labour, as defined within the framework of the ILO Convention No. 138, according to which different minimum age thresholds have been set for child admission to employment or work: general minimum age, minimum age for hazardous work and minimum age for light work.

Table 4.1.1 The minimum age for admission to employment or work according to ILO Convention No. 138

Minimum age for admission to employment or work	Minimum age applicable to any country	Minimum age-exceptions for developing countries
General/Basic minimum age (Article 2)	not less than 15 years	not less than 14 years
Minimum age for hazardous work (Article 3)	not less than 18 years	not less than 16 years: on condition that the health, safety and morals of the child are fully protected
Minimum age for light work (Article 7)	13 - 14 years	12 - 13 years old

The international methodology (standards, concepts and definitions) on statistical measurement of child labour are presented in Section 4.3.2.

4.2 National legislation

In Armenia, the rights of the child and child labour relations are regulated by the constitution and the laws of the Republic of Armenia. They include the Rights of the Child, the Labour Code of the Republic of Armenia, International Treaties of the Republic of Armenia, and also the decisions of the RA Government and other regulations.

4.2.1 Children

Article 1 of the law of the Republic of Armenia "On the Rights of the Child" defines a 'child' as everyone below the age of eighteen, except the cases when he or she becomes or is recognized as legally capable to act earlier. Within the context of this survey, it is important to note that Article 7 in the same law recognizes the child's right to health protection and promotion. Moreover, according to Article 9, “every child is protected from any type of (physical, spiritual, etc) violence, particularly in terms of child exploitation it is important that the state and relevant authorities provide protection to the child from any type of violence, exploitation, procuring of a child for illicit activities, including the use, production and trafficking of drugs, beggary, prostitution, gambling, and other violations of the child's rights and legal interests”.

Parallel to the recognition of the child's right to education, the conditions of child's right to labour are formulated in Article 19 of the law: “Every child has a right to obtain a profession in accordance with

his or her age, developmental peculiarities and capabilities and engage in labour activities which are not prohibited by law.

An employment contract can be concluded with a child of at least 16 years of age, except term employment contracts. Children under the age of 16 can be accepted for temporary employment with the written consent of an adult with legal parental responsibility (eg, a parent, adoptive parent or legal guardian) or the Custody and Guardianship Authority, provided that it does not interfere with the child's education.

Every child has the right to privileged working conditions. The characteristics of child admission to employment, privileges and conditions are defined by the "Labour Code of the Republic of Armenia" as follows: "It is prohibited to use, procure or offer a child for the production, use and trafficking of alcoholic beverages, drugs and psychotropic substances, cigarettes, erotic and horror literature and video tapes, as well as for the performance of any work that is likely to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development or to interfere with the child's education".

4.2.2 Child work

According to the Labour Code of the Republic of Armenia, children of 14-16 years holding an employment contract, therewith only a temporary employment which is not harmful to their health, safety, education and morals, with the written consent of one of the parents or adopter or custodian, are considered to be working (in employment). Accordingly, a health certificate (health book) should be put on the list of required employment documents during the conclusion of an employment contract with citizens under the age of eighteen.

Persons under the age of fourteen can be involved in creative work, such as the performance of a piece of work in cinematographic, sport, stage acting and concert organizations, circus, television and radio. Again, this needs to be with the written consent of one of the parents or adopter or guardian or Custody and Guardianship Authority, and provided that it is not harmful to their health and morals, and does not interfere with their education and safety.

The National Legislation of Armenia has defined the working conditions of children under the age of 18 according to the short duration of work-time by age groups.

- 1) For children under the age of seven, up to two hours daily but not exceeding four hours a week.
- 2) For children aged between seven and twelve years, up to three hours daily but not exceeding six hours a week.
- 3) For children aged between twelve and fourteen, up to four hours daily but not exceeding twelve hours a week.
- 4) For children aged between fourteen and sixteen, up to 24 hours a week.
- 5) For young persons aged between sixteen and eighteen, up to 36 hours a week.

4.2.3 Hazardous work

Each country establishes a list of hazardous, dangerous occupations that are prohibited to persons below the age of 18 years, which is formalized by the consent of social partners. It is prohibited by the Labour Code of the Republic of Armenia to engage children in such work that may be harmful to their health and morals⁷: "Engaging persons under the age of eighteen in heavy, hazardous, especially heavy, especially hazardous works established by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia, as well as in other cases prescribed by law, shall be prohibited".

The list of occupations that are likely to be "heavy and hazardous" is established by the decision of the government of the Republic of Armenia "on approval of the list of occupations and work that are

⁷ Labour code of the Republic of Armenia"; Articles 257 and 258

likely to be heavy and hazardous for persons below the age of 18 years, pregnant women and women taking care of a child under the age of one year”, December 29, 2005 N 2308.

The main conditions of work and occupations that are likely to be hazardous for children are:

- ▶ Child employment in hazardous economic activity (industry), where any kind of work is considered to be hazardous, e.g. construction, mining and quarrying. This group also includes night-shift jobs, engagement on duty at home or in the organization and sending on a business trip alone, which is prohibited by law (Labour Code of the Republic of Armenia', Articles 148, 149 and 209).
- ▶ Child employment in working conditions that are established by the decision of the government of the Republic of Armenia to be hazardous for children below the age of 18 years:
 - Hazardous work due to chemical factors.
 - Hazardous work due to physical factors.
 - Hazardous work due to biological factors.
 - Hazardous work due to industrial aerosols.
 - Heavy work for persons below the age of 18 years: physical workload (heaviness, distance, required duration of standing).
 - Work related with sensitive, emotional, stress and risk factors.
- ▶ Child involvement in activities that are not likely to be hazardous and where their work is not defined as hazardous but the children work more than hours the short work-time established for each age group.
- ▶ Work implemented with dangerous tools, devices and equipment.

4.3 Concepts and definitions used within the scope of the survey

This Chapter discusses international concepts, standards and criteria defined by the national legislation that have been used within the scope of this survey for statistical measurement of child work/employment.

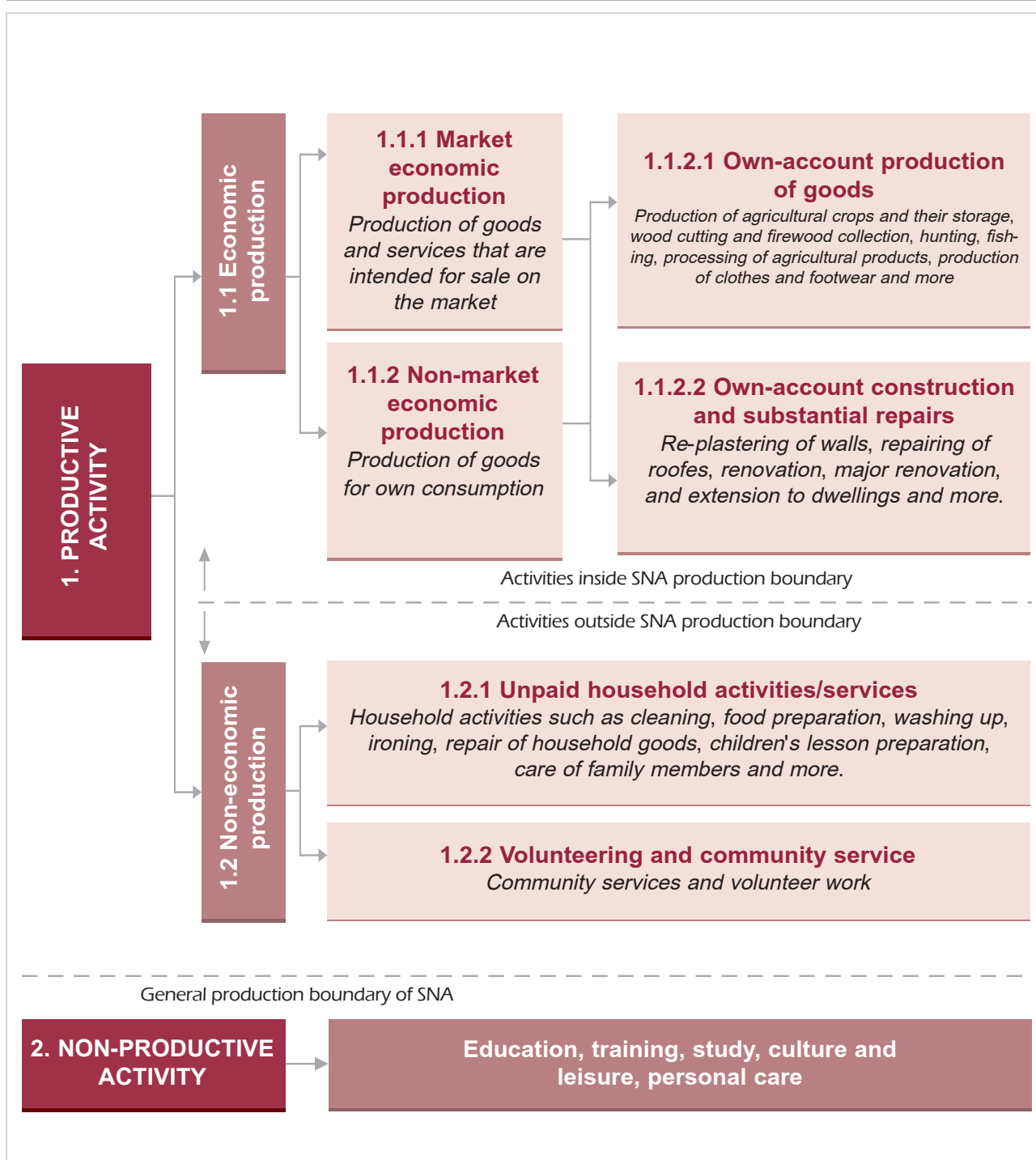
4.3.1 Productive and non-productive activities

The methodology of the UN System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) defines types of productive and non-productive activities. According to SNA methodology, the production of all the services designed for own consumption within household are considered non-productive activity. This includes the unpaid activities implemented by the members of the own household, such as the maintenance and regulation of the household, including small renovations, cleaning, repair of household goods used at home, as well as preparation and delivery of cars and food used by the household, children's lesson preparation, care of children and (or) sick, disabled or elder members of the household, transfer of family members and more.

A household is considered a physical person, two or more persons living together in a separate dwelling unit or in a part of it or in several buildings, who provide their vital needs driving an overall economy combining all or part of their funds.

Employment / Work is considered any economic activity which is carried out on a paid basis (whether monetary or in-kind compensation), in any institution, economy, private home or a family profit business on an unpaid basis. At the same time, employment is considered the activity carried out exclusively for household final consumption during the reference period (gardening, vegetable growing, breeding of domestic animals and their care, fishing, major construction of own house or business and more), if the produced goods had a significant share in the consumption of the economy.

Graph 4.3.1 Classification of activities according to SNA



Volunteer activity, which is not defined as an economic activity **is not considered employment** (such as begging, stealing) and non-profit works: unpaid activity carried out for other households or organizations, partial construction or repair of own house or flat, housework.

A person is considered **employed** if they had paid or non-paid work during the reference week, regardless of the fact that the work was permanent, temporary, seasonal, occasional or casual; even if that work was only one hour during the reference week. People who are temporarily absent from work for various reasons are also considered employed persons.

Unpaid family worker is considered the person who works in an organization belonging to the family or household member (relative, friend) and does not receive monetary or in-kind compensation for support and assistance.

Children seeking work. Children seeking work are considered to be aged 10 - 17 and have not held a job during the last four weeks of the survey, but were seeking a job.

Economically active population: The economically active population (labour force) include employed and unemployed persons, who ensure labour supply in the labour market during the reference period for the production of goods and services.

Household chores: Household chores are considered individual services that a child carries out in their own household and which are not considered an economic activity and are non-profit. Household chores may include food preparation, washing-up, ironing, everyday purchases, care for young and sick members of the family, house cleaning, own-account minor repairs to the house, and repair of household goods and equipment belonging to household.

4.3.2 Measurement framework for child work

Children

According to the ILO “Worst Forms of Child Labour” 1999, Convention No. 182 and UN “Child Rights” Convention, a child is considered anyone under 18 years. The target group for the study of child labour in this survey were children aged 5-17 years. Moreover, in terms of defining the scope of hazardous, prohibited activities, the following three subgroups were used: 5-11 years, 12-15 years and 16-17 years. Such classification is based on international standards, on the experience from other countries, and the requirements of National Legislation.

Child Employment (Working Child)

Children who are involved in the production of goods and services within the framework of productive activity for the intention of sale in the market or for their own consumption are considered **working children**. The framework of productive activities is defined based on the UN System of National Accounts (SNA) (Graph 4.3.1)

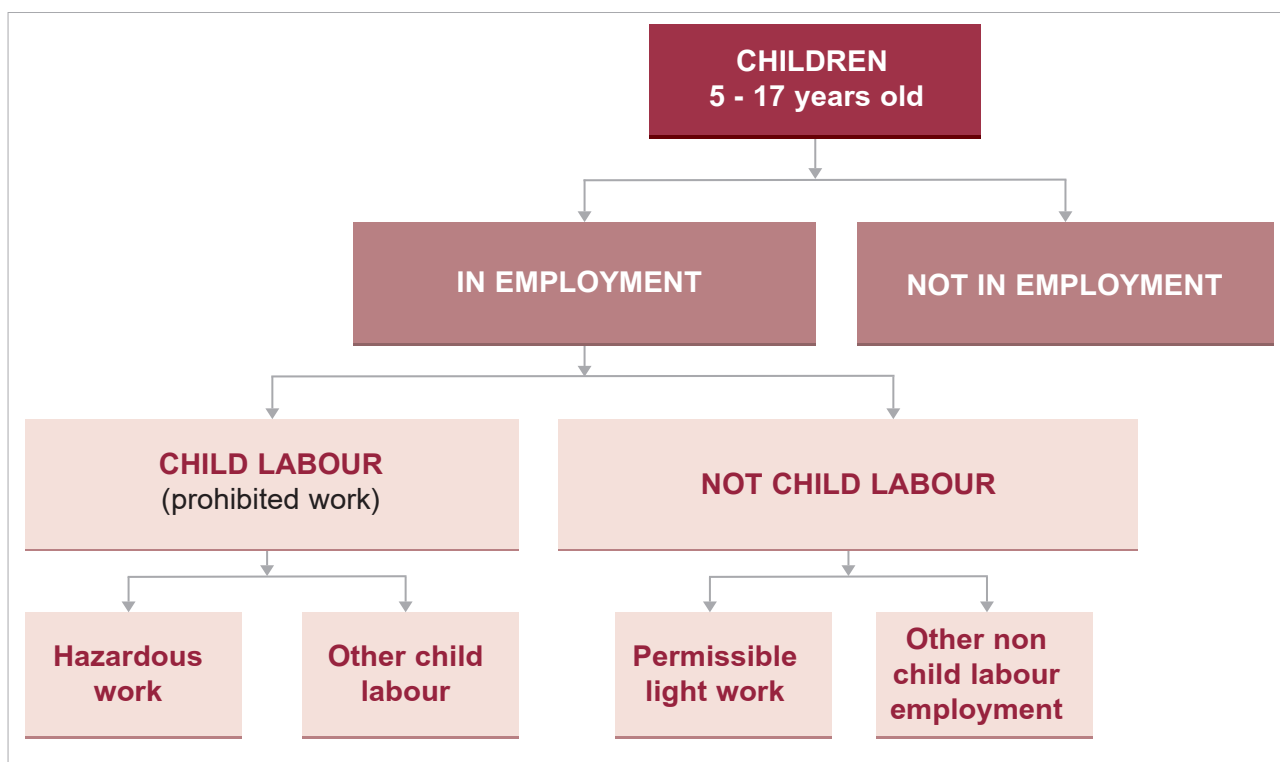
For this survey, data was collected on both market and non-market types of economic activities for children (such as household repair, carrying water for household needs, firewood collection and more); the exclusion of which would lead to data underestimation for child involvement in working activities. At the same time, the definition of “working children”, as stipulated by SNA, excludes all children whose scope of employment is limited to non-productive activities, such as unpaid household chores and own services, which are conducted within the household (see Graph 4.3.1).

For this survey, a child had to be involved at least in one of the mentioned economic activities any day during the week preceding the survey in order to be considered as working child or employed. Children who have been involved in any activity, but during the reference period were not working temporarily for any reason (such as sickness, bad weather or vacation) were also considered employed.

The **reference period** was defined as being at least 1 hour of work during the 7 days preceding the survey. The economic activity of children was observed over the previous 12 months in order to characterise a child's usual employment; the purpose of which is to have a holistic picture of child's employment conditions, assess the impact on child education, health and the use of leisure time.

This survey has defined the general framework of child work and its forms differentiated by hazardous works, working conditions and factors based on the (13th, 18th ICLS) resolutions of 13th, 18th International Conferences of Labour Statisticians, other international conventions and relevant provisions of the National Legislation.

Graph 4.3.2 The framework of child labour measurement (Child Labour Status)
(18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, resolution concerning statistics of child labour).



4.3.3 Child Labour

“Activities considered prohibited for a child” (hereby Child Labour) are all activities which are mentally, physically, socially or morally considered hazardous or dangerous and that interfere with their school attendance. Although there is no common legal definition of Child Labour, international conventions designed a flexible framework of limitations / conditions, which can be a basis National Legislation to clarify the legal boundaries for child work.

In accordance with the Resolutions of the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ILO, 2008), the concept of “child labour” is defined and used in order to make the phenomenon statistically measurable and appreciable. It includes all children aged 5-17 years who have been involved in one or more of the forms of employment mentioned below during the observed period.

- The worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work.
- Hazardous work.
- Other forms of child labour.

All activities that are outside the definition boundary of child labour are considered “child work not considered prohibited” or “not child labour”.

► **Worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work**

The data collection and assessment of the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work is beyond the scope of this study due to data collection difficulties within the standard methodology of household surveys.

► **Hazardous Child Labour**

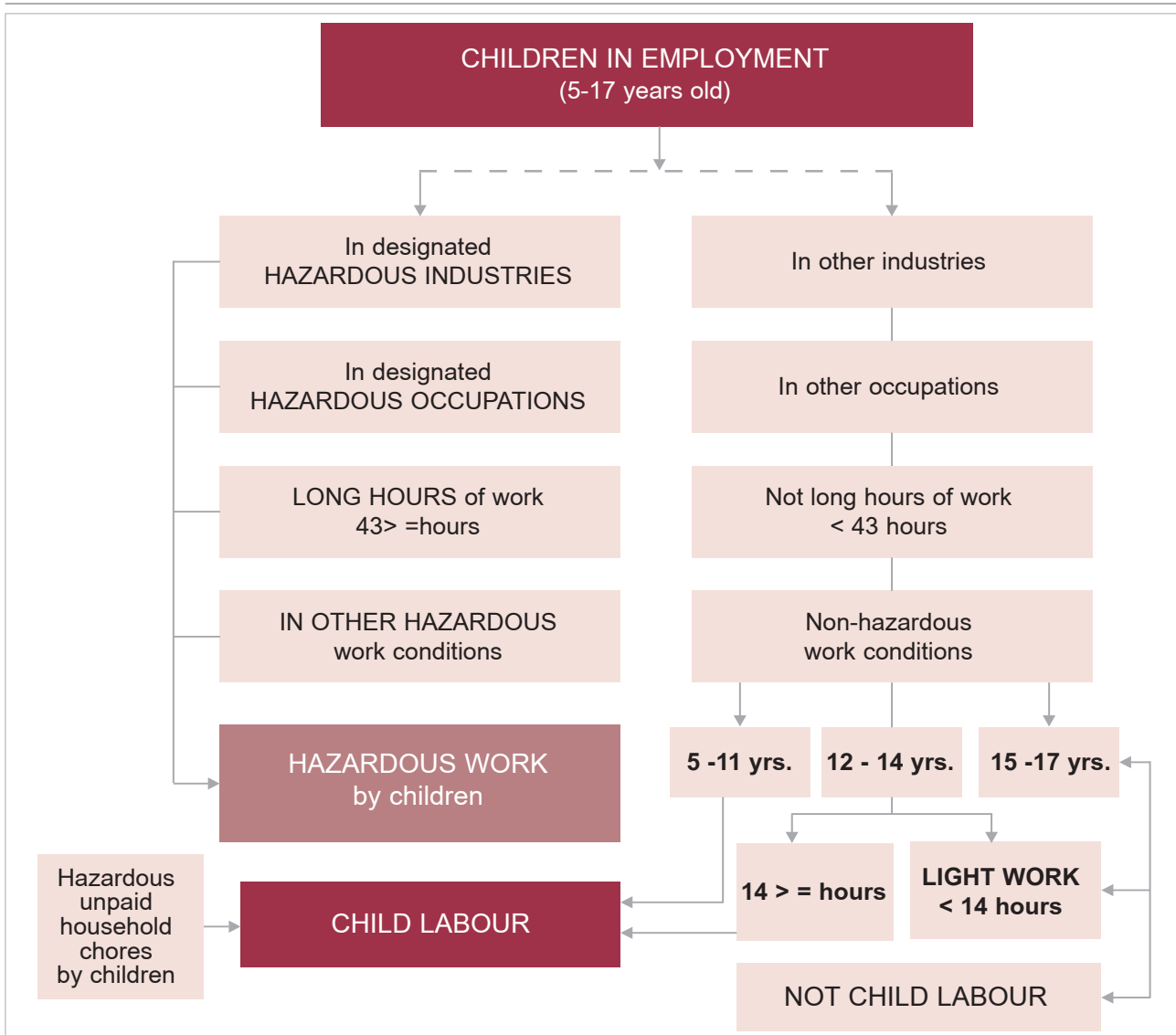
Hazardous labour is considered any kind of activity carried out by children in certain areas of economic activities or occupations that, due to its nature, can lead to any possible damage to a child's health, safety or morality, and therefore can lead children to physical, psychological or even sexual abuse. Among such types of activities are work in construction, mining industry, underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces, work with dangerous cars, equipment or

tools, work related to the handling or transport of heavy loads, unhealthy work environments with hazardous materials, temperatures outside of the maximum allowable range, noise or vibrations that are harmful to the child's health, or work in particularly difficult conditions, such as long hours, night time work, business trips or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

The scope of the child labour assessment is presented below according to labour harmfulness components in accordance with international methodology.

- ▶ The hazardous forms of employment, the basis for the classification of which is the identical national classification (coding with 3 digits) with the international classification of the forms of employment (ISCO-88).
- ▶ The hazardous areas of the activity, the classification of which is based on identical national classification (coding with 4 digits) with the international classification of the forms of economic activity (NACE Rev.2).
- ▶ Hazardous labour conditions, factors, environment.
- ▶ Hazardous (long duration) working hours exceeding the permissible bound of work duration.

Graph 4.3.3 General framework of child labour measurement (18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, resolution concerning statistics of child labour)



The criteria for child hazardous work measurements and the algorithms are in accordance with the RA Legislation and International methodology and their integrated version, utilizing the framework of NCLS. These are presented below.

Graph 4.3.4 Criteria of hazardous child work: RA Legislation

Variable	# of the question in the questionnaire	Child age				
		0 - 6	7 - 11	2 - 13.	4 - 15	16 -17
Weekly working hours	C 22	>= 4	> = 6	> = 12	>= 24	> = 36
Industry	C 20	Clear classification does not exist				
Occupation	C 19	Clear classification does not exist				
Working conditions (factors)	C 39 - 40	- physical workload: local, general (work heaviness, distance, duration of stand)				
	C 23	- Night work, on duty work, single business trip				
	C 43	- Chemical (chromium, sulphur, silicon, bromine, and more) - Physical (electromagnetic fields, ionizing radiation, and more) - Biological (viral, bacterial, fungal and parasitic) - Industrial aerosols - Sensory, emotional stress and risk				

Graph 4.3.5 Criteria of hazardous child work: NCLS

Variable	# of the Q in the questionnaire	Child age		
		5 - 11	12-14 (12 - 15)*	15-17 (16 - 17)*
Weekly working hours	C 22		> 14 hours	>= 43 hours
Industry	C 20		Mining, Construction	
Occupation	C 19	CHILD LABOUR Occupation code=711 | =713 | =741 | =820 | =959 | =953 | =931 | =939 | =591 | =532 | =624 | =629 | =641 | =649 | =781 | =628 | (>=721 & <=732) | =749		
Working conditions	C 43		Dust, fire, gas, dangerous tools, chemicals, explosive materials, extremes of temperature, too dark, excessive vibration, noise, and more.	
RA legislation	Heaviness and distance	C 39 - 40	CHILD LABOUR	> = 15 kg and > = 5 meter

ILO

NCLS

* Instead of using the 12-14 and 15-17 age groups, as prescribed by the international methodology, these groups are defined 12-15 and 15-17 age groups within the framework of NCLS.

Other forms of child labour

Activities that exceed the permissible bounds of work duration (working hours) defined for children (not considered light labour, see Graph 4.3.3) and likely to have a negative impact on a child's health, education and general development are included in the list of other forms of child labour.

► Hazardous unpaid household services

Forms of child labour can include unpaid work and, according to certain criteria (as defined by the¹190 resolution), hazardous housework and services, if they are included in the SNA national framework for production activity. **In the framework of the present survey, housework services carried out by a child in their own household, regardless of the degree of harmfulness and the time spent on them, are not considered child employment or, consequently, child labour, although there is collected data on them.**

Chapter 5.

The main characteristics of activities carried out by children

The results of the National Survey on Child Labour conducted in November and December 2015 are presented within this Chapter, including the demographic, socio-economic and other characteristics of children aged 5-17. This Chapter presents data on number of children, current involvement in education, school attendance, employment, hours worked, working conditions, household chores, and other characteristics.

5.1 Children in economic activity

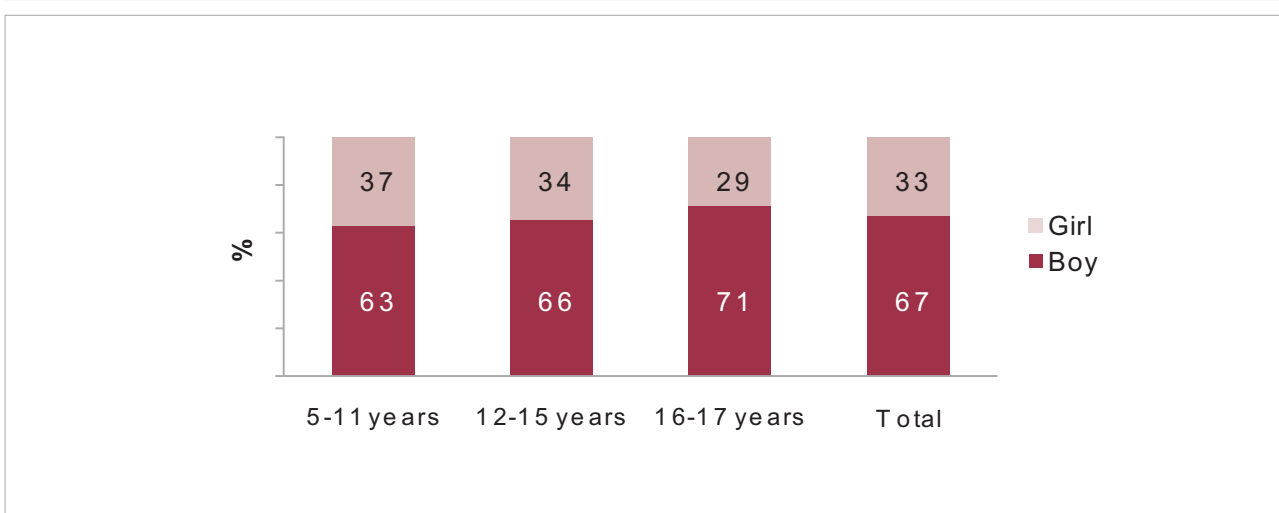
According to the results, 11.5% of total children are in employment (during the last week preceding the survey). The prevalence rate for girls is 8.1% and for boys 14.5%. According to the age distribution, 4.6% of 5 -11 year olds, 15.6% of 12-15 year olds, and 27.4% of 16 -17 year olds were employed. In all age groups, boys were more often engaged in economic activities than girls.

Table 5.1.1 Distribution of employed children by sex and age groups

	Boy		Girl		Total	
	N., 1 000 children	% of total children	N., 1 000 children	% of total children	N., 1 000 children	% of total children
CHILDREN HAVING CURRENT EMPLOYMENT (DURING THE LAST WEEK)						
Total	34.9	14.5	17.1	8.1	52.0	11.5
5-11	7.1	5.4	4.1	3.5	11.3	4.6
12-15	13.6	19.2	7.2	11.6	20.8	15.6
16-17	14.2	37.1	5.7	16.7	19.9	27.4
CHILDREN HAVING USUAL EMPLOYMENT (DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS)						
Total	42.8	17.7	21.4	10.1	64.2	14.2
5-11	8.2	6.2	4.6	4.0	12.8	5.2
12-15	17.5	24.6	8.7	14.0	26.2	19.7
16-17	17.1	44.6	8.2	24.0	25.2	34.7

Observing children's employment by sex we can note that the majority were boys (67.2%). The ratio of boys by age group fluctuated from 63% to 71%.

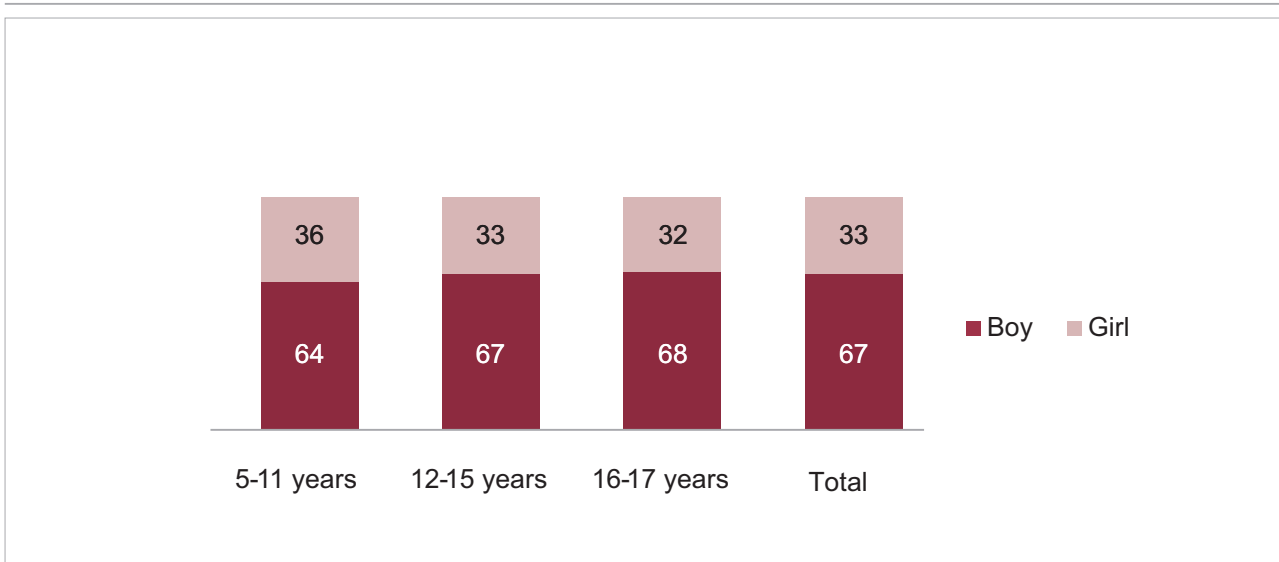
Figure 5.1.1 Sex distribution of children having current employment status



The interesting fact is that 14.2% of children aged 5-17 had been employed during the last 12 months. This is 2.7% more than those in current employment for the simple reason that the reference time was the late autumn, when the seasonal work is nearly complete. Prevalence rates of children in employment during the last 12 months were 10.1% for girls aged 5 -17 years and 17.7% for boys. 5.2% of 5 -11 year olds, 19.7% of 12-15 year olds, and 34.7% of 16 -17 year olds were employed during the last 12 months.

During the week preceding the survey, 95.2% of employed children were employed during the whole year as well. The distribution of employed children by sex did not differ substantially from the current employment structure; the ratio of boys is estimated at 66.7% and girls 33.3%.

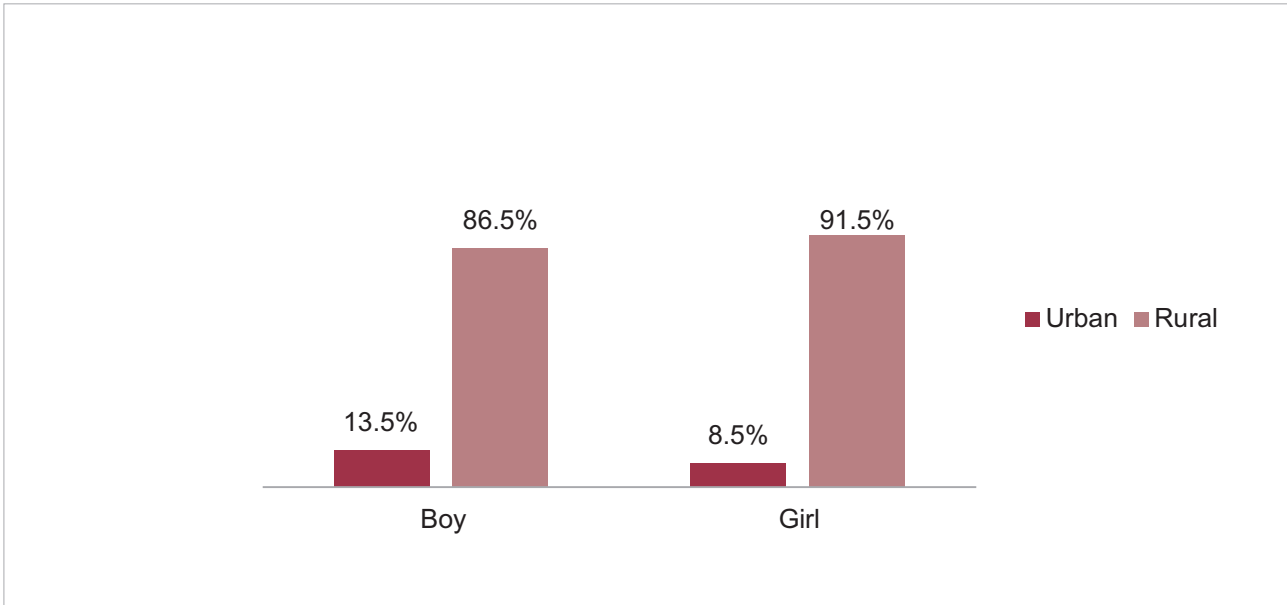
Figure 5.1.2 Usually employed children by age groups and sex, %



During the week preceding the survey, 2.5% urban children (3.6% boys and 1.2% girls) and 22.3% rural children (27% boys and 16.6% girls) were involved in economic activities. By sex, 77% of children working in urban areas were boys, compared with 65.9% of rural boys.

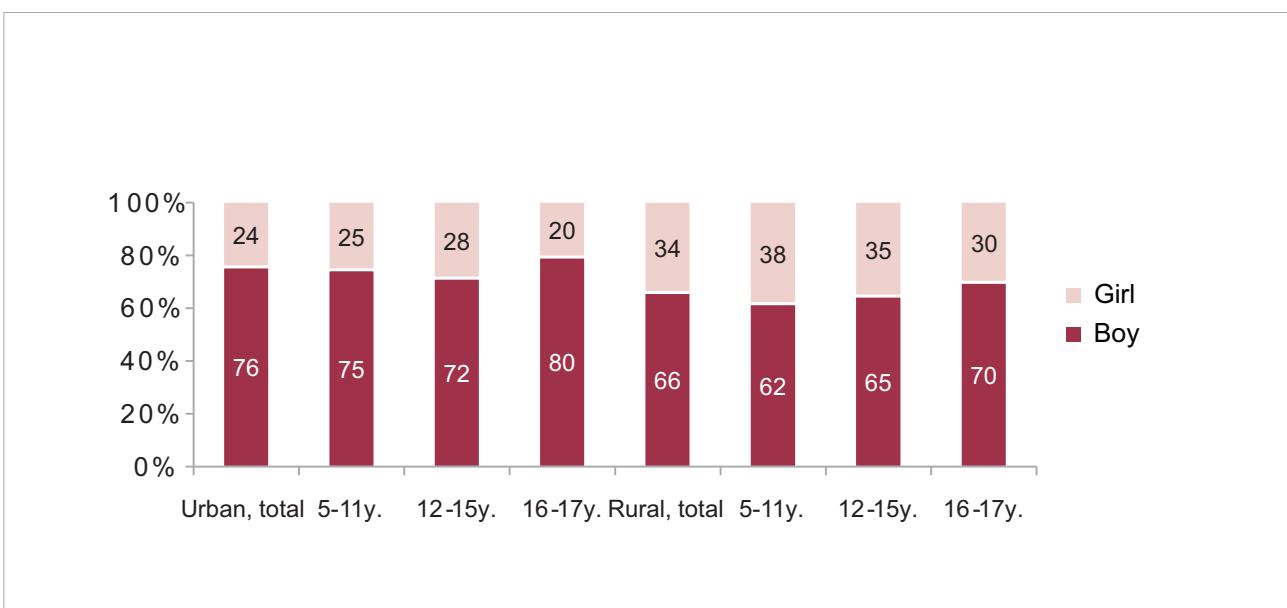
It is noteworthy that employment prevalence increases with age for males and females. For instance the employment rates for females aged 5-11 is 3.6%, for those aged 12-15 is 11.7% and for those 16-17 years-old is 16.6%..

Figure 5.1.3 Currently employed children by sex and area of residence



Out of the total working children, it is possible to observe that the overwhelming majority are concentrated in rural areas (i.e., 86.5% of working boys and 91.2% of working girls reside in rural areas).

Figure 5.1.4 Currently employed children by age groups, sex and area of residence



By the area of residence, sex and age, proportions were almost identical in the case of children employed during the last 12 months.

Data shows that 27.2% of surveyed children were employed during the last 12 months in rural areas compared with 3.3% in urban areas.

Table 5.1.2 Distribution of employed children by sex, age groups, area of residence

	CHILDREN HAVING CURRENT EMPLOYMENT (ANY JOB DURING THE LAST WEEK)					
	Boy		Girl		Total	
	N., 1 000 children	% of total children	N., 1 000 children	% of total children	N., 1 000 children	% of total children
	URBAN					
Total	4.7	3.6	1.4	1.2	6.1	2.5
5-11	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6
12-15	1.8	4.8	0.7	2.0	2.4	3.3
16-17	2.2	13.8	0.6	3.6	2.8	8.6
RURAL						
Total	30.2	27.0	15.6	16.6	45.8	22.2
5-11	6.4	11.3	3.9	7.8	10.3	9.7
12-15	11.8	35.7	6.6	24.8	18.4	30.8
16-17	12.0	53.5	5.1	29.2	17.1	42.9
CHILDREN HAVING USUAL EMPLOYMENT (ANY JOB DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS)						
URBAN						
Total	5.9	4.6	2.2	1.9	8.2	3.3
5-11	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.8
12-15	2.2	5.8	0.9	2.5	3.1	4.2
16-17	2.9	18.2	1.1	6.6	3.9	11.9
RURAL						
Total	36.9	32.9	19.1	20.4	56.0	27.2
5-11	7.4	13.1	4.3	8.6	11.6	10.9
12-15	15.3	46.2	7.8	29.3	23.1	38.7
16-17	14.2	63.3	7.1	40.7	21.3	53.4

As the table shows, girls are less likely to be involved in economic activities than boys (difference: 4.6%), which is more significant in rural areas.

5.2 Characteristics of children's activities

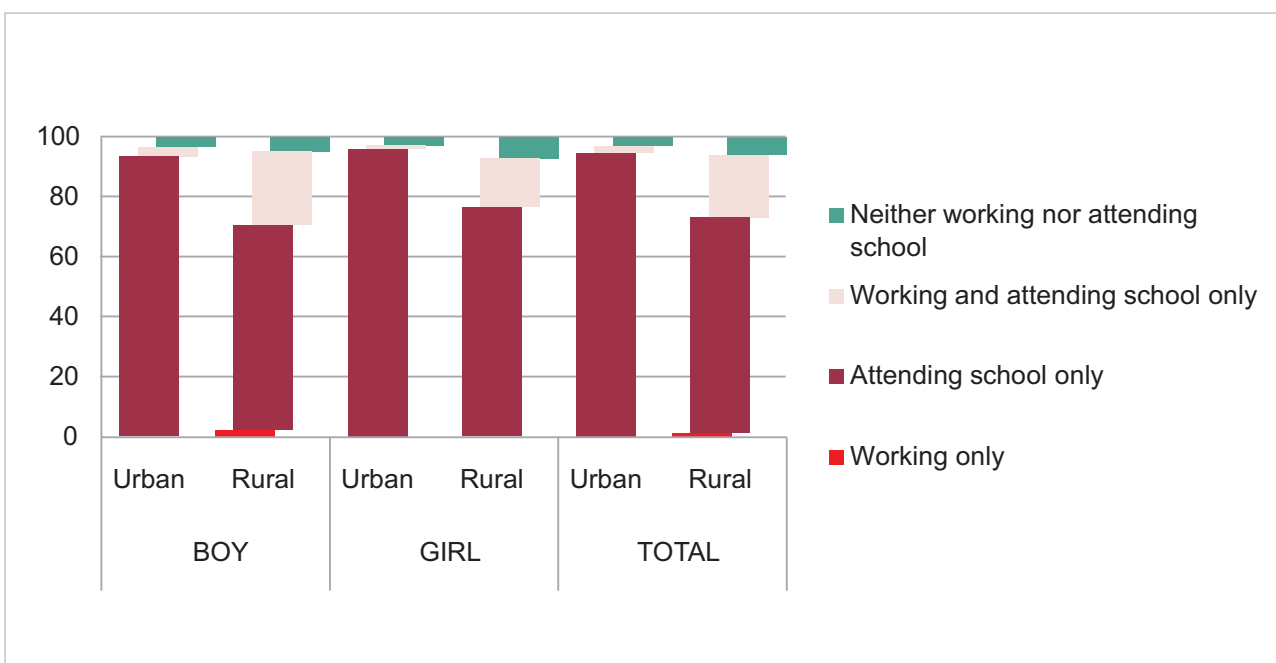
The majority of children aged 5-17 (84.3%) only attended school. Moreover, the difference in urban and rural areas is estimated about 23 percentage points (in urban areas: 94.6%, in rural areas: 71.9%), due to the differences in other components. If 10.6% of children worked and attended school simultaneously, then in urban areas this indicator was estimated at 2.2% and in rural areas 20.7%. 0.8% of all children aged 5 to 17 only worked, which was estimated at 0.3% and 1.5 % for

urban and rural areas, respectively. 4.2% of children did not attend school and were not involved in any economic activity (in urban areas: 2.9% and in rural areas: 5.8%).

Table 5.2.1 Children aged 5-17 by activity status, age groups, sex and area of residence

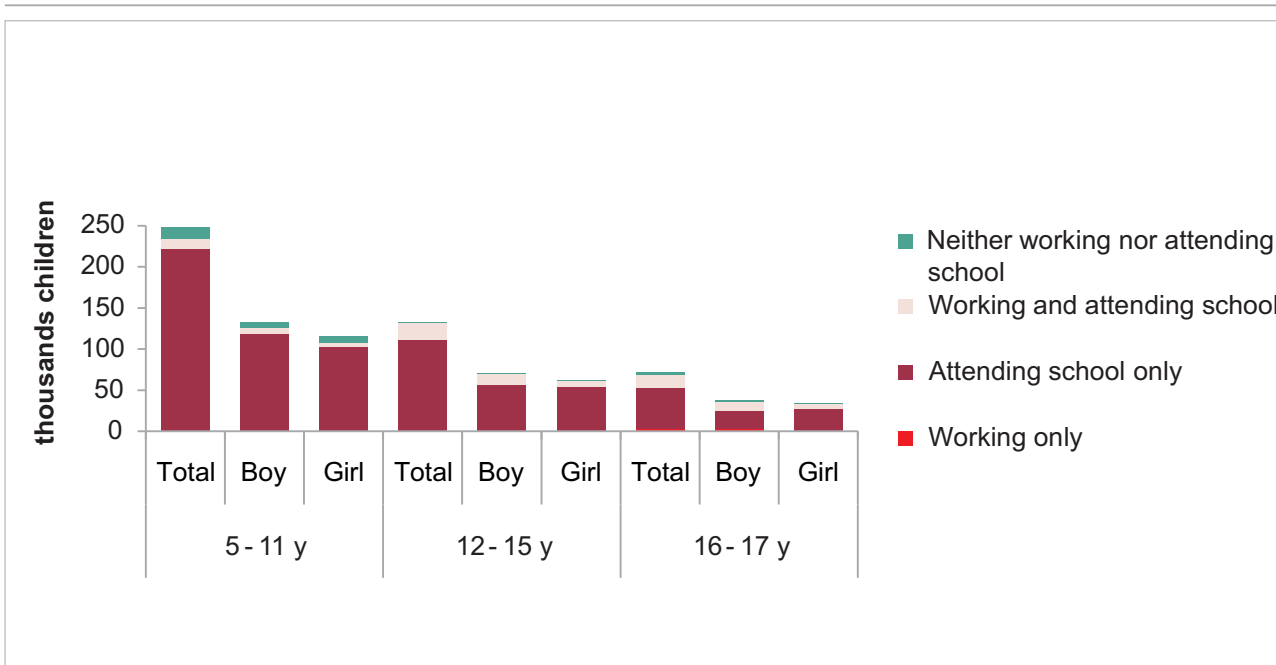
	Boy		Girl		Total	
	N., 1 000 children	% of total children	N., 1 000 children	% of total children	N., 1 000 children	% of total children
Total	241.3	100	212.1	100	453.4	100
TOTAL						
Working only	3.3	1.4	0.4	0.2	3.7	0.8
Attending school only	197.2	81.7	185.0	87.3	382.2	84.3
Working and attending school	31.6	13.1	16.7	7.9	48.2	10.6
Neither working nor attending school	9.2	3.8	10.0	4.7	19.2	4.2
URBAN						
Total	129.2	100	118.2	100	247.5	100
Working only	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3
Attending school only	120.6	93.3	113.5	96.0	234.1	94.6
Working and attending school	4.2	3.2	1.4	1.2	5.5	2.2
Neither working nor attending school	4.0	3.1	3.3	2.8	7.3	2.9
RURAL						
Total	112.0	100	93.8	100	205.9	100
Working only	2.8	2.5	0.3	0.4	3.1	1.5
Attending school only	76.6	68.3	71.5	76.3	148.1	71.9
Working and attending school	27.4	24.5	15.3	16.3	42.7	20.7
Neither working nor attending school	5.3	4.7	6.7	7.1	12.0	5.8
5 - 11 YEARS						
Total	132.0	100	115.8	100	247.8	100
Working only	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Attending school only	118.6	89.9	103.4	89.3	222.0	89.6
Working and attending school	7.0	5.3	4.1	3.6	11.2	4.5
Neither working nor attending school	6.3	4.7	8.3	7.2	14.6	5.9
12 - 15 YEARS						
Total	71.0	100	62.0	100	133.0	100
Working only	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Attending school only	56.7	79.8	54.4	87.7	111.1	83.5
Working and attending school	13.4	18.9	7.2	11.7	20.7	15.5
Neither working nor attending school	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.8
16 - 17 YEARS						
Total	38.3	100	34.2	100	72.6	100
Working only	3.1	8.1	0.4	1.2	3.5	4.9
Attending school only	21.9	57.1	27.3	79.6	49.1	67.7
Working and attending school	11.1	28.9	5.3	15.4	16.4	22.6
Neither working nor attending school	2.3	5.9	1.3	3.8	3.5	4.9

Figure 5.2.1 Children aged 5-17 by activity status, sex and area of residence, %



83.8% of only working children and 88.6% of children both working and attending school were children from rural areas. 84.6% of only working boys lived in rural areas and 86.7% of boys simultaneously working and studying. 75% of only working girls and 91.6% of simultaneously working and studying girls lived in rural areas. Observing by residence area and gender, the data shows that the differences between indicators are relatively smaller in the case of unemployed children and those who do not study. 41% of unemployed children and children who do not study lived in urban areas and 59% in rural areas. 42.4% of boys in the same age group lived in urban areas and 57.6% in rural areas. The difference was slightly greater in case of girls: 33% in urban areas and 67% in rural areas.

Figure 5.2.2 Children aged 5-17 by activity status, sex and age groups



Two important facts should be stated. First, the greater frequency of engagement in any economic activity and, second, the characteristics of residence and content and seasonality of activity type determined a higher level of child employment in rural areas, compared with urban areas.

The same indicators also had a decisive influence on activity status by age groups and gender. 19 200 children did not work and did not study. Of these children, 75.8% were in the 5 -11 age group, 18.4% in the 16-17 age group and 5.8% in the 12 - 15 age group. Naturally, such proportions by age groups are due to children aged 5-6 years not attending school and not working because of their age. In the case of 16-17 year old children, this was because of the completion of their education and not having a job. In the case of 12 - 15 year old children, it was due to drop-ping-out of education. 94.0% of only working children were estimated to be in the 16 -17 age groups. 42.9% of both working and studying children were estimated to be in the 12 - 15 age group and 33.9% in the 16-17 age groups.

5.3 Household chores and services carried out by children

According to the results, 38.1% of all children surveyed have, to some extent, been involved in household chores. Of these children, 61.4% were from urban areas and 38.6% from rural areas. Girls dominated this area by 1.7 times, totalling 63% of children undertaking household chores; in urban areas this was 61% and in rural areas 65%.

Table 5.3.1 Distribution of children in household chores by sex, age groups and area of residence

	URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL	
	N., 1000 children	% of total children	N., 1000 children	% of total children	N., 1000 children	% of total children
Total	106.1	42.9	66.6	32.3	172.7	38.1
TOTAL						
5-11	36.9	26.1	12.9	12.1	49.8	20.1
12-15	44.8	61.1	28.3	47.4	73.1	55.0
16-17	24.4	74.6	25.5	64.0	49.9	68.8
BOY						
Total	41.0	31.7	23.1	20.6	64.1	26.6
5-11	14.3	19.0	3.3	5.8	17.6	13.3
12-15	16.7	44.1	9.3	28.1	26.0	36.6
16-17	10.0	62.8	10.5	46.8	20.5	53.5
GIRL						
Total	65.1	55.1	43.5	46.4	108.6	51.2
5-11	22.6	34.2	9.6	19.3	32.2	27.8
12-15	28.1	79.3	18.9	71.0	47.0	75.8
16-17	14.4	85.8	15	85.9	29.4	85.9

Objectively, direct linkage was observed between child age and degree of participation in household activity. Thus, 68.8% of children aged 16-17 carried out household chores while the same indicator decreased for children aged 12-15 at 55% and 20.1% in case of children aged 5-11. The same indicator by sex and area of residence shows that the highest degree of participation was observed among children living in urban areas; 42.9% against 32.3% of rural areas, Involvement in unpaid household chores compared with boys was almost double for the girls at 51.2%.

Table 5.3.2 Percent distribution of children aged 5 -17 with household chores by sex, age groups, area of residence and weekly hours spent

	1-7 hours	7 - 14 hours	14-24 hours	24 > hours	Total
Total	62.2	28.1	8.6	1.1	100
TOTAL					
5 - 11	73.4	19.6	6.5	0.5	100
12 - 15	61.5	28.7	8.3	1.5	100
16 - 17	49.6	37.8	11.6	1.0	100
BOY					
Total	67.0	25.0	7.1	0.9	100
5 - 11	73.5	18.9	7.4	0.3	100
12 - 15	65.7	26.6	6.2	1.5	100
16 - 17	61.8	29.4	8.1	0.7	100
GIRL					
Total	59.3	30.0	9.5	1.1	100
5 - 11	73.3	20.1	6.0	0.7	100
12 - 15	58.9	30.0	9.7	1.5	100
16 - 17	41.6	43.3	13.9	1.2	100
URBAN					
Total	67.0	25.8	6.4	0.8	100
5 - 11	76.1	17.4	5.8	0.7	100
12 - 15	63.9	28.4	6.5	1.3	100
16 - 17	56.4	36.2	7.3	0.1	100
RURAL					
Total	54.1	32.1	12.4	1.4	100
5 - 11	65.3	26.2	8.6	0.0	100
12 - 15	57.7	29.2	11.4	1.8	100
16 - 17	42.9	39.3	15.9	1.9	100

According to time spent during the week, children with relatively small workload had a significant proportion. They were involved in household chores for up to 7 hours weekly (62.2%).

Chapter 6.

Characteristics of working children

For studying the employment of children, the survey took into account any activities carried out by children that resulted in goods and services for the market or goods for self-consumption. Based on the survey methodology, the work done in a family business or farm is also defined as work.

In this section, the characteristics of employed children are discussed; particularly the field of their activity, occupation type and employment status.

6.1 Employment of children by activity type

The Classification of Types of Economic Activities has been accepted as a basis for the classification of the economic activity major groups, which allows data to be comparable.

According to the survey results, 90.4% of working children were involved in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. This mainly comprised harvesting activities as a family helping member, taking care of cattle, pasture, mixed livestock and crop farm activities. 3.7% of working children were concentrated in the sectors of trade, repair, transport, storage, accommodation and food services; mainly engaged in the sale of food. Children were also involved in the trade of motor fuel, construction materials, medication, vehicle maintenance and repair works.

Table 6.1.1 Children aged 5-17 by sex, age groups, area of residence and types of economic activity

	5-11 years		12-15 years		16-17 years		Total	
	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total
Total	11.3	100	20.8	100	19.9	100	52.0	100
MAJOR GROUPS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.7	95.2	19.1	91.8	17.6	88.6	47.0	90.4
Industry	0.0	0	0.1	0.5	0.7	3.3	0.7	1.4
Construction	0.0	0	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.2	0.4	0.8
Trade, repair, Transport and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	0.0	0.4	1.0	4.9	0.9	4.5	1.9	3.7
Public administration; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other services	0.5	4.3	0.5	2.5	0.2	1.2	1.9	3.7
BOY								
Total	7.1	100	13.6	100	14.2	100	34.9	100
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.7	94.5	12.4	91.2	12.3	86.7	31.1	89.2
Industry	0.0	0	0.1	0.4	0.6	4.4	0.7	2.0
Construction	0.0	0	0.1	0.4	0.4	3.1	0.4	1.2
Trade, repair, Transport and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	0.0	0.7	0.8	5.7	0.7	4.8	1.4	4.0

	5-11 years		12-15 years		16-17 years		Total	
	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total
Public administration; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Other services	0.3	4.8	0.3	2.3	0.1	0.8	1.2	3.4
GIRL								
Total	4.1	100	7.2	100	5.7	100	17.1	100
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.0	96.5	6.7	93.1	5.3	93.5	15.8	92.4
Industry	0.0	0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.6
Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade, repair, Transport and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	0.0	0	0.2	3.3	0.2	3.8	0.5	2.9
Public administration; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other services	0.1	3.5	0.2	2.9	0.1	2	0.7	4.1
URBAN								
Total	0.9	100	2.4	100	2.8	100	6.1	100
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.8	84.0	1.6	67.1	1.5	54.6	3.9	64.0
Industry	...	...	0.03	1.2	0.2	6.1	0.2	4.0
Construction	...	...	...	...	0.1	1.8	0.2	3.7
Trade, repair, Transport and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	...	...	...	...	0.2	8.3	1.2	19.3
Public administration; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	0.0	3.7	0.5	20.5	0.5	19.6	0.0	0.6
Other services	...	...	...	...	0.1	3.9	0.5	8.3
RURAL								
Total	10.3	100	18.4	100	17.1	100	45.8	100
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.8	95.1	17.3	94.2	15.9	93.0	43.0	93.9
Industry	...	...	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.6	0.5	1.1
Construction	...	...	...	...	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.4
Trade, repair, Transport and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.6	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.5
Public administration; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.2	...	...
Other services	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.4	1.4	3.1

In terms of gender differentials, 89.2% of working boys and 92.4% of working girls were involved in agriculture. 64% of working children in urban areas and 93.9% of their counterparts in rural areas were employed in agriculture. 19.3% of working children in urban areas and 1.5% of their homologues in rural areas were working in the sectors of trade, repair, transport, storage, accommodation and food services.

6.2 Employment of children by occupation

The Classification of Occupations has been accepted as a basis for the classification of the occupations' groups, which allows data to be comparable.

Agriculture was the main area for children's employment, where children were more often involved in temporary agricultural activities. 90% of employment in this area does not require any qualification (e.g., harvest collector, carrier, water fetching for their own household use, firewood collection, cattle pasturing, courier, delivery worker, guard). 7.3% of children carried out some skilled work (e.g., grower, truck farmer, baker, confectionery worker, tractor driver, truck drivers). 2.4 % were service and sales workers (e.g., gas station fuel tanker, waiter, cook, itinerant trader) and only 0.3% of children were employed in a field requiring professional skills (e.g., choreographer, musician, technician-pharmacist).

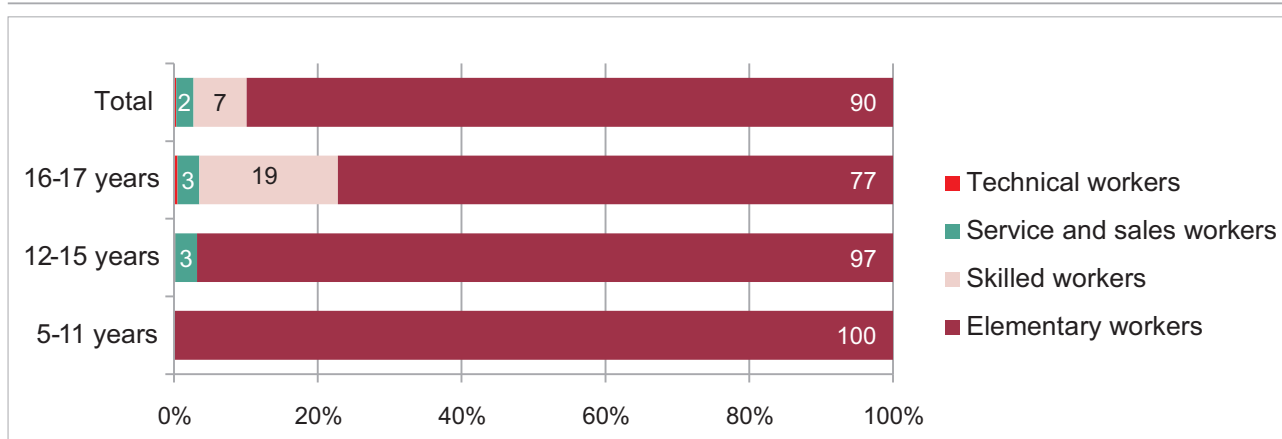
Table 6.2.1 Children aged 5 -17 by sex, age groups, type of occupation and area of residence

	5-11 years		12-15 years		16-17 years		Total	
	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total
Total	11.3	100	20.8	100	19.9	100	52.0	100
MAJOR GROUPS OF OCCUPATION								
Technicians professionals	...	...	...	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
Service and sales workers	...	...	0.6	3.0	0.6	3.0	1.2	2.4
Skilled workers	...	...	...	...	3.8	19.3	3.8	7.4
Elementary occupations	11.3	100	20.1	96.8	15.3	77.1	46.7	90.0
BOY								
Total	7.1	100	13.6	100	14.2	100	34.9	100
Technicians professionals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service and sales workers	...	...	0.4	3.1	0.4	3.0	0.9	2.4
Skilled workers	...	...	...	...	3.4	24.3	3.4	9.9
Elementary occupations	7.1	100	13.2	96.9	10.3	72.7	30.6	87.7
GIRL								
Total	4.1	100	7.2	100	5.7	100	17.1	100
Technicians professionals	...	...	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.8
Service and sales workers	...	...	0.2	2.9	0.2	3.0	0.4	2.2
Skilled workers	...	...	...	...	0.4	7.1	0.4	2.4
Elementary occupations	4.1	100	7.0	96.7	5.0	88.1	16.1	94.6
URBAN								
Total	0.9	100	2.4	100	2.8	100	6.1	100
Technicians professionals	...	...	...	1.3	0.1	4.5	0.2	2.6
Service and sales workers	...	...	0.2	7.7	0.4	15.6	0.6	10.1

	5 -11 years		12 -15 years		16 -17 years		Total	
	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total
Skilled workers	0.3	33.6	1.1	45.8	1.3	47.9	2.8	44.9
Elementary occupations	0.6	66.4	1.1	45.2	0.9	32	2.6	42.5
RURAL								
Total	10.3	100	18.4	100	17.1	100	45.8	100
Technical workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service and sales workers	...	...	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.3
Skilled workers	...	...	...	...	...	19.0	3.3	7.1
Elementary occupations	10.3	100	18.0	97.6	13.7	80.2	42.0	91.6

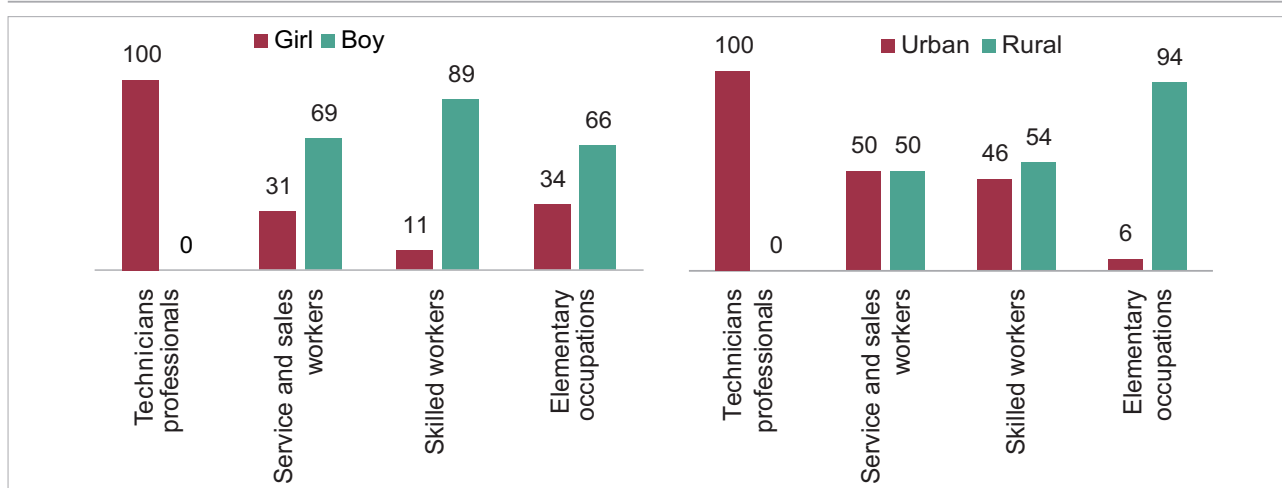
As expected, children aged 5 -11 were mainly involved in basic, unskilled occupations (72.4%). 27.6% of working children in this age group carried out work requiring some skills. Work requiring a certain qualification or skill was performed by 66.3 % of working children aged 16 -17, and 44.3 % of working children aged 12 -15.

Figure 6.2.1 Distribution of children aged 5-17 by age and occupations groups



With regard to gender distribution, almost the same trends were maintained between age groups and types of occupations. Working boys were slightly more likely to be involved in the trade and services sector as compared to working girls (2.4% vs. 2.1%). This trend was mostly observed among urban children. Overall, 10.1% of urban working children were involved in the trade and services sector activities, while for rural working children this indicator was only 1.3%.

Figure 6.2.2 Percent distribution of working children by sex, area of residence and group of occupations, %



6.3 Status in employment

Children's status in employment was studied in two age groups, 10 -15 years and 16 -17 years. Employed children aged 5-9 did not answer the question on status in employment.

Accordingly, from the data presented in Table 6.3.1, children aged 10 -15 accounted for 57.4% of that population (26 800 children), while children aged 16-17 years accounted for 42.6% (19 800 children).

Table 6.3.1 Children aged 5 -17 by sex, age groups, area of residence and status in employment

	10-15 years		16-17 years		Total	
	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total
Total	26.8	100	19.9	100	46.7	100
STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT						
Employee with a written contract	...	...	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2
Employee with a verbal agreement	0.3	1.2	1.6	8.1	1.9	4.1
Own-account worker	4.3	16.1	4.8	24.3	9.2	19.6
Member of producers' cooperative	0.1	0.2	0.0	0	0.1	0.1
Unpaid family worker	22.1	82.5	13.4	67.1	35.5	76.0
BOY						
Total	17.6	100	14.2	100	31.8	100
Employee with a written contract	...	...	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3
Employee with a verbal agreement	0.3	1.6	1.4	9.6	1.6	5.2
Own-account	2.7	15.4	4.2	29.5	6.9	21.7
Member of producers' cooperative	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid family worker	14.6	83	8.6	60.2	23.1	72.8
GIRL						
Total	9.2	100	5.7	100	14.9	100
Employee with a written contract	...	...	...	0.3	...	0.1
Employee with a verbal agreement	0.0	0.4	0.2	4.1	0.3	1.8
Own-account worker	1.6	17.5	0.6	11.2	2.3	15.1
Member of producers' cooperative	0.1	0.6	...	...	0.1	0.3
Unpaid family worker	7.5	81.6	4.8	84.4	12.3	82.7
URBAN						
Total	3.0	100	2.8	100	5.8	100
Employee with a written contract	...	...	0.1	4	0.1	1.9
Employee with a verbal agreement	0.2	5.6	0.7	26.7	0.9	15.6
Own-account worker	0.5	15.6	0.5	19.1	1.0	17.3
Member of producers' cooperative	0.1	1.7	0.0	0	0.1	0.9
Unpaid family worker	2.4	77.2	1.4	50.2	3.7	64.3

	10-15 years		16-17 years		Total	
	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total
RURAL						
Total	23.8	100	17.1	100	40.9	100
Employee with a written contract	...	...	0.1	4.0	0.1	1.9
Employee with a verbal agreement	0.1	0.6	0.9	5.0	1.0	2.5
Own-account worker	3.9	16.2	4.3	25.1	8.1	19.9
Member of producers' cooperative	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid family worker	19.8	83.2	12.0	69.9	31.7	77.6

Children working with a written contract amounted to 0.2%, while the share of workers with a verbal agreement was 4.1%. A bigger share was registered in relation to unpaid family members at 76.0%. The proportion of self-employed children amounted to 19.6%. This indicator was 21.7% for working boys and 15.1% for working girls. Unpaid family child-workers in rural areas had a greater proportion at 77.6%, compared to 64.3% in urban settlements.

Figure 6.3.1 Percent distribution of children aged 5 -17 by status in employment

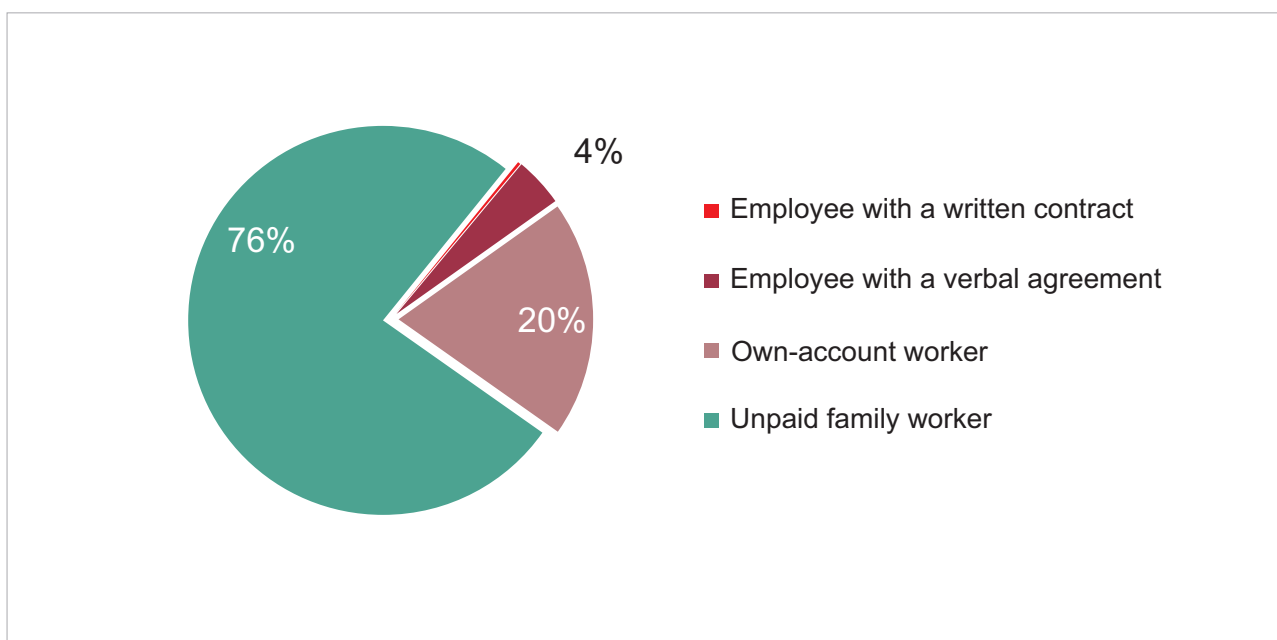


Table 6.3.1 data analysis shows that 88% self-employed and 89.3% unpaid family workers were children living in rural areas.

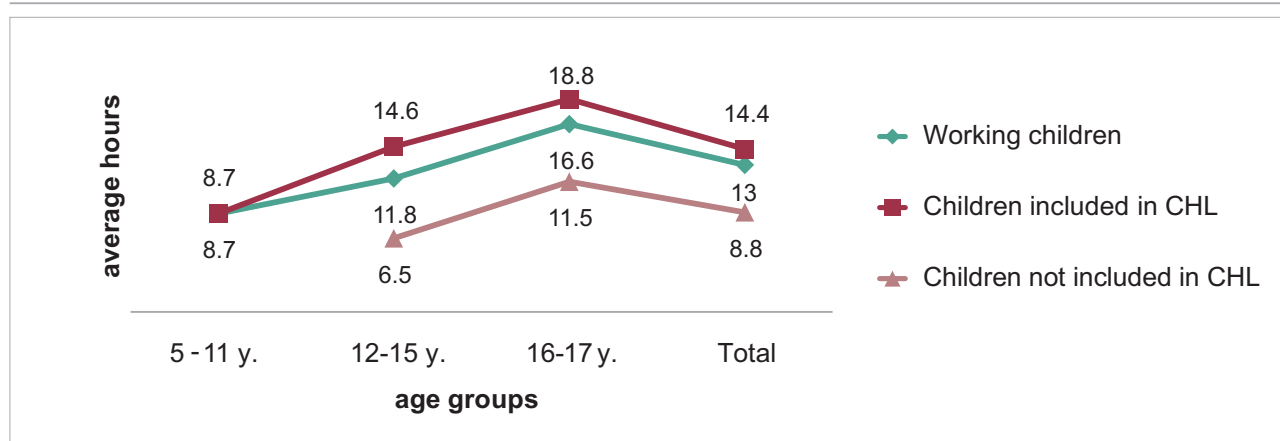
6.4 Weekly hours worked

According to the survey results, children worked an average of 13 hours per week. Boys worked on average 14.1 hours per week and girls - 10.8 hours per week. In the 16-17 age groups, children worked an average of 16.6 hours, children aged 12-15 - 11.8 hours, and children aged 5-11 worked 8.7 hours. Children in child labour (CL) worked an average of 14.4 hours per week. Of this, children aged 5-11 worked 8.7 hours, children aged 12-15-14.6 hours and children aged 16-17-18.8 hours.

Table 6.4.1 Average weekly hours actually worked by age groups and type of work, hours

	CHILDREN IN EMPLOYMENT		
	Boy	Girl	Total
Total	14.1	10.8	13
5-11	8.7	8.8	8.7
12-15	12.4	10.7	11.8
16-17	18.3	12.5	16.6
CHILD LABOUR			
Total	15.5	11.8	14.4
5-11	8.7	8.8	8.7
12-15	15.4	12.9	14.6
16-17	19.8	14.8	18.8
NOT CHILD LABOUR			
Total	8.8	8.7	8.8
5-11	...	...	...
12-15	6	7.2	6.5
16-17	12.7	10.2	11.5

Children not included in CL worked on average 8.8 hours per week. Children aged 16 -17 worked 11.5 hours and children aged 12 -15 worked 6.5 hours. It is interesting that, in this age group only, girls worked longer than boys.

Figure 6.4.1 Average weekly working hours, hour


1200 children had a working week exceeding 43 hours. 16.7% of these belonged to the age group 12-15 (mainly boys) and 83.3% to the 16-17 age group, 90% of these were boys.

Table 6.4.2 Children's weekly hours actually worked by hour-bracket, age groups, sex, area of residence

	< 6		6 - 14		15 - 29		30 - 42		43 >=		Total	
	N., 1 000 chil- dren	%	N., 1 000 chil- dren	%	N., 1 000 chil- dren	%	N., 1 000 chil- dren	%	N., 1 000 chil- dren	%	N., 1 000 chil- dren	%
TOTAL												
Total	16.0	30.8	21.0	40.4	11.7	22.4	2.2	4.2	1.2	2.2	52.0	100
5 - 11	7.5	66.9	2.5	22.2	1.1	9.7	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	11.3	100
12 - 15	5.0	24.3	9.5	45.8	5.5	26.5	0.6	2.7	0.2	0.8	20.8	100
16 - 17	3.4	17.2	8.9	44.9	5.0	25.4	1.5	7.6	1.0	5.0	19.9	100
BOY												
Total	10.4	29.8	13.2	38.0	8.4	24.0	1.8	5.1	1.1	3.2	34.9	100
5 - 11	4.9	69.4	1.5	20.7	0.7	9.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	100
12 - 15	3.1	22.9	6.1	45.2	3.8	27.7	0.4	3.1	0.2	1.2	13.6	100
16 - 17	2.4	16.6	5.6	39.7	4.0	27.9	1.3	9.3	0.9	6.6	14.2	100
GIRL												
Total	5.6	32.8	7.7	45.3	3.3	19.2	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.4	17.1	100
5 - 11	2.6	62.6	1.0	24.8	0.4	10.4	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	100
12 - 15	1.9	26.8	3.4	47.0	1.8	24.3	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	7.2	100
16 - 17	1.1	18.7	3.3	58.0	1.1	19.1	0.2	3.2	0.1	1.0	5.7	100
URBAN												
Total	1.5	24.0	2.6	42.8	1.2	19.8	0.4	7.2	0.4	6.2	6.1	100
5 - 11	0.6	58.6	0.3	31.8	0.1	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100
12 - 15	0.7	27.0	1.1	45.0	0.5	22.3	0.1	2.3	0.1	3.4	2.4	100
16 - 17	0.3	9.7	1.2	44.6	0.6	21.1	0.4	14.0	0.3	10.7	2.8	100
RURAL												
Total	14.5	31.7	18.3	40.0	10.4	22.8	1.7	3.8	0.8	1.7	45.8	100
5 - 11	7.0	67.7	2.2	21.3	1.0	9.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	10.3	100
12 - 15	4.4	23.9	8.4	45.9	5.0	27.1	0.5	2.7	0.1	0.4	18.4	100
16 - 17	3.1	18.4	7.7	45.0	4.5	26.0	1.1	6.5	0.7	4.1	17.1	100

The number of children working in rural areas for more than 43 hours per week doubles that of their urban counterparts. This is due to the greater prevalence of child labour in rural areas and the content and features of economic activity, as well as the lack of games, sports and entertainment opportunities for rural areas.

6.5 Children seeking work

Within the scope of the survey it was possible to find out children aged 10-17 who were not in employment during the reference week, but looked for a job and (or) would like to work. This information allows us to estimate the potential supply of child work.

According to the survey results, the number of job-seeker children is not large. 0.1% of children aged 10 -17 years were looking for a job.

Table 6.5.1 Number of children aged 10-17 seeking work (unemployed), thousand children

	Boy		Girl		Total	
	Seeking work	Not seeking work	Seeking work	Not seeking work	Seeking work	Not seeking work
Total	0.3	206.1	0.2	194.8	0.5	400.9
AGE GROUPS						
5-11 (10)	0.1	124.7	0.1	111.6	0.2	236.4
12-15	0	57.4	0.1	54.7	0.1	112.1
16-17	0.2	24.0	0	28.5	0.2	52.5

Most job seekers were boys and belonged to the 16-17 year old age group. Among girls in the same age group, no girl mentioned that she was seeking work. Instead, 60.9 % of job-seeker girls were aged 12-15. It is concerning that 33.6 % of children looking for a job were children aged 5 -11. The unemployment rate among children aged 10-17 was 1%, boys, and girls 0.9%, 1.2%.

Chapter 7.

Child labour and hazardous work

7.1 Child labour

This section presents the results of survey on child labour. Results were estimated /measured according to the methodology used in the framework of NCLS, the “4.3.2 Measurement framework of child work” subsection of this report.

Child labour is related to child employment in all activities which are considered physically, socially or morally hazardous or dangerous and, therefore, undesirable.

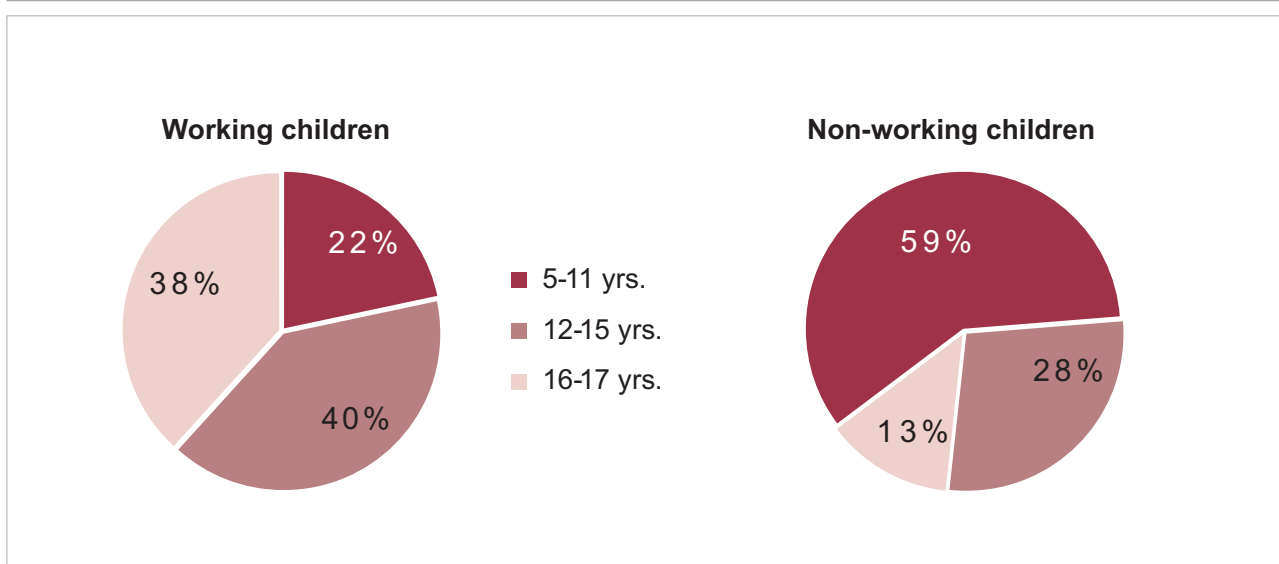
Among the surveyed children, 88.5% had not worked during the week preceding the survey, while 11.5% had any kind of job.

Table 7.1.1 Distribution of children aged 5 -17 by economic activity status

	WORKING		NON-WORKING		TOTAL	
	N., 1 000 children	% of total children	N., 1 000 children	% of total children	N., 1 000 children	% of total children
Total	52.0	11.5	401.4	88.5	453.4	100
AGE GROUPS						
5-11	11.3	4.5	236.6	95.5	247.8	100
12-15	20.8	15.7	112.2	84.3	133.0	100
16-17	19.9	27.4	52.7	72.6	72.6	100
SEX						
Boy	34.9	14.5	206.4	85.5	241.3	100
Girl	17.1	8.0	195.0	92.0	212.1	100

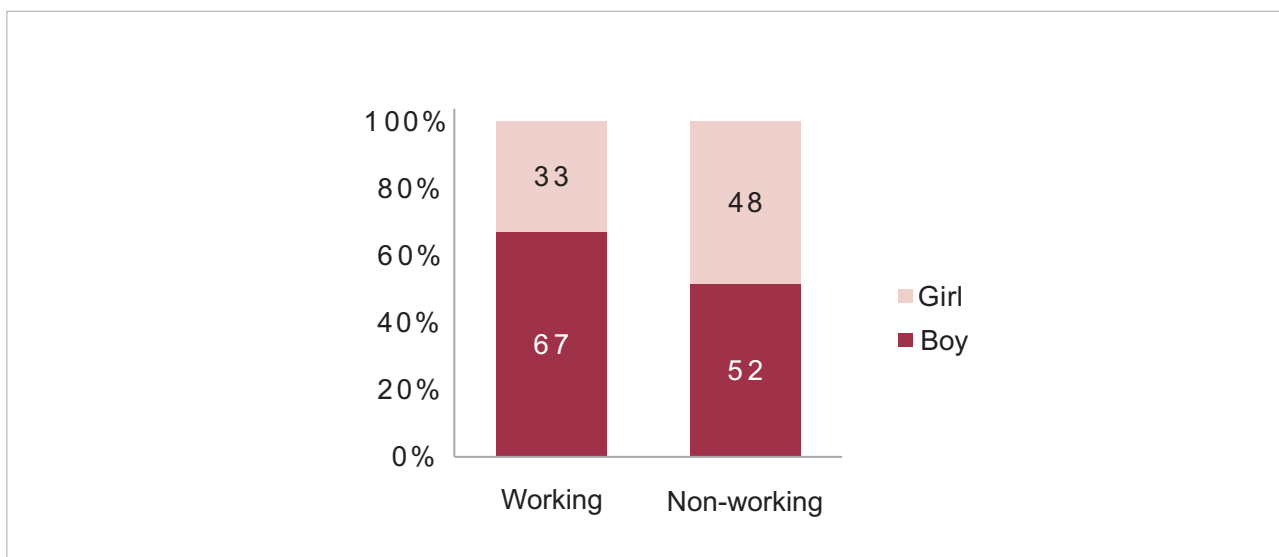
Among working children, the highest prevalence of working activity was found in the age group of 16-17 years-old with 27.4% of total children in the age group, followed by 15.7% of children 12-15 year-olds and 4.5% of those aged 5-11.

Figure 7.1.1 Percent distribution of working and non-working children by age groups



Among working children, boys were in the majority at 67.2%, while girls made up 32.8%. Among non-working children boys represent 52% and girls 48% of the total.

Figure 7.1.2 Working and non-working children aged 5 -17 by sex, %

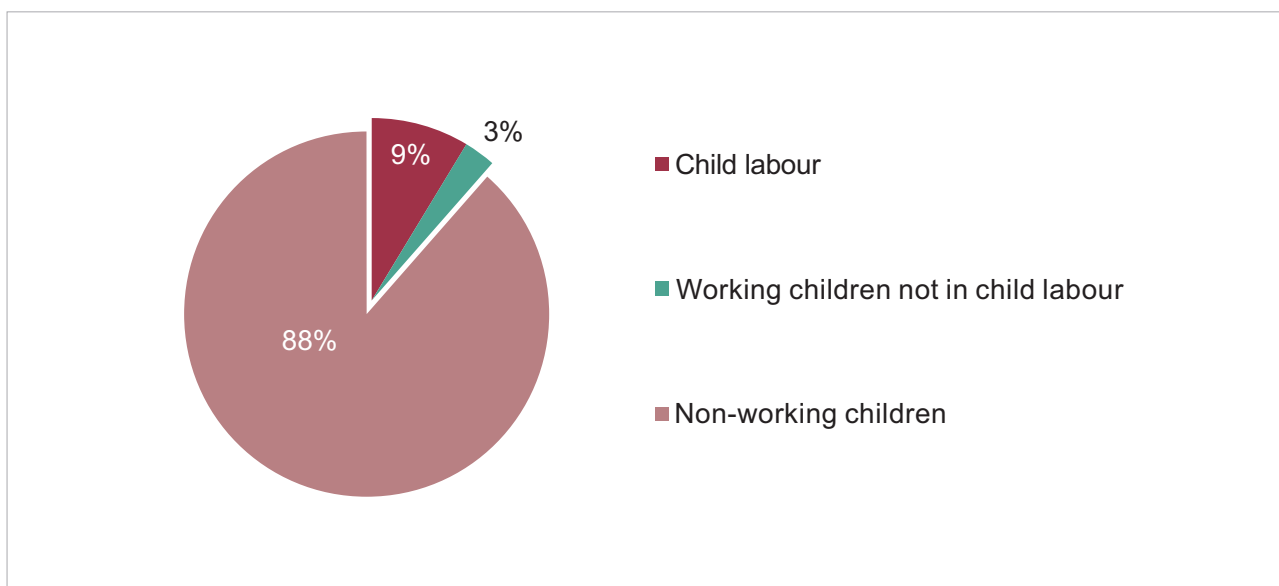


7.2 Major child labour characteristics

According to the methodology:

- ▶ Each surveyed child (respondent) was classified into the following mutually exclusive groups by status of economic activity - **child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children.**
- ▶ Data describe the **current** economic status of respondents for the short reference period (one week).

According to the results, 88.5% of children were non-working, 8.7% were in child labour and 2.8% were working children not in child labour.

Figure 7.2.1 Classification of children by economic status and type of work, %**Table 7.2.1** Classification of children aged 5-17 by economic status, type of work, sex and age groups, area of residence

	Non-working children		Working children not in child labour		Child labour		Total children	
	N., 1 000 children	% of total children	N., 1 000 children	% of total children	N., 1 000 children	% of total children	N., 1 000 children	% of total children
Total	401.4	88.5	12.7	2.8	39.3	8.7	453.4	100
SEX								
Boy	206.4	85.5	7.5	3.1	27.4	11.4	241.3	100
Girl	195.0	91.9	5.2	2.4	12.0	5.7	212.1	100
AGE GROUPS								
5-11	236.6	95.5	0	0	11.3	4.6	247.8	100
12-15	112.2	84.4	6.8	5.1	14.0	10.5	133.0	100
16-17	52.7	72.6	5.8	8.0	14.1	19.4	72.6	100
AREA OF RESIDENCE								
Urban	241.3	97.6	1.3	0.5	4.8	1.9	247.5	100
Rural	160.1	77.7	11.3	5.5	34.5	16.8	205.9	100

Child labour is much more prevalent among boys than girls (11.4% vs. 5.7%) and among older children (19.4% for those aged 16-17) than their younger counterparts (10.5% for those aged 12-15 and 4.5% for those aged 5-11). Also child labour is fundamentally concentrated in rural areas with a prevalence rate of 16.8% vs. 1.9% in urban areas.

Figure 7.2.2 Classification of children by economic status, type of work, sex and age, area of residence

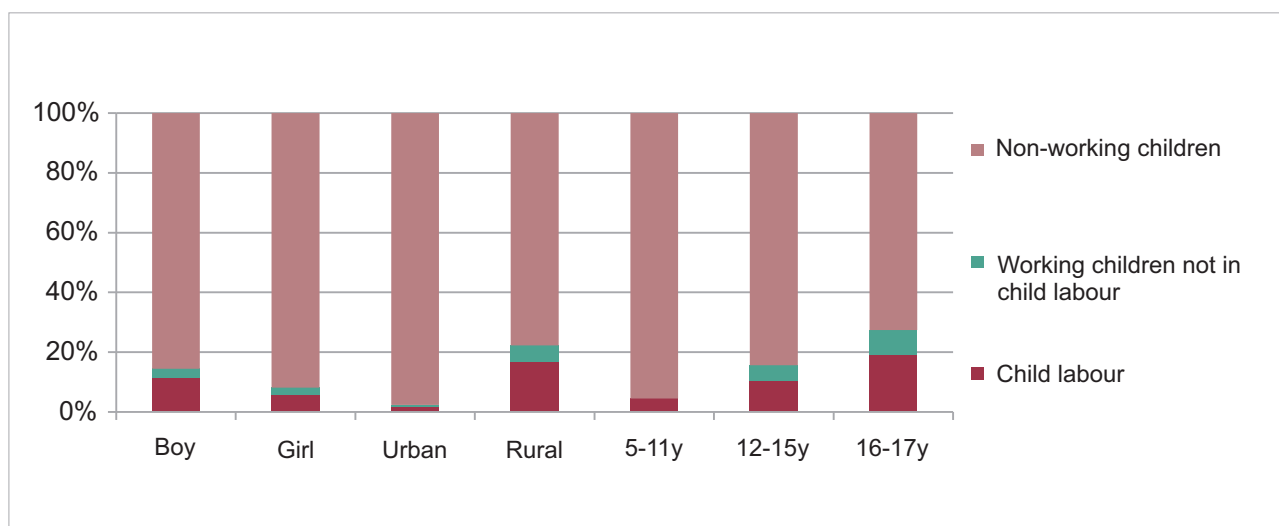


Table 7.2.1 data analysis shows that, 89% of children who were working but not in child labour were rural children, boys were 59.1% and children aged 12-15 were 53.5%. 87.8% of children involved in child labour lived in rural areas and 12.2% in urban areas.

Table 7.2.2 Children in child labour by sex, age groups and area of residence

	CHILD LABOUR		
	N., 1 000 children	% of total working children	% in total children
Total	39.3	75.6	8.7
TOTAL			
5-11	11.3	100	4.6
12-15	14.0	67.3	10.5
16-17	14.1	70.8	19.4
BOY			
Total	27.4	78.5	11.4
5-11	7.1	100	5.4
12-15	9.2	67.6	13.0
16-17	11.1	78.2	29.0
GIRL			
Total	12.0	70.2	5.7
5-11	4.1	100	3.5
12-15	4.9	68.1	7.9
16-17	3.0	52.6	8.8

In general, 75.6% of working children were in child labour. This indicator includes 100% of working children aged 5 to 11, 67.3% of those aged 12 to 15 and 70.8% those aged 16 to 17. The conclusion that emerges is that once a child below 18 years-old starts working, he or she is most likely to undertake a type of work prohibited by national legislation and/or international conventions. The probability of being in child labour is slightly higher for working boys compared to working girls (78.5% vs. 70.2%).

Figure 7.2.3 Proportion of children aged 5 -17 in child labour by age groups, %

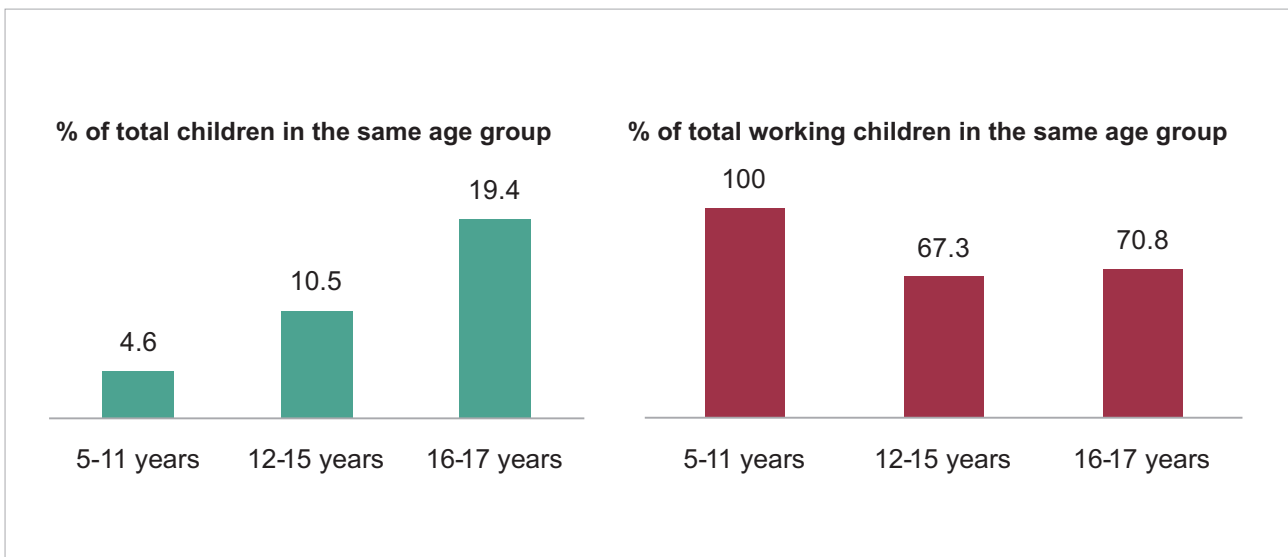
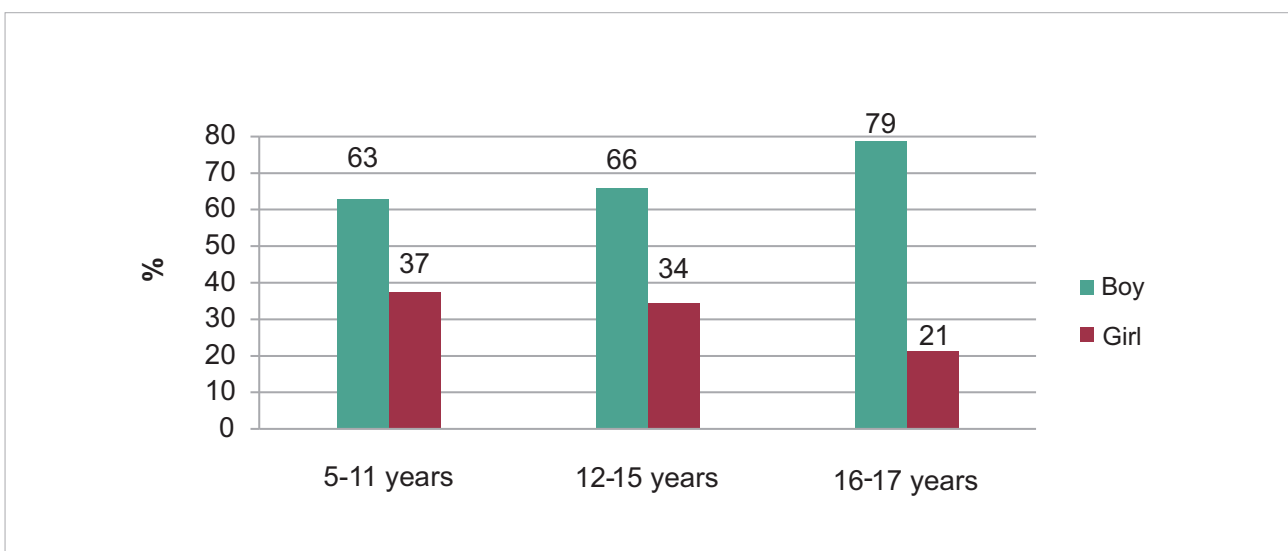
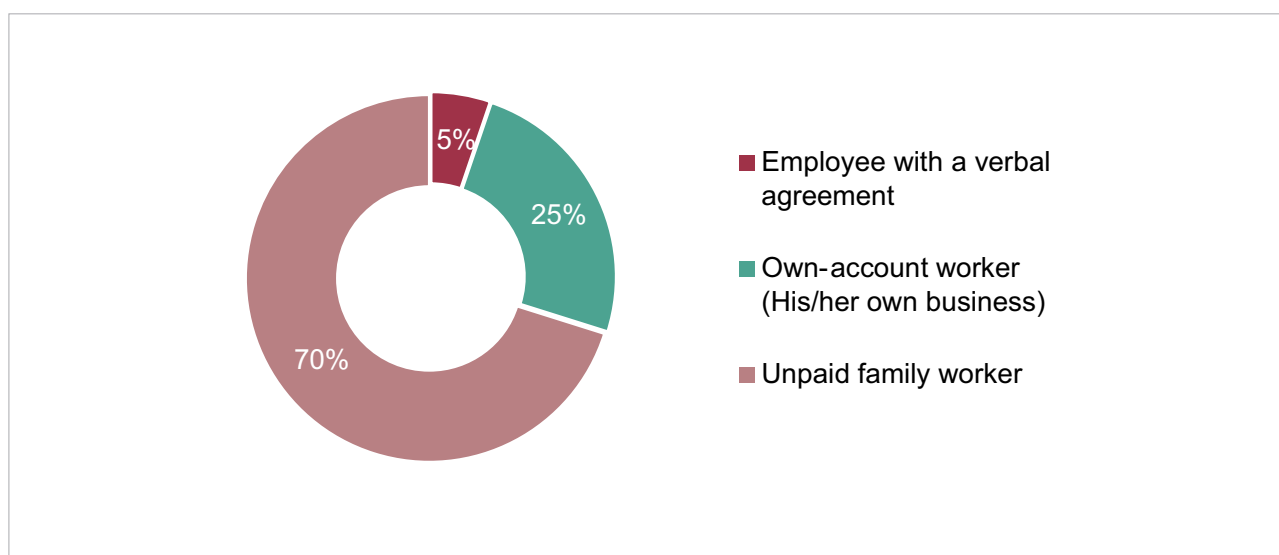


Figure 7.2.4 Proportion of child labourer aged 5 -17 by sex and age groups



When examining the survey results, it was important to determine exactly what type of economic activity and occupation engaged children involved in child labour. Thus, of this children 90.1% were engaged in agriculture and worked as elementary agricultural workers (88.7%). The work was mostly carried out without payment as a contribution of family farming enterprise (70%).

Figure 7.2.5 Child labour by status in employment, %



7.3 Hazardous work by children

In terms of developing a clear understanding of child labour, it is important to distinguish between hazardous work and other forms of child labour not considered hazardous (for methodology, see Subsection 4.3.3 Child Labour). According to the results, the number of children involved in hazardous work was estimated at 31.2 thousand children. Of these children, 22.5 thousand were boys and 8.7 thousand were girls. In percentage terms, 79.4% of children in child labour were engaged in hazardous work. 82.1% of boys in child labour were engaged in hazardous work and 72.5% of girls.

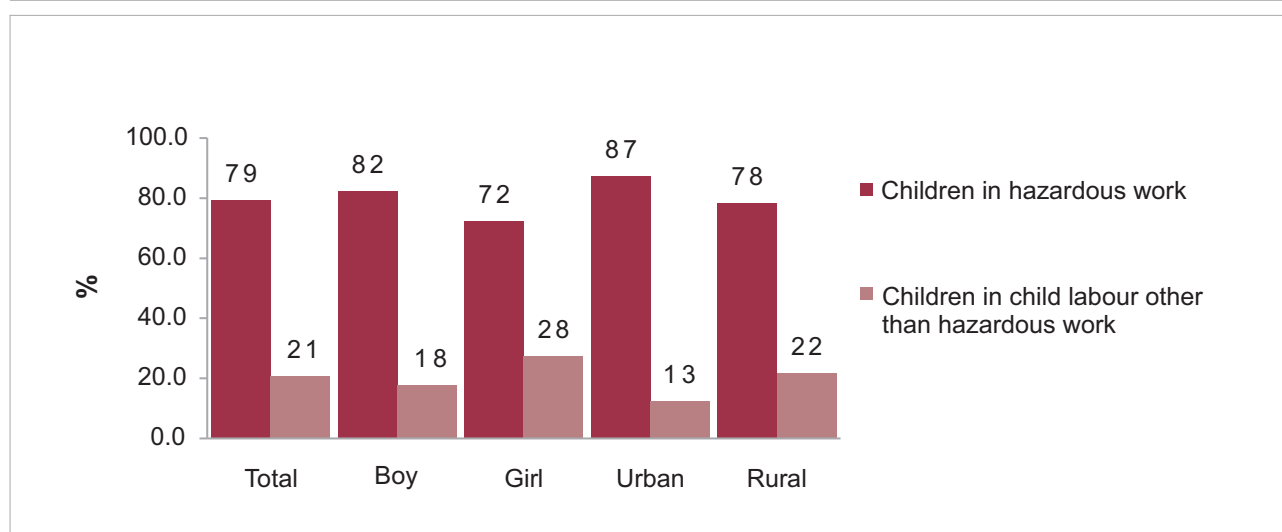
Table 7.3.1 Children aged 5-17 in child labour by the type of work, sex, age groups and area of residence

	Children in hazardous work	Children in child labour other than hazardous work		Total child labour
		5-11 years old	12-15 years old	
Thousands children				
Total	31.2	6.3	1.8	39.3
SEX				
Boy	22.5	3.7	1.1	27.3
Girl	8.7	2.6	0.7	12.0
AREA OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	4.2	0.4	0.2	4.8
Rural	27.0	5.8	1.7	34.5
CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK AS A % OF CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR				
Total	79.4	16.0	4.7	100
SEX				
Boy	82.4	13.6	4.0	100
Girl	72.5	21.7	5.8	100

	Children in hazardous work	Children in child labour other than hazardous work		Total child labour
		5-11 years old	12-15 years old	
AREA OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	87.5	8.3	4.2	100
Rural	78.3	16.8	4.9	100
CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK AS A % OF TOTAL CHILDREN				
Total	6.9	2.5	1.4	8.7
SEX				
Boy	9.3	2.8	1.6	11.4
Girl	4.1	2.2	1.1	5.7
AREA OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	1.7	0.3	0.3	1.9
Rural	13.1	5.5	2.8	16.8

By area of residence, 86.5% of children involved in hazardous work lived in rural areas; likely due to the greater number of working children in rural areas, as well as the specifics of their work. Of these children, 72.5% were boys and 27.9% were girls.

Figure 7.3.1 Classification of child labour by types of work, by sex and area of residence, %



7.3.1 Children in hazardous work by economy sector / type of occupation

Agriculture was the main sector of employment for children aged 5-17 years old. This suggests that the majority of children working in hazardous conditions (nine in ten children) carried out their activities in exactly that field. However, it is important to highlight that agriculture is not considered a “hazardous industry” in itself, according to the applied methodology.

In contrast, only 1.3% of children were engaged in construction, which is considered to be a hazardous industry. Of these children, 60.5% carried out that work in their own households, by participating in the construction or major repair work of their own house as a family member working without pay. Within this survey, any other cases deemed as hazardous child work, such as mining, were not met.

It is clear that 86.5% of children in hazardous work lived in rural areas and 94.8% of them were engaged in agriculture. In the same sector, three in five children in hazardous work living in urban areas were engaged in agricultural work (61.3%), which is due to the scarcity of jobs in towns. Therefore, there were not sufficient living conditions for the population. 72.1% of children in hazardous work were boys. Of these boys in hazardous work, 88.9% were engaged in agriculture. 95.4% of girls in hazardous work were in this sector.

Table 7.3.2 Distribution of children in hazardous work by the sectors of economy, sex, age groups and area of residence, thousand children

	CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK, THOUSANDS CHILDREN							
	Boy	Girl	5 - 11 years old	12 - 15 years old	16 - 17 years old	Urban	Rural	Total
Total	22.5	8.7	5.0	12.2	14.1	4.2	27.0	31.2
Agriculture	20.0	8.3	4.7	11.4	12.2	2.6	25.6	28.2
Industry	0.7	0.1	...	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8
Construction	0.4	...	...	...	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Services	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.8
% OF TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture	88.9	95.4	94.0	93.4	86.5	61.9	94.8	90.4
Industry	3.1	1.1	...	0.8	5.0	7.1	1.9	2.6
Construction	1.8	...	...	...	2.8	4.8	0.7	1.3
Services	7.1	2.3	4.0	5.7	6.4	26.2	2.6	5.8

By age groups, of children engaged in hazardous work, 39.1% were aged 16 -17 and 45.2% were aged 12-15. 94% of children aged 5-11 years old in hazardous work were engaged in agriculture.

7.3.2 Hazardous working conditions and other characteristics of hazardous work

According to the survey results, 1.2 thousand children worked **more than 43 hours per week**. Of these children, 86.2% were aged 16-17 years old and 13.8% were 12-15 years old. In the 12-15 age group, hazardous working hours referred exclusively to boys, while in the 16-17 age group, 5.9% were girls.

600 children had a **hazardous occupation**, 88.4% of which were boys, and 77% of which were children aged 16-17 years old. It is alarming that 3.4% of these children were 5-11 years old.

400 boys aged 12-15 and 16-17 years old were engaged in a **hazardous industry**. 89.3% of them were 16-17 years old.

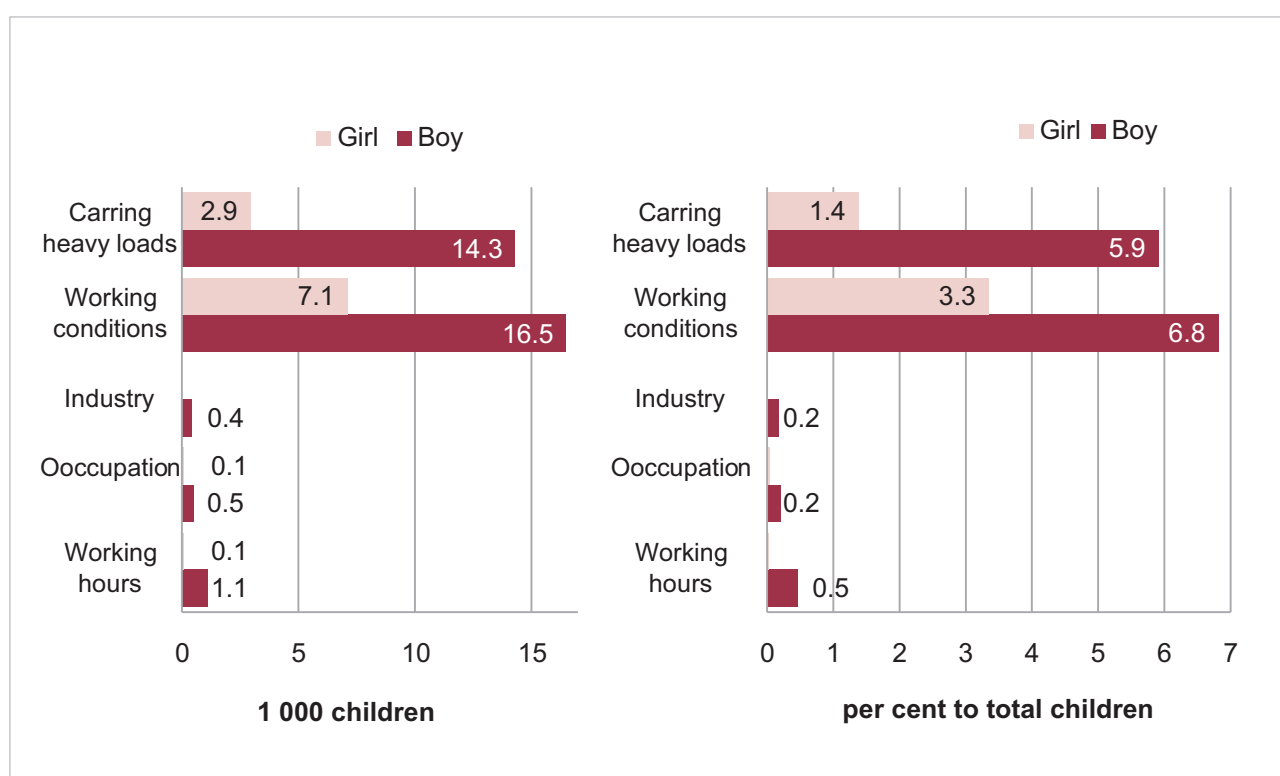
Table 7.3.3 Children aged 5-17 by characteristic of hazardous work⁸

	Distribution of children in hazardous work by sex, % of total		% OF TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY		
	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Total
HAZARDOUS WORKING HOURS (>=43)					
Total	94.8	5.2	100	100	100
5 - 11	...	...	...	...	...
12 - 15	100	0	14.6	0.0	13.8
16 - 17	94.1	5.9	85.4	100	86.2
HAZARDOUS OCCUPATION					
Total	88.4	11.6	100	100	100
5 - 11	100	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.4
12 - 15	73.6	26.4	16.2	44.1	19.4
16 - 17	91.6	8.4	80.0	55.9	77.2
HAZARDOUS INDUSTRY					
Total	100	...	100	...	100
5 - 11	...	...	...	...	...
12 - 15	100	...	10.7	...	10.7
16-17	100	...	89.3	...	89.3
HAZARDOUS WORKING CONDITIONS					
Total	69.9	30.1	100	100	100
5 - 11	72.8	27.2	18.4	15.9	17.6
12 - 15	60.6	39.4	32.1	48.3	37.0
16 - 17	76.3	23.7	49.6	35.8	45.4

⁸ The same child could mention multiple factors of harmfulness.

	Distribution of children in hazardous work by sex, % of total		% OF TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY		
	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Total
CARRYING HEAVY LOADS					
Total	82.9	17.1	100	100	100
5 - 11	61.0	39.0	8.6	26.6	11.7
12 - 15	79.1	20.9	36.4	46.8	38.2
16 - 17	91.0	9.0	55.0	26.5	50.1

Figure 7.3.2 Children aged 5-17 in child labour⁹ by characteristic of hazardous work and sex



It is important to note that data about children on hazardous working conditions, transporting /carrying heavy loads are based on the subjective perception of children about their work (see questions C38-C43 in Annex 1), but not on the law permitted norms (e.g., noise measurement by decibel etc.).

23 500 children work in **hazardous working conditions**. Of these children, 17.6% were aged 5 -11, 30.2% were girls.

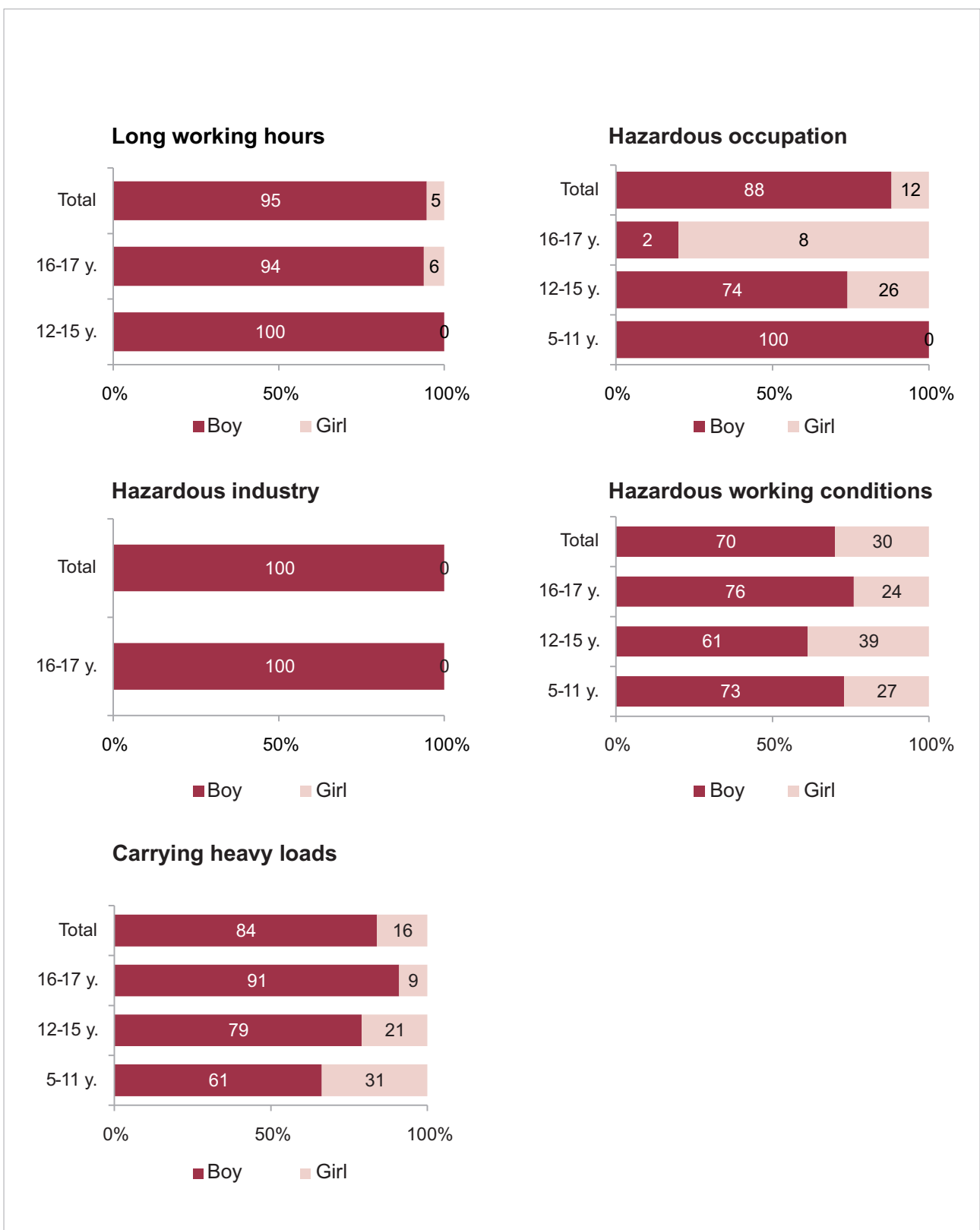
Children carrying heavy loads (over 15 kg) are likely to experience adverse effects on their immature musculoskeletal, cardiovascular and respiratory systems. 55.1% of children 5 to 17 years-old in hazardous work were involved in carrying heavy loads, mainly due to harvest activities, which most often involved children living in villages.

9 The same child could mention multiple factors of harmfulness.

11.7% of children in hazardous work aged 5-11 were involved in transporting heavy loads, 39% of which were girls. 82.9% of children carrying heavy loads were boys, and 55% of them were 16-17 years old.

Among children in hazardous work, the highest prevalence was found among boys working in hazardous working conditions with 6.5% of total boys, followed by boys carrying heavy loads with 5.9% of total boys (see Figure 7.3.2).

Figure 7.3.3 Distribution of children aged 5-17 by hazardous working conditions and other hazardous characteristics, %



7.3.3 Weekly hours of work performed by children in hazardous work

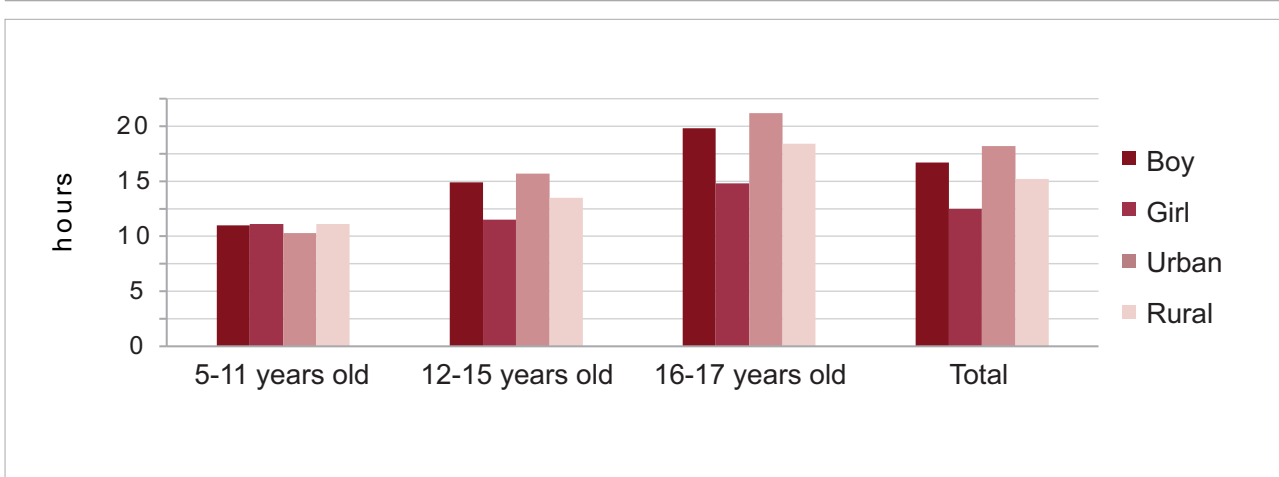
According to the results, children in hazardous work worked an average of 16.6 hours per week. By age group, this equates to children aged 16-17 years old working 19.3 hours per week; children aged 12 -15 years -14.5 hours per week, and children aged 5 -11-12.5 hours per week. Boys had a longer working week in the age groups of 12-15 and 16 -17 years old. As for girls, the age group with the longest working week was that of 5-11 years old.

Table 7.3.3.1 Distribution of children in hazardous work by average weekly hours worked, hour

	Boy	Girl	Total
Total	17.5	14.1	16.6
TOTAL			
5 - 11	11.0	15.8	12.5
12 - 15	15.6	12.5	14.5
16 - 17	20.2	15.8	19.3
URBAN			
Total	19.4	14.3	18.5
5 - 11	8.7	12.3	9.1
12 - 15	18	9.3	15.9
16 - 17	22.1	19.3	21.6
RURAL			
Total	17.2	14.0	16.3
5 - 11	11.4	15.9	13
12 - 15	15.2	12.8	14.3
16 - 17	19.8	15.3	18.8

The average working week of children working in urban areas was longer, comprising 18.5 hours, in comparison to 16.3 hours worked weekly by children in rural areas. This points out to a specific vulnerability factor for working children living in urban areas. Boys living in urban areas aged 16-17 years old are working for longer hours per week than in any other category. A significant difference was reported among girls aged 16-17 years old. Girls in urban areas belonging to this age group worked on average 4 hours more than girls in rural areas (19.3 hours per week vs. 15.3 hours per week). Meanwhile, for boys, this difference was only 2.6 hours (22.1 hours per week vs. 19.8 hours per week).

Figure 7.3.3.1 Average weekly hours worked by children in hazardous work by sex, age groups and area of residence



Chapter 8.

Educational characteristics

8.1 Educational programs implemented in the country

According to the RA Law “On Education” (Article 10), the main general programmes implemented in the country are:

- ▶ Preschool
- ▶ Elementary (general, specialized, special).
- ▶ Basic (general, specialized, special).
- ▶ Secondary (general, specialized, special).

General education in Armenia begins at age six and is implemented in general educational institutions (Article 15).

Secondary education is implemented in three-level general educational schools with total duration of 12 years and with the following sequences:

- 1) Elementary school (1 - 4 grades).
- 2) Basic school (5 - 9 grades).
- 3) High school (10 - 12 grades).

The first two stages of secondary general school constitute basic school. Basic general education is compulsory. The requirement of compulsory basic education is maintained until the age of 16, if it is not satisfied earlier. After 16 years of age, the student can leave school with the consent of their parents (adoptive or guardian) (Article 18).

8.2 Current education level of children

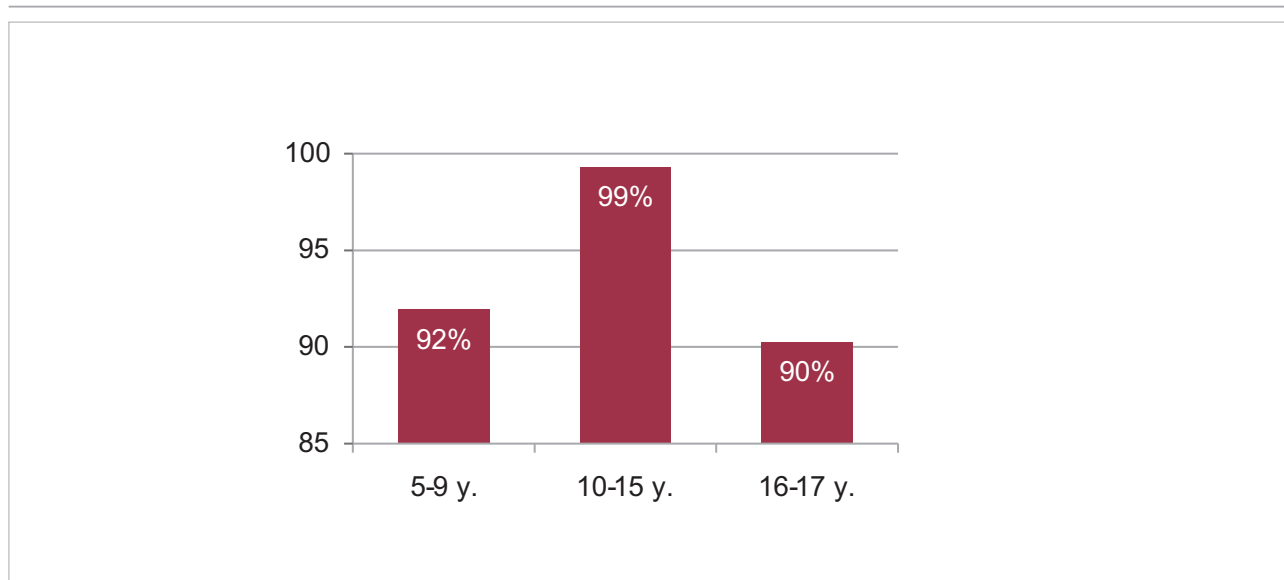
According to the results, 94.9% of children aged 5-17 were involved in any kind of educational program. 39.0% were in general basic schools, 33.1% in elementary education, and 16.2% in secondary schools. 6.8% of children were at preschool educational level and schools of crafts or vocational schools and higher education; respectively 3.4% and 1.4%.

Table 8.2.1 Children aged 5-17 by current educational program and sex

	Boy		Girl		Total	
	N., 1 000 children	%	N., 1 000 children	%	N., 1 000 children	%
Total	228.7	100	201.7	100	430.4	100
LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM						
Pre-school	14.8	6.5	14.6	7.3	29.5	6.8
Primary	78.1	34.2	64.5	32.0	142.6	33.1
General basic	89.4	39.1	78.5	38.9	167.9	39.0
General secondary/ high school	35.3	15.5	34.5	17.1	69.8	16.2
Vocational/Secondary specialized	8.4	3.7	6.3	3.1	14.7	3.4
University	2.7	1.2	3.2	1.6	5.9	1.4

Within all current educational programs, there were 53% of boys and 47% of girls. The exception was higher education where the numbers were 54% girls and 46% boys.

Figure 8.2.1 Children's current school / preschool attendance rate by age groups, %



8.2.1 Children's current school / preschool attendance

According to the results, children's current school attendance is quite high (94.9%). The enrollment rate for boys was 94.8% and for girls 95.1%.

Table 8.2.2 Children's current school/preschool attendance during the current school year by sex, age groups and area of residence

	Boy		Girl		Total	
	N., 1 000 children	% of total children	N., 1 000 children	% of total children	N., 1 000 children	% of total children
Total	228.7	94.8	201.7	95.1	430.4	94.9
AGE GROUPS						
5 - 11	125.7	95.2	107.5	92.8	233.2	94.1
12 - 15	70.1	98.7	61.6	99.4	131.7	99.0
16 - 17	33.0	86.2	32.5	95.0	65.5	90.2
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	124.7	96.5	114.9	97.2	239.6	96.8
Rural	104.0	92.8	86.8	92.5	190.8	92.7

5% of children in the 5-17 age group did not attend any educational institution. Of these children, 55% were boys and 45% were girls. 64% of children not attending schools were those aged 5-11 years and 31% were aged 16-17 years. This is due to children aged 5-6 years not attending preschool and, in the case of seniors, not going on to secondary education. Moreover, if the difference between genders of children aged 5-15 not attending school is small, then in the 16-17 age group, 76.1% of children not attending school were boys.

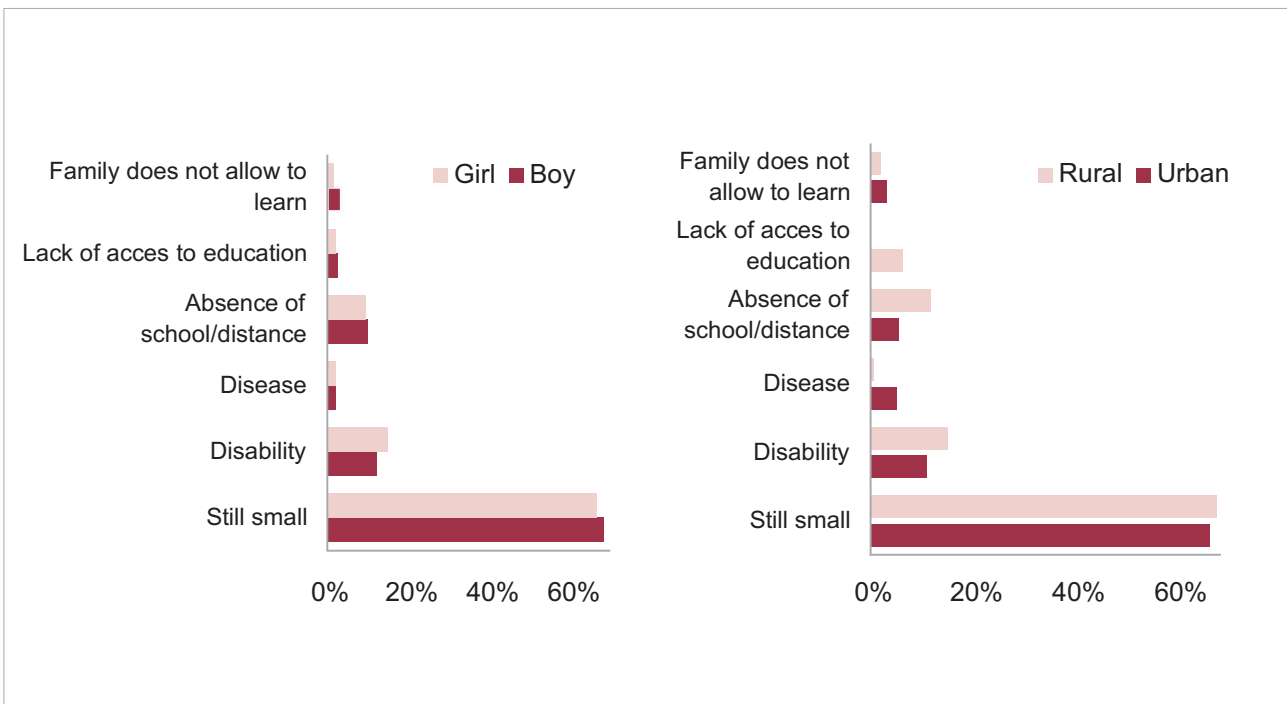
Table 8.2.3 Children aged 5-17 not attending school/preschool during the current school year by sex, age groups and area of residence

	Boy		Girl		Total	
	N., 1 000 children	% of total children	N., 1 000 children	% of total children	N., 1 000 children	% of total children
Total	12.6	5.2	10.4	4.9	23.0	5.1
AGE GROUPS						
5-11	6.3	4.8	8.3	7.2	14.6	5.9
12-15	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.1
16-17	5.4	13.8	1.7	5.0	7.1	9.8
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	4.5	3.5	3.3	2.8	7.9	3.2
Rural	8.1	7.2	7.1	7.6	15.1	7.3

8.2.2 Children who have never attended school/ preschool

According to the results, 3% of surveyed children have never attended school. Of these children, 97.8% were aged up to 7 years old. The number of children who have never attended school in the 12-17 age group was statistically insignificant and largely due to child disability (56%) and illness (37.3%).

Figure 8.2.2 Distribution of children aged 5-17 years who have never attended school by reasons of non-attendance, sex and area of residence, %



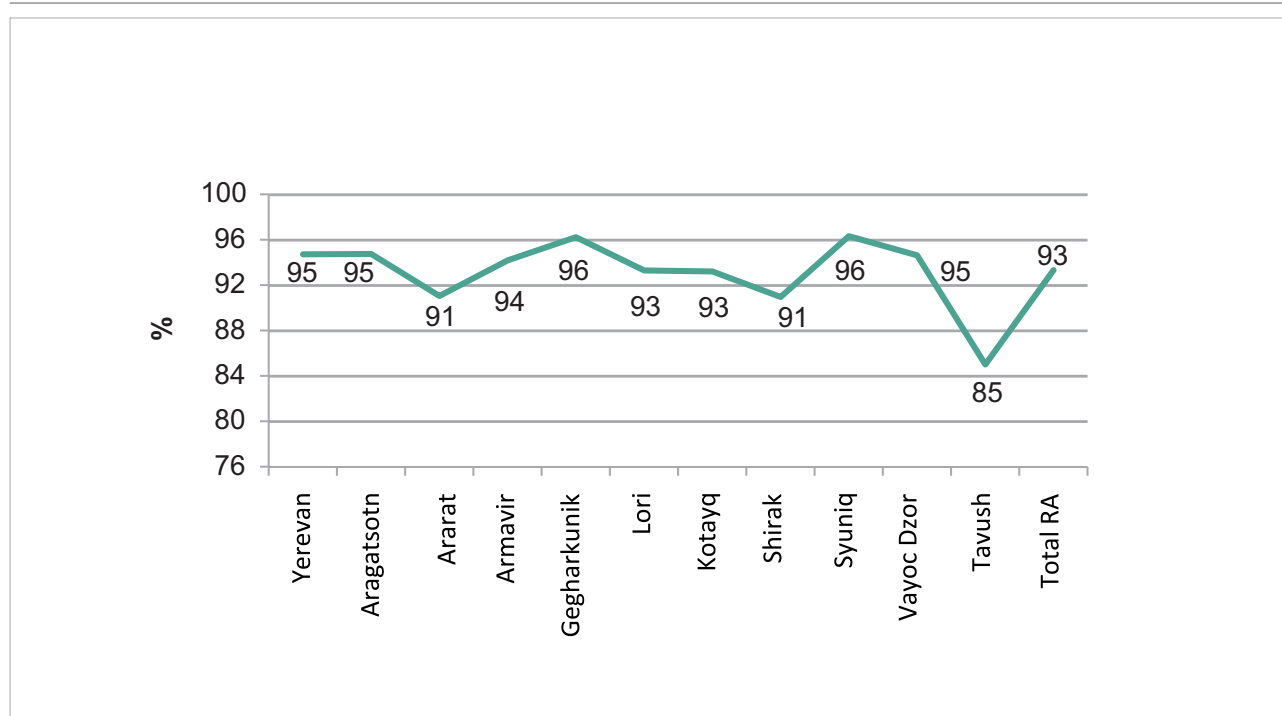
8.2.3 Child literacy

The assessment of literacy indicators is recognized as the ability of children in the 5-17 age group to write, read, and make up simple sentences in any language (including their native language). The results indicate that 93.3% of surveyed children aged 5-17 are considered literate and 6.7% are considered non-literate. 99.7% of non-literate children were in the 5-11 age group, where the absolute majority were aged around 5-6 years. 61.6% of them started to attend school / preschool during the current school year.

Table 8.2.3 Distribution of children by the ability to write, read and make up simple sentences in any language by sex, age groups and area of residence

	BOY				GIRL				TOTAL			
	Literate, 1000 children	% of total children	Illiterate, 1000 children	% of total children	Literate, 1000 children	% of total children	Illiterate, 1000 children	% of total children	Literate, 1000 children	% of total children	Illiterate, 1 000 children	% of total children
Total	225.9	93.6	15.4	6.4	197.3	93.0	14.7	6.9	423.2	93.3	30.2	6.7
AGE GROUPS												
5 - 11	116.6	88.4	15.4	11.6	101.1	87.3	14.7	12.7	217.7	87.9	30.1	12.1
12 - 15	70.9	99.9	0.1	0.1	62.0	100	0.0	0	132.9	100	0.1	0.0
16 - 17	38.3	100	0	0	34.2	100	0	0	72.6	100	0	0
AREA OF RESIDENCE												
Urban	121.9	94.3	7.4	5.7	111.8	94.6	6.5	5.4	233.7	94.4	13.8	5.6
Rural	104.0	92.8	8.1	7.2	85.6	91.2	8.3	8.8	189.6	92.1	16.3	7.9

The survey results revealed that the highest literacy rate was observed in Gegharkunik marz at 95% and the lowest literacy rate in Tavush marz at 85% where the proportion of children aged 5-6 years old (who were not in school-age) is the highest (20.1% of total surveyed children in this marz).

Figure 8.2.3 Literacy rate of children aged 5-17 by RA marzes, %

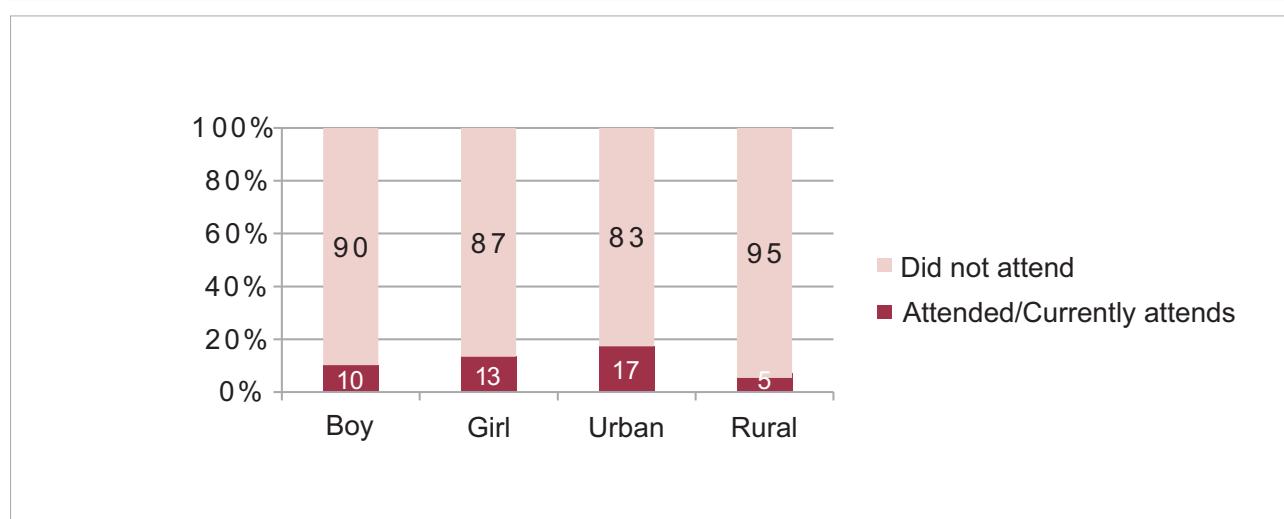
8.3 Participation in vocational / skills training outside of school

According to the results, 31 900 children participated in vocational and educational programs. Of these children, 46.7% were boys and 53.3% were girls. In most rural communities, training centers may not be accessible. Children from rural areas must visit such institutions in the nearest cities. It is, therefore, unsurprising that 78.1% of children attending vocational and educational programs lived in urban areas and 21.9% in rural areas.

Table 8.3.1 Distribution of children by participation in vocational / skills training course by sex, age groups and area of residence

	Boy		Girl		Total	
	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total
Total	145.7	100	127.5	100	273.1	100
VOCATIONAL / SKILLS TRAINING COURSES ATTENDANCE						
Attended/attending now	14.9	10.2	17.0	13.3	31.9	11.7
Did not attend	130.8	89.8	110.5	86.7	241.3	88.3
URBAN						
Total	73.3	100	70.3	100	143.6	100
Attended/attending now	11.3	15.5	13.5	19.3	24.9	17.3
Did not attend	62.0	84.6	56.8	80.8	118.8	82.7
RURAL						
Total	72.3	100	57.2	100	129.5	100
Attended/attending now	3.5	4.9	3.5	6.1	7.0	5.4
Did not attend	68.8	95.1	53.7	93.9	122.5	94.6

Figure 8.3.1 Participation in vocational /skills training courses and educational programs



8.4 Children's school / preschool attendance and working status

The survey revealed that fairly high school / preschool attendance rate (95%) was estimated among surveyed children aged 5-17, irrespective of working status and other characteristics of children such as age, sex or area of residence. Almost the same attendance rates were estimated among male and female child population with the small prevalence of girls (95.1% vs. 94.8%). By age category the highest attendance rate (99%) was estimated among children aged 12-15 rather which is quite logical. Moreover, in 7-12 age groups the coverage rate of children in schooling was 100% (see figure 8.4.1.2) while the smallest attendance rate was estimated among children in preschool age (5-6 years old). Children living in rural areas had lower attendance rate that of their urban counterparts (92.5% vs. 97%).

Table 8.4.1 School / preschool attendance rate of children 5 to 17 years old by working status and socio-demographic characteristics, %

	Non-working children	Working children	of which:		From child labour: hazardous work	Total children
			working children not in child labour	child labour		
Total	95.2	92.8	96.0	91.8	89.9	94.9
SEX						
Boy	95.5	90.4	94.8	89.2	87.2	94.8
Girl	94.9	97.6	97.7	97.6	96.7	95.1
AGE GROUPS						
5-11	93.8	99.3	0	99.3	100	94.1
12-15	99.0	99.3	100	98.9	98.8	99.0
16-17	93.3	82.3	91.3	78.5	78.5	90.3
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	97.0	89.9	94.3	88.7	87.0	96.8
Rural	92.5	93.2	96.2	92.2	90.3	92.7

In terms of working status of children the school attendance rate pattern was quite different. Data show obvious relationship between school attendance rate and employment of children, especially in terms of child labour and hazardous work. Thus, non-working children had higher attendance rate than their working counterparts (95.2% vs. 92.8%). On the other hand, among working children those who were not in child labour were more likely to be engaged in schooling (96%) than those in child labour (91.8%).

Figure 8.4.1.1 School / preschool attendance rate of children 5 to 17 years old by working status, %

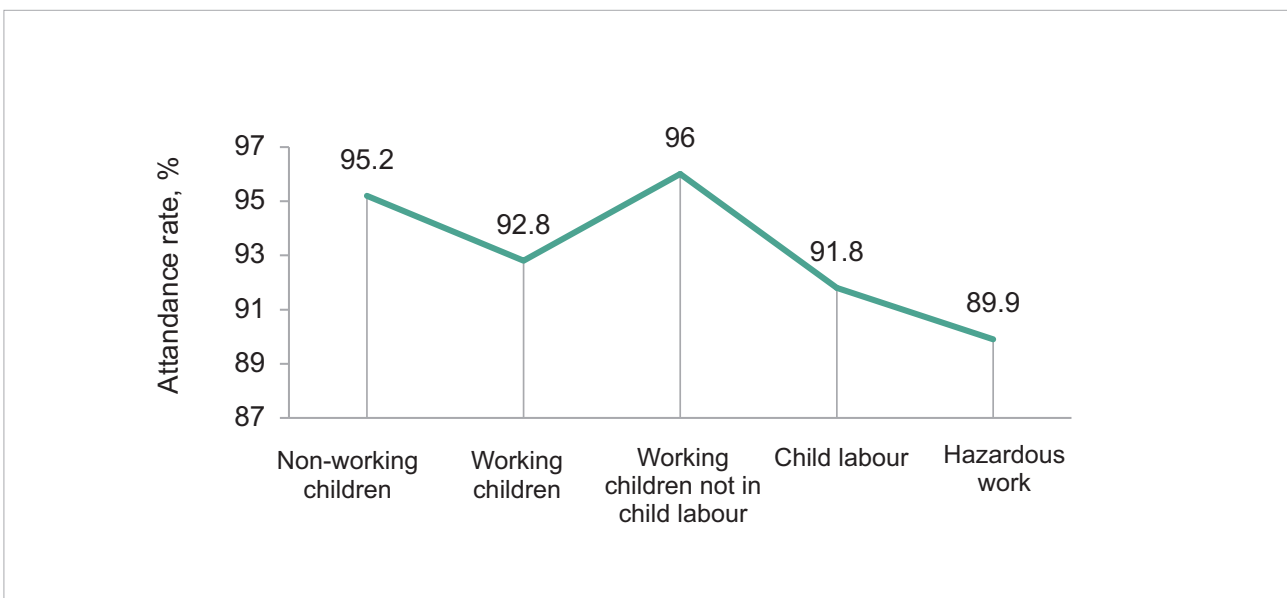
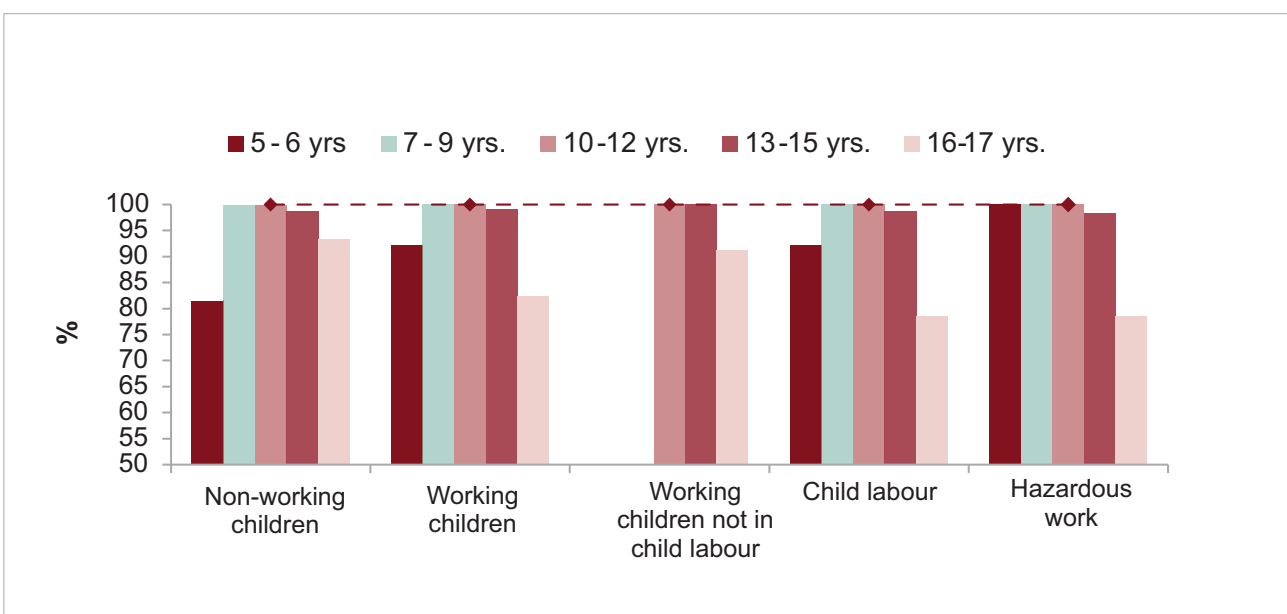


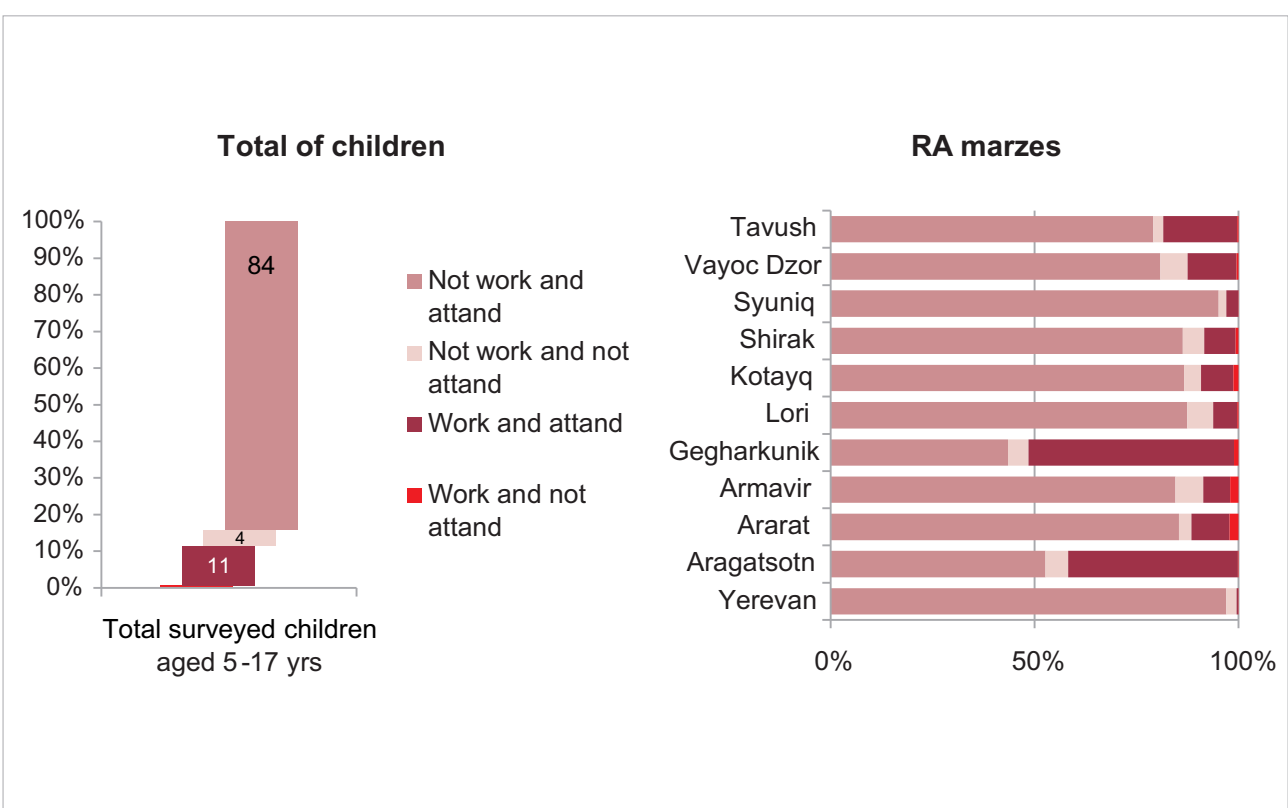
Figure 8.4.1.2 School / preschool attendance rate of children 5 to 17 years old by working status and age groups, %



Gegharkunik is the marz where the highest rate of child employment was observed; almost half of the surveyed children aged 5 -17 were engaged in a working activity. Meanwhile, 99% of them combined employment with education. Gegharkunik was followed by Aragatsotn marz at 41%. In this marz 0.2% of children worked and did not attend school.

0.8% of the surveyed children aged 5 -17 were employed and did not attend school. 98.4% of them were 15-17 years old and completed at least general basic education. The main reason for stopping education was the fact of not being interested in school (38%), followed by 22 % who said they could not afford schooling, 14 % of those who mentioned they wanted to learn a job and 10 % of those who stopped schooling to work for pay.

Figure 8.4.1.3 Distribution of children aged 5 -17 by school / preschool attendance and working status by RA Marzes



Chapter 9.

Other characteristics

9.1 Socio-economic characteristics of the households

The socio-economic characteristics of a household have an important role on children's living standards, education and employment. Any positive or negative change in these characteristics is immediately reflected on the household, and especially on children's economic and educational activity. These conditions are discussed in the subsections below by the mutual connection of the factor of child's work or non-work.

9.1.1 Type of dwelling and ownership status

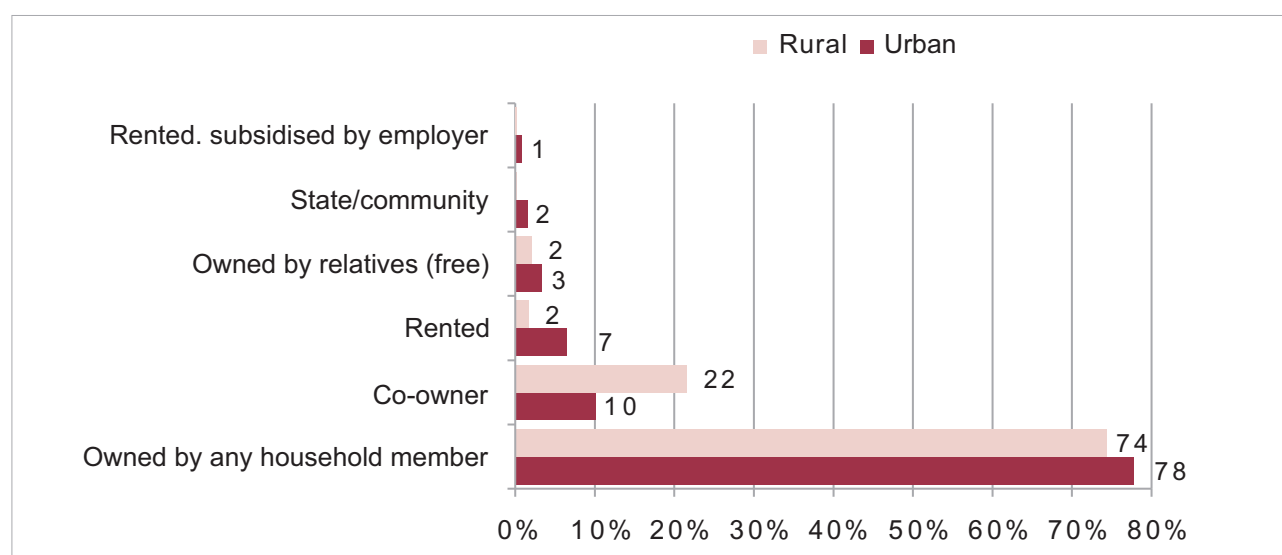
There were about 289.9 thousands households having children 5 to 17 years old, according to the results of the NCLS. Of this number, 10% or 28.9 thousands households had working children.

41.0% of the surveyed children lived in apartments or flats. These children naturally outweighed those living in rural areas, and of this figure, 94.5% were urban children. 56.2% of children lived in private houses, of which, naturally, rural children prevailed, comprising 75%. The remaining 2.8% of children had less typical living conditions, living in hostels or trailers etc. This category was dominated by children living in urban areas, amounting to 63.5%.

Table 9.1.1 Distribution of children 5 to 17 years old by the type of dwelling and ownership status

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	N., 1 000 children	%	N., 1 000 children	%	N., 1 000 children	%
Total	253.7	100	206.2	100	459.9	100
TYPE OF DWELLING OF THE HH						
Apartment / flat	175.7	71.0	10.2	5.0	185.9	41.0
Private house	63.7	25.7	191.2	92.9	254.9	56.2
Part of a private house	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.6	2.0	0.5
Mobile home	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.8	2.4	0.5
Shelter not meant for living purposes	...	...	1.6	0.8	1.6	0.4
Hostel / community	4.7	1.9	0.1	0.0	4.8	1.1
Shanty	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.4
OWNERSHIP STATUS						
Owned by any household member	192.3	77.7	152.9	74.3	345.2	76.1
Co-owner	25.1	10.2	44.5	21.6	69.6	15.4
State / community	3.7	1.5	0.4	0.2	4.0	0.9
Rented: subsidised by employer (either wholly or partly)	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	2.3	0.5
Rented	16.1	6.5	3.5	1.7	19.6	4.3
Owned by relatives (free)	8.3	3.4	4.3	2.1	12.7	2.8

In 76.1 % of cases, the dwelling was owned by a household member, 55.7% of which were in urban areas. 4.9% of children lived in rented accommodation, the majority of which, 83%, were in urban areas.

Figure 9.1.1 Distribution of households by dwelling ownership status, %

9.1.2 Housing conditions by facilities available

The study of living conditions showed that 99% of households had kitchen appliances. 97.8% had a bathroom and 100% had a toilet. In most of the households, all the facilities were inside the house and exclusive, kitchen in 93.2 % of households, bathroom in 85.5% and toilet in 77.4%. Of course, there were differences in terms of all facilities between urban and rural areas, which is objectively due to the area's characteristics. Broadly, it can be stated that children's living conditions in rural areas by available facilities ceded to urban areas.

Table 9.1.2.1 Distribution of households by dwelling facilities, activity status of children 5 to 17 years old and area of residence, %

	URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL
	HHs with working children	HHs without working children	HHs with working children	HHs without working children	
KITCHEN					
Inside house and exclusive	97.3	97.8	76.0	90	93.2
Inside house and shared	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4
Outside house and exclusive	1.5	1.2	20.2	8.2	5.3
Outside house and shared	0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Not available	0.8	0.6	2.6	1.3	1
BATHROOM					
Inside house and exclusive	93.3	94.7	67.7	75.3	85.5
Inside house and shared	0	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.1
Outside house and exclusive	5.9	3	26.3	19.7	10.9
Outside house and shared	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Not available	0.8	0.7	4.5	4.1	2.2
TOILET					
Inside house and exclusive	80.6	94.2	43.9	58.9	77.4
Inside house and shared	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.6	1
Outside house and exclusive	18.8	4	55.3	39.4	20.9
Outside house and shared	0	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.7

The results suggest that housing conditions in households with working children by facilities available were worse than in households without working children.

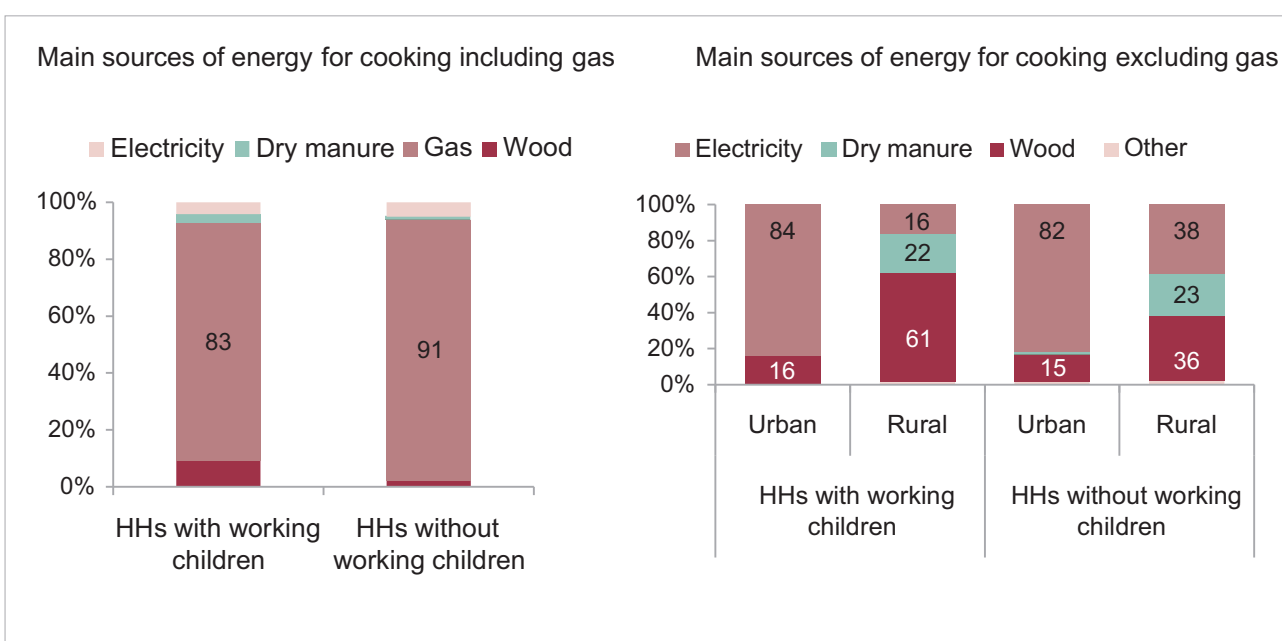
Gas (including liquid gas) was mostly used by households as the main source of energy for cooking, comprising 90.6%. This is likely due to the affordable price. Gas was followed by electricity at 5%, wood at 2.9%, and dry manure at 1.3%. The usage of gas was prevalent in urban areas.

Table 9.1.2.2 Distribution of households by the main source of energy and usage and activity status of children 5 to 17 years old %

	URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL
	HHs with working children	HHs without working children	HHs with working children	HHs without working children	
THE MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING					
Wood	2.7	1.0	10.1	4.2	2.9
Dry manure	...	0.1	3.6	2.7	1.3
Coal	...	...	...	0.1	...
Kerosene	...	...	0.2	0.2	0.1
Gas (including liquid gas)	83.1	93.3	83.4	88.4	90.6
Electricity	14.2	5.5	2.7	4.4	5
Other	...	0.1	...	...	0.1
THE MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR HEATING/COOLING					
Wood	41.5	15.2	44.2	60.3	33.8
Dry manure	11.7	1.1	37.7	11	7.9
Coal	...	...	...	0.1	...
Kerosene	...	...	...	0.1	...
Gas	33.4	60.8	15.3	24.6	43.9
Electricity	12.6	21.9	2.6	3.9	13.9
Solar	0.8	0.7	0	0	0.4
Other	...	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
THE MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING					
Electricity	100	100	100	100	100
THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER					
Central water supply inside house	97.5	97.3	82.2	82.5	90.8
Central water supply outside house	1.2	2.1	13.4	11.2	6.3
Brought	...	...	2.0	2.4	1.1
Bought	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.3
Spring / well	...	0.2	0.8	1.9	0.9
River / stream	...	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Well	...	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.5
Other	...	...	...	0.1	...

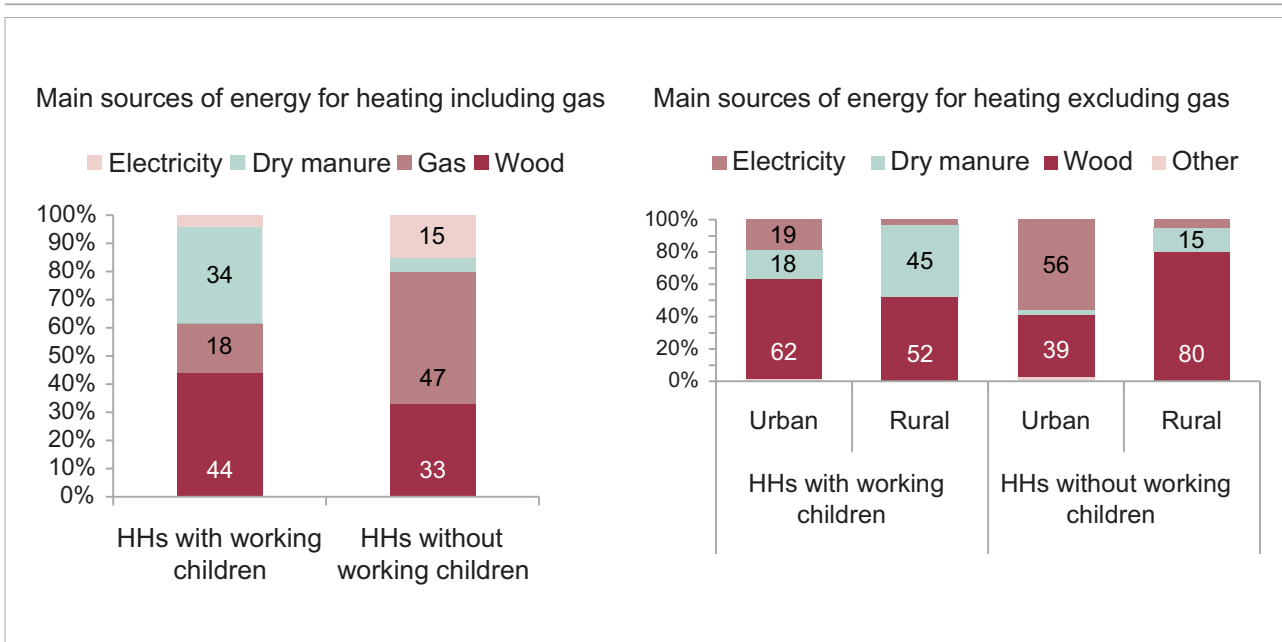
43.9% of households used gas as the main source of energy for heating/cooling, 33.8% of households used wood, and 13.9% used electricity. The main source of lighting in both urban and rural areas was exclusively electricity. The main source of drinking water was the central water supply inside the house, which was available in 90.8% of households. In comparison with urban areas, this indicator was lower in rural areas. However, this was often supplemented by a centralized pipe-borne water system outside houses in rural areas. 1.6% of households with working children and 4.5% of households without working children in rural areas used a bore-hole or tube well, which makes clear the necessity of regular fetching of water and collecting of firewood for rural children. In general, 0.3% of total households bought water, 0.5% used a well.

Figure 9.1.2.1 Distribution of households by the main sources of energy for cooking by activity status of children 5 to 17 years old and residence of area, %



The survey results suggest that although gas (including liquid gas) was the most used source of energy for cooking in both urban and rural areas households with working children had less access to gas. The pattern is changing when excluding gas as a source of energy for cooking. The figure above shows that households with working children in both urban and rural areas have a more extensive use of wood and dry manure as the main source of energy for cooking being considerably high in rural areas. However, the analysis of the data allows us to argue that there is no clear pattern between usage of wood or dry manure as source of energy for cooking and employment of children. Only 4.7% of employed children in such households were engaged in the collection of firewood or fetching of water, the latter prevailing according to the information received from fieldwork staff.

Figure 9.1.2.2 Distribution of households by the main sources of energy for heating by activity status of children 5 to 17 years old and area of residence, %



A slightly different picture was observed regarding the HHs' main source of energy for heating. In HHs with working children usage of wood dominated in both urban and rural areas at 44%, followed by dry manure at 34% - especially typical for rural areas. Meanwhile, the most used source of energy for heating in HHs without working children was also gas.

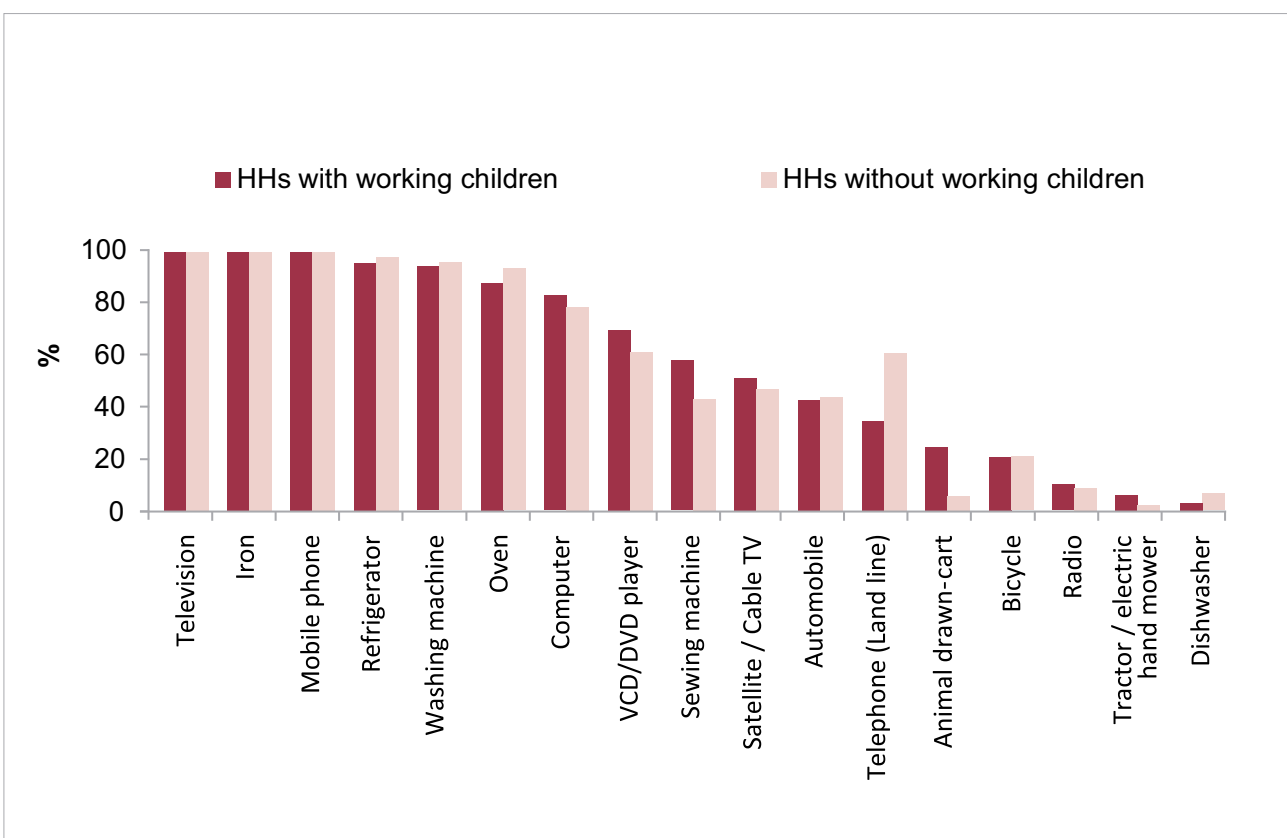
However, the analysis of the data allows us to argue that for both cooking and heating there is no clear pattern between usages of wood or dry manure as source of energy and the employment and/or activity of children undertaken. In such households only 4.7%-5.1% of employed children were engaged in collection of firewood or fetching of water. The latter prevailing according to the information received from fieldwork staff. Contrarily, data suggest that HHs with working children had less access to gas or electricity and were much more likely to be not wealthy / in low-income group than those HHs without working children.

9.2 Household assets

The results suggest that essential household appliances (television, iron, refrigerator, washing machine, oven, stove, etc.) were available in the majority of households, irrespective of working status of children in households. Mobile phones were available in almost all households (98%), and computers in the vast majority of households (79%). 44.3 % of households mentioned that they owned a car, while only 20.7% mentioned a bicycle.

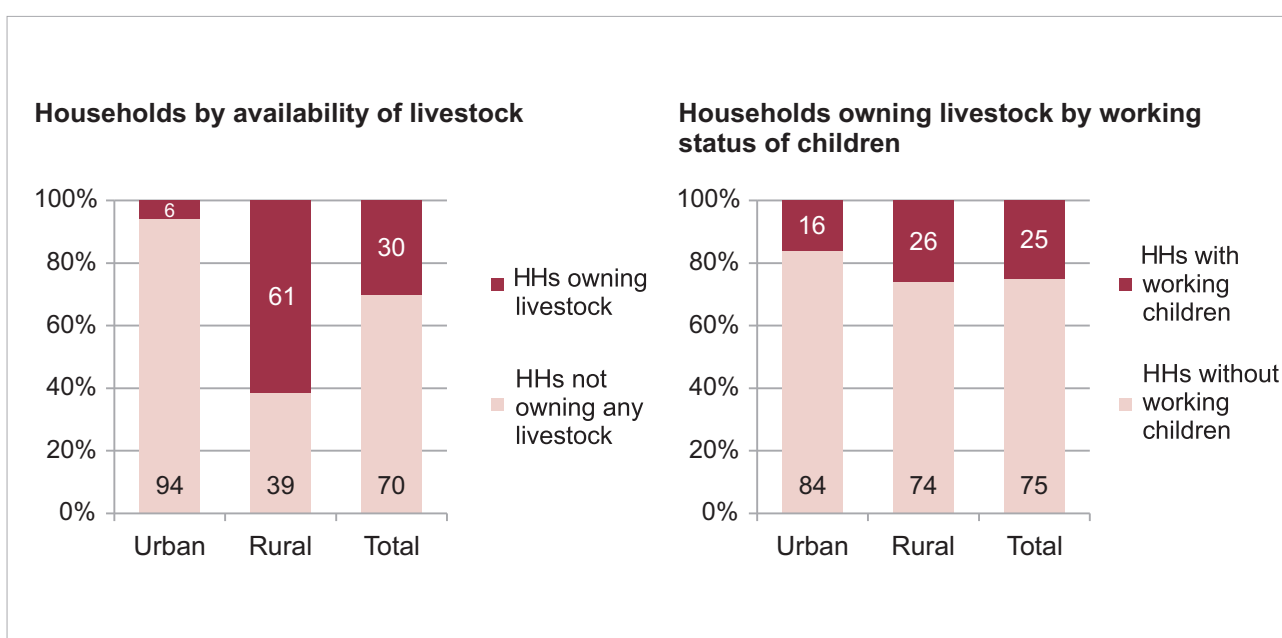
Regarding the availability of a tractor or electric hand mower, only 5.1% of households in rural areas said that they had one. This is alarming given that agriculture is the main sector of employment for one third of the population; yet 94.9 % of households did not have the mentioned machinery. This suggests the presence of heavy physical work with low productivity, low income, poor living conditions and the use of child labour.

Figure 9.2.1 Distribution of households by the availability of machinery and household appliances and activity status of children 5 to 17 years old



The availability of livestock was an important precondition for identifying both the living conditions of the household and the potential opportunities for work and income. As illustrated in the figure below, more than half of households with children possessed livestock. This is conditioned by the inverse proportion of households in urban and rural areas. 91.6% of households in rural areas possessed livestock while in urban areas this figure was only 17%.

Figure 9.2.2 Distribution of households by the availability of livestock, activity status of children aged 5-17 and area of residence, %



Results of the NCLS revealed that there were roughly 87 thousands households (or 30% of all HHs having children 5 to 17 years old) owning livestock. 25% of these HHs had working children to reach a total of 40 thousands. Noteworthy, that 36% of these children or 3.2% of total surveyed children were engaged in an activity related to livestock.

Table 9.2.1 Distribution of households by the availability and quantity of livestock

	Households by thousand							
	0	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61>
Horse	81.9	5.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow / bull / buffalo	30.5	55.0	1.3	0.4	0.1	0	0	0
Sheep	66.2	13.3	5.7	1.5	0.3	0	0.2	0
Goat	82.9	4.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pig	60.7	25.8	0.8	0	0	0	0	0
Rabbit	78.2	9.0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Bee hive	80.7	5.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0	0
Poultry	10.3	31.5	30.7	11.1	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.5
Other	87.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0

9.3 Household expenditures / income and indebtedness

According to the results, as average monthly expenses increase, the share of corresponding households decreases in both urban and rural areas, irrespective of HHS' activity status of children.

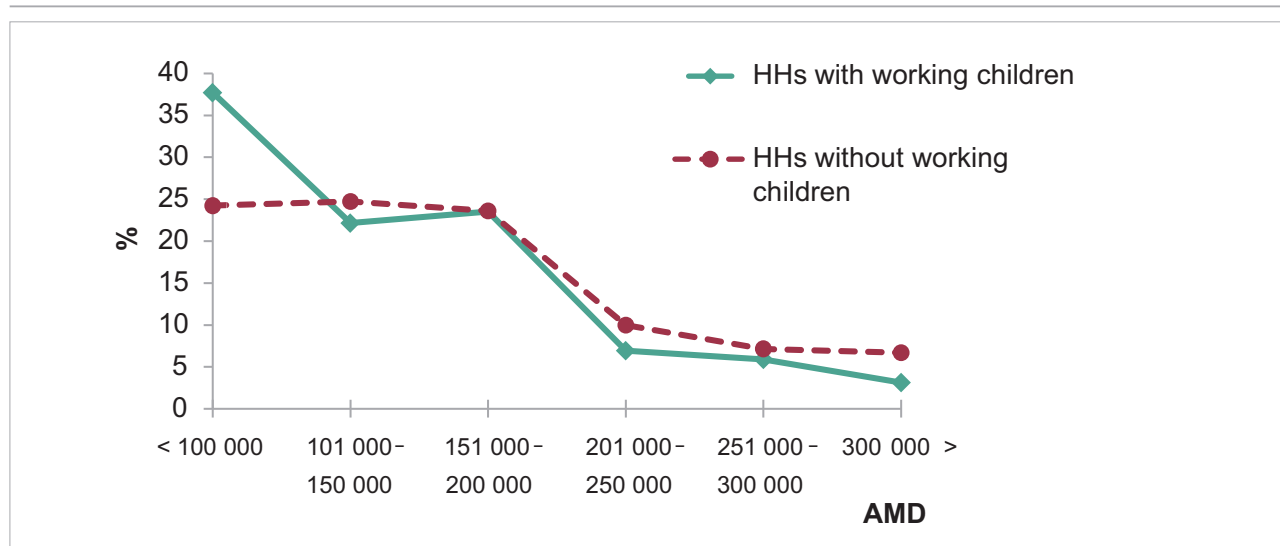
48.3% of households with working children and 25.1% of households without working children in urban areas expended less than 100 000 AMDs monthly. For rural areas, these indicators were 36% and 22.8%, respectively.

Table 9.3.1 Distribution of households by average monthly expenses, activity status of children 5 to 17 years old and area of residence

Expenses, AMD	URBAN				RURAL			
	HHs with working children		HHs without working children		HHs with working children		HHs without working children	
	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%
Total	3.7	100	160.1	100	25.2	100	100.9	100
< 100 000	1.8	48.3	40.2	25.1	9.1	36.0	23.0	22.8
101 000 - 150 000	0.9	23.6	38.6	24.1	5.5	21.9	25.9	25.7
151 000 - 200 000	0.4	11.3	33.5	20.9	6.4	25.3	28.1	27.8
201 000 - 250 000	0.3	7.1	16.2	10.1	1.7	7.0	9.9	9.8
251 000 - 300 000	0.3	8.2	12.3	7.7	1.4	5.5	6.4	6.3
300 000 >	0.1	1.6	12.3	7.7	0.8	3.1	5.2	5.2
Refused to answer	0.0	0	7.0	4.4	0.3	1.3	2.4	2.4

Households with working children had a bigger share in the case of average monthly expenses up to 150 thousand AMDs. Moreover, those households had smaller share in the case of average monthly expenses of more than 250 thousand AMDs.

Figure 9.3.2 Distribution of households by average monthly expenses and activity status of children 5 to 17 years old



As shown in the figure above, households with working children tended to have smaller monthly expenses compared to those without working children. Average monthly expenses of 60% of HHs with working children were below 151 000 AMD while the same indicator for HHs without working children was 49%. The survey results revealed linkage between the low standard of living of the household and the working status of children.

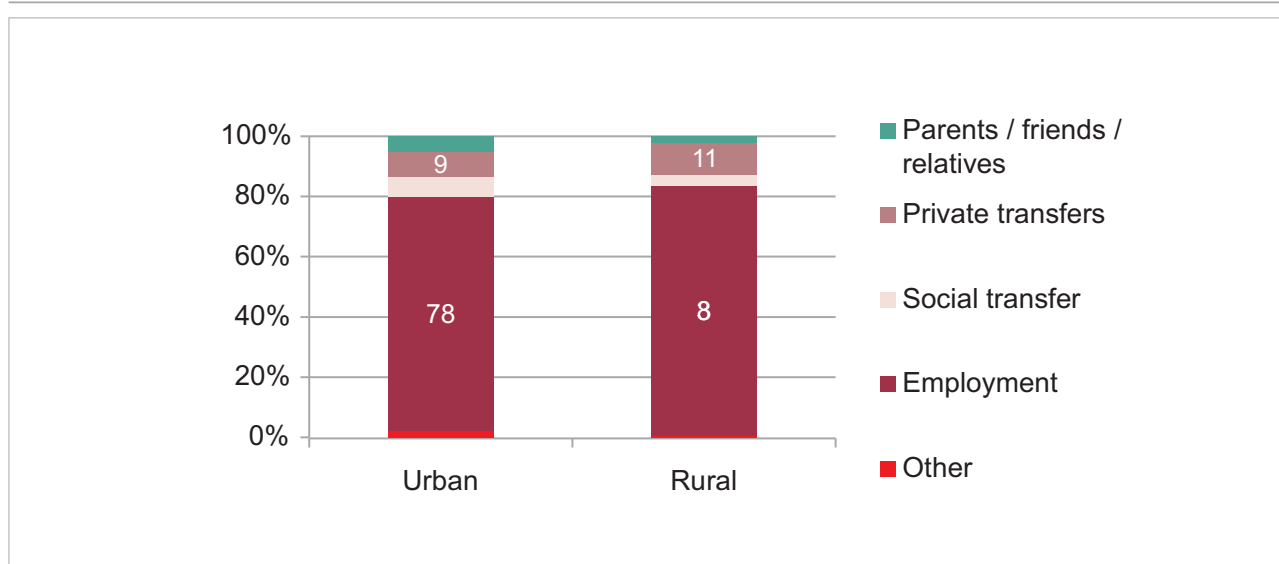
Income

The data on income of households were represented only by the main source. It means that households' additional income contribution from other sources was not observed even being considerable. 80.1% of total households both in urban and rural areas reported employment as the main source of income. This was 78% in urban areas and 82.9 % in rural.

Private transfers (9.5%) had the second biggest share in both urban and rural areas with small prevalence in rural areas (8.6% vs. 10.7%) which is conditioned by labour migration and a family member living abroad. This is considered the main source of income by the 8.8% of households without working children, and by 16% of households with working children. 16.5% of households with working children and 9.3% of households without working children in rural areas, and 12.6% and 8.6% in urban areas, respectively, mentioned private transfers as the main source of income. The results indicate that the absence of a working-age family member was partly supplemented by child labour, especially in agriculture and during intense seasonal periods of work, such as harvest.

Table 9.3.2 Distribution of households by the main source of income, activity status of children 5 to 17 years old and area of residence

Main Sources of Income	URBAN				RURAL			
	HHs with working children		HHs without working children		HHs with working children		HHs without working children	
	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%
Total	3.7	100	160.1	100	25.2	100	100.9	100
Employment	3.0	81.1	124.8	77.9	19.9	79.0	84.7	83.9
Private transfers	0.5	12.6	13.7	8.6	4.1	16.5	9.4	9.3
Social transfers (pension, family benefit, child benefit, etc.)	0.2	5.1	10.3	6.4	0.7	2.7	4.2	4.2
Parents /friends/ relatives	0.0	1.2	8.1	5.1	0.4	1.5	2.2	2.1
Other	0.0	0	3.2	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4

Figure 9.3.3 Distribution of households by the main source of income and area of residence, %

5.3% of households mentioned social transfers (pensions, family, child support, etc.) as the main source of income. This source is about two times more often mentioned by urban households and by households without working children.

The indicator of average monthly income of households with children is consistent with the indicator of their average monthly expenditures.

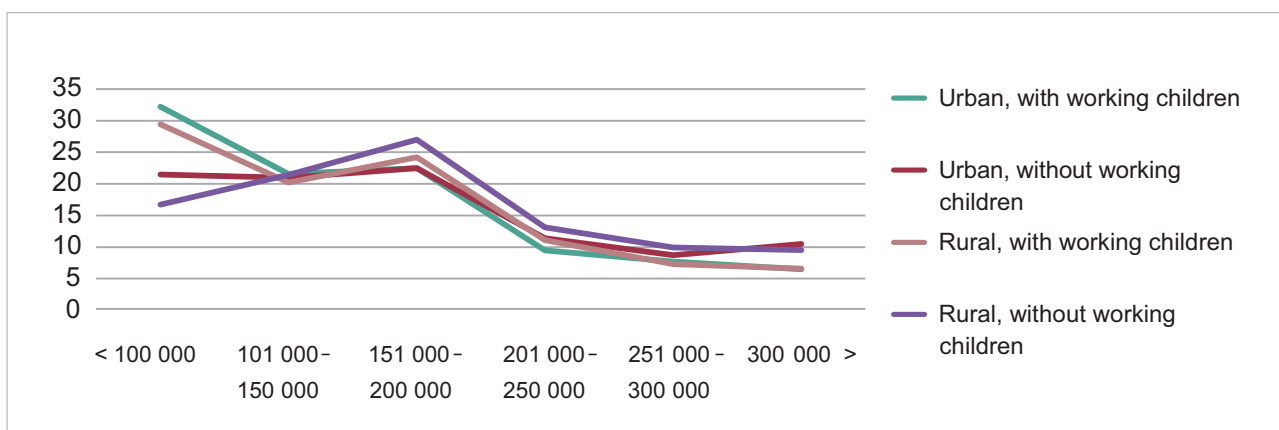
In general, data suggest that there were no significant differences in the main sources of households' income in both urban and rural areas.

Table 9.3.3 Average monthly income of the households by the activity status of children 5 to 17 years old and area of residence

Income, AMD	URBAN				RURAL			
	HHs with working children		HHs without working children		HHs with working children		HHs without working children	
	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%
Total	3.7	100	160.1	100	25.2	100	100.9	100
< 100 000	1.2	32.2	34.5	21.5	7.4	29.4	16.8	16.7
101 000 - 150 000	0.8	21.6	33.6	21	5.1	20.2	21.6	21.4
151 000 - 200 000	0.8	22.5	36.1	22.5	6.1	24.2	27.2	27
201 000 - 250 000	0.4	9.5	18.2	11.4	2.8	11.1	13.3	13.1
251 000 - 300 000	0.3	7.7	13.9	8.7	1.8	7.3	10.0	9.9
300 000 >	0.2	6.5	16.8	10.5	1.7	6.6	9.6	9.5
Refused to answer	0	0	7.0	4.4	0.3	1.3	2.4	2.4

Among households with an average monthly income of up to 200 000 AMDs, households with working children are more prevalent than those without working children. This finding was reversed for households with an average monthly income of more than 200 000 AMDs. Households without working children prevailed over households with children. This confirms that, the higher the average income of the household, the lower the instances of child work. It is noteworthy that the same behaviour was observed in rural areas only with one difference: the trend here starts with a lower level of income, namely 101 000 AMDs.

Figure 9.3.4 Distribution of households by average monthly income, %



9.4 Migration in households with children

The survey also investigated households that changed their permanent place of residence. These made up 5% of households with children aged 5-17 years old. The most common reasons for changing a permanent place of residence were job (33%), family/housing reasons (31.6%), and social/political problems (27.2%).

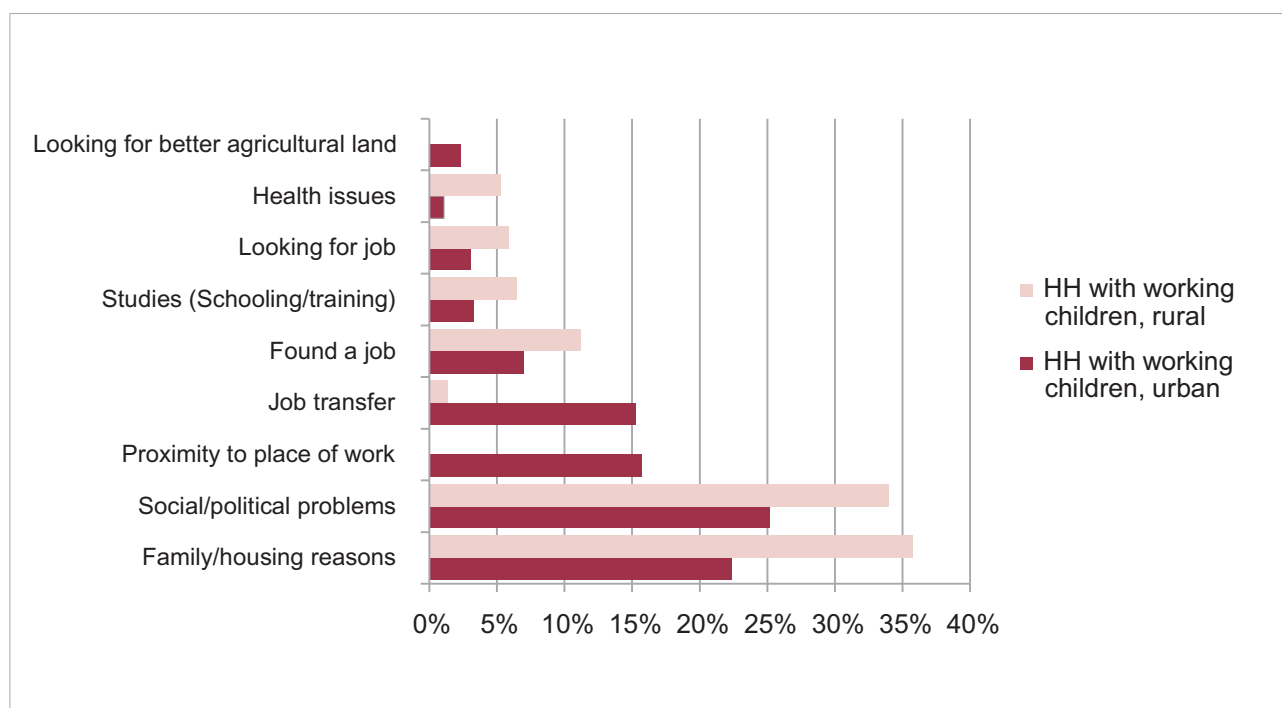
It is significant that the reasons for changing a permanent place of residence in urban and rural areas were different. Households in urban areas changed their permanent place of residence more often because of job (37.2%), while in rural areas the main reason was family/ housing reasons (38.6%).

Table 9.4.1 Distribution of households by reasons for changing the permanent place of residence and activity status of children 5 to 17 years old

	URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL	
	HHs with working children		HHs without working children		HHs with working children		HHs without working children		Households	
	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%
Total	7.8	100	6.4	100	14.2	7.8	100	6.4	100	14.2
Job transfer	0.9	11.9	0.4	5.7	1.3	0.9	11.9	0.4	5.7	1.3
Found a job	0.6	8.1	0.7	11.2	1.3	0.6	8.1	0.7	11.2	1.3
Looking for job	0.3	3.8	0.6	8.8	0.9	0.3	3.8	0.6	8.8	0.9
Looking for better agricultural land	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.3	0.2

	URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL	
	HHs with working children		HHs without working children		HHs with working children		HHs without working children		Households	
	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%
Studies	0.3	4.1	0.2	2.4	0.5	0.3	4.1	0.2	2.4	0.5
Proximity to place of work	0.9	11.8	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	11.8	0.0	0.7	1.0
Family/housing reasons	2.0	25.7	2.5	38.6	4.5	2.0	25.7	2.5	38.6	4.5
Social/political problems	2.1	27.4	1.7	27.1	3.9	2.1	27.4	1.7	27.1	3.9
Health issues	0.2	2.1	0.2	2.4	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.2	2.4	0.3
Other	0.3	3.5	0.1	1.8	0.4	0.3	3.5	0.1	1.8	0.4

Figure 9.4.1 Households by reasons for changing the permanent place of residence and activity status of children 5 to 17 years old



The collected data pointed to the 64 thousands children or 14% of surveyed children aged 5-17 who lived in HHs with migration background. One of ten from those children was engaged in economic activity with the highest concentrations of boys (61.4%) and children living in rural areas (93.5%).

Employment rate of children in HHs that changed their permanent place of residence was less prevalent than their counterparts from HHs without migration background (1.4% vs.10%). Thus, data suggest that there were no direct linkage between child work and migration behaviour of HHs (Table 9.4.2).

Table 9.4.2 Distribution of children 5-17 years old by activity status and household's migration characteristic by sex and area of residence

	HHs ever changing the permanent place of residence			HHs never changing the permanent place of residence			Total HHs	
	N. of working children	% of total children	N. of non-working children	N. of working children	% of total children	N. of non-working children	N. of working children	N. of non-working children
Total	6.5	1.4	57.3	45.4	10.0	344.1	52.0	401.4
SEX								
Boy	4.0	1.7	29.0	30.9	12.8	177.4	34.9	206.4
Girl	2.5	1.2	28.3	14.5	6.8	166.7	17.1	195
AREA OF RESIDENCE								
Urban	0.4	0.2	26.1	5.7	2.3	215.2	6.1	241.3
Rural	6.1	3.0	31.1	39.7	19.3	128.9	45.8	160.1

9.5 Children's health issues, accidents and illnesses because of work

The health and wellbeing of working children can provide some understanding relating to hazardous factors and working conditions and environment.

According to the results, during the last twelve months, 60.4% of employed children reported some health issue. Every tenth child reported frequent health issues. 90% of these were from rural areas.

6 200 children have had problems with their health during the past 12 months because of work. Among the health problems, children most often indicated extreme fatigue (32.3%). This would, of course, affect their health, education quality, and the possibility of using their free time. The next frequent problem was superficial injuries (17.1%). 84.2% of these cases were reported by boys. 14.7% of children had digestive problems. 8.3% reported fractures, dislocations, sprains or strains, burns, frostbite, or breathing problems.

Table 9.5.1 Cases of child morbidity because of work during the past 12 months¹⁰ among children 5-17 years old

	TOTAL		BOY		GIRL	
	1 000 cases	%	1 000 cases	%	1 000 cases	%
Total	10.5	100	8.0	100	2.5	100
Superficial injuries or open wounds	1.9	17.1	1.6	17.7	0.4	14.7
Fractures	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.7
Dislocations, sprains or stains	0.7	6.2	0.4	5.6	0.2	8.5

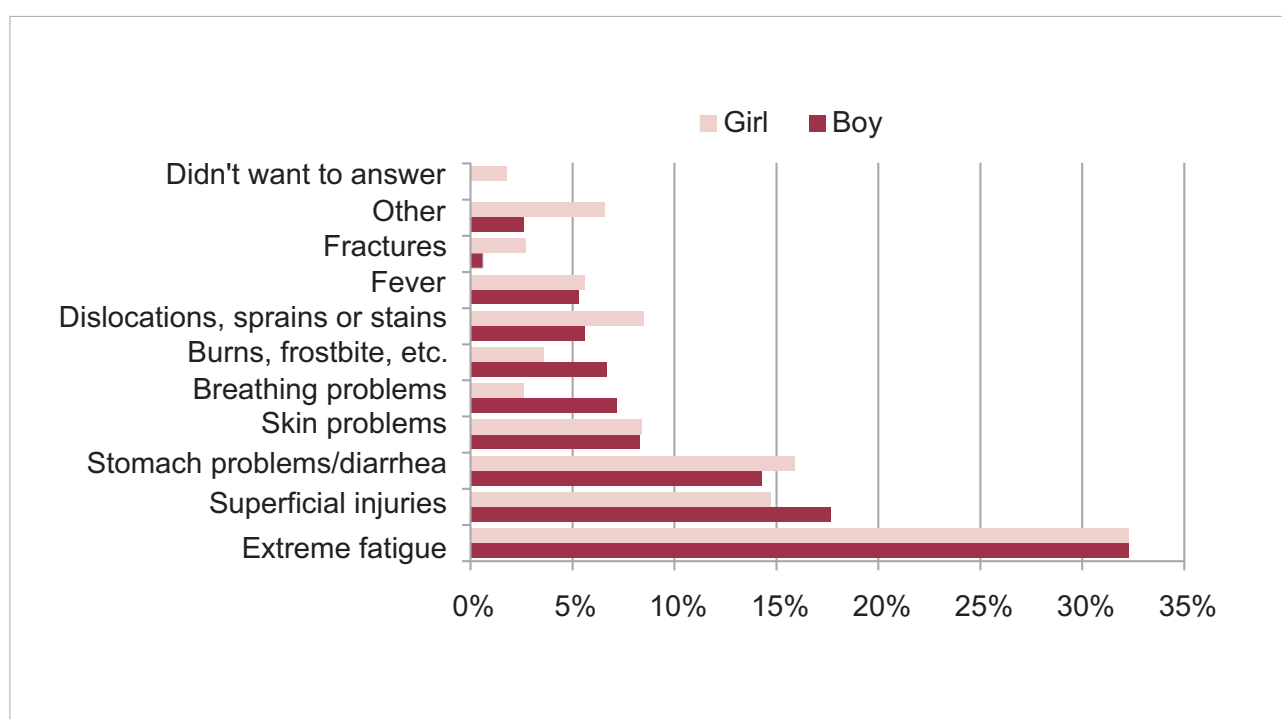
¹⁰ The same child can mention more than one injury.

Educational characteristics

	TOTAL		BOY		GIRL	
	1 000 cases	%	1 000 cases	%	1 000 cases	%
Burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbite	0.6	6	0.5	6.7	0.1	3.6
Breathing problems	0.6	6.1	0.6	7.2	0.1	2.6
Hearing problems	0.1	1	0.1	1.4	0.0	0
Skin problems	0.9	8.3	0.7	8.3	0.2	8.4
Stomach problems/diarrhoea	1.5	14.7	1.1	14.3	0.4	15.9
Fever	0.6	5.4	0.4	5.3	0.1	5.6
Extreme fatigue	3.4	32.3	2.6	32.3	0.8	32.3
Other	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	3.9
Didn't want to answer	0.0	0.4	0	0	0.0	1.8

More than half of children with health problems (52.7%) had burns, frostbite, hearing problems, fever, skin problems, etc., because of hazardous physical, chemical and biological aspects of their work. When investigating gender distribution, we can see that, although cases of morbidity among boys are three times more likely, girls are more vulnerable to hazardous working conditions. If damage to musculoskeletal system and limbs among boys comprised 6.2% of cases, among girls it was almost double, at 11.2%.

Figure 9.5.1 Cases of child morbidity among working children 5-17 years old by sex



In terms of recovery, 72.7 % of children received treatment at home. Of these children, 74.3 % were boys and 68.5 % were girls. 4% of children received medical treatment in a health facility. Of these, 11.2% were girls and only 1.2 % was boys. 21% of children didn't get any treatment at all.

Table 9.5.2 Methods of medical treatment and health recovery of working children 5-17years old

	Boy		Girl		Total	
	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total
Total	4.3	100	1.7	100	6.0	100
Treatment at home	3.2	74.3	1.1	68.5	4.3	72.7
Hospital/ clinic	0.0	1.2	0.2	11.5	0.2	4
Didn't get any treatment	0.9	21.3	0.3	20	1.2	20.9
Other	0.1	3.2	0	0	0.1	2.3

23 600 children dealt with hazardous physical, chemical and biological production factors in their workplaces. Children mostly worked in dust/vapour conditions (46.5%). Every fourth child used a dangerous instrument at work (scythe, axe, metal, stone cutting equipment, saws, electric mower, hatchet, knife, pitchfork, shovel, rake, hammer, scissors, etc.).

One in ten children worked in extreme cold or hot conditions.

Table 9.5.3 Distribution of children aged 5 -17 in hazardous work by working condition and sex

	Boy		Girl		Total	
	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total	N., 1 000 children	% of total
Total	16.5	100	7.1	100	23.6	100
Dust, fumes	7.0	42.5	4.0	56.0	11.0	46.5
Fire, gas, flames	0.1	0.4	0.4	5.7	0.5	2.0
Loud noise or vibration	0.3	1.7	0.1	2.1	0.4	1.8
Extreme cold or heat	1.6	10.0	0.9	12.4	2.5	10.7
Dangerous tools (scythe, axe, hatchet, knife etc.)	5.0	30.1	0.7	10.2	5.7	24.1
Work at heights	1.2	7.6	0.7	9.6	1.9	8.2
Work in water / lake / pond /	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Workplace too dark or confined	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Insufficient ventilation	0.5	2.8	0.1	1.4	0.6	2.4
Chemicals	0.6	3.8	0.2	2.5	0.8	3.4

In summary, children's health problems were largely due to unfavourable work conditions.

The survey data allow us to estimate to what extent illness or injury affects a child's ability to work and attend school. 88% of boys and 99% of girls didn't consider illness or injury to be serious and thus didn't stop either work or schooling. Although 95% of boys got treatment at home or didn't get any treatment at all, 4.5% of them stopped school for a short time, 6.3% stopped work for a short time, and 1.2% stopped both work and school. Only 1% of girls stopped school for a short time, although 11.5% of girls received treatment in hospital or a polyclinic. This contradiction is explained by access to healthcare in non-stationary conditions.

Table 9.5.4 Impact of illness / injury on children's work/schooling

	BOY		GIRL		TOTAL	
	1 000 cases	%	1 000 cases	%	1 000 cases	%
Total	4.3	100	1.7	100	6.0	100
Not serious illness/injury - did not stop work/schooling	3.8	88.1	1.6	99	5.4	91.1
Stopped school for a short time	0.2	4.5	0.0	1	0.2	3.5
Stopped work for a short time	0.3	6.3	0.0	0	0.3	4.5
Stopped both work and school for a short time	0.1	1.2	0.0	0	0.1	0.9

Chapter 10.

Determinants of child labour (education)

This section presents a number of factors associated with child labour that have a certain impact on it. Such factors are numerous. Among them, and especially worthy of attention, are social and economic problems faced by households. The survey studied household difficulties and possible ways of overcoming impact on children's work and/or study.

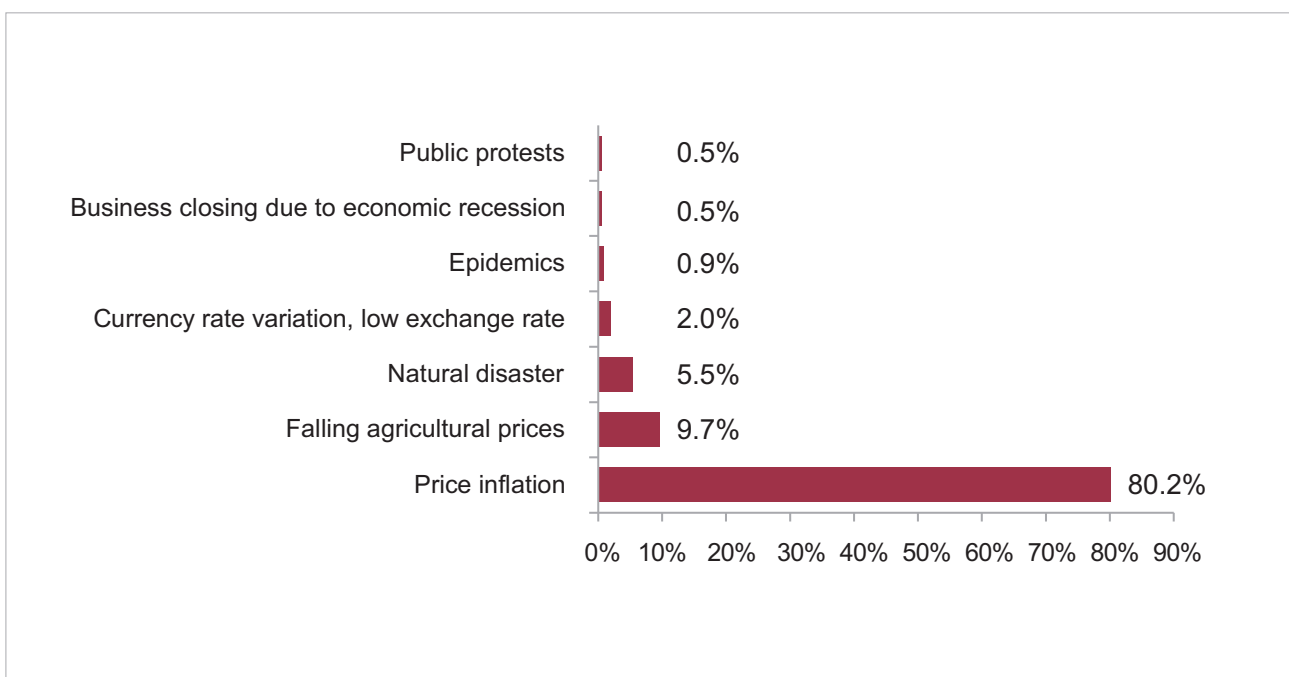
10.1 Problems faced by households

The table below presents the various issues and difficult situations faced by children in households. 80.2 % of households mentioned inflation as a serious problem. The effect of inflation was more significant for households with children working in urban areas (82.8 %) and for households without working children (93.7%), than for the same in rural areas, which was 54.9 % and 54.8% respectively. 9.7% of households mentioned the decline in prices of agricultural products, 5.5% mentioned natural disasters and the decline in prices of agricultural goods. These factors directly affected the livelihood and income of households, which was the reason for loans and debts.

Table 10.1.1 Distribution of households by affected countrywide / communitywide problems in the last 12 months, activity status of children 5-17 years old

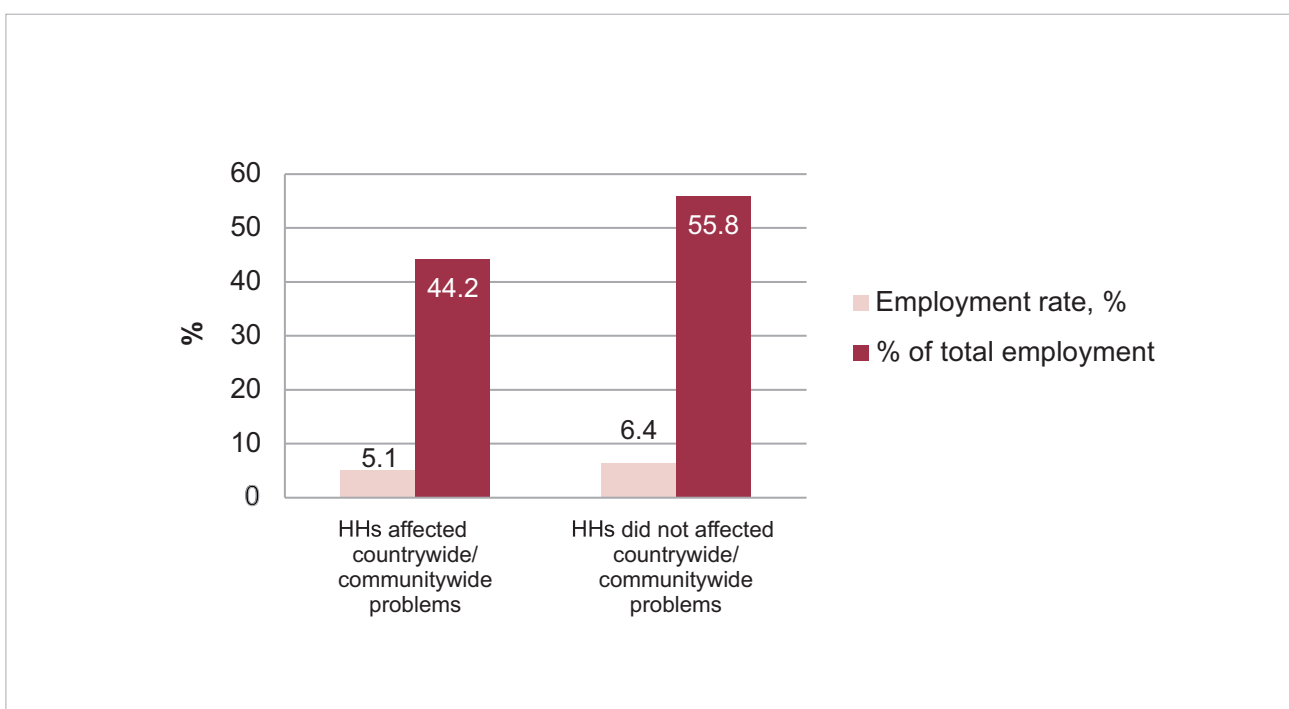
	HHs with working children		HHs without working children		Total HHs affected by problems	
	Q., 1 000 HHs	%	Q., 1 000 HHs	%	Q., 1 000 HHs	%
Total	5.2	100	87.8	100	93.0	100
Natural disaster	0.3	5.8	4.8	5.5	5.1	5.5
Business closing due to economic recession	...	...	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Falling agricultural prices	1.5	28.8	7.6	8.7	9.0	9.7
Price inflation	3.0	57.7	71.6	81.4	74.6	80.2
Currency rate variation, low exchange rate	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.0
Others	0.4	7.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1

Figure 10.1.1 Distribution of households by types of problems in the last 12 months, %



As illustrated in figure below there was not observed direct linkage between activity rates of working children and problems affecting HHs in the last 12 months. On the contrary, employment rate of children aged 5-17 was slightly higher in HHs without such problems than in HHs which faced with such problems (6.4% vs. 5.1%).

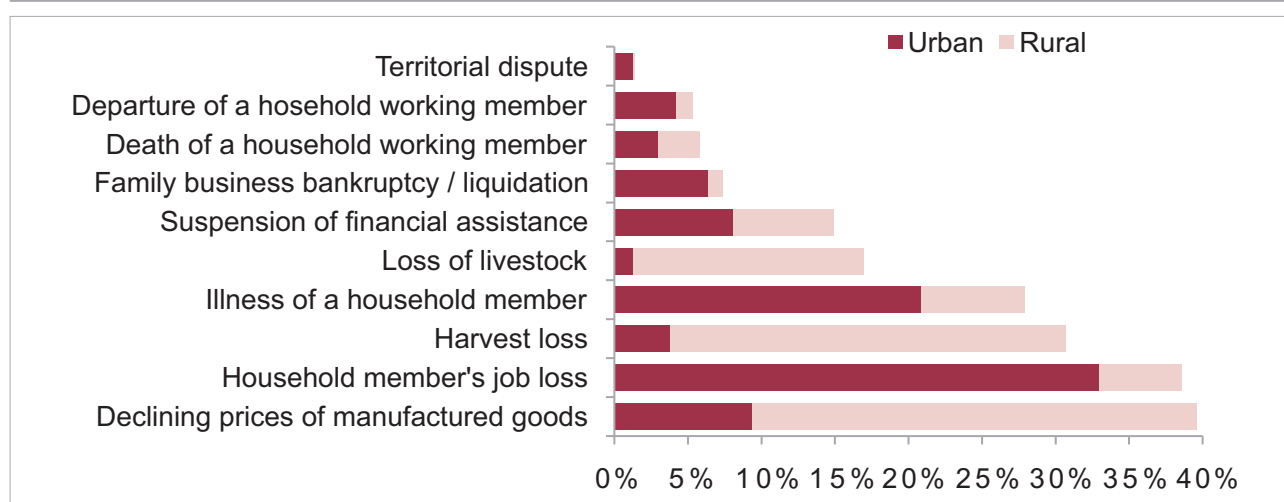
Figure 10.1.2 Employment rate of children aged 5 -17 in households with and without countrywide problems in the last 12 months, %



The survey investigated the causes of household problems suffered a fall in income with children in the last 12 months. Among these, the biggest share was harvest and livestock loss at 29%. Job loss made up 16.1%; the decline in product prices produced by the family business was at 16% and illness or serious accident of a working member of HH13.7 %.

Table 10.1.2 Distribution of households by suffered a fall in income in the last 12 months and activity status of children 5 to 17 years old

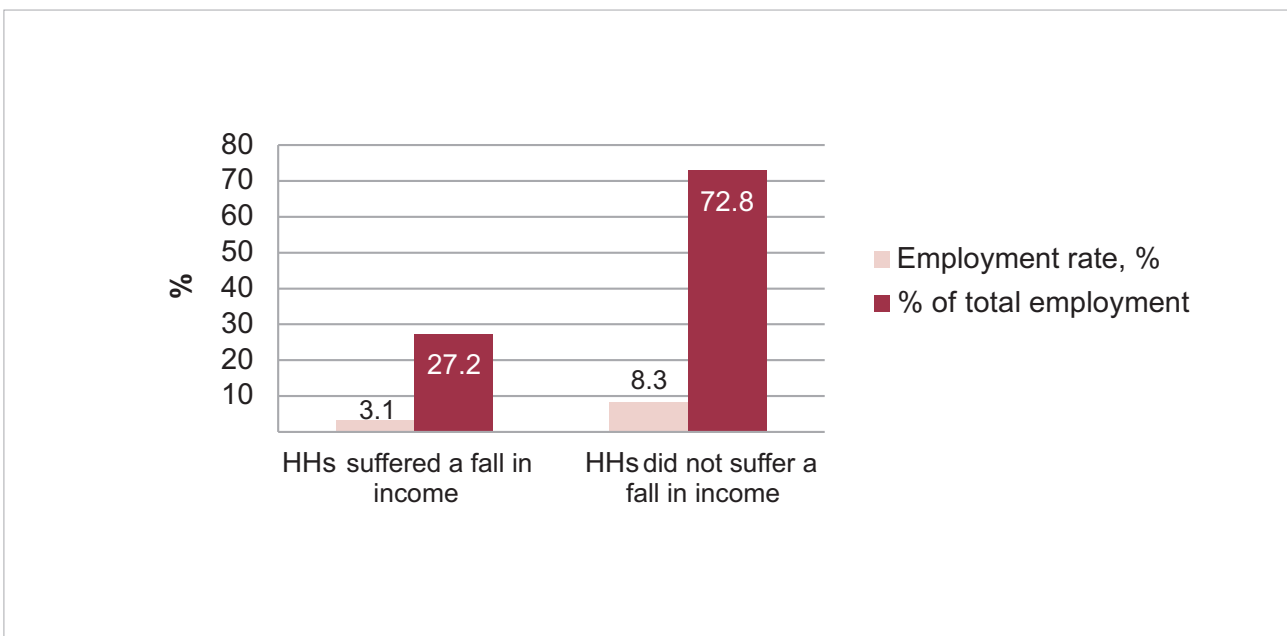
	HHs with working children		HHs without working children		Total HHs with fall in income	
	Q., 1 000 HHs	%	Q., 1 000 HHs	%	Q., 1 000 HHs	%
Total	6.9	100	62.7	100	69.6	100
Loss of employment / casual job of any member	0.3	3.7	11.0	17.5	11.2	16.1
Bankruptcy of a family business	0.0	0.6	2.7	4.3	2.7	3.9
Illness or serious accident of a working member of HH	0.3	4.2	9.2	14.7	9.5	13.7
Death of a working member of HH	0.3	3.7	1.8	2.9	2.1	3.0
Abandonment by the HH head	0.0	0.7	2.1	3.4	2.3	3.2
Fire in the house /business/ property	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Land dispute	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Loss of cash support or in-kind assistance	0.5	6.6	5.1	8.1	5.5	7.9
Fall in prices of products of the family	1.6	22.5	9.6	15.3	11.1	16.0
Loss of harvest	1.8	26.6	10.0	15.9	11.8	16.9
Loss of livestock	1.9	28.0	6.5	10.4	8.5	12.1
Other	0.2	3.5	4.5	7.2	4.8	6.8

Figure 10.1.3 Causes of problems in households with children aged 5 -17 by area of residence

One of the most common problems in rural households was the decline in prices of goods produced by the family business, which was at 30.2%. Harvest loss was 26.9 %; loss of livestock was 15.7%, and serious accident or illness was 7.7%.

In order to overcome these problems, households turned to help from various sources of financial support. Every second household which faced difficulties has cut costs, including costs associated with a child's education. The second most common way is to apply for credit, loans or other types of debt, which has benefited both urban and rural households. Households in urban areas were more inclined to take out credit, debt or loans than households in rural areas, where the index for households with a working child was 20.3%. For households without a working child, this figure was 16.8%. There were also few households who resorted to selling their property or using their savings.

Figure 10.1.4 Employment rates of children aged 5-17 in households with and without problem a fall in income in the last 12 months, %



As in case of countrywide / communitywide shocks affected by HHs during the last 12 months the figure above shows that there was no direct linkage between activity rates of working children and fall in income of HHs in the last 12 months. On the contrary, employment rate of children aged 5-17 was 2.7 times higher in HHs without fall in income than in HHs suffered fall in income (8.3% vs. 3.1%).

Table 10.1.3 Distribution of households by the means of overcoming problems, activity status of children 5 to 17 years old and area of residence

	HHs with working children		HHs without working children		Total HHs overcoming problems	
	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	% to total HHs	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	% to total HHs	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%
Total	6.9	100	62.7	100	69.6	100
Financial assistance from government agencies	0.1	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0
Financial assistance from NGOs / religious organizations / local community organizations	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Financial assistance from relatives / friends	1.0	10.2	8.8	9.7	9.8	9.7
Took children out of school as could not afford it	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Additional work hours by child	0.3	3.1	0	0	0.3	0.3
Additional work hours by adults	0.5	5.1	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.0
Sold property/used savings	0.6	5.9	7.6	8.4	8.2	8.2
Reduced household expenditures	4.4	44.2	44.0	48.7	48.4	48.3
No serious impact	0.7	7.2	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.3
Credit/ loan/ pledge	2.1	20.6	19.2	21.2	21.3	21.2
Others	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

There is no significant variation in the most used means to overcome problems in households with working children and in those without working children. Like in households without working children, the majority of households with working children reduced HH expenditure (48.3%) and every fifth HH obtained a credit/ loan/ pledge (21.2%). However, in 3.1% of households with working children the problems were overcome through additional work hours by the child and one in ten HHs took children out of school as they could not afford it.

10.2 Household loans

Survey data investigated that there were 121 300 HHs (or 42% of total households with children in the age 5 to 17 years old) obtained loan in the last 12 months. 8 thousands of these refers to households with working children. Households applied for loans for various reasons; the results of which are presented in the table below.

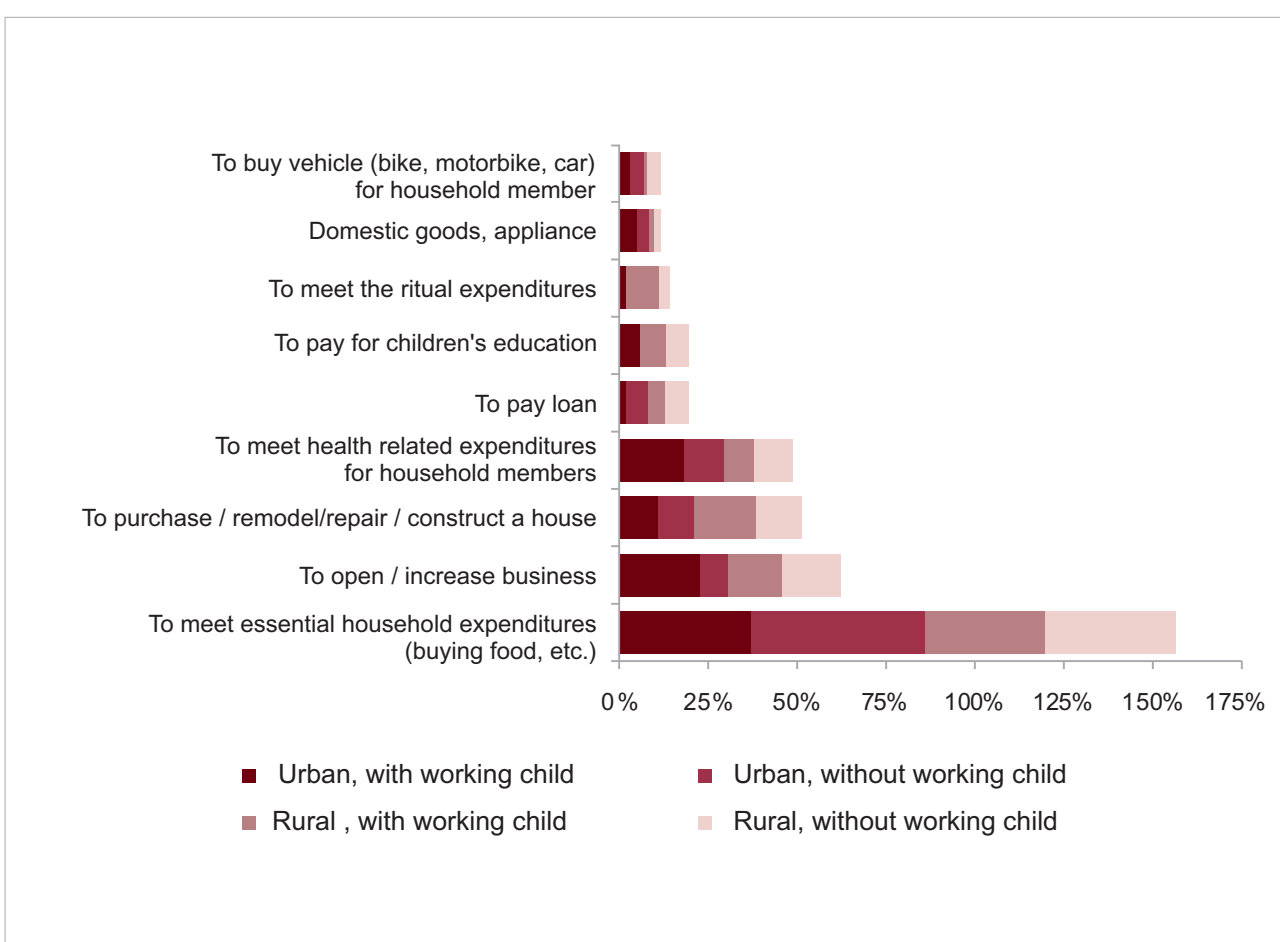
Table 10.2.1 Households by the reasons for obtaining a loan, activity status of children 5 to 17 years old

	HHs with working children		HHs without working children		Total HHs obtaining loan	
	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	% to total HHs	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	% to total HHs	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%
Total	8.0	100	113.2	100	121.3	100
To meet essential household expenditures	2.8	34.3	50.3	44.5	53.1	43.8
To pay for children's education	0.5	6.4	6.8	6.0	7.3	6.1
To buy a vehicle (bike, motorbike, car) for a household member	0.1	1.3	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.5
To purchase / remodel / repair / construct a house	1.4	16.8	12.5	11.0	13.8	11.4
To meet health-related expenditures for household members (medicine, doctor or hospital fees)	0.8	9.4	12.6	11.1	13.4	11.0
To meet a one-off ritual expenditure: birth, funeral, and wedding	0.6	8.0	2.8	2.5	3.4	2.8
To start or develop a business	1.3	16.3	12.2	10.7	13.5	11.1
To pay off a previous loan	0.4	4.3	7.1	6.3	7.5	6.2
To buy goods or appliances	0.1	1.8	3.2	2.8	3.3	2.7
Other	0.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.4

The table shows that most households borrowed to meet the needs of the family. Thereafter, they took out loans for buying or rebuilding house, then starting a business or completing a scheduled task, and only then they took out loans for paying treatment costs. It is obvious that most of the loans directly linked to the low standard of living of the household and, therefore, the children. Noteworthy, that 6.2% of HHs were obliged to take loan to pay a previous loan.

Survey results did not investigate any special reasons for taking loan typical for HHs with working children. The patterns are almost similar for both HHs with working children and without working children.

Figure 10.2.1 Households by the reasons for taken loans, activity status of children 5 to 17 years and area of residence, %



The survey results indicate that households with a working child were less likely to apply for loan or credit than households without a working child. It is not assumed that the situation of the households with a working child is better. The issue is that these are HHs with low income and therefore they do not have the collateral required (from banks, money lenders, etc.) to obtain them or do not have guaranties to pay off interest rates. They are discouraged from applying to loans. More than half of these were households in urban areas. It seems obvious that loans are more available for households in urban areas.

Figure 10.2.2 Employment rate of children aged 5 -17 in HHs that obtained and did not obtain a loan

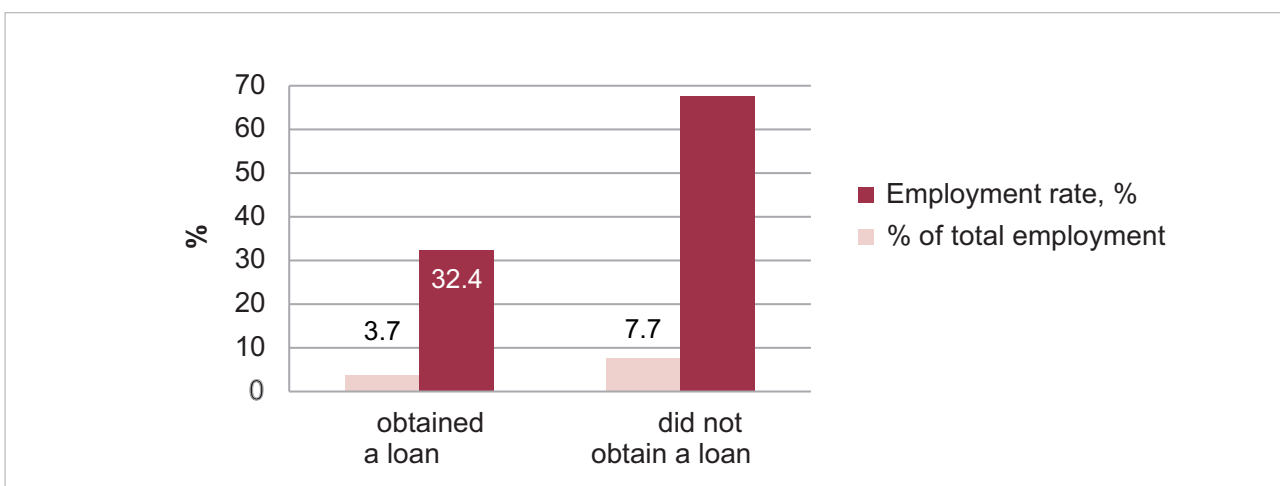


Figure 10.2.2 allows us to compare employment rates of children in the ages of 5 to 17 years in households which obtained a loan in the last 12 months with the employment rate of children living in HHs which did not indicate about a loan. Employment rate is twice lower among children living in HHs which obtained a loan than children from HHs without such problem (3.7% vs. 7.7%). It is not point to assume that low employment rate is an indicator of welfare of HH.

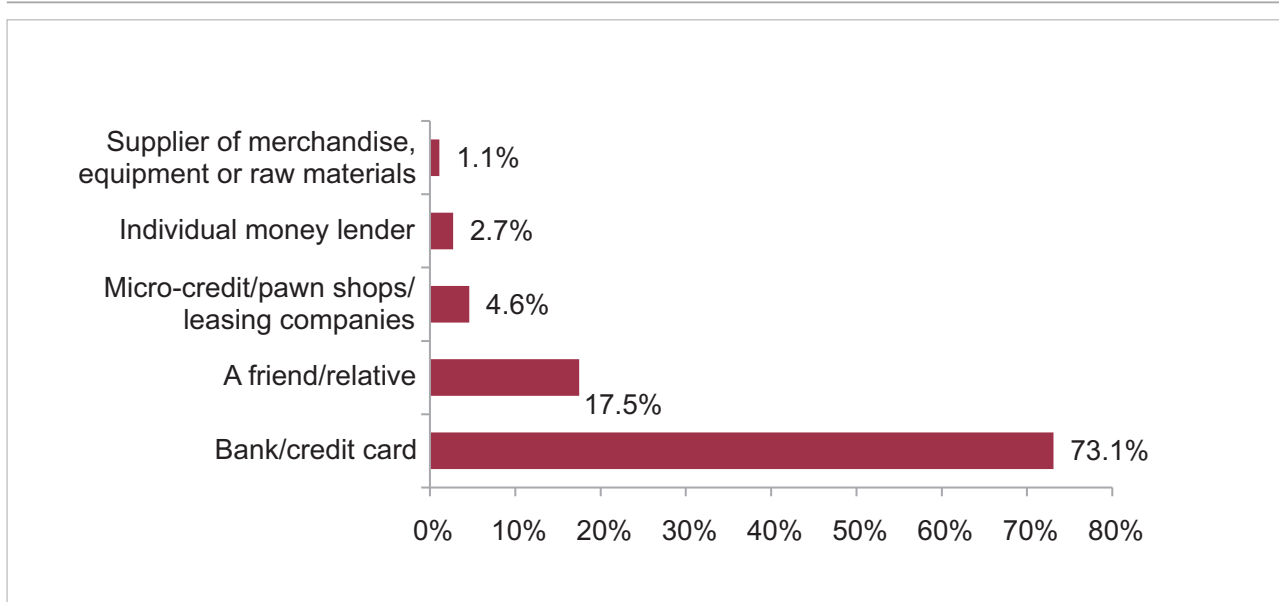
Table 10.2.2 Distribution of the households¹¹ by the source of taken loan by activity status of children aged 5-17 years old

	HHs with working children		HHs without working children		Total HHs that have taken loan	
	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%
Total	8.0	100	113.2	100	121.3	100
Bank /credit card	5.9	65.2	89.4	73.6	95.3	73.1
Micro-credit / pawn shops / leasing companies	0.2	2.5	5.8	4.8	6.0	4.6
Employer / landowner	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Supplier of merchandise, equipment or raw materials	0.2	2.3	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.1
Individual money lender	0.7	8.0	2.8	2.3	3.5	2.7
A friend/relative of borrower	1.9	21.0	21.0	17.3	22.9	17.5
Other	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7

The survey revealed that for obtaining loans the majority of HHs (77.7%) applied to bank/credit card or micro-credit / pawn shops / leasing companies. HHs without working children were more likely to use these sources than those who have working children (78.4% vs. 65.2%). The opposite pattern was observed regarding the individual money lender or friend/relative of borrower. HHs with working children were more likely to use these sources (29%) than their counterpart HHs without working children (19.6%).

Obviously, HHs with working children have less opportunity and accessibility to formal sector of financial resources because of low incomes and therefore more risks in overcoming the financial indebtedness.

¹¹ Data refer to cases as the same household could indicate multiple sources of taken loan. Thus, its sum can be more than total number of households.

Figure 10.2.2 Sources of finance for households, %

The return of debt was an important factor in terms of the financial position of households. According to the results, 10.1% of households returned their debts wholly, 70.6% were able to return partly, while 19.4% didn't return.

Table 10.2.3 Distribution of households¹² by the actual situation and means of debt return/loan repayment and activity status of children aged 5-17 years old

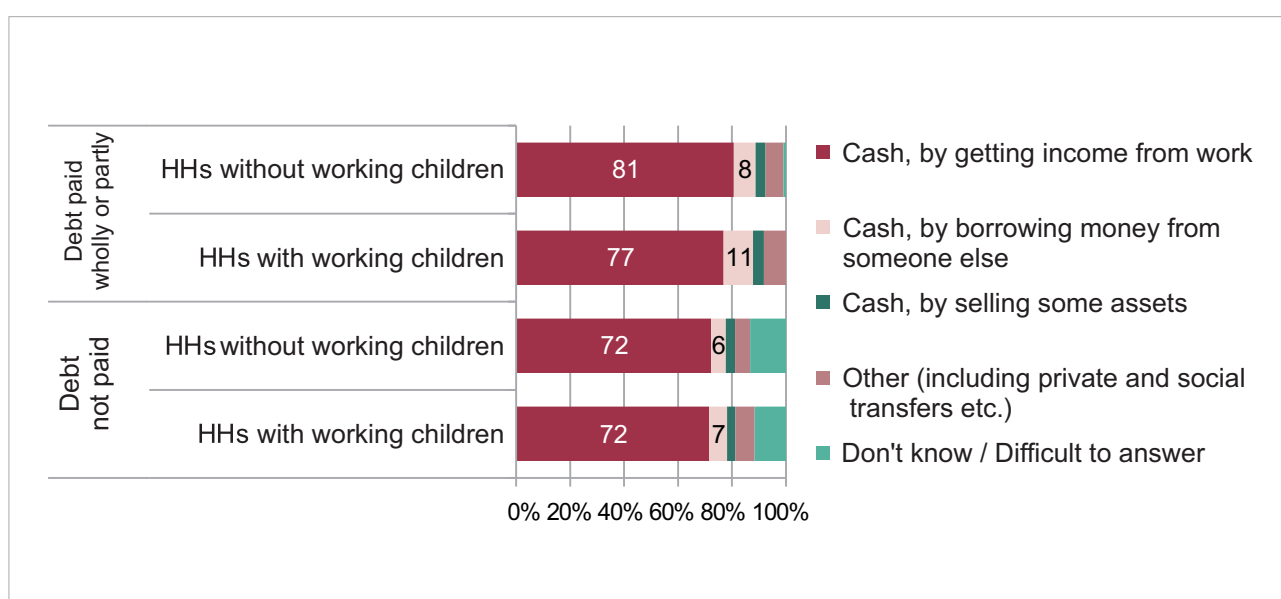
	HHs with working children		HHs without working children		Total HHs that have taken loan	
	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%
Total	8.0	100	113.2	100	121.3	100
THE SIZE OF DEBT PAID BACK						
Debt paid wholly	0.8	10.1	11.4	10.0	12.2	10.1
Debt paid partly	4.9	60.6	80.8	71.3	85.6	70.6
Debt not paid	2.4	29.3	21.1	18.6	23.5	19.4
THE MEANS OF DEBT PAID BACK						
Total	5.7	100	92.1	100	97.8	100
Cash, by borrowing money from someone else	0.7	11.0	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.2
Cash, by selling some assets	0.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7
Cash, by getting income from work	4.6	76.9	79.4	80.7	84.0	80.5
Other (including private and social transfers etc.)	0.5	8.2	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.7
Don't know / Difficult to answer	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

¹² Data refer to cases as the same household could indicate multiple means of debt return/ loan repayment. Thus, its sum can be more than total number of households.

	HHs with working children		HHs without working children		Total HHs that have taken loan	
	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%
THE MEANS OF DEBT WILL PAY BACK						
Total	7.2	100	101.9	100	109.1	100
Cash, by borrowing money from someone else	0.5	6.7	6	5.5	6.5	5.6
Cash, by selling some assets	0.2	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.3
Cash, by getting income from work	5.4	71.5	78.7	72.2	84.1	72.2
Other (including private and social transfers etc.)	0.5	7.2	6.2	5.6	6.8	5.8
Don't know / Difficult to answer	0.9	11.6	14.5	13.3	15.4	13.2

the survey data reveal that in terms of returning debts HHs with working children were in less advantageous situation than HHs without working children. 29.3% of HHs with working children weren't able to return debt while the same indicator was 18.6% in case of HHs without working children. Accordingly, HHs with working children were more likely to return debts through borrowing money from someone else or sell some assets than getting income from work (Figure 10.2.3).

Figure 10.2.3 Distribution of households by the actual situation and means of debt return/loan repayment and activity status of children aged 5-17 years old



The vast majority of households, 80.5%, paid off their debt in cash, mainly using earnings from work. In order to reveal the effect of debt (and its repayment) on a child's access to study or work, the respondent households were asked whether the existence of the debt impacted the child's education.

Table 10.2.4 Distribution of households with debt by the status in education of children, future plans of children to leave education or continue education and activity status of children 5 to 17 years old

	HHs with working children		HHs without working children		Total	
	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%	Quantity, 1 000 HHs	%
LEFT STUDY UNFINISHED						
Total	5.6	100	91.9	100	97.5	100
Left study unfinished	0.3	5.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1
Didn't leave unfinished	5.3	94.6	91.1	99.1	96.4	98.9
FUTURE PLANS TO LEAVE STUDY UNFINISHED						
Total	8.0	100	113.2	100	121.3	100
Will leave unfinished	0.2	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6
Maybe will leave unfinished	0.5	5.9	3.6	3.2	4.1	3.4
Won't leave unfinished	7.3	91.1	109.1	96.3	116.4	96.0
CHILD OPPORTUNITY TO CONTINUE EDUCATION AFTER PAYING DEBT						
Total	0.7	100	4.5	100	5.2	100
Will continue	0.1	19.5	1.5	33.2	1.6	31.3
Maybe will continue	0.3	43.1	2.7	59.4	3.0	57.2
Won't continue	0.3	37.5	0.3	7.5	0.6	11.6

According to the results, 98.1% of households believed that their financial obligations had very little impact on their child's education. A small percentage, however, did not exclude this possibility. Overall, in both urban and rural areas, children's education was a priority, which suffered only in exceptional cases due to financial liabilities. Indeed, some households even take out new loans to cover the costs of education. On the other hand, the fact that school education in Armenia is free has a major role in this matter.

Only 1.0% of households with debt said their child left education because of debt, while 0.9% did not exclude the possibility of such a situation. Moreover, the same answer was given by almost the same proportion of households in urban and rural areas. In 5 200 households with children with unfinished studies, 31.3% think that their child will continue their studies at school after paying off the debt, 57.2% do not exclude this possibility and only 11.6% are sure that the child will not continue his/her studies when the situation gets better.

Table 10.2.5 Distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years old living in HHs with debt by the status in education, future plans to leave or continue education and activity status of children

	Working children		Non-working children		Total children living in HHs with debt	
	N., 1 000 HHs	% of total children	N., 1 000 HHs	% of total children	N., 1 000 HHs	% of total children
LEFT STUDY UNFINISHED						
Total	11.8	2.6	141.8	31.3	155.4	34.3
Left study unfinished	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.3	1.8	0.4
Didn't leave unfinished	11.2	2.5	140.6	31.0	153.6	33.9
FUTURE PLANS TO LEAVE STUDY UNFINISHED						
Total	16.8	3.7	176.3	38.9	193.1	42.6
Will leave unfinished	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.3
Maybe will leave unfinished	0.8	0.2	4.8	1.1	5.5	1.2
Won't leave unfinished	15.8	3.5	170.6	37.6	186.3	41.1
CHILD OPPORTUNITY TO CONTINUE EDUCATION AFTER PAYING DEBT						
Total	1.3	0.3	6.3	1.4	7.6	1.7
Will continue	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.5	2.7	0.6
Maybe will continue	0.6	0.1	3.5	0.8	4.1	0.9
Won't continue	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2

The survey reveals that irrespective of any kind of problems faced by HHs education of children is priority for parents. 0.4% of children 5 to 17 years old living in HHs with debt left study unfinished. From those categories working children had slightly lower prevalence rate than their non-working counterparts (0.1% vs. 0.3%). Almost similar pattern (0.3%) was observed in terms of children with future plans to leave study unfinished. The tendency was different regarding the children who thought about plans to continue education. Working children less likely believed to their future education than non-working children after paying debt. 0.1% of working children did not exclude the possibility of such a situation against 0.8% of non-working children.

Chapter 11.

Conclusion and Recommendations¹³

11.1 Conclusions

Children involved in economic activity

- ▶ Of the 453 000 children aged 5-17 who took part in the survey, 52 000 had been in employment in the preceding seven days of the survey, which is equal to 11.5% of the children. 95% of them were also employed throughout the year.
- ▶ According to the age distribution, 4.6% of 5-11 year olds, 15.6% of 12-15 year olds, and 27.4% of 16-17 year olds were employed.
- ▶ 22 % of employed children were 5-11 years old. 40% were aged 12-15 and 38% were 16-17 years old.
- ▶ Boys engaged in economic activity (67%) twice as much as girls (33%).
- ▶ In rural areas, 88% of employed children had **current** employment. This figure was 12% for children in urban areas. As a result, employed children in rural areas exceeded the number of their urban peers by almost eight times.
- ▶ During the week preceding the survey, 2.5% urban children (3.6% boys and 1.2% girls) and 22.3% rural children (27% boys and 16.6% girls) were involved in economic activities.

Of the 453 000 children aged **5-17** who took part in the survey, **14.2%** had been employed during the twelve months preceding the survey (**usual employment**). Prevalence rates of children in employment during the last 12 months were 10.13% for girls aged 5-17 years and 17.7% for boys. 5.2% of 5-11 year olds, 19.7% of 12-15 year olds, and 34.7% of 16-17 year olds were employed during the last 12 months. 27.2% of surveyed children were employed during the last 12 months in rural areas compared with 3.3% in urban areas.

- ▶ Working children were mostly involved in agriculture, forestry and fishing. 91% were mainly engaged in work as a family contributing member, including harvesting activities, taking care of the cattle, their pasture and mixed livestock, and crop farm activities. In trade, repair, transport, storage, accommodation and food services, 4% of working children were employed; mainly in the sale of food. Children were also involved in the trade of motor fuel, construction materials, medicine, vehicle maintenance and repair works.
- ▶ 90% of working children were engaged in an unskilled work or elementary work, such as being a carrier, courier, delivery worker, guard, etc. 7% of employed children were engaged in work requiring some skills (production worker, tractor driver, driver), while 2.4 percent were service and sales workers (waiter, cook, shop assistant, etc.). 0.3% of working children worked in a trade that required certain skills (choreographer, musician, technician, pharmacist).
- ▶ Children aged 5-11 were mainly involved in the activities which didn't require any qualifications (72%), even though 28% carried out work which required a certain skill. Work requiring a certain qualification was mostly performed by children aged 16-17 (66%), and children aged 12-15 (44%).
- ▶ 4% of working children were employees, 95% of which were employed on the basis of a verbal agreement, not having any social guarantees (paid leave, shorter working hours, etc.).
- ▶ 91% of children's employment was in the agricultural sector. 76% of them worked without remuneration as unpaid family workers. In rural areas, it was 78% compared to 64% in urban settlements.

¹³ The following data may differ from the data presented in the report due to the rounding of decimal points.

- ▶ 20% of children were considered to be self-employed, independently engaged in income-generating activities.
- ▶ Children worked on average 13 hours per week. In terms of gender distribution, this was 14 hours a week for boys and 11 hours a week for girls.
- ▶ 20% of children in rural areas attended school and simultaneously worked. This was ten times greater than the same indicator for urban areas (2%). This is probably due to the fact that rural children cannot remain indifferent to their household's agricultural activities, which has a direct impact on the economic activity of rural children.

Household chores / services

- ▶ 38% of all children aged 5-17 were involved in household chores to some extent. Of this number, 61% were from urban and 39% from rural areas. As expected, in contrast to employment activities, in this type of activity girls outweighed boys about two times and amounted to 63% of the figure (in urban areas this was 61% and in rural areas 65%).
- ▶ 62% of children were engaged in household chores for no more than 7 hours per week.

Non-working children

- ▶ 88% of children aged 5-17 were not engaged in any type of economic activity (non-working children). Sex distribution of non-working children was almost equal. 51 % were boys and 49% were girls.
- ▶ Of the non-working children, 0.5 thousand children were seeking work. Accordingly, the unemployment rate among children aged 5-17 was 1%. In terms of gender distribution, this was 0.9% for boys and 1.2% for girls.

Child labour and hazardous work

- ▶ The methodology used in this study indicates that 9% of children aged 5 -17 were involved in **child labour (any type of child's work that is considered physically, socially or morally hazardous or dangerous)**. The work done by 2% was not considered prohibited work. 5.7% of surveyed female children and 11.4% of male children were in child labour.
- ▶ One in five children aged 16-17 years (19%) and one in ten children aged 12 -15 (10%) were involved in child labour. 5% of children aged 5-11 carried out prohibited work.
- ▶ 16.8% of children in rural areas were involved in child labour, which was nine times greater than in urban areas (1.9%). On the other hand, 88% of children involved in child labour lived in rural areas.
- ▶ 6.9% of surveyed children 5 to 17 years old were engaged in hazardous work. Prevalence rates of children in hazardous work were 9.3% for girls aged 5 -17 years and 4.1% for boys. 13.1% of surveyed children were in hazardous work in rural areas compared with 1.7% in urban areas.
- ▶ 76% of children were employed in child labour, 79% of which were engaged in hazardous work. Boys were 3 times more likely to be engaged in hazardous work (72%) than girls (28%).
- ▶ Nine in ten children engaged in hazardous work were employed in agricultural works. Of these children, 55% worked with the transportation of heavy loads, mainly associated with harvest activities. Accordingly, in 87% of cases, rural children were engaged in hazardous work.
- ▶ Out of about 31 000 children engaged in hazardous work 45% were aged 16-17 and 39% were 12-15. 11% of children in hazardous work were children aged 5-11. 96% of them were engaged in agricultural work.

- ▶ The average weekly working hours for children in hazardous work exceeded 16 hours per week. Children aged 16-17 years in hazardous work worked more than 19 hours per week. Children aged 12-15 years in hazardous work worked 14 hours per week. Children aged 5-11 worked 12 hours a week. Boys in the age group of 12-17 had a longer working week, as did girls in the age group of 5-11.
- ▶ By the components¹⁴ of the hazardous work, the most common factor of considering the child's work hazardous therefore also prohibited was considered hazardous working conditions (dust, height work, use of dangerous instruments, etc.), which was mentioned by 24 thousand children or 76% of children involved in hazardous work.
- ▶ Mainly boys worked in hazardous working conditions, 70%.
- ▶ In terms of long working hours considered to be hazardous, which is more than 43 hours per week, 12 000 children worked for this length of time or more. 83% of these children were aged 16-17.
- ▶ 600 children had a hazardous occupation, 88% of which were boys. Three in four children involved in hazardous work were 16-17 years old, and 3 % were boys aged 5-11.
- ▶ Only boys aged 16-17 were engaged in hazardous industry (0.4 thousand children).
- ▶ Not in hazardous work, but in other forms of child labour, were 8 100 or 21% of children in child labour. 78% of them were children aged 5-11, who according to their age, mustn't work at all. 99% of working children aged 5-11 were engaged in temporary agricultural work in their own households, mostly as non-paid family helping members (89%). Working children aged 12-15 made up 22% of these. Their work wasn't hazardous, but it also wasn't light, as during the reference week they worked more than the permitted 13 hours (but not more than 42 hours).

Educational characteristics

- ▶ The survey methodology indicates that the evaluation of literacy is the ability to speak in any language, including the native language, and to be able to write, read and form short simple sentences. According to these metrics, there are 123 200 literate children. Of the non-literate children, 99.7% belonged to the age group of 5-11, and the absolute majority were aged 5-6 years.
- ▶ 95% of children aged 5-17 said that they were involved at some level of education. Of these children, 39% were in basic education, 33% were in elementary school, and 16% were in high school. Pre-school education was mentioned by 7% of children, and vocational and tertiary education, respectively, by 3% and 2% of children.
- ▶ Children's school attendance rates were quite high at 95%. In terms of gender distribution, the enrolment rate of boys and girls was almost the same, at 94.8% for boys and 95.1% for girls. Children living in rural areas had lower attendance rate that of their urban counterparts (92.5% vs. 97%).
- ▶ In the current school year, 5% of children aged 5-17 didn't attend school or pre-school. Accordingly, 5.2% of surveyed male children and 4.9% of female children didn't attend school or pre-school during the current school year. According to the age distribution, 5.9% of 5-11 year olds, 0.1% of 12-15 year olds, and 9.8% of 16-17 year olds did not attend school or pre-school. This is likely due to the fact that children aged 5-6 years old were not at a pre-school institution, and children aged 16-17 were not continuing their education.
- ▶ Data show obvious relationship between school attendance rate and employment of children, especially in terms of child labour and hazardous work. Thus, non-working children had higher attendance rate than their working counterparts (95.2% vs. 92.8%). Among working children those who were not in child labour were more likely to be engaged in schooling (96%) than those in child labour (91.8%).

14 Hazardous occupation or field or working hours or conditions.

- ▶ 3% of all interviewed children had never attended school. 98% of these were aged 5-7 years. In the 12-15 age group, the number of non-literate children who had never attended school was statistically insignificant. The reason was often child's special needs or disability.
- ▶ One of the main reasons for stopping/leaving education before graduation or completion was a very young age (67%), then disability (14%), and then poor accessibility to school, such as a very long distance to travel or even a complete absence of a school (10%).

Other characteristics

- ▶ The living conditions of rural children by existing facilities in shelters were more unfavourable compared with urban children. The living conditions of households with working children in urban areas were more favourable compared with households without working children.
- ▶ In urban areas, the following trends were observed:
 - ▷ More often, children from households who had on average a monthly income of up to 200 000 AMD worked.
 - ▷ Children did not work as often when the household had a monthly income of more than 200 000 AMD.
 - ▷ This reflects the fact that, the higher the household's average monthly income, they tend not to have access to child labour.
- ▶ The same trend is also present in rural areas, but with a difference, that in rural area the ratio changes from a lower threshold of 101 000 AMD.
- ▶ In terms of health issues by gender, illnesses among boys are three times more likely, but girls are more vulnerable to the hazardous conditions of work. At first glance, both for boys and girls the risk of exposure to hazardous work is almost identical. However, there are some serious and disturbing exceptions. If a locomotor system damages the limbs of boys, the figure is 6%. However, this is almost double for the girls at 11%.
- ▶ The analysis of the data allows us to conclude that, even if child labour is approved by a household's low living standards, there is insufficient awareness among the population about the negative aspects of child labour. It can be stated that there is also a problem of limited availability and accessibility of health services.

Other characteristics affecting the education of children

- ▶ According to households, their financial obligations have very little influence on their children leaving school. Some of them, however, do not exclude this possibility.

The survey results show that households with working children apply less frequently for credit or loans than households without working children. Survey data investigated that there were 121 300 HHs with children in the age 5 to 17 years old that obtained a loan in the last 12 months. 8 thousand from those refer to the households with working children. Employment rate is twice lower among children with problem related to a loan than children without it (3.7% vs. 7.7%) It is not point to assume that low employment rate is an indicator of welfare of HH.
- ▶ 32% of households reported that, during the last 12 months, they have been exposed to negative impact **at the level of country/community**: for four out of five households **the reason was** price inflation, for one out of ten was falling agricultural prices and for 6% it was natural disaster. There was not observed direct linkage between activity rates of working children and problems wich have affected HHs in the last 12 months. On the contrary, employment rate of children aged 5-17 was slightly higher in HHs without such problems than in HHs which faced with such problems (6.4% vs. 5.1%).
- ▶ **24%** of households had a decline in income **at a household level** in the last 12 months . 21% mentioned the decline in the prices of goods produced by the family business as a problem, which had a more significant impact in rural areas (30%). 16% mentioned the loss of job of a

household member, which was a more serious problem in urban areas (34%). The loss of harvest and livestock was mentioned by 29% of households, which, naturally, was more typical for rural areas (42 %). For 9 500 households, illness or serious accident of a working member of the household was the main reason for a decrease in income, 97% of which were in HHs without working children in urban areas.

- ▶ The main problems in rural areas (loss of harvest) determine the most typical problems in urban areas (inflation).
- ▶ There was no significant variation in the most used means to overcome problems in households with working children and in those without working children. Like in households without working children, the majority of households with working children reduced HH expenditure (48%) and every fifth HH obtained a credit/ loan/ pledge (21%). 10% of households received financial support from relatives.
- ▶ According to the survey, financial obligations had very little impact on a child's education being unfinished (98%). Some respondents did not exclude such a possibility. Only 1% of households with debt noted that the child had left his/her education unfinished because of the debt, and 1% did not exclude the possibility of such a situation.
- ▶ Of 5 200 households with children with incomplete studies, 31.3% thought that the child would continue his/her education after the household had paid off the debt. 57% did not exclude this possibility and only 12% were sure that the child would not continue their studies when the situation improved.
- ▶ The survey reveals that irrespective of any kind of problems faced by HHs education of children is a priority for parents. 0.4% of children 5 to 17 years old living in HHs with debt left study unfinished. From those categories working children had slightly lower prevalence rate than their non-working counterparts (0.1% vs. 0.3%). Almost similar pattern (0.3%) was observed in terms of children with future plans to leave study unfinished. The tendency was different regarding the children who thought about plans to continue education. Working children less likely believed to continue their future education than non-working children after paying debt. 0.1% of working children did not exclude the possibility of such a situation against 0.8% of non-working children.

11.2 Recommendations

A) Methodological and conceptual recommendations:

- ▶ To repeat the survey every five years at least, in order to constantly update the database on the main indicators of child work. In case of a lack of resources, it would be necessary to implement the modular version of the survey with a more limited list of questions.
- ▶ To collect and analyze data on working children as often as possible through the “Integrated Living Conditions Survey”.
- ▶ The standardized methodology of child work, including definitions, concepts and criteria, to be applied as much as possible in similar surveys affecting child's problems, in order to ensure comparability of data.
- ▶ To take into consideration the more vulnerable situation of children from poor families.
- ▶ To provide incentives for respondents in similar surveys due to the requirement of respondents to provide their information and time. In case of children, chocolate bars or sweets, and in case of households, stationary and/or some money.

B) National strategic approaches to child labour:

- ▶ To raise public awareness on child labour, using advertising campaigns and other popular forms of information transfer (brochures, posters, manuals, radio and television programs, etc.), through government agencies, civil societies and international organizations.
- ▶ To organize special courses in educational institutions devoted to the coverage of child labour.
- ▶ To regularly collect statistical information on child labour and to ensure its use in state targeted policies, during strategy development as well as in national and monitoring programs for child protection.

ANNEX



National Statistics
Service of RA

International Labour
Organization



NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidentiality of the information guaranteed according to law
of RA about the State Statistics

Data collected in the survey will be published only in the form
of statistical analysis of child labour.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. COVER SHEET

1. Number of Questionnaire				
2. Number of Household (H/H)				
3. Marz (name)				
4. Settlement (name)				
5. Urban-1 / Rural-2				
6. Observation Period			2015	

2. INTERVIEW RESULT

7. Completed			
8. Incomplete			
9. The Duration of Interview (minute)			

Used abbreviations
H/H - household

3. H/H Composition and Characteristics for All Household Members (addressed to the most knowledgeable member of the H/H)

Person's serial number in household	Can you please provide full names of all persons who are part of this household, beginning with the Head of the Household? <i>(A Household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit. Members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) and not all those related in the same house or compound are necessarily of the same household)</i>	What is (NAME)'s relationship to head of the household 1. Household Head 2. Spouse 3. Son / Daughter 4. Brother / Sister 5. Daughter-in-law / son-in-law 6. Grandchild 7. Niece / Nephew 8. Step child 9. Aged parent / parent-in-law 10. Servant (live-in) 11. Other relative 12. Non-relative	What is the sex of each of these individual household members? 1. Male 2. Female	How old was (NAME) at last birthday? <i>(In completed years)</i>	Indicate With "1" if person is between 5-17 years old, "0" otherwise	What is (NAME)'s marital status (for persons 12 years or above) 1. Never married 2. Married 3. Married but not registered 4. Divorced 5. Separated 6. Widowed	Is there an absent member in your H/H 1. Yes, in RA 2. Yes, out of RA 3. No	For all household members Please indicate (NAME)'s serial number. <i>(Write 97 if absent or not applicable)</i>			Which household member provided the individual information <i>(write serial number from A1)</i>
								Respondent's Husband/ Wife / Spouse	Respondent's biological mother	Respondent's biological father	
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12
01		1									
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											
09											
10											

In A2 don't mark.

- ▶ The H/H members who are absent for 1 years and more, except for those serving in the army
- ▶ Those who came to guest up to 3 months

PART I. ADULT QUESTIONNAIRE
(addressed to the most knowledgeable member of H/H)
Section 1. Educational Attainment for All Household Members aged 5 and above
 (filled in by the succession of serial number of H/H members from A1 and
 isn't filled in for absent member in H/H (A8=1 and A8=2))

H/H Serial Number from A1 Name of H/H member from A2 Age of H/H member from A5	1. Yes 2. No										Skip
A13. Has (NAME) ever attended school or pre-school?											1 → A15 2 → A14
A14. What is/was the main reason why (NAME) has never attended school? (Read each of the following options and circle the most appropriate option) 1. Too young / too old 2. Disability 3. Illness 4. No school/school too far 5. Cannot afford schooling 6. Family does not allow schooling 7. Not interested in school 8. Education not considered valuable. 9. School not safe 10. To learn a job 11. To work for pay 12. To work as unpaid worker in family business / farm 13. To help at home with household chores 14. Other(specify)											
A15. Can (NAME) read and write a short, simple statement with understanding in any language?	1. Yes 2. No										A13=2 → A19 otherwise → A16
A16. Is (NAME) attending school or pre-school during the current school year?	1. Yes 2. No										1 → A17 2 → A18

SECTION 2. Current Economic Activity Status of All Household Members (5 and above) during the reference week

A. Employment

IIII Serial Number from A1										Skip
Name of IIII member from A2										
Age of IIII member from A5										
A19. Did (NAME) engage in any work at least on 1. Yes hour during the past week? (As employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker) 2. No										1 → A22 2 → A20
A20. During the past week did (NAME) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? (Read each of the following questions until the first affirmative response is obtained)										
(a) Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/herself or with one or more partners? 1. Yes 2. No Examples: Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hairdressing, creche business, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public phone shop, barber, shoe shining etc.										
(b) Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (excl. domestic work) 1. Yes 2. No Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing.										
(c) Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind? 1. Yes 2. No Examples: Housecleaning in private enterprise, caring for children / old / sick										
(d) Help unpaid in a household business of any kind? (Don't count normal housework.) 1. Yes 2. No Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc.										
(e) Do any work on his/her own or the household's plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household? 1. Yes 2. No Examples: ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock.										If any "1" for A 20 a)-i) → A22 If all "2" → A 21

H/H Serial Number from A1	Name of H/H member from A2	Age of H/H member from A5																		Skip

H/H Serial Number from A1																						Skip	
Name of H/H member from A2																							
Age of H/H member from A5																							
- Food / meal																							
- Clothing																							
- Transportation																							
- Other (specify)																							
A29. What is (Name's) average monthly cash income from the main work? (AMD)																							
A30. In addition to (NAME)'s main work, did (NAME) do any other work during the past week, even if s/he was temporarily absent from work ?																							
		1. Yes																					
		2. No																					
A31. For each day worked during the past week how many hours did (NAME) actually work? (in case of non working mark "0")																							
Main (M) Other (O)																							
1. Monday																							
2. Tuesday																							
3. Wednesday																							
4. Thursday																							
5. Friday																							
6. Saturday																							
7. Sunday																							
8. TOTAL, hour																							
A32. At what age did (NAME) start to work for the first time in his/her life (As employee, own account worker, employed, employer or unpaid family worker)?																						→A40	

B. Unemployment

H/H Serial Number from A1										5 - 9	10 >
Name of H/H member from A2											
Age of H/H member from A5											
A33. Was (NAME) seeking work during the past week? (As employee, employer or own-account worker to establish his/her own business)											
A34. What steps did (NAME) take during the past four weeks to find work? (Mark at most 2 answers)											
1. Asked friend or relatives to find a job for him / her											
2. Applied to the employment office/mediator											
3. Applied directly to the employer											
4. Regularly looked through / placed advertisements											
5. Took a test / had a job interview/ competition											
6. Tried to obtain equipment, credit and/or a work place to establish his / her own business											
7. Going abroad / is abroad for work											
8. Other (specify)											
A35. Did (NAME) want to work during the past week?											
A36. What is the main reason why (NAME) did not seek work during the past week?											
1. Found a job but waiting to start											
2. Works seasonally											
3. Tired of looking for work, believes no suitable work is available											
4. Lacks employers' requirements (training, experience, qualification)											
5. Does not know where to search for a job											
6. Student / studying											
7. Family/parents/spouse does not allow.											
8. Engaged in household chores / family circumstances											
9. Illness											
10. Disability											
11. Too young / too old for work											
12. Army (in the army / going to the army/ has just returned from the army)											
13. Doesn't want to work											
14. Other(specify)											

H/H Serial Number from A1											5 - 9	10 >
Name of H/H member from A2												
Age of H/H member from A5												
A37. If opportunity to work had existed, would (NAME) have been able to start work in the past week?											→ A40	1→A38 2→A39
A38. How long has (NAME) been out of work and seeking work?											→ A41	1→A38 2→A39
A39. Why is (NAME) not available or does not want to work? (Indicate the most important reason)												→ A41
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Found a job but waiting to start 2. Works seasonally 3. Tired of looking for work, believes no suitable work is available 4. Lacks employers' requirements (training, experience, qualification) 5. Does not know where to search for a job 6. Student / studying 7. Family/parents/spouse does not allow. 8. Engaged in household chores / family circumstances 9. Illness 10. Disability 11. Too young / too old for work 12. Army (serves/ going to the army / has just returned from) 13. Does not want to work 14. Other(specify) 												

SECTION 3. Economic Activity Status of All Household Members (5 and above) during the last 12 months

H/H Serial Number from A1	Name of H/H member from A2	Age of H/H member from A5	A40. Was the work reported in, A22 (NAME)'s main employment during the past 12 months? (As employee, own account worker, employer or unpaid family worker) 1. Yes 2. No	A41. Did (NAME) engage in any work at least one hour during the past 12 months? (As employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker) 1. Yes 2. No	A42. In the past twelve months, did (NAME) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? (a) Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/herself or with one or more partners? <i>Examples: Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hairdressing, crèche business, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public phone shop, barber, shoe shining, etc.</i> 1. Yes 2. No (b) Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (except domestic work) <i>Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing.</i> 1. Yes 2. No (c) Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind? <i>Examples: housecleaning in private enterprise / caring for children / old / sick</i> 1. Yes 2. No (d) Help unpaid in a household business of any kind? (Don't count normal housework.) <i>Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc.</i> 1. Yes 2. No (e) Do any work on his/her own or the household's plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household? <i>Examples: ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock.</i> 1. Yes 2. No (f) Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, or business or those of the household? 1. Yes 2. No						Skip
											1 → A46 2 → A43
											1 → A43 2 → A42a
											1 → A43 2 → A42b
											If any "1" for A 42 a)- f) → A 43 If all "2" and age < 18 → A47 If all "2", and age ≥ 18 → END for this H/H member Go to the next H/H member in Section 2

H/H Serial Number from A1																			Skip	
Name of H/H member from A2																				
Age of H/H member from A5																				
(g) Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or household food?																				
(h) Fetch water or collect firewood for household use?																				
(i) Produce any other good for this household use?																				
<i>Examples: clothing, furniture, clay pots, etc.</i>																				
A43. Describe the main job/task (NAME) was performing during the last 12 months? e.g. truck driver; high school teacher; baker; harvesting potato; cloth selling; hairdresser; etc.																				
* "Main" refers to the work on which (NAME) spent most of the time during the year.																				
OCCUPATION CODE For official use																				
A44. Describe briefly the main activity i.e. goods produced and services rendered where (NAME) worked most of the time.																				
INDUSTRY CODE For official use																				
A45. Which of the following best describe (NAME)'s work situation at his/her main work in the past 12 months? (Read out responses below)																				
1. Employee with a written contract 2. Employee with a verbal agreement 3. Own-account worker (His/her own business without employees) 4. Employer (owner with permanent employees) 5. Member of producers' cooperative 6. Unpaid family worker 7. Don't know / Difficult to answer																				
A46. In each month during the past year did (NAME) work or have a job? (annual leave don't consider as an absence) Mark "1" or "2" for all months																				
1. January																				
2. February																				
3. March																				
4. May1																				
5. April																				
																	If A5 < 18 → A47			
																	Otherwise			
																	END for this H/H member.			
																	Go to the next H/H member in Section 2			

H/H Serial Number from A1	Name of H/H member from A2	Age of H/H member from A5	6. June	7. July	8. August	9. September	10. October	11. November	12. December	13. TOTAL, month													Skip	

SECTION 5. Attitude of Parents / Guardians about working children (5 - 17; A6 = 1)

(These questions are intended to solicit views from parents / guardians about children's work)

H/H Serial Number from A1 Name of H/H member from A2 Age of H/H member from A5																Skip
A 49. What do you consider currently best for (NAME)? (Read the option) 1. Works for income 2. Assists family business / farm 3. Assists with household chores 4. Attends school /kindergarten 5. Other (specify)																
A50. What are the main reasons for letting (NAME) work? (Indicate three most important reasons) 1. Earn family income 2. Supplement family income 3. Help pay family debt 4. Help in household enterprise 5. Have own money 6. Learn skills / professional skills 7. Schooling not useful for future 8. No school/school too far 9. Cannot afford school fees 10. Child not interested in school 11. Temporarily replacing someone unable to work 12. Preventing him/her from making bad friends and/or being led astray 13. Other (specify)																
A 51. What problem(s) does (NAME) face as a result of his/her work? (Read the options and circle all the ones that are appropriate) 1. Injury, illness or poor health 2. Poor grades in school 3. Emotional harassment (intimidation, scolding, insulting) 4. Physical harassment (beating) 5. Sexual abuse 6. Extreme fatigue 7. No play / relax time 8. No time to go to school 9. Other (specify)																END for this H/H member. Go to the next H/H member in Section 2

* Interviewer. Go to the PART II of the Questionnaire, to ask questions on the household characteristics

PART II. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

SECTION 6. Housing and Household Characteristics
(addressed to the most knowledgeable member of the H/H)

B1. In what type of dwelling does the household live? 1. Apartment / flat 2. Private house 3. Part of a private house 4. Mobile home (e.g. tent, wagon, carriage). 5. Shelter not meant for living purposes (cellar, administrative building etc) 6. Hostel / community 7. Shanty 8. Other (specify)				Skip
B2. What is the ownership status of this dwelling? 1. Owned by any household member 2. Co-owner 3. State / district 4. Rented, subsidized by employer (completely or partially) 5. Rented 6. Parent / relatives (unpaid), ect. 7. Other (specify)				
B3. How many rooms are there in this dwelling? <i>(does not include kitchen, bathroom, terrace)</i>				
B4. What is the size of dwelling in square metres? 1. Less than 20 square metres 2. 20 - 39 square metres 3. 40 - 69 square metres 4. 70 - 99 square metres 5. 100 square metres and more				
B5. Are any of these facilities available to the household? <i>(mark for each facility)</i> 1. Inside house and exclusive 2. Inside house and shared 3. Outside house and exclusive 4. Outside house and shared 5. Not available	KITCHEN	BATHROOM	TOILET	
B6. What is the main source of energy? 1. Wood 2. Dry manure 3. Coal 4. Kerosene 5. Gas (including liquid gas) 6. Electricity 7. Solar 8. Other (specify)	COOKING	HEATING / COOLING	LIGHTING	
B7. What is the main source of drinking water? 1. Central water supply inside house 2. Central water supply outside house 3. Brought 4. Bought 5. Spring / wellf 6. River 7. Well 8. Other (specify)				
B8. Has the household ever changed the place of residence? <i>(district / marz / country)</i> <i>In Yerevan, the mobility in the same region don't consider as a change of residence</i>	1. Yes			1→ B9 2→ B12
	2. No			

B9. In which district / marz / country was the last place of residence of the household? 1. District 2. Marz 3. Country • Fill in only the point 1 if the mobility has been in the same region of the Marz, if from one Marz to the other only the point 2, if from country to country only point 3	_____ _____ _____	CODE <i>(For official use)</i> _____ _____ | | | |	Skip
B10. In which year did the household move to the present place of residence?	_____		
B11. What was the main reason for coming or changing to the present place of residence? 1. Job transfer 2. Found a job 3. Looking for job 4. Looking for better agricultural land 5. Studies (Schooling/training) 6. Proximity to place of work 7. Housing 8. Social/political problem 9. Health 10. Other (<i>specify</i>)			

B19. Has the household suffered a fall in income due to any of the following household specific problems in the last 12 months? <i>(Read each of the following options and mark "1" or "2")</i> 1. Loss of employment of any member / casual job	1. Yes 2. No	Skip
2. Bankruptcy of a family business		If any "1" → B20, otherwise → B21
3. Illness or serious accident of a working member of the household		
4. Death of a working member of the household		
5. Abandonment by the household head		
6. Fire in the house/business/property		
7. Criminal act by household member		
8. Land dispute		
9. Loss / cut of cash support or in-kind assistance		
10. Fall in prices of products of the household business		
11. Loss of harvest / lack of clients		
12. Loss of livestock		
13. Other <i>(specify)</i>		
B20. How was it possible for the household to overcome this hardship? <i>(Multiple answers are allowed)</i> 1. Financial assistance from government agencies 2. Financial assistance from NGOs / religious organizations / local community organizations 3. Financial assistance from relatives / friends 4. Took children out of school as could not afford it 5. Placed child(ren) in other household(s) 6. Additional work hours by child 7. Additional work hours by adult 8. Sold property/used savings 9. Reduced household expenditures 10. No serious impact 11. Credit/ debt/ pledge 12. Other <i>(specify)</i>		
B21. Did any of your household members have any outstanding loans or obtain a new loan during the past 12 months?	1. Yes 2. No	1 → B22 2 → B28
B22. What was the main reason for obtaining a loan? 1. To meet essential household expenditures (buying food, etc) 2. Pay for child education 3. To buy vehicle (bike, motorbike, car) for household member 4. To purchase / remodel/repair / construct a house 5. To meet health related expenditures for household members (medicine, doctor or hospital fees) 6. To meet the following ritual expenditures: birth, funeral, and wedding 7. To open / increase business 8. To pay previous loan 9. Other <i>(specify)</i> 10. Domestic goods / appliances		

		Skip
B23. Where did the household obtain the loan from? <i>(Multiple answers are allowed)</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bank /credit card 2. Micro-credit / pawn shops / leasing companies 3. Employer / landowner 4. Supplier of merchandise, equipment or raw materials 5. Individual money lender 6. A friend/relative of borrower 7. Other <i>(specify)</i> 		
B24. Was the debt paid back? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, wholly 2. Yes, partly 3. No 		1→B 25 1) 2→ B 25 1), 2) 3→B 25 2)
B25. 1)How was the debt paid back/the credit repaid? 2) How will the debt be paid back/the credit be repaid? <i>(Read all the options and circle all the appropriate ones)</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash, by borrowing money from someone else 2. Cash, by selling some assets 3. Cash, by getting income from work 4. Provide direct labour to the creditor by adult household member 5. Provide direct labour to the creditor by child household member 6. In kind 7. Other <i>(specify)</i> 8. Don't know / Difficult to answer 9. Social transfers 10. Private transfers 	<i>Mark 1) and / or 2)</i>	B25.1)→ B26.1) B25.2)→ B26.2)
B26. 1) Has any child left his studies unfinished? 2) Will any child leave his/her studies unfinished? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. Maybe 3. No 	<i>Mark 1) and / or 2)</i>	1 – 2 → B27 3 → B28
B27. Will the child/children withdrawn from school be sent back to school after the debt situation improves? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. Maybe 3. No 		
B28. What is the household's average monthly expenditure? (AMD) <i>(This question is to be recorded as expenditure incurred at the household level)</i>	| | | | | |	
B29. What are the household's sources of income? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment 2. Social transfer 3. Scholarship 4. Rent / property 5. Private transfers 6. Parents / friends / relatives 7. Other <i>(specify)</i> 		
B30. What is the household's average monthly income?	| | | | | |	

* Interviewer.

Go to PART 3. to interview each child (5-17) of the H/H

PART III. CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 8. Educational Attainment of All Children (5 - 17)

(ask every child (5 - 17) in the household, except absent members (A8=1 and A8=2))

Write "98" if the interview did not take place for various reasons¹⁵

H/H Serial Number from A1											Skip	
Name of H/H member from A2											5 - 9	10 - 17
Age of H/H member from A5												
C1. Have you ever attended school?	1. Yes											
	2. No											
C2. Can you read and write a short, simple statement with understanding in any language?	1. Yes										If C1 = 1 → C3, If C1 = 2 → C4	
	2. No											
C3. Are you attending school or pre-school during the current school year?											1 → C5 2 → C11 3 → C9	
9. Yes												
10. No, I have completed my education 11. No, I left before graduation or completion												
C4. What is the level of school and grade that you are attending?											→ C16	→ C13
Level (L) Grade (G) Course (C)												
1. Pre-school												
2. Primary (1-4 grades)												
3. General secondary (5-9 grades)												
4. High school (10-12 grades)												
5. Vocational / Secondary specialized (1-5 courses)												
6. University (1-2 courses)												
C4. What is/was the main reason why you have never attended school?											1 → C16 2 - 6 → C6	
(Read each of the following options and circle two most appropriate option)												
1. Too young/too old												
2. Disability												
3. Illness												
4. No school /too far												
5. Cannot afford schooling												
6. Family doesn't allow schooling												
7. No interested in school												
8. Education not considered valuable												
9. School not safe												
10. To learn a job												
11. To work for pay												
12. To work as unpaid worker in family business/ farm												
13. To help at home with household chores												
14. Other (specify)												
C6. Did you miss any school day during the past week?	1. Yes										1 → C7 2 → C12	
	2. No											

15 Such as: during the 7 days the interviewer did not meet with the eligible person after 3 visits or communications' problems or related other cases.

<i>H/H Serial Number from A1</i>											Skip		
<i>Name of H/H member from A2</i>											5-9	10-17	
<i>Age of H/H member from A5</i>													
C7. How many school days did you miss? (write the number of days)													
C8 Why did you miss school day(s)? (Read each of the following options and circle two most important ones) 1. School vacation period 2. Teacher was absent 3. Parent's business/illness 4. Infectious disease 5. Don't want to go school 6. Bad weather conditions 7. To help family business 8. To help at home with household tasks 9. Working outside family business 10. Disability 11. Illness/injury 12. Other(specify)												→ C12	
C9. Why have you left school? (circle the most appropriate option) 1. Disability 2. Illness 3. No school/school too far 4. Cannot afford schooling 5. Family does not allow schooling 6. Not interested in school 7. Education not considered valuable. 8. School not safe 9. To learn a job 10. To work for pay 11. To work as unpaid worker in family business/ farm 12. To help at home with household chores 13. Other (specify)													
C10. At what age did you leave school? (Age in completed years)												→ C12	→ C11
C11. What is highest level of school and grade you have attended? <i>Level (L) Grade (G) Course (C)</i> 1. Pre-school 2. Primary (1-4 grades) 3. General secondary(5 - 9 grades) 4. High school (10-12 grades) 5. Vocational / Secondary specialized (1-5 courses)	L	G/C	L	G/C	L	G/C	L	G/C	L	G/C		→ C16	→ C13
C12. At what age did you begin school? (Age in completed years)												→ C16	
C13. Have you ever attended/are you currently attending a vocational / skills training course outside of school? 1. Yes 2. No													1 → C14 2 → C116
C14. Have you /will you obtain a certificate for this vocational training? 1. Yes 2. No													1 → C15 2 → C16
C15. Describe subject of vocational training received/being received. (If more than one then indicate the most important) (e.g Carpentry, Car repair, Nursing, etc)													
OCCUPATION CODE <i>For official use</i>													

SECTION 9. Current Economic Activities Status of All Children (5 – 17)

H/H Serial Number from A1	Name of H/H member from A2	Age of H/H member from A5	Skip		
			5 - 9	10 - 17	
C16. Did you engage in any work at least one hour during the past week? <i>(As employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker)</i>	1. Yes 2. No				1 → C19 2 → C17
C17. During the past week, did you do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?					
(j) Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/herself or with one or more partners? <i>Examples: Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hairdressing, crèche business, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public phone shop, barber, shoe shining etc.</i>	1. Yes 2. No				
(k) Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (excl. domestic work) <i>Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing.</i>	1. Yes 2. No				
(l) Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind?	1. Yes 2. No				
(m) Help unpaid in a household business of any kind? (Don't count normal housework.) <i>Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc.</i>	1. Yes 2. No				If any "1" for C17 a) - i) → C18 If all "2" → C30
(n) Do any work on his/her own or the household's plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household? <i>Examples: ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock.</i>	1. Yes 2. No				
(o) Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, or business or those of the household?	1. Yes 2. No				
(p) Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or household food?	1. Yes 2. No				
(q) Fetch water or collect firewood for household use?	1. Yes 2. No				
(r) Produce any other good for this household use? <i>Examples: clothing, furniture, clay pots, etc.</i>	1. Yes 2. No				
C18. Even though you did not do any of these activities in the past week, do you have a job, business, or other economic or farming activity that you will definitely return to?	1. Yes 2. No				1 → C19 2 → C30
C19. Describe the main job / task you were					

H/H Serial Number from A1										Skip	
Name of H/H member from A2										5-9	10-17
Age of H/H member from A5											
performing Examples: carrying bricks; mixing baking flour; harvesting maize; etc.											
<i>* ("Main" refers to the work on which (NAME) spent most of the time during the week.)</i>											
OCCUPATION CODE <i>For official use</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____		
C20. Describe briefly the main activity i.e. goods produced and services rendered where you are doing this job or task											
INDUSTRY CODE <i>For official use</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	→ C32	→ C21
C21. In addition to your main work, did you do any other work during the past week?											
	1. Yes										
	2. No										
C22. For each day worked during the past week how many hours did you actually work? <i>(in case of non working mark "0")</i> <i>Main (M) Other (O)</i>	M	O	M	O	M	O	M	O	M	O	
9. Monday											
10. Tuesday											
11. Wednesday											
12. Thursday											
13. Friday											
14. Saturday											
15. Sunday											
16. TOTAL, hour											
C23. During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities? <i>For ALL children (including children attending school)</i>											
1. During the day (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.)											
2. In the evening or at night (after 6 p.m.)											
3. During both the day and the evening (for the entire day)											
4. On the week-end											
5. Sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening											
ADDITIONAL: For children attending school ONLY (if C3=1)											
6. After school											
7. Before school											
8. Both before or after school											
9. On the week-end											
10. During missed school hours/days											

<i>H/H Serial Number from A1</i>						Skip	
<i>Name of H/H member from A2</i>						5 - 9	10 - 17
<i>Age of H/H member from A5</i>							
C24. Where did you carry out your main work during the past week? 1. At (his / her) family dwelling 2. Client's place 3. Formal office 4. Factory / Atelier 5. Plantations / farm / garden 6. Construction sites 7. Mines / quarry 8. Shop / kiosk / coffee house / restaurant / hotel 9. Different places (mobile) 10. Fixed, street or market stall 11. At employer's place as a domestic worker, nurse, housekeeper, driver etc. 12. Lake / river 13. Other (<i>specify</i>)							
C25. Which of the following best describe your work situation at your main work? 1. Employee with a written contract 2. Employee with a verbal agreement 3. Own-account worker (His/her own business without employees) 4. Employer (owner with permanent employees) 5. Member of producers' cooperative 6. Unpaid family worker						1 - 2 → C26 3 - 5 → C27 6 → C29	
C26. What was the mode of payment for the last payment period? 1. Piece rate 2. Hourly 3. Daily 4. Weekly 5. Monthly 6. Upon completion of task 7. Other (<i>specify</i>)							
C27. What is your average monthly cash income from the main work? (AMD)							
C28. What do you usually do with your earnings? (Multiple answers are allowed) 1. Give all / part of money to my parents / guardians 2. Employer gives all / part of money to my parents / guardians 3. Pay my school fees 4. Buy things for school 5. Buy things for household 6. Buy things for myself 7. Save 8. Go to cafe, Internet clubs, cinema etc 9. Other (<i>specify</i>)							

<i>II/II Serial Number from A1</i>						Skip	
<i>Name of H/H member from A2</i>						5 - 9	10 - 17
<i>Age of H/H member from A5</i>							
C29. Why do you work? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Earn family income 2. Supplement family income 3. Help pay family debt 4. Help in household enterprise 5. Have my own money 6. Learn skills / professional skills 7. Schooling not useful for future 8. No school/school too far 9. Cannot afford school fees 10. Child not interested in school 11. Forced to work 12. Temporarily replacing someone unable to work 13. Other (<i>specify</i>) 						→ C32	

A. Job Search

C30. Were you seeking work in the past week?	1. Yes	
	2. No	
C31. At any time during the past 12 months did you engage in any work?	1. Yes	→ C32
	2. No	→ C47

SECTION 10. Health and Safety Issues about working children (5 - 17)

H/H Serial Number from A1						Skip	
Name of H/H member from A2						5 - 9	10 - 17
Age of H/H member from A5							
C32. How often did you get sick during the past 12 months? 1. Often 2. Sometimes 3. Never do 4. Difficult to answer							
C33. Did you have any of the following in the past 12 months because of your work? 1. Yes 2. No <i>(Read each of the following options and mark "1" or "2")</i>							
1. Superficial injuries or open wounds							If any "1" → C34 If all "2" → C38
2. Fractures							
3. Dislocations, sprains or stains							
4. Burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbite							
5. Breathing problems							
6. Eye problems							
7. Hearing problems							
8. Skin problems							
9. Stomach problems / diarrhoea							
10. Fever							
11. Extreme fatigue							
12. Other <i>(specify)</i>							
13. Don't want to answer							
C34. What kind of medical aid did you receive? 1. Received treatment at home 2. I was in hospital / clinic 3. I did not receive any support 4. Other <i>(specify)</i>							
C35. Who paid for your treatment? <i>(Multiple answers are allowed)</i> 1. Formal office 2. Family 3. The person for whom I have worked 4. Relatives / friends 5. Don't know 6. Other <i>(specify)</i> 7. Don't want to answer							
C36. Think about your most serious illness/injury, how did this/these affect your work/schooling 1. Not serious- did not stop work or schooling. 2. Stopped school for a short time but not work. 3. Stopped work for a short time but not school. 4. Stopped school and work for a short time 5. Stopped school completely but not work. 6. Stopped work completely but not school. 7. Stopped school and work completely							1 → C38 2-7 → C37
C37. Think about your most serious illness/injury, what were you doing when this happened?							
OCCUPATION CODE <i>For official use</i>							
C38. Do you carry heavy loads at work? 1. Yes 2. No							1 → C39 2 → C41

III/II Serial Number from A1						Skip	
Name of H/H member from A2						5 - 9	10 - 17
Age of H/H member from A5							
C39. The approximate weight of the load, kg 1. Less than 1 2. 1-5 3. 15 and more							
C40. The distance of the taken load, metres? 1. Less than 1 2. 1-5 3. 5 and more							
C41. Do you operate any instrument / equipment or vehicle at work?						1. Yes	
						2. No	1 → C42 2 → C43
C42. What type of tools, equipment or machines do you use at work? <i>(Write down 2 mostly used)</i>						1.....	1.....
						2.....	2.....
C43. Are you exposed to any of the following at work?						1. Yes	
						2. No	
<i>(Read each of the following options and mark "1" or "2")</i> 1. Dust, fumes 2. Fire, gas 3. Loud noise or vibration 4. Extreme cold or heat 5. Dangerous tools (knives etc) 6. Work underground 7. Work at heights 8. Work in water / lake / pond / river 9. Workplace too dark or confined 10. Insufficient ventilation 11. Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.) 12. Explosives 13. Other things, processes or conditions bad for your health or safety (specify)							
C44. C44 Have you ever been subject to the following at work?						1. Yes	
						2. No	
<i>(Read each of the following options and mark "1" or "2")</i> 1. Constantly shouted at 2. Repeatedly insulted 3. Beaten /physically hurt 4. Sexually abused (touched or done things to you that you did not want) 5. The wages always were paid late / didn't pay 6. Other (specify) 7. Don't want to answer							
C45. In general, are you satisfied with your work?							1 → C 47 2 → C 46 3 → C 47
1. Yes 2. No 3. Difficult to answer							
C46. Why don't you like your job?							
1. Low wage / income 2. Bad working conditions 3. Workplace was too far 4. Poor relationship with employer/ co-workers / customers workers 5. Other (specify)							

SECTION 11. Household Tasks of Children (5 - 17)

H/H Serial Number from A1						Skip	
Name of H/H member from A2						5 - 9	10 - 17
Age of H/H member from A5							
C47. During the past week did you do any of the tasks indicated below for this household?						If any "1" → C48 If all "2" → END for this I/II member. Go to the next child in Section 2. After interview with all the children → C 50	
1. Yes 2. No <i>(Read each of the following options and mark "1" or "2")</i>							
1. Shopping for household							
2. Repair any household equipments (e.g. iron, chair, faucet, etc)							
3. Cooking							
4. Cleaning utensils / house							
5. Washing clothes / iron							
6. Carrying for children (sister, brother, etc)							
7. Carrying for old / sick							
8. Other (specify)							
C48. During each day of the past week how many hours did you do such household task? <i>(in case of non working mention "0")</i> <i>(Mark for each day separately)</i>							
9. Monday						||	||
10. Tuesday						||	||
11. Wednesday						||	||
12. Thursday						||	||
13. Friday						||	||
14. Saturday						||	||
15. Sunday						||	||
16. TOTAL, hour						||	||
C49. During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities? <i>For ALL children (including children attending school)</i>							
1. During the day (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.)							
2. In the evening or at night (after 6 p.m.)							
3. During both the day and the evening (for the entire day)							
4. On the week-end							
5. Sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening							
ADDITIONAL: For children attending school ONLY (if C3=1)							
6. After school							
7. Before school							
8. Both before or after school							
9. On the week-end							
10. During missed school hours/days							
<i>Interviewer.</i>							
C50. Has (NAME) been interviewed in the company of an adult or an older child?						END for this H/H member. Go to the next child in Section 2.	
1. Yes 2. No							

END OF INTERVIEW

Thank you For Interview. Wish you success

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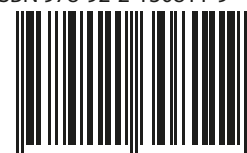
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