

# CHILD LABOUR IN TURKEY

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**STATE INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS  
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**INTERNATIONAL  
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## **FOREWORD**

Child labour which is considered to be an important problem especially in developing countries has received wide international attention. The employment of children often deprives them of education, negatively affects their health and physical development and brings about adverse social effects. In 1991, the International Labour Organization (ILO) recognized the importance of monitoring child labour internationally and initiated the "International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)". While the long-run goal of IPEC is the complete elimination of child labour, in the short-run it aims at the alleviation of the working conditions and the protection of working children. Turkey is one of the six countries where the program was initiated for the first time in 1992.

Within the framework of IPEC, an agreement was signed between the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) and ILO to collect and enrich data on working children in Turkey. For this purpose, the 1994 Child Labour Survey which constitutes the first comprehensive nation wide survey on child labour in Turkey was launched. Within the framework of another agreement between ILO and SIS, the second application of the Child Labour Survey was carried out in October 1999. While the first survey was carried out within the framework of IPEC, the second survey was made possible through the "Statistical Information and Monitoring Program on Child Labour". Through these surveys detailed information concerning the socio-economic characteristics of the household, the educational status and the working conditions of children, and their expectations for the future is gathered.

In this publication, the results of the 1994 and 1999 Child Labor Surveys are compared and based on the 1999 results the general trends on child labour are explained through the use of summary tables, charts and short notes. In Section 1, an overview of Child Labor Surveys in Turkey is given. The methodology employed and the concepts and terminology used in these surveys are explained. Also included in this section is a discussion on the contributions and the limitation of the 1999 Child Labor Survey. In Section 2, based on the 1994 and 1999 Child Labor Survey results, the general trends on child labour are outlined. In Section 3, using the 1999 Child Labor Survey results, information on demographic characteristics and employment and educational status of children in the 6-17 year age category is provided. In the final section, on the basis of the 1999 Child Labor Survey results, the socio-economic characteristics and the working conditions of 6-17 year olds are discussed.

We hope that this publication will be of use to decision-makers, researchers and all other potential users.

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# Section 1

## Introduction

### 1.1- Child Labour Surveys in Turkey

#### Background

Child labour is seen as an important problem especially in developing countries. The employment of children negatively affects their physical and mental development and deprives them of opportunities to expand their capacities. A number of economic and social factors contribute to the emergence of child labour. Were these factors to be eliminated, the problem of child labour would greatly diminish as well. However, various incentives exist in the labour market that cause children to enter the labour market and remain in it. The desire to learn a trade or to engage in income generating activities, and non-attendance at school are some of the factors that push children to work.

In 1991, the International Labour Organization (ILO) recognized the importance of and the need to monitor child labour internationally and initiated the "International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)". Turkey is one of the six countries where the program was initiated for the first time in 1992. The long-run goal of IPEC is the complete elimination of child labour, while in the short-run it aims at the alleviation of the working conditions and the protection of working children.

As in other developing countries, the issue of child labour carries great importance for Turkey. The Child Labour phenomenon is closely related to the demographic structure of the country, the educational system, and the level of economic and social development. The multi-faceted nature of child labour necessitates the collection of various types of statistical data on child labour. For this purpose, in 1994 within the framework of the IPEC program, an agreement was signed between the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) and ILO to launch a Child Labour Survey in Turkey.

The goal of the Child Labour Survey was to construct a nation-wide data base on working children in Turkey. The Survey aimed at collecting information on sector of employment and the working conditions of children, the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of households they belong to, and their current and future expectations. Besides the children employed in economic activities, information on children engaged in domestic chores was also collected.

The first Child Labour Survey (CLS) was carried out as a part of the 1994 Household Labour Force Survey and was applied to households where at least one child in the 6-14 year age category was found. In 1994 CLS a total of 13,537 households (9,194 from urban and 4,343 from rural areas) were surveyed.

The second application of the Child Labour Survey was carried out in October 1999 within the framework of an agreement between ILO and SIS. While the first survey was carried out under IPEC, the second survey was made possible through the "Statistical Information and Monitoring Program on Child Labour (SIMPOC)".

The 1994 and 1999 CLS are very similar in terms of the survey questionnaires employed. However, they differ in sampling design and in regard to the age group covered. In 1994 the age group under study was limited to 6-14 year olds. In the 1999 application, the sample size was increased and the age group under study was expanded to cover children in the 5-17 year age group. However, only limited information on the employment and schooling status of the 5-year olds was obtained. Therefore, the 1999 results in this report are based on the 6-17 year age group. (Details on survey methodology can be found in Section 1.2.) In both surveys, face to face interview technique was employed and in the 1999 application lap-top computers were used.

As in the 1994 application, in the 1999 CLS, in addition to the HLFS questionnaires two additional questionnaires aimed at collecting information on children were employed. These questionnaires were entitled 'Form D' and 'Form E' where the former was used to gather information on children from the head of the household while the questions in the latter was posed to the children themselves.

For the 1999 application 17,978 households from 167 urban places and 5,211 households from 250 rural places were chosen. Of the 23,189 households across the country 18,876 accepted the interview. The rest (4,313) could not be interviewed for either one of the following reasons: They refused the survey, they could not be found at home, communication could not be established etc. The non-response rate was 17.8% in rural areas and 18.8% in urban areas with an average rate of 18.6% for the country at large. Among the surveyed households 9,116 were found to have at least one child in the 5-17 year age category. 76% of these were residing in urban areas.

## **Institutions Providing Technical / Financial Assistance**

The preparatory work for the survey, field application, editing, coding and tabulation, and the analyses of the survey were carried out by SIS. The expenditures of the Survey were met by ILO. Technical assistance was also provided by ILO.

The comments and suggestions of various State bodies, NGOs and university representatives were instrumental in preparing the final draft of the questionnaire used in the 1999 application. These various institutions included the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Education, Institute of Social Services and Child Protection, Development Foundation of Turkey, Turkish Confederation of Tradesmen and Handicrafts, Turkish Confederation of Employers Association, Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions, Municipality of Ankara, ILO and various universities.

## Activities Covered

In the Child Labour Survey, child labour is studied under two categories; children engaged in economic activities and children engaged in domestic chores.

***Children engaged in economic activities:*** Children who work for pay, or profit (as self-employed) or as unpaid family workers at an establishment/field belonging to one of the household members and who fall under either one of the following categories are considered to be engaged in economic activities.

***Persons at work:*** Persons who were economically active during the reference period for at least one hour as a regular or casual employee, employer, self employed or as an unpaid family worker.

***Persons not at work:*** Persons who have a job but who did not work during the reference period for various reasons.

In the Child Labour Survey apprentices who work without pay (in cash or in kind) but rather to learn a trade are considered to be employed.

***Children engaged in domestic chores:*** Children who have carried out household chores (such as doing the laundry, looking after younger siblings, cooking, cleaning, shopping etc.) in their own parents' or care-givers' household during the reference period are considered to be engaged in non-economic activities or occupations. However, if these very same activities or occupations are carried out by children in households other than their own parents or care-givers, they are considered as economic activities.

## 1.2- Survey Methodology

### Survey Questionnaire

The 1999 Child Labour Survey was applied as a module of the 1999 HLFS (October round). Therefore, the questionnaire designed for CLS was simply added on to the standard HLFS questionnaire which is in line with the ILO definitions. The HLFS questionnaire is made up of two forms; Form A and Form B. In the first section of Form A demographic characteristics of the household members such as their age, sex, schooling, marital status are covered. The second section of Form A investigates the employment status of the household head. Form B is used to determine the employment status of household members 5 years of age and over. The second part of Form A and Form B are identical and they consists of the following sections:

- questions on employment
- questions on unemployment and inactivity
- questions on past work experience

The CLS questionnaire is also made up of two forms; Form D and Form E. Form D consist of questions on dwelling and dwelling facilities, household income and expenditures, migration



status and the educational and work status of children in the 5-17 year age group. It is prepared to be answered by the household head. Form E is posed to all children between the ages of 5-17 and consists of questions on schooling, employment status, working conditions, earnings from work, time spent on domestic chores etc.

## Sampling Design

The sampling frame of CLS is constructed on the basis of the 1995 Listing Form Study and the 1997 Population survey. Using the former, a new frame is created by summing up households on a street basis. Later, streets are combined or partitioned so as to produce clusters containing around 100 households. In all urban areas the first stage sampling unit consists of these clusters. In rural areas, especially in localities with a population of less than 500, clusters of 100 households could not be created and therefore, the sampling unit is the village itself. Villages with population of less than 100 are excluded due to insufficient sample size.

The sampling method of the survey is a two-stage stratified clustered one with 8 sub-samples. At the first stage, the sampling units are the clusters and at the second stage the households chosen from the selected clusters. At the first stage, the clusters are systematically selected with equal probability. The same exercise is repeated in rural areas where clusters containing 100 households could be created. At the second stage, households are systematically chosen from the selected clusters so as to achieve the overall sampling ratio. In medium-sized villages where clusters could not be created, at the first stage, villages are selected with probability proportional to their population size. At the second stage, households are systematically chosen so as to produce the pre-determined sampling ratio. In small villages, at the second stage all households in the village are included in the survey.

The analyses of the variance and the design effects of the previous surveys called for an increase in sample size. In order to minimize non-sampling errors and considering the design effects, and the resource availability of SIS, the sample size was increased to 20 000 households. With about a 10% non-response rate, this figure corresponds to 23 000 sample households.

Stratification was based on 7 geographical regions, rural-urban classification and 9 provincial centers. In contrast to previous surveys, population groups were not used as explicit stratification criteria. Instead, within regions urban and rural places are divided into approximately 3 equally sized population groups.

**Regional Stratification:** Stratification is based on 7 geographic regions of the country. However, the Black Sea region which is one of the 7 regions, is further divided into 2 sub-regions; the Eastern Black Sea and Western Black Sea. The main reason for this further division is the existence of disproportionately larger number of villages compared to other regions.

**Rural-Urban Stratification:** Localities with a population of 20 001 or more are classified as urban and localities with a population of 20 000 or less as rural places.

## Weighting

A multi-stage stratified sample design often requires the use of weights due to disproportionate allocation. The weights to be used are amalgam of many factors. Among these are design weights, non-response adjustments, external distribution controls and inflation factor. The way to reach correct estimates involves the correct use of weights.

In the Child Labour Survey the following weighting steps are employed:

**Design Weights:** At the first stage, weights that are inversely proportional to the final selection probabilities are employed. These weights in rural areas of the first 5 regions are in the ratio of 1/1 and for rural areas of regions 6 and 7 and for urban areas excluding the 9 provincial centers are 1/1.5. The weights are then normalized to 1. If weights are denoted by  $w_i$  ( $i=1,2,3,\dots$ ), letting the sample size be  $n_i$ , the normalized design weights ( $w'_i$ ) are:

$$w'_i = w_i \cdot \left( \sum n_i / \sum n_i \cdot w_i \right)$$
$$\sum w'_i \cdot n_i = \sum n_i$$

**Non-response weights:** At the second stage, weights are applied to compensate for the losses in the sample due to non-response. These weights are also normalized.

**External Control Weights:** At the final stage, external weights are employed to have the sample distribution conform to the projected population distribution.

In national surveys besides the information gathered from the sample, some extra (external) information is also needed to assure the representativeness of the sample. This situation arises especially when the sample size is small, non-response rates are high so that population characteristics cannot be inferred from the sample. External or auxiliary information needed in situations like these consist mostly of marginal distributions of population variables. For example, regional or rural-urban distributions, or distribution of household size, age groups, or sex can be employed.

In the Child Labour Survey three external control distributions which are obtained by projecting the population to the survey month, are employed:

- 7 geographic region distribution
- rural-urban distribution
- age-sex distribution for the country

The employed method involves the adjustment of the sample distributions to the corresponding projected population distributions. At first, the sample distribution of 7 geographical regions are compared to the corresponding projected distributions by taking the ratio of the two. In the event that the resulting ratios fall outside of the predetermined range, the exercise is repeated.

At the second stage, rural-urban sample and projected population distributions are compared and the necessary adjustments are made. At each stage, the impact of the adjustment on other distributions are checked and if a distortion is observed it is redone. In the end, a weighting table is produced whereby all three sample distributions matched with the corresponding projected population distributions. At the final stage, the ratio of the sample population to the projected population is calculated and used as the inflation factor.

Notations:

The estimates obtained from the sample (including variances) are based on the composite ratio estimation method.

- J = unit of analysis (j=1, 2, 3,...)
- I = first stage sampling unit (Cluster or village) (i=1, 2, 3,...)
- K = rural-urban indicator (k=1, 2)
- L = subsample indicator (l=1, 2,...8)
- H = stratum indicator (h=1, 2, 3,...)
- F = Inflation factor
- $x_j$  = value of a characteristic in unit j
- $y_j$  = value of another characteristic in unit j
- $x_i$  = Inflated value of a char. in unit j
- $y_i$  = Inflated value of another char. in unit j

$$x_k = \sum_i x_{ki} \text{ Sum of x's in rural or urban places}$$

$$y_k = \sum_i y_{ki} \text{ Sum of y's in rural or urban places}$$

$$r_k = \frac{y_k}{x_k} \text{ Composite ratio in rural or urban places}$$

$$z_{ki} = (y_{ki} - r_k x_{ki}) \text{ transformation variable in rural or urban places}$$

$$z_{lkh} = \sum_i z_{ki} \text{ sum of transformed variables}$$

$$V(r_k) = \frac{1}{x^2} \sum_h [z_{lh} - z_{2h}]^2 \text{ sampling variance in rural or urban places}$$

## Sampling Errors

Survey estimates suffer from two types of errors: (1) Sampling errors, (2) Non-sampling errors. The latter arise for reasons such as under-coverage, not able to contact the sample household, the survey questions being misunderstood by respondents etc. The magnitude of non-sampling errors cannot be determined. However, in the design stage of the survey these errors are tried to be kept at the minimum.

The magnitude of the sampling errors, on the other hand, can be calculated. The set of households selected for the survey is just one possible set that could have been selected from the population. Different samples having the same sample design and sample size would produce different estimates. Sampling errors measure the variation in sample estimates produced by different samples from the same population. However, sampling errors can be estimated using the sample at hand through repeated resampling or through the use of the linearization method. These methods produce confidence intervals in which the true population values are expected to lie.

To estimate the sampling errors for important variables in the Child Labour Survey, the CLUSTERS program developed by the International Statistical Office is utilized. Through the use of Taylor series, the program calculates standard errors of various estimators (ratio estimates, percentage estimates, regression estimates etc.). The program also calculates the design effect (deft) for important variables. This is done by comparing the standard error of the estimate obtained from the sample with the standard error that would have been obtained from a random sample of equal size.

$$Var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_h \left[ \frac{a_h}{a_h - 1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{a_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{a_h} \right) \right]$$

## Response Rate

The response and non-response rates are provided in the table below for the country at large, and for urban and rural places. Across Turkey 23,189 households were chosen for the survey. However, the survey could only be conducted with 18,876 households. For the rest, a non-response form was filled in. While some of the sample households could not be contacted as the address designating the household was for an establishment, a construction site or a field, others rejected the survey. The non-response rate was 17.8% for rural, 18.8% for urban and 18.6% for the country at large.

### *Response and Non-Response Rates by Reason*

Reasons for Non-response	Total %	Urban %	Rural %
Questionnaire was answered.....	81.4	81.2	82.2
Household members were not at home.....	3.2	3.3	3.1
Household rejected the survey .....	0.7	0.9	0.2
Contact could not be established .....	0.1	0.2	0.0
Empty house .....	7.8	7.8	8.0
Sample address is for an establishment .....	0.4	0.4	0.3
Sample address is for a construction site or a field .....	0.7	0.7	0.5
Address could not be located .....	0.6	0.6	0.8
Other.....	2.5	2.5	2.7
Due to the earthquake interview could not be carried out .....	2.4	2.5	2.3
<b>Total number of sample households.....</b>	<b>23 189</b>	<b>17 978</b>	<b>5 211</b>

On the basis of the households that could be located (excluding those for whom the provided address was for an establishment, construction site or field) and who were found at home, the response rate is found to be 95.2% for the country at large. This figure is 94.9% in urban and 96.1% in rural areas.

### Adjusted Response Rate by Reason

Reasons for Non-response	Total %	Urban %	Rural %
Questionnaire was answered .....	95.2	94.9	96.1
Household members were not at home .....	3.8	3.8	3.7
Household rejected the survey .....	0.9	1.1	0.2
Contact could not be established .....	0.2	0.2	0.0
<b>Total number of sample households .....</b>	<b>19 830</b>	<b>15 377</b>	<b>4 453</b>

## The Effect of the Earthquake

In 1999 a major earthquake hit Turkey taking several thousand lives. The effects of the earthquake are expected to affect the statistical estimates though at a lesser extend beyond the year 2000. Since the earthquake mainly affected the Marmara Region, the statistical estimates for this region and for the provincial centers within this region and naturally, the overall country estimates are expected to be affected. The sampling design and the Listing Form Study were carried out prior to the earthquake. However, during the Survey, the majority of the sample households from this region could not included in the Survey. In the province of Sakarya for instance, none of the sample households could be surveyed. The under-coverage was tried to be compensated with non-response adjustment.

## Training of Interviewers

Interviewers, supervisors and organizers employed in the field work were selected among the staff of the State Institute of Statistics. In the 1999 Child Labour Survey 224 interviewers, 48 supervisors, and 26 organizers (a total of 298 personnel) were employed in field work. The appointed staff went through a two-day training program at the Institute Center and in the Regional Offices. In the training program the employed questionnaire was discussed and the duties of the interviewers, supervisors and organizers were explained. In addition, the application of the questionnaire through the use of lap-top computers was shown.

## Survey Period

The Survey started on 1 November 1999 and was completed within 15 days. In the Survey the reference period was taken to be the last week in October starting on a Monday and ending with a Sunday (25-31 October 1999).

In the 1999 CLS all information relating to the surveyed households were collected using lap-top computers. After the data were checked by supervisors and organizers for any errors, the data were sent to the Institute Center.

## **Editing, Coding and Analyses**

The internal consistency of the data was achieved in the field through the use of lap-top computes. With additional control criteria the data were checked again at the Institute Center and occupational and economic activity codes were added on. After editing and coding were completed, the tables for publication were produced.

## **1.3- Definitions and Concepts used in the Survey**

***Household:*** One person or a group of persons with or without a family relationship who live in the same dwelling or in one part of the shared dwelling, who share their meals, earnings and expenditures and who take part in the management of and render services to the household.

***Non-Institutional Civilian Population:*** Population excluding aliens, the residents of schools, dormitories, kindergartens, rest homes, private hospitals, military barracks, and recreation quarters for officers.

***Child:*** There is no one universally endorsed definition of the "child". However, according to the international conventions on the "Worst Forms of Child Labour" and the "Rights of the Child" everyone under the age of 18 is considered to be a "child". In this survey, a child is defined as a person between the ages of 5-17, with the assumption that those under 5 years of age are too young to work.

***Working Children:*** Cover children who are either engaged in economic activities or domestic chores.

***Labour Force:*** Labour force is synonymous with the economically active population. It comprises of persons who are employed and those who are unemployed in the reference period.

***Labour Force Participation Rate:*** Is the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the persons in the labour force to the population in the relevant age group.

***Economic Activities:*** Include work for pay, profit, family gain, or for own consumption (including unpaid work in family establishments). Also included is work that result in a marketable product either for sale or for own consumption: Gathering uncultivated (wild) fruits, berries etc., gardening for own consumption, gathering fire wood, fetching water, hunting, fishing, cutting peat, milking animals, churning milk, threshing, milling, grinding/pounding, poultry feeding, gathering eggs etc.

***Economically Active Persons:*** Includes those who fall under one of the following categories:

***Persons at work:*** Persons who were economically active during the reference period for at least one hour as a regular or casual employee, employer, self employed or unpaid family worker.

***Persons not at work:*** Persons who have a job but who did not work during the reference period for various reasons.

***Unemployment:*** Describes a situation in which the individual is not occupied with any activity listed under the "economic activity" categorization but is ready to work or actively seeks work in the reference period.

***Unemployed:*** Comprises of individuals who were without employment in the reference period but were available for work or were looking for work and had at least used one of the search channels to seek employment in the past 6 months. Persons who have already found a job or established their own business but due to some reason have not started working and those who could start working within 15 days are also considered to be unemployed.

***Unemployment rate:*** Is the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the unemployed persons to the labour force in the relevant age group.

***Domestic chores:*** These are activities that are performed for free by household members (including children) for other household members within own household premises. These include cooking, doing the laundry, ironing, shopping, looking after younger siblings or the sick, cleaning, repair work etc. However, if the same activities are carried out for free or for payment in households other than in their own dwelling they are considered as economic activities.

***Persons engaged in domestic chores:*** Individuals who have performed one of the activities falling under domestic chores in the reference period.

***Employed Classifications:*** Employed individuals and those who have worked previously are categorized with respect to the economic activity they are engaged in, and the occupation and job status they hold.

***Economic activities:*** All activities are classified using 4-digit International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC-1968 revision 2).

***Occupations:*** All occupations are classified using 3-digit International Classification of Occupations (ISCO-1968).

***Status in Employment:*** Employed individuals and those who have worked previously are categorized with respect to employment status using the International Employment Status Classification (ICSE).

***Educational Status:*** All individuals above age 6 are classified in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 1997).

## **1.4- Achievements and Limitations of the 1999 Child Labour Survey**

### **Achievements**

- The Child Labour Survey is the only data source that provides information on the incidence of child labour and the characteristics of child workers on a national basis in Turkey. With this Survey, the educational status of children who are engaged in economic and domestic activities are inquired.
- Being the second application, it allows comparisons to be made with the previous survey so that over the 5-year period changes in the incidence of child labour and the characteristics of working children could be assessed. The comparison also allows the impact of various programs and legal measures on the incidence of child labour to be assessed.
- The growing awareness toward child labour has increased the data needs of various institutions. In preparing the survey questionnaire the views and contributions of various institutions are taken so that data that is of use to a large number of users could be generated.

### **Limitations**

In the analyses of the Survey results certain short-comings and limitations of the study have to be kept in mind. For instance, the introduction of the 8-year compulsory education program and raising the working age to 15 years might have induced parents and children to provide erroneous or incomplete answers to a number of questions. Therefore, as in any other survey dealing with such sensitive issues, possible errors originating from the respondents must be taken into account.

CLS is a household based survey. Therefore, children without a usual place of residence, or those who have run away from their homes and live on streets are excluded from the survey. The growing number of street children in recent years call for special surveys to be carried out to assess the characteristics and needs of such children.



# Section 2

## Overview of the 1994 and 1999 Child Labour Survey Results

The Child Labour Survey (CLS) was conducted for the first time in October 1994 and the second application was carried out in October 1999. While in the first survey, children between the ages of 6-14 were considered, in the second survey the age group was extended to cover children in the 5-17 year age group. So although the lower age limit was set at 5 years in 1999, due to the limited information obtained in regard to the employment and schooling of this age group, only the 6-17 year olds will be considered in this study. In this section of the report, the 1994 and 1999 survey results are compared on the basis of key characteristics.

### 2.1- Population

The 1994 CLS estimated the non-institutional civilian population of Turkey in 1994 to be 58.8 million and the number of 6-14 year olds 11.4 million. Accordingly, in 1994, 6-14 year olds were found to constitute 19.4% of the non-institutional civilian population (Table 1). In 1999, based on the 1999 CLS results, the number of 6-14 year olds were found to be 12.1 million. They constituted 19% of the non-institutional civilian population which was determined to be 63.4 million in that year. While in 1994, 55.7% of the 6-14 year olds were residing in urban areas, in 1999 this figure increased to 60.4%.

**Table 1: Non-institutional civilian population by age and gender**

Place of residence and gender	Non-institutional civilian population ('000)		6-14 years old ('000)		Proportions (%)	
	October 94	October 99	October 94	October 99	October 94	October 99
<b>TURKEY</b>						
Total	58 764	63 416	11 406	12 065	19.4	19.0
Male	29 524	31 861	5 855	6 156	19.8	19.3
Female	29 240	31 556	5 551	5 911	19.0	18.7
<b>URBAN</b>						
Total	32 736	38 275	6 068	7 124	18.5	18.6
Male	16 535	19 300	3 090	3 649	18.7	18.9
Female	16 201	18 974	2 978	3 473	18.4	18.3
<b>RURAL</b>						
Total	26 028	25 140	5 339	4 942	20.5	19.7
Male	12 989	12 559	2 766	2 504	21.3	19.9
Female	13 039	12 582	2 574	2438	19.7	19.4

Note: Figures might not add up due to rounding

## 2.2- Education

Prior to 1997, compulsory education in Turkey was limited to 5 years of primary schooling. In 1997, with the necessary amendments made to the National Basic Education Law, compulsory education was extended to 8 years. Primary schools and junior high schools were merged under the general heading of Basic Education. According to article 42 of the Turkish Constitution, basic education is compulsory and is free.

### *School Attendance*

The results of CLS reveal that while in 1994, 86.9% of the children in the 6-14 year age group were attending school, in 1999, this figure increased to 88.1%. In terms of nominal figures, while in 1994 9.9 million children were at school, this figure went up to 10.6 million in 1999 (Table 2). As a result, the number of non-participants decreased from 1.5 million to 1.4 million (Table 3).

**Table 2: Children attending school by gender and type of work**

(Thousands)

(Thousands)

Place of residence and gender	Total		Working						Not working	
			Total		Persons engaged in economic activity		Persons engaged in domestic chores			
	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99
TURKEY										
Total	9 917	10 630	2 664	3 071	387	169	2 277	2 902	7 253	7 559
Male	5 269	5 593	1 128	1 077	247	105	883	972	4 141	4 516
Female	4 648	5 040	1 536	1 995	141	64	1 395	1 931	3 113	3 044
URBAN										
Total	5 512	6 380	1 395	1 828	42	20	1 352	1 809	4 118	4 550
Male	2 862	3 357	540	703	35	18	506	685	2 323	2 654
Female	2 650	3 022	855	1 125	6	2	848	1 123	1 794	1 896
RURAL										
Total	4 405	4 251	1 270	1 243	345	149	923	1 093	3 135	3 009
Male	2 406	2 236	588	374	212	88	377	286	1 818	1 862
Female	1 999	2 016	682	868	134	62	546	807	1 318	1 147

**Table 3: Children not attending school by gender and type of work****(Thousands)**

Place of residence and gender	Total		Working						Not working	
			Total		Persons engaged in economic activity		Persons engaged in domestic chores			
	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99
<b>TURKEY</b>										
Total	1 490	1 435	1 073	768	586	342	487	426	417	667
Male	587	562	374	228	333	193	41	36	214	334
Female	903	872	699	540	253	148	446	392	203	333
<b>URBAN</b>										
Total	555	744	365	365	149	112	216	252	190	380
Male	227	294	127	107	110	81	17	26	100	187
Female	328	451	238	258	39	31	199	227	90	192
<b>RURAL</b>										
Total	934	692	708	404	438	230	270	174	226	288
Male	360	268	246	121	223	112	23	9	113	148
Female	575	422	462	281	215	117	247	165	113	140

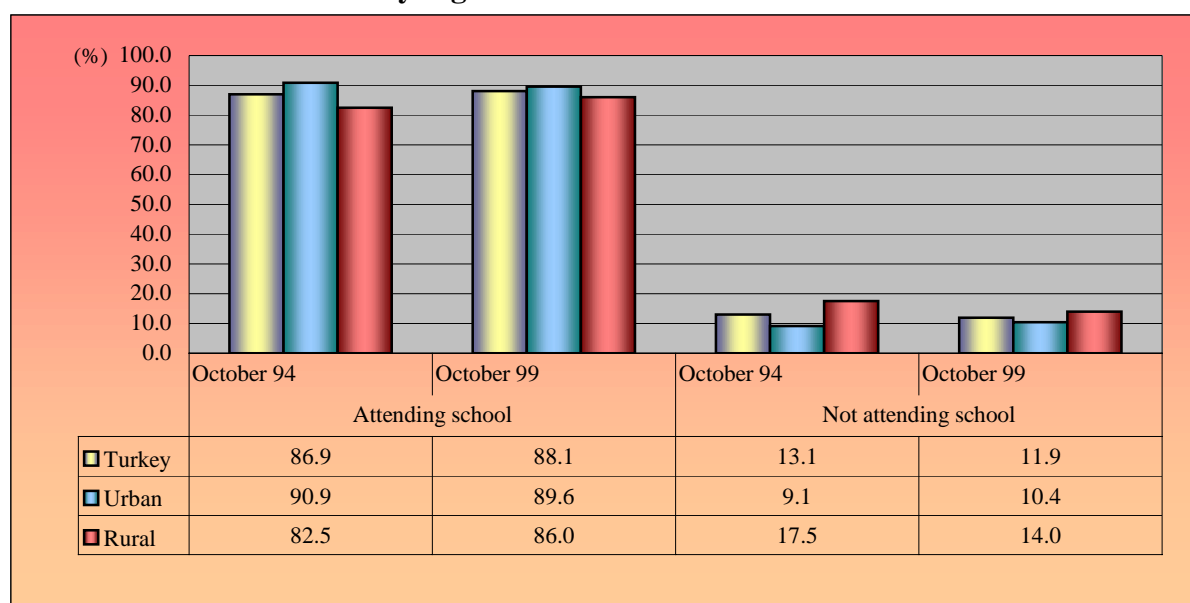
***Rural vs. Urban Places***

In 1994, 90.9% of the 6-14 year olds residing in urban places were found to be attending school. This figure dropped to 89.6% in 1999. Although school attendance has historically been lower in rural areas, there seems to be an improvement between 1994 and 1999 which had the effect of closing the rural-urban gap. Over the studied period, school attendance in rural areas increased from 82.5% to 86%. These figures indicate that the general improvement in school attendance basically stemmed from the increase in the school attendance of rural children (Chart 1).

**Table 4: School attendance by region and gender****(%)**

Place of residence and gender	Attending school		Not attending school	
	October 94	October 99	October 94	October 99
<b>TURKEY</b>				
Total	86.9	88.1	13.1	11.9
Male	90.0	90.9	10.0	9.1
Female	83.7	85.3	16.3	14.7
<b>URBAN</b>				
Total	90.9	89.6	9.1	10.4
Male	92.7	91.9	7.3	8.1
Female	89.0	87.0	11.0	13.0
<b>RURAL</b>				
Total	82.5	86.0	17.5	14.0
Male	87.0	89.3	13.0	10.7
Female	77.7	82.7	22.3	17.3

**Chart 1: School attendance by region**



### ***Male vs. Female Children***

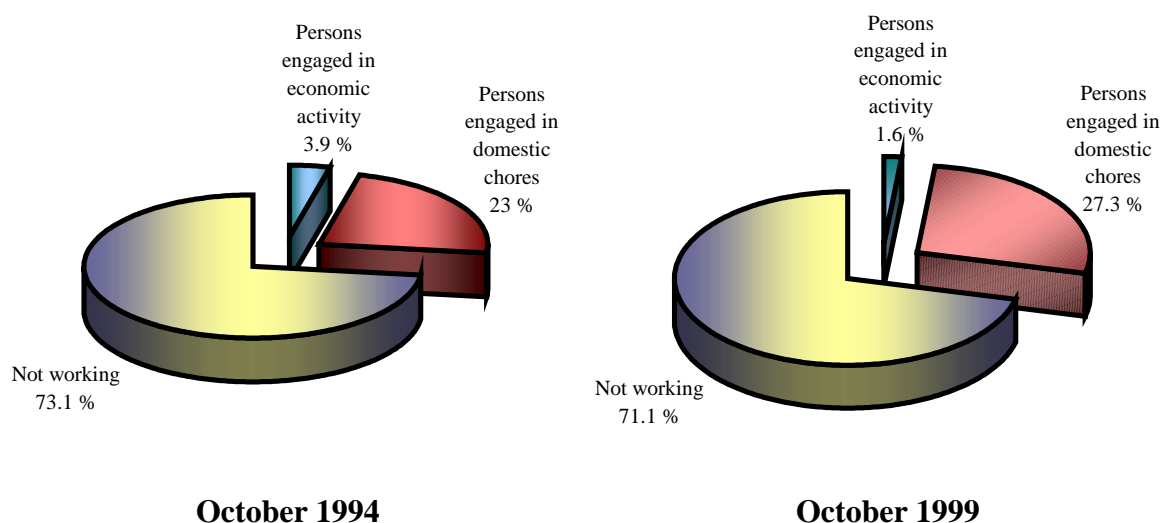
In 1994 while 90% of the male children in the 6-14 year age group were found at school this figure stood at 83.7% for female children. Over the 1994-1999 period a bigger improvement seems to have occurred in the school attendance of female children. While the rate of school attendance of male children increased to 90.9% in 1999, the corresponding figure for female children went up to 85.3% (Table 4).

In urban areas over the 1994-1999 period, a fall seems to have occurred in the school attendance of both the male and female children. While in 1994 92.7% of male and 89% of female children were found at school, these figures dropped to 91.9% and 87% in 1999. In rural areas a significant improvement has especially been observed in the school attendance of female children. While in 1994 77.7% of female children were at school, this figure increased to 82.7% in 1999. A similar improvement also occurred for male children though on a smaller scale. For the same time period, their school attendance increased from 87% to 89.3% (Table 4).

### ***Schooling vs. Employment***

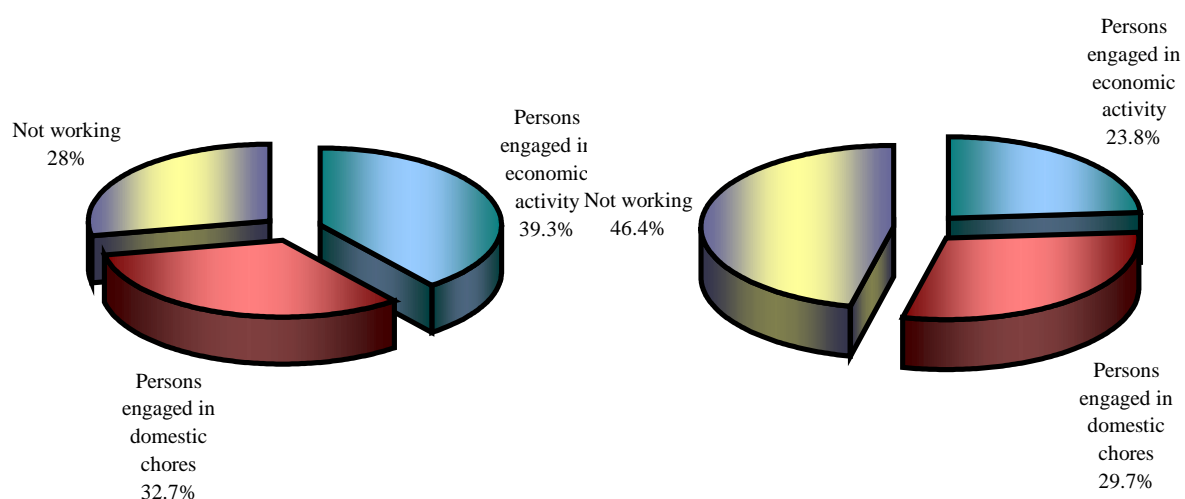
In 1994, of the 6-14 year olds who were at school, 3.9% were found to be engaged in economic activities and 23% in domestic chores. In 1999, these figures became 1.6% and 27.3% respectively. As a result, among the school-goers 73.1% in 1994 and 71.1% in 1999 were found not to be engaged in any activity (Chart 2).

**Chart 2: Children attending school by type of work, Turkey**



For the same age group, in 1994, 39.3% of children who did not attend school were found to be engaged in economic activities and another 23.8% in domestic chores. In 1999 these figures became 23.8% and 29.7% respectively. As a result, among non-school participants, a significant increase in the proportion not engaged in either type of activity was observed. More specifically, over the 1994-1999 period, among children who did not attend school, the proportion who were neither engaged in economic activities nor in domestic chores increased from 28% to 46.5% (Chart 3).

**Chart 3: Children not attending school by type of work, Turkey**



Looking at the issue in a slightly different way, over the studied period, there seems to be a declining trend in the proportion of children who work in economic activities and go to school at the same time. While in 1994, 39.8% of children who were currently engaged in an economic activity were found at school, this proportion went down to 33.2% in 1999. This declining trend was observed in both the rural and urban areas and for male and female children. In urban areas, while 22% of children engaged in economic activities in 1994 were found at school, this figure went down to 15.2% in 1999. Over the same period, the aforementioned proportions in rural areas were observed to change from 44.1% to 39.3%. In the case of male children, the proportion changed from 42.6% to 35.2% and for female children from 35.8% to 29.9% (Table 5).

The proportion of children attending school among those engaged in domestic chores has been much higher. In 1994 82.4% and in 1999 87.2% of children engaged in domestic chores were found at school. Over the studied period, on average, there seems to be an increasing tendency of school attendance among children engaged in domestic chores which is most significantly observed for rural female children (Table 5).

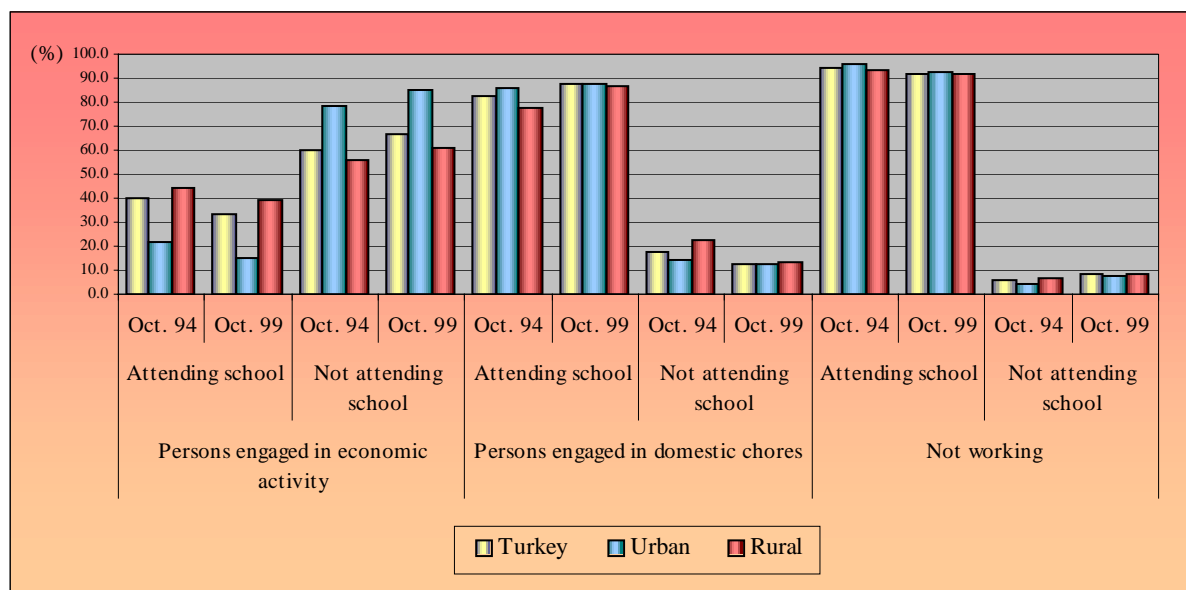
**Table 5: School attendance by gender, region and type of work**

(%)

Place of residence and gender	Working											
	Persons engaged in economic activity				Persons engaged in domestic chores				Not working			
	Attending school		Not attending school		Attending school		Not attending school		Attending school		Not attending school	
	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99
TURKEY												
Total	39.8	33.2	60.2	66.8	82.4	87.2	17.6	12.8	94.6	91.9	5.4	8.1
Male	42.6	35.2	57.4	64.8	95.6	96.4	4.4	3.6	95.1	93.1	4.9	6.9
Female	35.8	29.9	64.2	70.1	75.8	83.1	24.2	16.9	93.9	90.1	6.1	9.9
URBAN												
Total	22.0	15.2	78.0	84.8	86.2	87.8	13.8	12.2	95.6	92.3	4.4	7.7
Male	24.1	18.2	75.9	81.8	96.7	96.3	3.3	3.7	95.9	93.5	4.1	6.5
Female	13.3	6.1	86.7	93.9	81.0	83.2	19.0	16.8	95.2	90.7	4.8	9.3
RURAL												
Total	44.1	39.3	55.9	60.7	77.4	86.3	22.6	13.7	93.3	91.3	6.7	8.7
Male	48.7	44.0	51.3	56.0	94.3	96.9	5.8	3.1	94.1	92.6	5.9	7.4
Female	38.4	34.3	61.6	65.7	68.9	83.0	31.1	17.0	92.1	89.1	7.9	10.9

Among those who are neither engaged in economic work nor in domestic chores, school attendance is even higher. While in 1994, 94.6% of non-working children were found at school, declining slightly this figure became 91.9% in 1999. Over the studied period, there seems to be a slight fall in school attendance among non-working children though the ratios remain high.

**Chart 4: School attendance by region and type of work**



## 2.3- Employment

The CLS results reveal a drastic fall in the number and the proportion of children (6-14 year olds) who are engaged in economic activities. While in 1994, 974 thousand children were engaged in an economic activity, this figure became 511 thousand in 1999. Expressed differently, the proportion of children engaged in economic activities declined from 8.5% in 1994 to 4.2% in 1999 (Table 5). In other words, there is almost a 50% decline in the number of children engaged in economic activities.

In regard to domestic chores, there seems to be an increase both in the number and proportion of working children between the two periods. While in 1994 there were 2.8 million such children, in 1999 this figure increased to 3.3 million. In terms of proportions, these figures translate to 24.2% and 27.6% of the relevant group.

Likewise, the proportion of non-employed children increased from 67.2% to 68.2% over the studied period. It seems that domestic chores have absorbed most of the children who have quit economic work. While the number of children increased by 5.8% over the studied period, the change in the number of those engaged in domestic chores has been in the order of 20%. The corresponding increase in the number of non-working children has been limited to 7.2%.

**Table 6: Type of work of children by region and gender****(Thousands)**

Place of residence and gender	Total		Persons engaged in economic activity		Persons engaged in domestic chores		Not working	
	October 94	October 99	October 94	October 99	October 94	October 99	October 94	October 99
<b>TURKEY</b>								
Total	11 406	12 065	974	511	2 764	3 329	7 670	8 226
Male	5 855	6 155	580	299	923	1 007	4 354	4 850
Female	5 551	5 911	394	212	1 842	2 323	3 316	3 376
<b>URBAN</b>								
Total	6 068	7 124	191	132	1 569	2 062	4 308	4 930
Male	3 090	3 650	145	99	522	710	2 423	2 840
Female	2 978	3 473	45	33	1 048	1 351	1 885	2 089
<b>RURAL</b>								
Total	5 339	4 942	783	379	1 194	1 267	3 362	3 296
Male	2 766	2 504	434	200	399	297	1 931	2 009
Female	2 574	2 438	348	179	795	971	1 430	1 287

### ***Male vs. Female Children***

The decline in the proportion of children engaged in economic activities was observed for both the male and female children. In 1994 the proportion of male children engaged in an economic activity was 9.9%. This figure dropped to 4.9% in 1999. For female children, the above figures changed from 7.1% to 3.6% over the studied period.

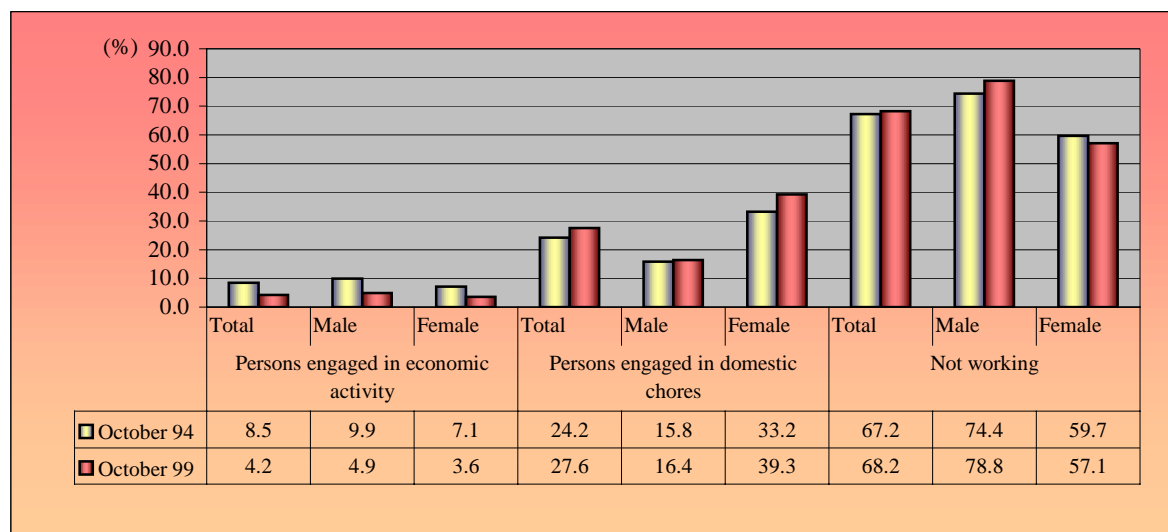
In the case of domestic chores, a larger proportion of female children were found to be engaged in this type of activity in 1999. While the proportion of females engaged in domestic chores was 33.2% in 1994, it went up to 39.3% in 1999. For male children there also seems to be an increasing trend though at a much smaller scale. The proportion of male children engaged in domestic chores increased from 15.8% in 1994 to 16.4% in 1999.

The proportion of non-employed children increased from 74.4% in 1994 to 78.8% in 1999 for male children. In the case of female children, there is a slight fall. The above proportion fell from 59.7% in 1994 to 57.1% in 1999 (Chart 5).

In terms of proportionate changes in the number of children engaged in economic activities over the studied period, a relatively larger fall is observed for male children. The fall in the number of children engaged in economic activities had the effect of increasing the number of those engaged in domestic chores and the number of non-employed children. While in the case of male children, a larger number is channeled into non-employment, in the case of females, a significant increase in the number of those engaged in domestic chores is observed. Over the 1994-1999 period, while the female child population increased by 6.5%, the increase in the number of those engaged in domestic chores has been 26.1% as opposed to a 1.8% increase in non-employment. The corresponding changes for male children has been a 9.1% increase domestic chores and a 11.4% increase in non-employment at the background of a 5.1% increase in male child population.



**Chart 5: Type of work of children by gender, Turkey**



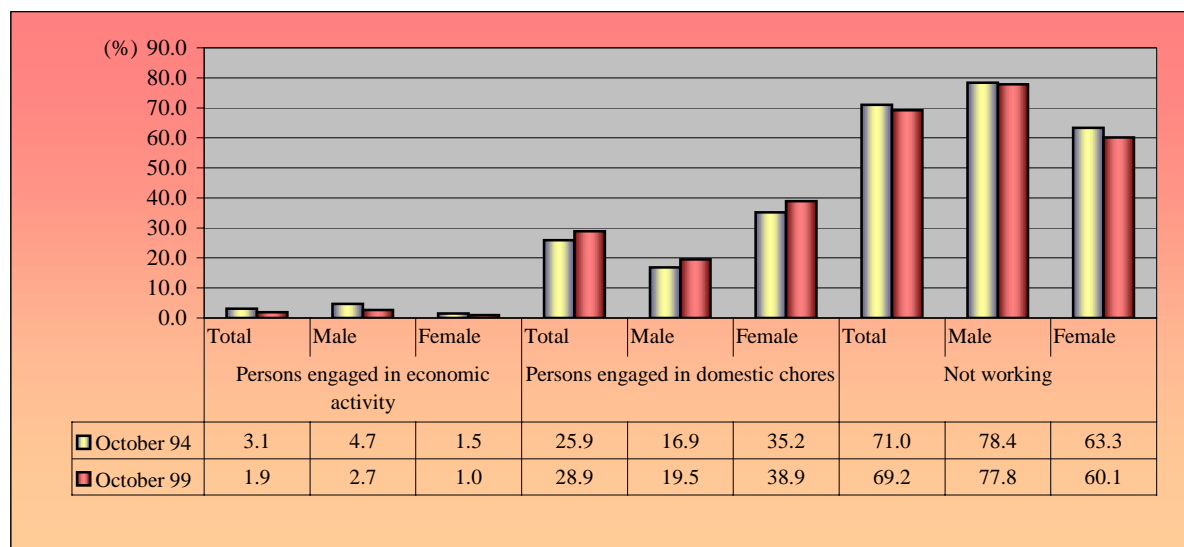
### ***Urban vs. Rural Places***

In urban areas, the proportion of children engaged in economic activities fell from 3.1% in 1994 to 1.9% in 1999. The fall is observed most notably in the case of male children. While the proportion of male children engaged in economic activities fell from 4.7% in 1994 to 2.7% in 1999, the corresponding rates for female children were recorded at 1.5% and 1% for the respective years (Chart 6).

On the other hand, for the same period an increase is observed in the proportion of urban children in domestic chores. While in 1994 25.9% of urban children in the 6-14 year age group were involved in domestic chores, this rate became 28.9% in 1999. The increase is observed for both the male and female children. While the proportion of male children in domestic chores increased from 16.9% in 1994 to 19.5% in 1999, the corresponding figures for female children were recorded at 35.2% and 38.9%.

In urban areas, a general fall has been observed in the proportion of children not engaged in any kind of activity. While in 1994, 71% of urban children were found not to be working, this proportion fell to 69.2% in 1999. In regard to male and female children, in 1994, these proportions were found to be 78.4% and 63.3% respectively. In 1999, they changed to 77.8% and 60.1%.

**Chart 6: Type of work of children by gender, Urban**

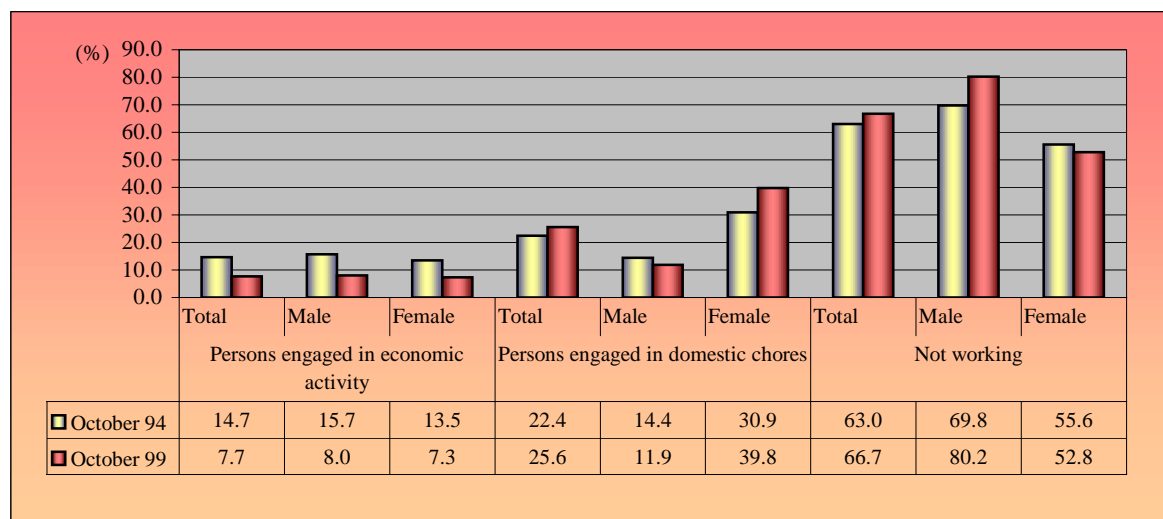


In rural areas a fall has also been observed in the proportion of children engaged in economic activities. While in 1994, 14.7% of 6-14 years olds were engaged in economic activities, this figure fell to 7.7% in 1999. This is true for both the male and female children. While for the former the decline was from 15.7% to 8%, for the latter this figure changed from 13.5% to 7.3% (Chart 7).

A general increase has been observed in the proportion of rural children engaged in domestic chores. More specifically, while in 1994 22.4% of rural children were engaged in domestic chores, this figure increased to 25.6% in 1999. However, there seems to be a gender based differential in the observed changes. While the proportion of female children in domestic chores increased from 30.9% in 1994 to 39.8% in 1999, over the same period, the proportion of male children in domestic chores showed a declining trend from 14.4% to 11.9%.

Contrary to urban areas, an increase has been observed in the proportion of rural children not engaged in any kind of activity. More specifically, while in 1994, 63% of rural children were found not be working, this figure increased to 66.7% in 1999. However, again, a differentiated trend along the gender line is observed. While the proportion of non-employed male children increased from 69.8% in 1994 to 80.2% in 1999, over the same period, a decline in the proportion of female children from 55.6% to 52.8% was observed.

**Chart 7: Type of work of children by gender, Rural**



## 2.4- Children Engaged in Economic Activities

As mentioned before, the Child Labour module of 1994 Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) covered children in the 6-14 year category while that of 1999 inquired about children in the 6-17 year age group. However, the standard employment questions in 1994 HLFS were posed to all individuals 12 years of age and over. **Therefore, this section of the report will relate to the 6-17 year age category.**

According to the CLS estimates in 1994 2.2 million children (6-17 year olds) were engaged in economic activities. In 1999 this figure fell to 1.6 million. In other words, there seems to be over a 25% reduction in the number of working children in Turkey (Table 7).

### Sector of Employment

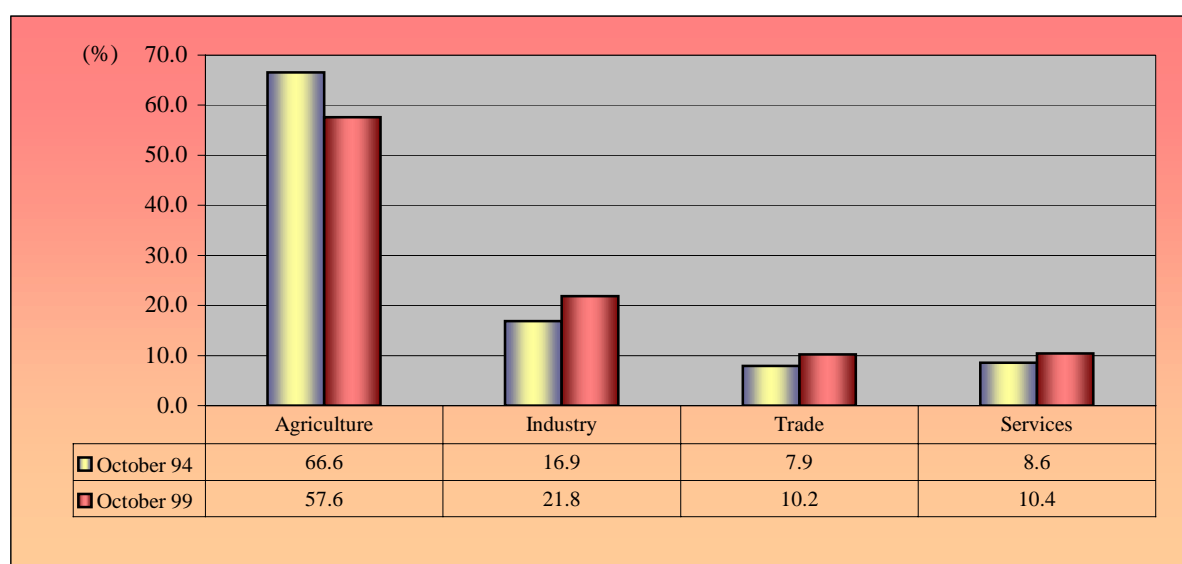
The fall in incidence of child labour seems to be mainly originating from the agricultural sector. In 1994 1.4 million children in the 6-17 year age category were engaged in the agricultural sector. This figure declining roughly by 36% became 0.9 million in 1999. There does not seem to be a significant change in the number of children in other sectors (Table 7).

In 1999 57.6% of children were engaged in the agricultural sector, 21.8% in industry, 10.2% in trade and 10.4% in services. The corresponding figures in 1994 were 66.6% for agriculture, 16.9% for industry, 7.9% for trade and 8.6% for services. The fall in the proportion of children engaged in the agricultural sector had the effect of increasing the shares of the other sectors (Chart 8).

**Table 7: Children engaged in economic activities by region and sector of employment**  
(Thousands)

Place of residence and gender	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Trade		Services	
	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99
<b>TURKEY</b>										
Total	2 195	1 635	1 461	942	371	357	174	167	188	170
Male	1 333	1 010	742	468	266	272	163	130	162	140
Female	862	625	718	474	105	84	11	37	27	30
<b>URBAN</b>										
Total	594	552	53	26	266	265	143	136	131	125
Male	465	415	28	13	193	195	133	107	111	99
Female	128	138	25	13	73	70	10	30	20	26
<b>RURAL</b>										
Total	1 602	1 083	1 409	916	105	91	31	31	57	45
Male	868	596	715	455	73	76	30	23	51	41
Female	735	487	694	461	32	15	1	7	7	4

**Chart 8: Distribution of economically active children by sector of employment, Turkey**



### *Urban vs. Rural Places*

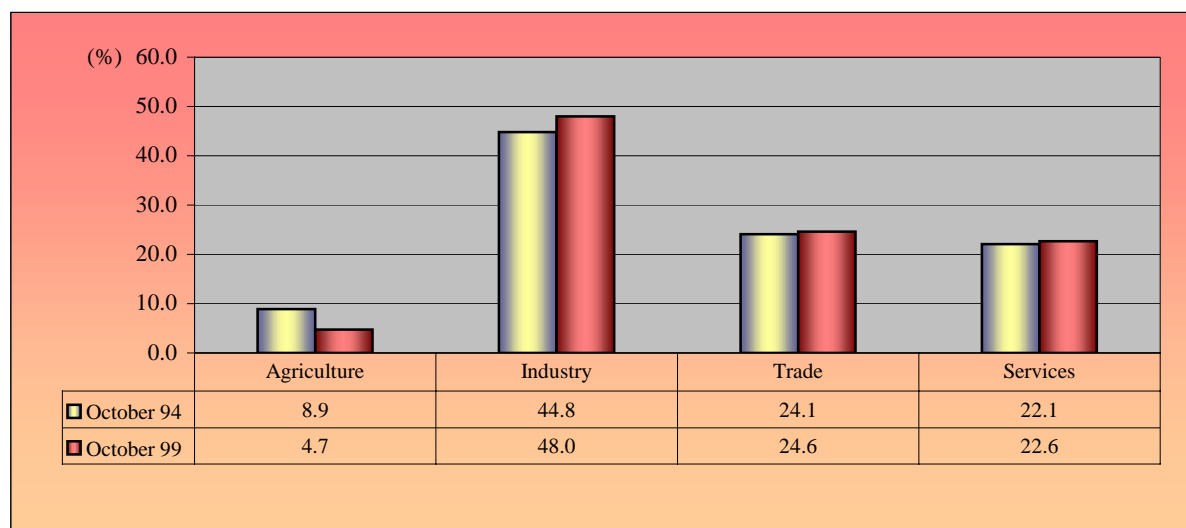
Over the 1994-1999 period, there does not seem to be a significant change in the number of urban children engaged in the non-agricultural sector. The share of agricultural employment in total employment in urban areas is relatively small. So although there was a significant decline in the number of child agricultural workers, this had a minor effect in reducing the overall child labour in urban areas (Table 7).

When the sectoral distribution of children residing in urban areas is studied, in 1994, 8.9% were found in agriculture, 44.8% in industry, 24.1% in trade and 22.1% in services. In 1999, industry continued to be the main sector in which children were employed. While 48% were found in industry, 4.7% were in agriculture, 24.6% in trade and 22.6% in services (Chart 9).

In rural areas, the overwhelming majority of children are employed in agriculture. In 1994 1.4 million children were employed in this sector. However, following a drastic fall in the order of 35%, this figure became 0.9 million in 1999 (Table 7).

In terms of sectoral distribution, in 1999, 88% of rural children who were engaged in economic activities were found in agriculture, 6.6% in industry, 1.9% in trade and 3.6% in services. In 1994, 84.6% were in agriculture, 8.4% in industry, 2.9% in trade and 4.2% in services.

**Chart 9: Distribution of economically active children by sector of employment, Urban**



## Status in Employment

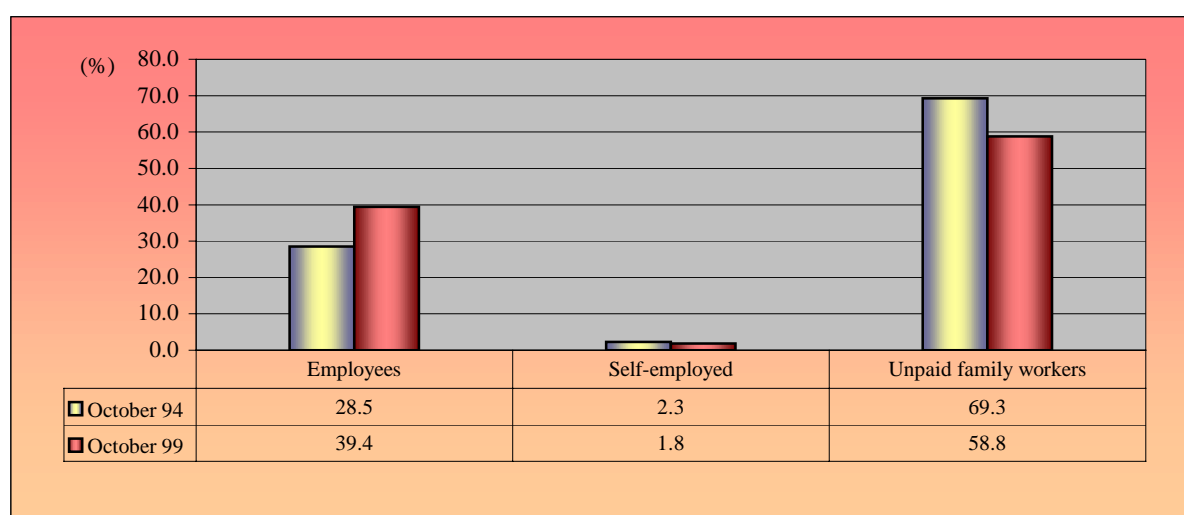
Parallel to the drastic fall in the number of children engaged in agriculture, a drastic fall is also observed in the number of unpaid family workers. While in 1994 the number of unpaid family workers was estimated at 1.5 million, this figure declining by 37% became 0.96 million. In 1999, an increase in the number of regular wage earners was observed while a fall in casual workers and self-employed was recorded (Table 8).

In 1999, 58.8% of the 6-17 year olds were employed as unpaid family workers, 39.4% as wage earners (regular or casual employees) and 1.8% as self-employed. In 1994, 69.3% worked as unpaid family workers, 28.5% as wage earners, and the remaining 2.3% as self-employed (Chart 10).

**Table 8: Children engaged in economic activities by gender and status in employment**  
(Thousands)

Age group and gender	Total		Regular employees		Casual Employees		Self-employed		Unpaid family workers	
	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99	Oct. 94	Oct. 99
<b>TURKEY</b>										
Total	2 195	1 635	350	387	276	257	50	30	1 521	961
Male	1 333	1 010	277	277	207	189	39	28	810	516
Female	862	625	73	110	68	68	11	2	711	445
<b>URBAN</b>										
Total	594	552	272	325	157	150	33	24	131	54
Male	465	415	208	227	128	120	27	22	102	46
Female	128	138	65	98	29	30	6	2	28	8
<b>RURAL</b>										
Total	1 602	1 083	77	62	119	107	16	6	1 390	907
Male	868	596	69	50	79	69	12	6	708	470
Female	735	487	8	12	39	38	5	0	682	437

**Chart 10: Distribution of economically active children by status in employment, Turkey**

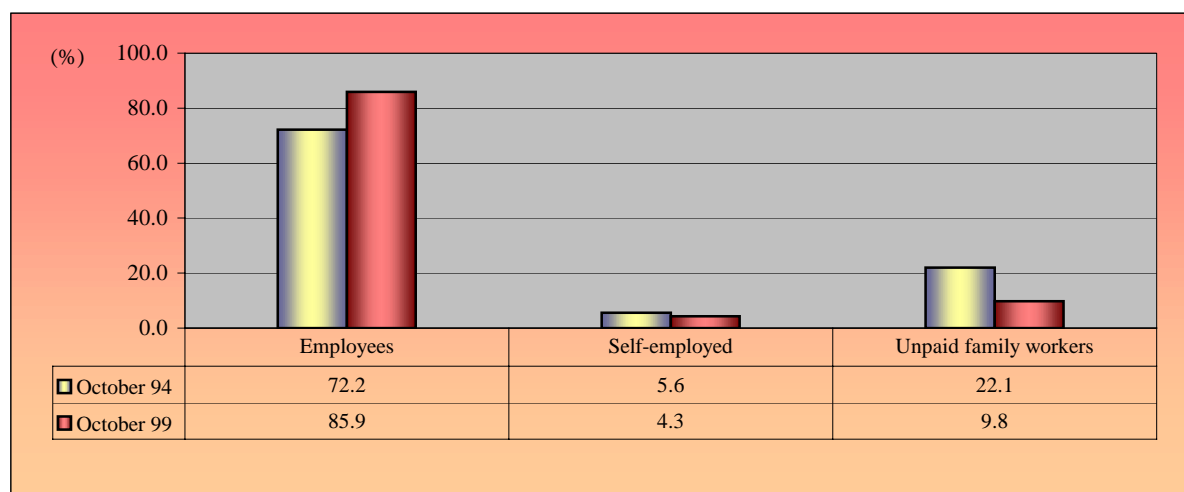


### *Urban vs. Rural Places*

In both the urban and rural areas there seems to a drastic fall in the number of unpaid family workers. In both places, there is a significant increase in the number of regular wage earners, while a slight decline is observed in the number of casual workers and the self-employed (Table 8).

In urban areas, the overwhelming majority of children engaged in economic activities work as wage earners. While in 1994, 72.2% of children were employed as wage earners, 5.6% worked as self-employed, and 22.1% as unpaid family workers. In 1999, the proportion of wage earners increased to 85.9%. The remaining 4.3% were self-employed and 9.8% worked as unpaid family workers (Chart 11).

**Chart 11: Distribution of economically active children by status in employment, Urban**



In rural areas, the number of unpaid family workers declined drastically over the studied period. While in 1994 1.4 million children were employed as unpaid family workers, this figure dropped to 0.91 million in 1999. These figures mean that in 1994 86.8% and in 1999 83.7% of rural children were employed as unpaid family workers. The proportion employed as wage earners was 12.2% in 1994 and 15.6% in 1999. Self-employment is rather limited in rural areas. Such children constituted only 1% and 0.6% of the employed children in 1994 and 1999 respectively.

### ***Male vs. Female Children***

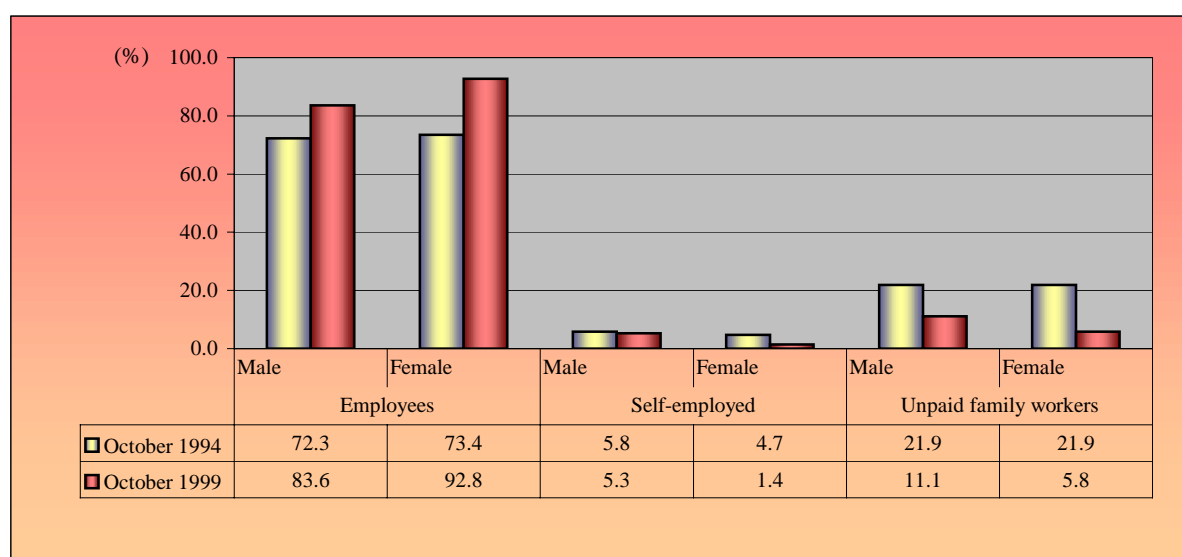
The majority of the economically active male and female children are employed as unpaid family workers though female children make up the bulk of the family workers. While in 1994 60.8% of male children worked as unpaid family workers, this figure was 82.5% for female children. In 1999, a decline was observed in the proportions employed as unpaid family workers though it remained as the dominant form of employment. In 1999, while 51.1% of male children were employed as unpaid family workers, for female children this figure was 71.2% (Chart 12).

In urban areas, the overwhelming majority of both the economically active male and female children are employed as wage earners. For instance, in 1994, 72.3% of male and 73.4% of female children worked as wage earners (Chart 13). Still, in 1994, unpaid family workers constituted an important share of the employed children; 21.9% of both male and female children were employed as unpaid family workers. However, in 1999 following a drastic fall in the number of children employed as unpaid family workers the proportion of wage earners increased further. The decline was especially noteworthy for female children of whom only 5.8% in 1999 were employed as unpaid family workers in contrast to 11.1% of male children. Consequently, the proportion of female wage earners surpassed that of male children (92.8% vs. 83.6%). Regular wage employment seems to be the main form of employment in urban areas for both the male and female children. In 1994 38.1% and in 1999 34.6% of male wage earners were made up of casual workers. The corresponding figures for female children were much lower recorded at 30.9% in 1994 and 23.4% in 1999 (Table 8, Chart 13).

**Chart 12: Distribution of economically active children by gender and status in employment, Turkey**



**Chart 13: Distribution of economically active children by gender and status in employment, Urban**

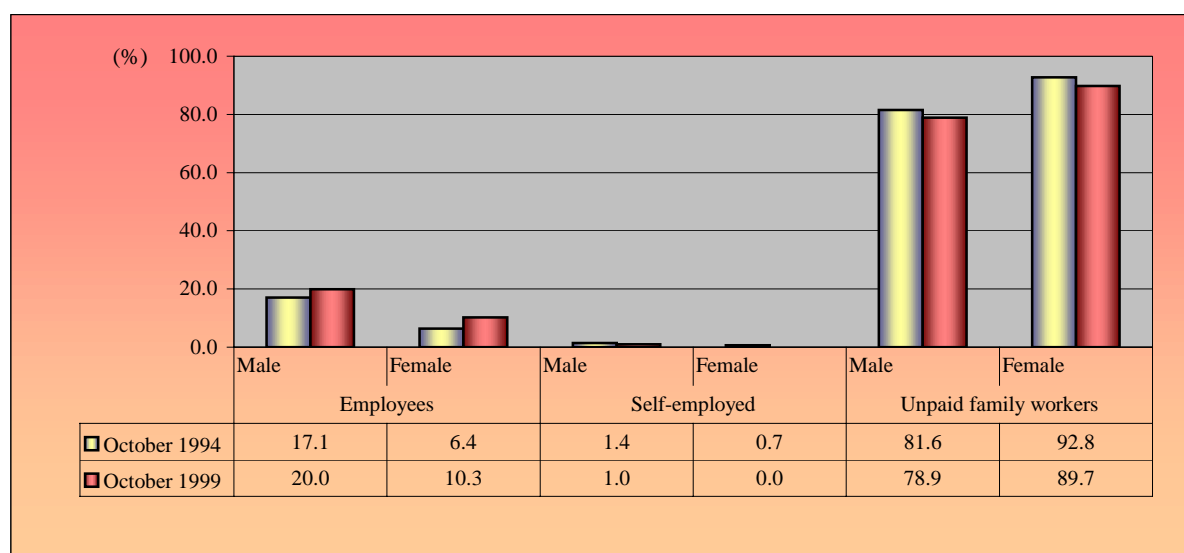


Due to the important role of agriculture in the rural economy, over 80% of both the male and female children work as unpaid family workers. Not surprisingly, the proportion of female children employed as unpaid family workers is larger than their male counterparts. While in 1994 81.6% and in 1999 78.9% of male children worked as unpaid family workers, the corresponding ratios for female children were 92.8% and 89.7% respectively. Following a fall in the number and proportion of family workers over time, the proportion employed as wage earners increased slightly. While in 1994, 17.1% of male children were employed as wage earners, this figure increased to 20% in 1999. For female children, the above figures were



recorded as 6.4% and 10.3% (Chart 14). Casual work seems to be the more common form of wage employment for both the male and female children. While in 1994 casual male workers made up 53.3% of male wage earners, in 1999 this proportion increased to 58%. The small number of female wage earners in rural areas seems to work predominantly as casual workers. In 1994, casual female workers constituted 83% of female wage earners and 76% of them in 1999 (Table 8).

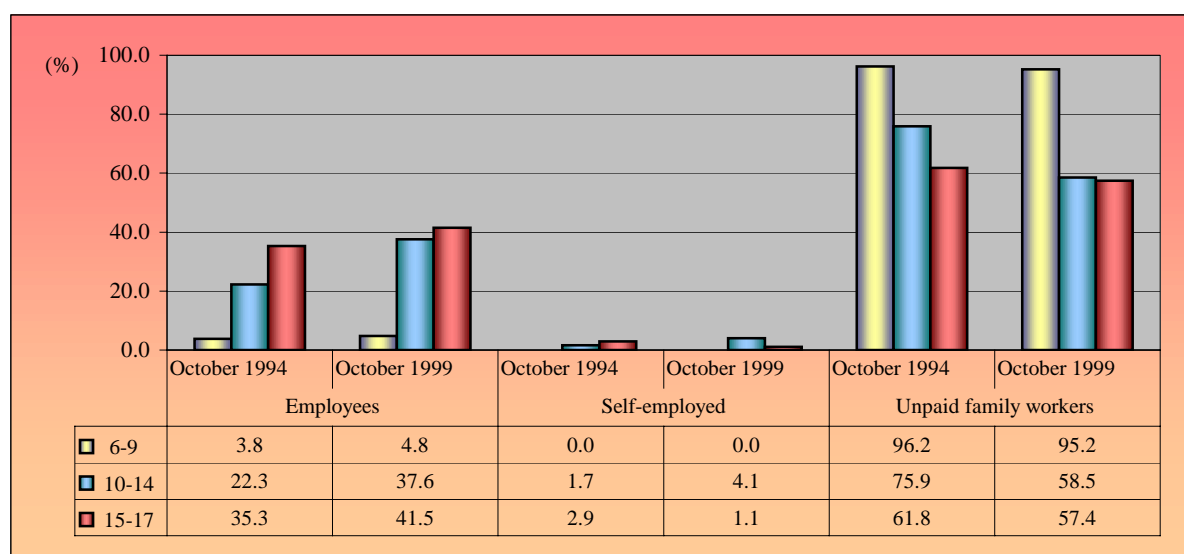
**Chart 14: Distribution of economically active children by gender and status in employment, Rural**



### ***Status in employment by age group***

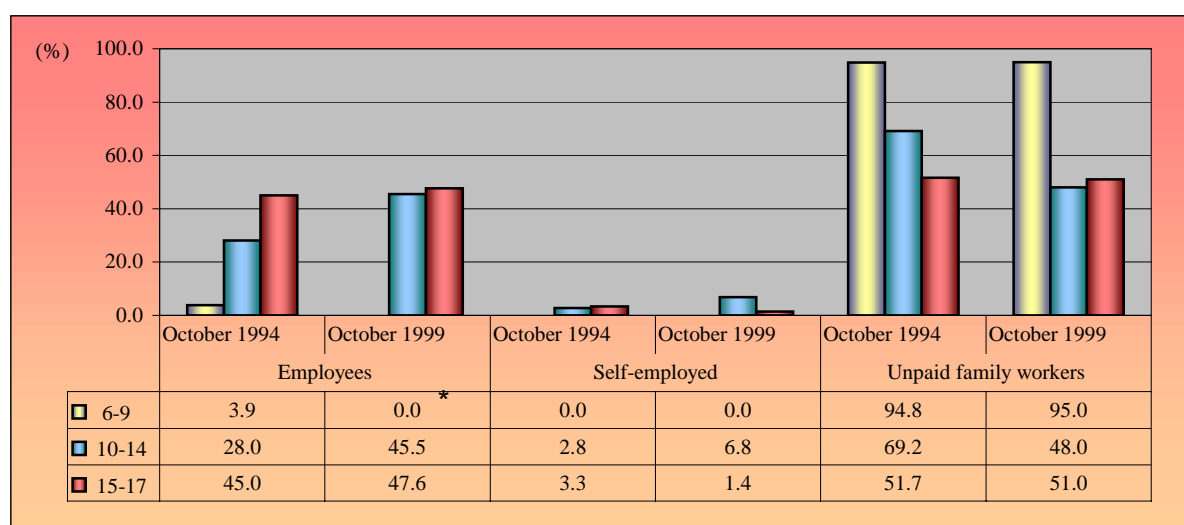
As mentioned earlier, a drastic fall has occurred in the number and proportion of children employed as unpaid family workers. When the status in employment is investigated by age group, it is observed that the fall is most notable for older children. While in 1994, 96.2% of the 6-9 year olds were employed as unpaid family workers, this figure declined only slightly and became 95.2% in 1999. The most notable change is observed for 10-14 year olds. While in 1994 75.9% of this group were employed as unpaid family workers, in 1999, this proportion declined to 58.5%. As a result, the proportion employed as wage earners increased sharply. The fall in the proportion of 15-17 year olds employed as unpaid family workers is also rather small. While in 1994 61.8% of this group were employed as unpaid family workers, this proportion declined to 57.4%. Naturally the proportion employed as wage earners and self-employed recorded an increase (Chart 15).

**Chart 15: Status in employment of children by age group, Turkey**



The same pattern of change is observed for male children for whom the biggest fall in the proportion employed as unpaid family workers is observed for those above age nine. Over the studied period, among 6-9 year olds the proportion employed as unpaid family workers remained high at 95%. In the case of 10-14 year olds there has been a drastic decline from 69.2% to 48%. Again a relatively smaller change is observed for the 15-17 year olds. While in 1994, 51.7% of this group were employed as unpaid family workers, this figure dropped to 51% in 1999. As a result the proportion employed as wage earners increased slightly from 45% to 47.6%.

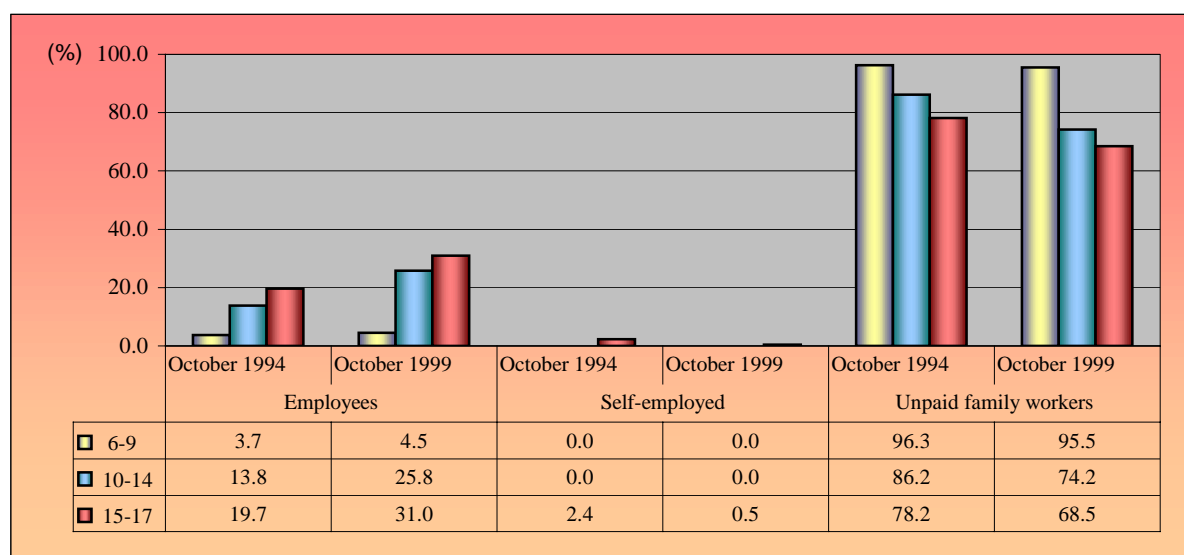
**Chart 16: Status in employment of male children by age group**



\* proportion not reported due to too few observations.

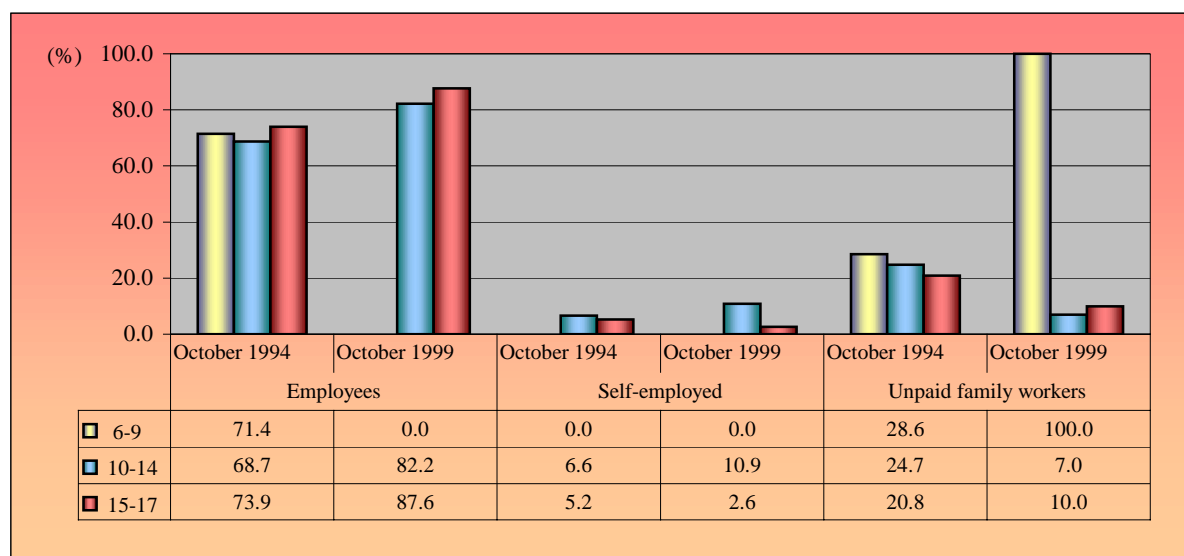
For female children, again, a rather small change in the proportion employed as unpaid family workers is observed for 6-9 year age group. While in 1994 96.3% of this age group were employed as unpaid family workers, this proportion became 95.5% in 1999. Relatively larger changes are observed for 10-14 and 15-17 year olds. In the case of the former, while in 1994 86.2% were employed as unpaid family workers, this proportion fell to 74.2% in 1999. For the latter these figures were recorded as 78.2% and 68.5%.

**Chart 17: Status in employment of female children by age group**



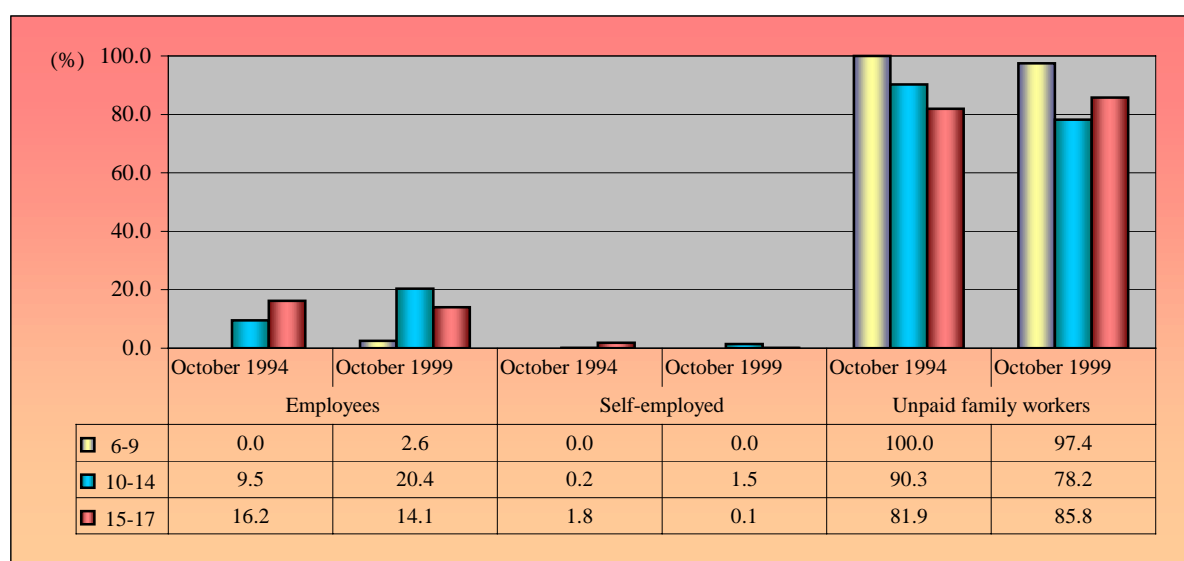
In the case of urban places, there is actually an increase in the proportion of younger children employed as unpaid family workers. While in 1994, only a quarter of 6-9 year olds were employed as unpaid family worker and the rest as wage earners, in 1999 all the working children in this age group were employed as unpaid family workers. Again a rather drastic decline is observed for older children. While the proportion of 10-14 year olds employed as unpaid family workers in 1994 was 24.7%, this figure fell to 7% in 1999. Likewise, while 20.8% of the 15-17 year olds in 1994 were employed as unpaid family workers, this figure became 10% in 1999 (Chart 18).

**Chart 18: Status in employment by age group, Urban**



In rural places, the pattern discussed above changes only slightly. While almost all the 6-9 year old working children were employed as unpaid family workers in both years, there has been a drastic decline in the proportion of 10-14 year olds working as unpaid family workers. In 1994, 90.3% of this group were employed as unpaid family workers and the rest as wage earners. In 1999, this proportion fell drastically to 78.2%. As a result the proportion employed as wage earners increased sharply. Contrary to the urban employment pattern, the proportion of 15-17 year olds employed as unpaid family workers actually recorded an increase in rural areas. While in 1994, 82% of this age group were employed as unpaid family workers, this figure increased to 85.8% in 1999.

**Chart 19: Status in employment by age group, Rural**



## Reasons for Employment

In the Child Labour module of 1994 and 1999 HLFS, children were asked to provide the reason/s for their employment in economic activities. Since these questions were only included in the Child Labour module of HLFS, in 1994 they were only posed to the 6-14 year age group. Therefore, the discussion below only relates to children aged 6-14.

Children could provide at most three reasons for their employment. This had the effect of inflating the number responses over the number of respondents. Therefore, the percentages reported in Table 9 refer not to the percentage of children but simply give the frequency of the provided reasons.

Among the children engaged in economic activities, the most frequently cited reasons for work both in 1994 and 1999 were “to contribute to household income” and “to help out in household economic activities”. While in 1994 the former turned out to be the most popular answer with a frequency of 34.6%, the latter took the second place with a 28.9% share. In 1999, the frequencies of the above reasons increased to 39.9% for the former, and decreased to 20.9% for the latter (Table 9, Chart 20).

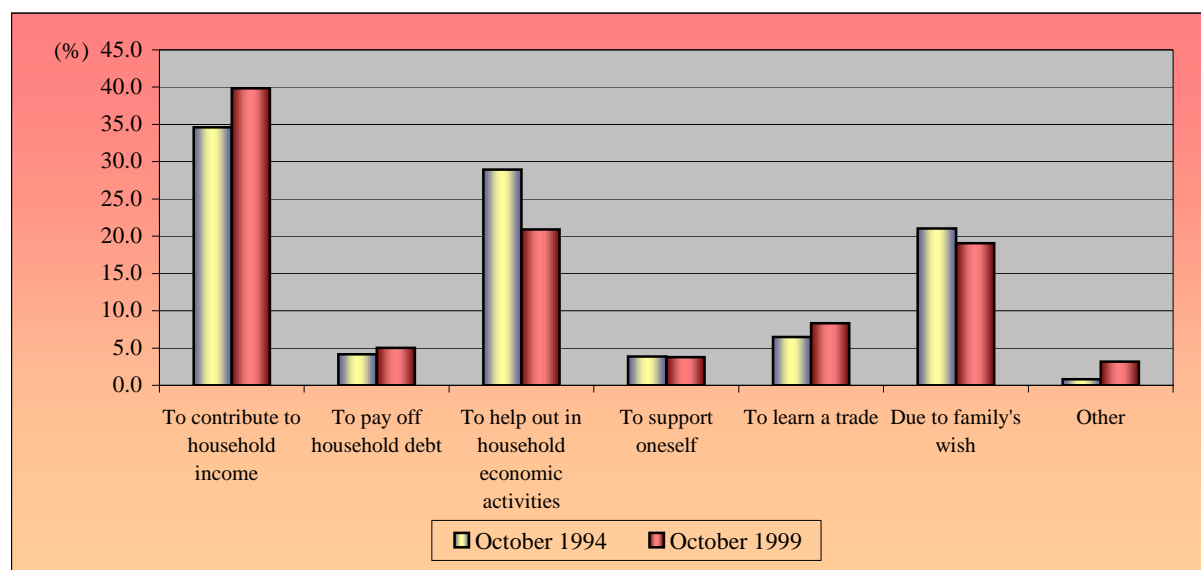
The third most frequently cited reason for work was “it is my family’s wish”. While in 1994, it had a 21% share, dropping slightly in 1999 it had a frequency of 19.1%. “To learn a trade” turned out to be the fourth most important reason with a frequency of 6.5% in 1994 and 8.3% in 1999. Only a small number of children declared “to support myself” as the reason for their employment.

**Table 9: Reasons for employment in economic activities, Turkey (6-14 years old)**

(%)

Place of residence and survey year	To contribute to household income	To pay off household debt	To help out in household economic activities	<i>To support oneself</i>	To learn a trade	Due to family’s wish	Other
<b>TURKEY</b>							
October 1994	34.6	4.2	28.9	3.9	6.5	21.0	0.8
October 1999	39.9	5.0	20.9	3.8	8.3	19.1	3.2
<b>URBAN</b>							
October 1994	41.7	6.3	7.8	12.3	18.0	11.7	2.1
October 1999	51.8	7.3	4.1	7.8	14.5	10.4	3.6
<b>RURAL</b>							
October 1994	32.9	3.7	33.9	1.9	3.7	23.3	0.4
October 1999	36.0	4.3	25.9	2.6	6.4	21.8	3.0

**Chart 20: Reasons for employment in economic activities, Turkey (6-14 year olds)**



### ***Urban vs. Rural Places***

In urban areas, the most frequently provided reason for work (with a 41.7% share in 1994 and 51.8% in 1999) was “to contribute to household income”. The second most frequently cited reason was (with a frequency of 18% in 1994 and 14.5% in 1999) “to learn a trade”. In comparison to the country average, only a small number of children declared “to help out in household economic activities” as the reason their employment which must stem from the nature of work in urban areas.

In rural areas, the main motivation of work seems to be “to help out in household economic activities” and “to contribute to household income”. While the latter had a share of 32.9% in 1994, it increased to 36% in 1999. The frequency of the responses in the case of the former was in the order of 33.9% in 1994 and 25.9% in 1999.

# Section 3

## Children in the 6-17 Year Age Group, October 1999

### 3.1- Population and Employment in Turkey

The 1999 Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) estimates the size of the non-institutional civilian population 12 years of age and above as 48 million. The same study estimates the size of the labour force as 23.4 million. Accordingly, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) is found to be 48.7%. Women's LFPR is significantly lower than their male counterparts estimated at 27.4% as opposed to 70.1% of men. Labour force participation is also higher in urban areas estimated at 41.3% as opposed to the rate in rural areas which is 60.1%.

**Table 10: Basic indicators of the 1999 Household Labour Force Survey**

Population and Labour	TURKEY			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population (12 years old and above) ('000)	47 973	23 940	24 033	29 040	14 569	14 471	18 934	9 371	9 563
Labour force ('000)	23 356	16 781	6 575	11 986	9 596	2 390	11 370	7 185	4 185
Employment ('000)	21 644	15 574	6 070	10 734	8 762	1 972	10 911	6 812	4 099
Labour force participation rate (%)	48.7	70.1	27.4	41.3	65.9	16.5	60.1	76.7	43.8
Unemployment rate (%)	7.3	7.2	7.7	10.4	8.7	17.5	4.0	5.2	2.1
* Educated youth (1)	27.0	23.5	33.3	28.2	25.4	32.5	23.4	18.7	37.9

(1) 15-24 year olds with high-school education or more

Of the 23.4 million individuals who are in the labour force 21.6 million are employed. Men constitute the overwhelming majority (72%) of the employed individuals.

The agricultural sector employs a large number of individuals in Turkey (8.8 million in 1999) and due to this, rural employment makes up 50% of the total employment. Over 5.3 million of agricultural workers (57%) work as unpaid family workers. Women constitute the overwhelming majority (70%) of this group.

In 1999, 1.7 million individuals are found to be unemployed. This corresponds to a 7.3% unemployment rate. Unemployment among the educated youth is rather high and is mostly observed in urban areas. In 1999, 28% of the educated youth are estimated to be unemployed. This rate is higher among women estimated at 33% as opposed to men for whom the unemployment rate is found to be 25%. In rural areas, the unemployment rate among the educated males drops to 19%, but for women it increases to 38%.

## *Children in the 6-17 year age group*

According to the 1999 Child Labour Survey (CLS) there are 16.7 million children in the 6-17 year age group. These children constitute 25.4% of the non-institutional civilian population which is estimated to be 63.4 million (Table 11).

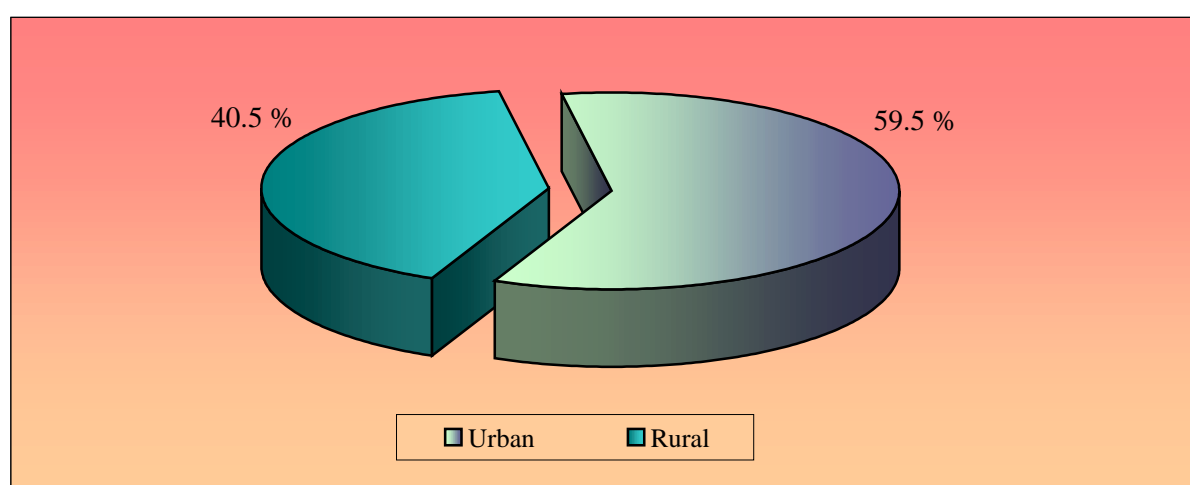
**Table 11: Children in the 6-17 year age group by gender and region**

(Thousands)

Gender	<i><b>TURKEY</b></i>			<i><b>URBAN</b></i>			<i><b>RURAL</b></i>		
	Total population	6-17 year olds	(%)	Total population	6-17 year olds	(%)	Total population	6-17 year olds	(%)
Total	63 416	16 088	25.4	38 275	9 577	25.0	25 140	6 512	25.9
Male	31 860	8 202	25.7	19 300	4 926	25.5	12 559	3 276	26.1
Female	31 556	7 885	25.0	18 974	4 650	24.5	12 582	3 236	25.7

Males constitute 51% of the 6-17 year olds. The gender composition of this age group does not show a significant difference between urban and rural areas. However, a slightly bigger proportion of children are found to live in urban areas (59.5% as opposed to 40.5% in rural areas) (Chart 21).

**Chart 21: Distribution of children in the 6-17 year age group by region**





## 3.2- Education

### *School Attendance*

According to the 1999 CLS 78.8% of the 6-17 year olds are found at school. This proportion is slightly higher for male children recorded at 82.7% as opposed to female children for whom school attendance stands at 74.8%.

**Table 12: School attendance of 6-17 year olds by age group and gender**

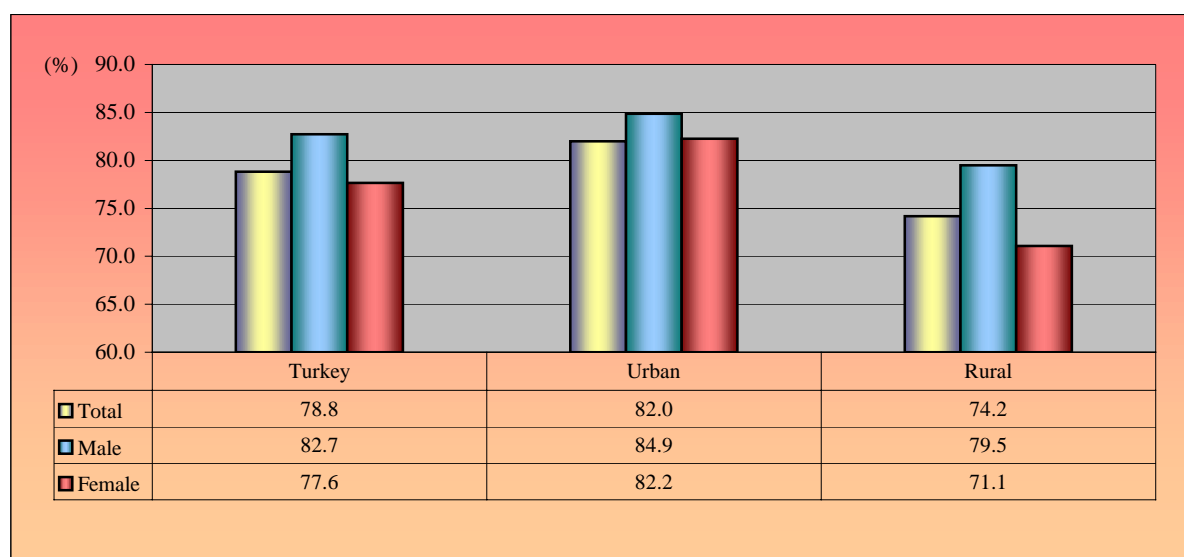
(Thousands)

Gender and age group	TURKEY			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total number of children	Attending school	(%)	Total number of children	Attending school	(%)	Total number of children	Attending school	(%)
<b>TOTAL</b>									
Total	16 088	12 684	78.8	9 576	7 853	82.0	6 512	4 831	74.2
6-11	8 131	7 460	91.7	4 852	4 451	91.7	3 279	3 009	91.8
12-14	3 934	3 171	80.6	2 271	1 929	84.9	1 664	1 242	74.6
15-17	4 023	2 053	51.0	2 453	1 473	60.0	1 570	580	36.9
<b>MALE</b>									
Total	8 202	6 784	82.7	4 926	4 180	84.9	3 276	2 604	79.5
6-11	4 155	3 861	92.9	2 480	2 307	93.0	1 674	1 554	92.8
12-14	2 000	1 732	86.6	1 169	1 050	89.8	830	682	82.2
15-17	2 048	1 192	58.2	1 276	823	64.5	772	369	47.8
<b>FEMALE</b>									
Total	7 886	5 900	74.8	4 650	3 673	79.0	3 236	2 227	68.8
6-11	3 976	3 599	90.5	2 372	2 144	90.4	1 604	1 455	90.7
12-14	1 935	1 439	74.4	1 101	879	79.8	834	561	67.3
15-17	1 974	861	43.6	1 177	650	55.2	798	211	26.4

A disparity in school attendance is also observed by region. While 82% of children in urban areas are found at school, this figure is 74.2% for children in rural areas. It is also important to note that a wider gender disparity in school attendance is observed in rural areas. While 84.9% of male and 82.3% of female children in urban areas are found at school, these rates are recorded at 79.5% and 71.1% in rural areas (Chart 22).

When school attendance is examined by age groups, higher rates are recorded for younger children. Dividing the children into 3 age groups, 6-11, 12-14 and 15-17, significantly higher rates are recorded for the first two groups for whom basic education is compulsory. As mentioned earlier, prior to 1997 compulsory education was limited to 5 years so that historically higher school attendance is observed for the 6-11 year age group.

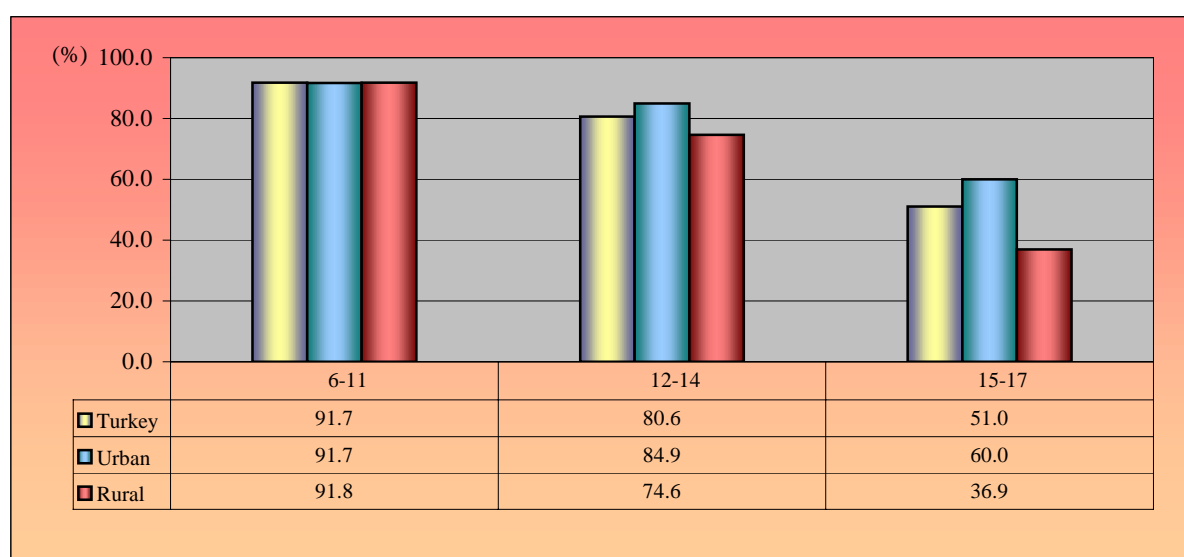
**Chart 22: School attendance of 6-17 year olds**



With the extension of basic compulsory education to 8 years, by law, 12-14 year olds are also expected to stay in school. However, the 1999 CLS reveals that universal basic education is yet to be achieved. The 1999 CLS indicates that while 91.7% of the 6-11 year olds are at school, this rate goes down to 80.6% for the 12-14 year olds.

For the third category, the 15-17 year olds for whom schooling is not compulsory, significantly lower school attendance is observed. The 1999 CLS estimates only 51% of this age group to be at school. In terms of specific age groups, while 57.6% of 15 year olds are found at school, this figure is 54.5% for 16 year olds and 38.4% for 17 year olds.

**Chart 23: School attendance of 6-17 year olds by age group and region**



In rural areas a bigger drop in school attendance with age is observed. In urban areas while 91.7% of 6-11 year olds are estimated to be at school, the corresponding rates for 12-14 year olds and 15-17 year olds are found to be 84.9% and 60% respectively. In rural areas, these rates are recorded at 91.8%, 74.6%, and 36.9% respectively (Chart 23).

### *Employment Status of non-school participants*

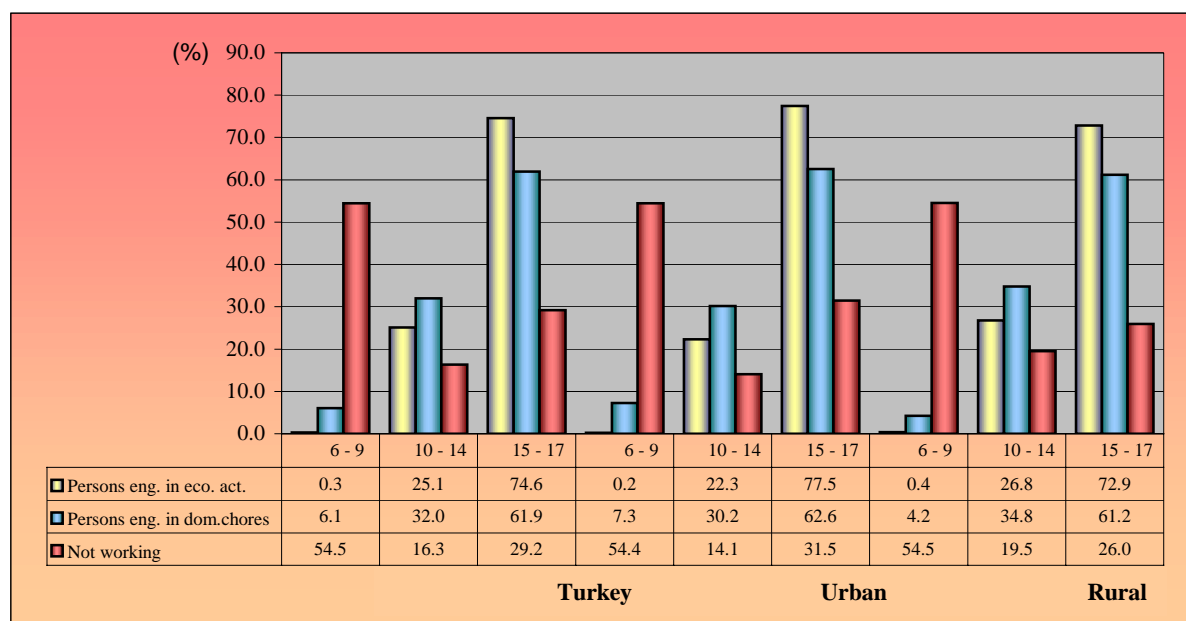
There are over 3.4 million children in the 6-17 year age group who do not attend school. Female children make up a bigger proportion (58.3%) of the non-school participants. The share of the female children in this group is higher in rural areas where female children are estimated to constitute 60% of the rural non-school participants. The majority of non-school participants both in urban and rural areas are engaged either in economic activities or in domestic chores. While the proportion of children falling in this group is 67.9% in urban areas, in rural areas this proportion stands at 76.9%.

**Table 13: Non-school participants by age group and place of residence**

(Thousands)

Place of residence and age group	Total number of children	Working			Not working
		Total	Persons engaged in economic activity	Persons engaged in domestic chores	
<b>TURKEY</b>	3 404	2 462	1 341	1 121	942
6 – 9	585	72	4	68	513
10 – 14	850	696	337	359	154
15 – 17	1 970	1 694	1 000	694	275
<b>URBAN</b>	1 724	1 170	497	673	553
6 – 9	351	50	1	49	301
10 – 14	392	314	111	203	78
15 – 17	980	806	385	421	174
<b>RURAL</b>	1 681	1 292	844	448	389
6 – 9	234	22	3	19	212
10 – 14	457	382	226	156	76
15 – 17	990	889	615	274	101

**Chart 24: Non-school participants by age group and place of residence**



There are over 0.9 million children in the 6-17 year age category who neither go to school nor work. Over a half (54.5%) of these children are in the 6-9 year age category. Six-year olds constitute an especially big proportion of this group. It is estimated that 46.2% of the 6-17 year olds who neither go to school nor work are made up of 6-year olds. The rather high share of this group probably stems from their late start at primary school. Pre-school education is optional in Turkey and therefore, it has limited prevalence. 10-14 year olds and 15-17 year olds constitute 16.3% and 29.2% of this group respectively. Among the older age group, the share of the 17-year olds is also quite high. They constitute 40% of the 15-17 year olds who neither go to school nor work. Some of these children are probably preparing for university exams (45% of this group are high school graduates), some of the male children getting ready to do their military duty and the rest are probably discouraged workers.

### ***Reasons for not attending school***

Children could provide at most three reasons for not attending school. Multiple answers resulted in the number of answers given to be greater than the number of children not attending school. Hence, the proportions provided in this section do not reflect the percentage of children but rather the frequency of the answers given.

**Table 14: Reasons for not attending school (6-17 year olds)****(%)**

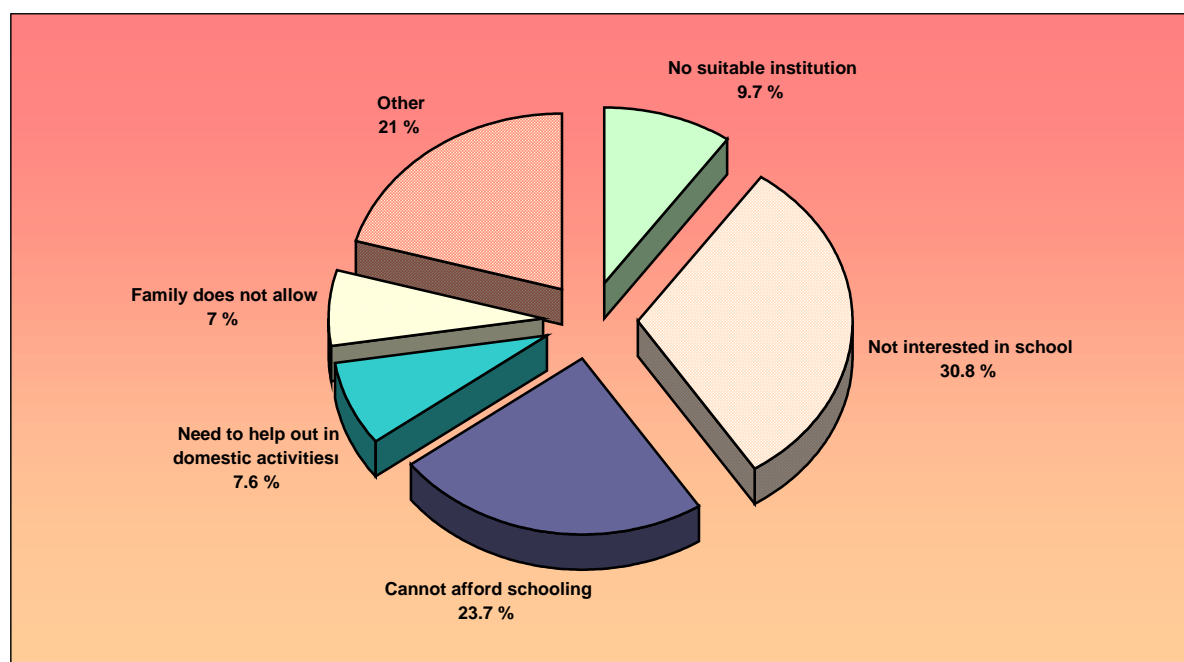
Reasons for not attending school	TURKEY			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No suitable institution	9.7	10.7	9.1	8.0	9.4	7.0	11.3	11.9	10.9
Not interested in school	30.8	36.5	27.0	29.5	35.1	25.5	32.1	37.8	28.4
Cannot afford schooling	23.7	21.1	25.5	29.2	27.8	30.2	18.7	14.4	21.5
Need to help out in domestic Activities	7.6	2.7	11.0	4.9	0.7	7.9	10.2	4.9	13.5
Family does not allow	7.0	2.4	10.1	5.9	1.6	9.0	8.0	3.2	11.1
Other	21.0	26.6	17.3	22.4	25.6	20.3	19.8	27.6	14.7

When children are asked to provide the reason/s for not attending school or dropping out of school, “not interested in school” turns out to be the most frequently cited reason (30.8%). The second most frequently provided reason is “cannot afford to go to school” (23.7%). A smaller proportion of children cited “no suitable institution available” and the need “to help out in domestic activities” as the reasons for dropping out of the schooling system.

In both the urban and rural areas, “not interested in schooling” turns out to be the most frequently cited reason for not attending school or dropping out of school. “Cannot afford to go to school” turns out to be the second most frequently cited reason in both places. While in urban areas 29.5% of the provided answers fell into this category, in rural areas the corresponding proportion is 32.1% (Table 14).

The less frequently provided answers include “do not get along with the teachers”, “illness, accident, etc.” “to look after younger siblings”, “to help out in household economic activities”, “need to work for pay”, “work to learn a trade”, and “the family does not consider schooling essential or beneficial”. These reasons are collected under the single heading of “other” reasons in Table 14 and Chart 25.

**Chart 25: Reasons for not attending school, Turkey (6-17 years old)**



A larger number of male compared to female children cited “not interested in school” as the reason for not attending school. For male children this answer had a 36.5% share, while among female children it had a 27% share. The other most frequently cited reason was “cannot afford schooling” which had a 21.1% share for males and 25.5% for females.

Among both the male and female children residing in urban and rural areas, the aforementioned two reasons turn out to be most frequently cited reason for not attending school or dropping out of school (Table 14).

### 3.3- Living Conditions

The 1999 CLS inquired about the living conditions and the socio-economic characteristics of households where at least one child in the 6-17 year age group resided. The variables that are thought to provide an indication of the living conditions and the socio-economic background of the household include the ownership status and the type of the dwelling, and the facilities available in the dwelling.

This section of the report attempts to provide a link between the socio-economic conditions of the household and the employment of children. As working children both the children engaged in economic activities and domestic chores are taken. *The term household is used to refer to those with at least one child in the 6-17 year age category.*

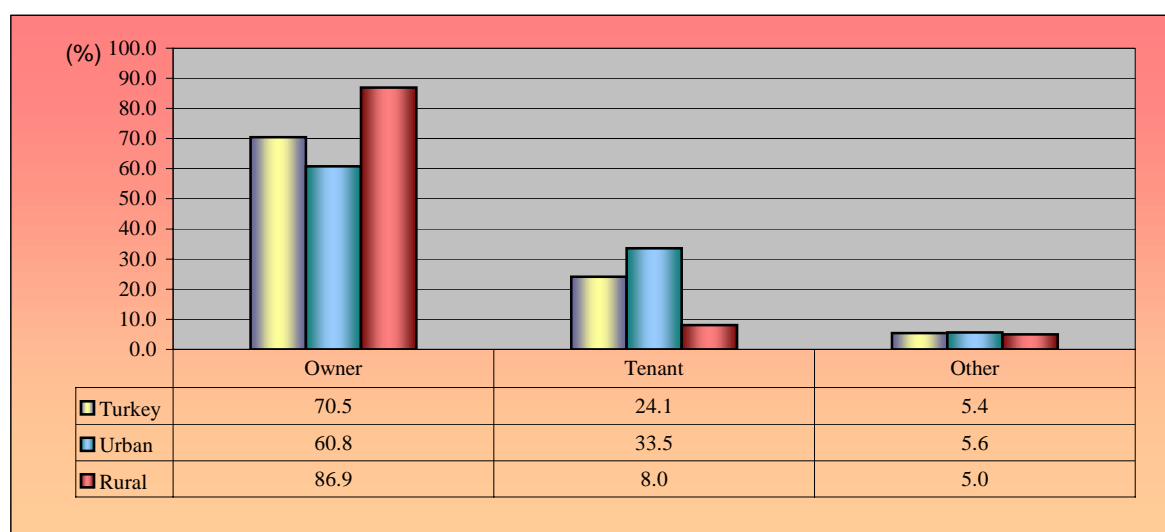
## *Ownership Status of the Dwelling*

The 1999 CLS reveals that the majority of households (75.9%) are not tenants. They are either the owners of the dwelling in which they reside, or they live in lodgements. To be more specific, 70.5% of households are found to be the owners of the dwelling in which they reside, and 24.1% are found to be tenants. The incidence of home ownership increases in rural areas. While in urban areas 60.8% of households are owners and 33.5% tenants, in rural areas these proportions are 86.9% and 8 % respectively (Chart 26).

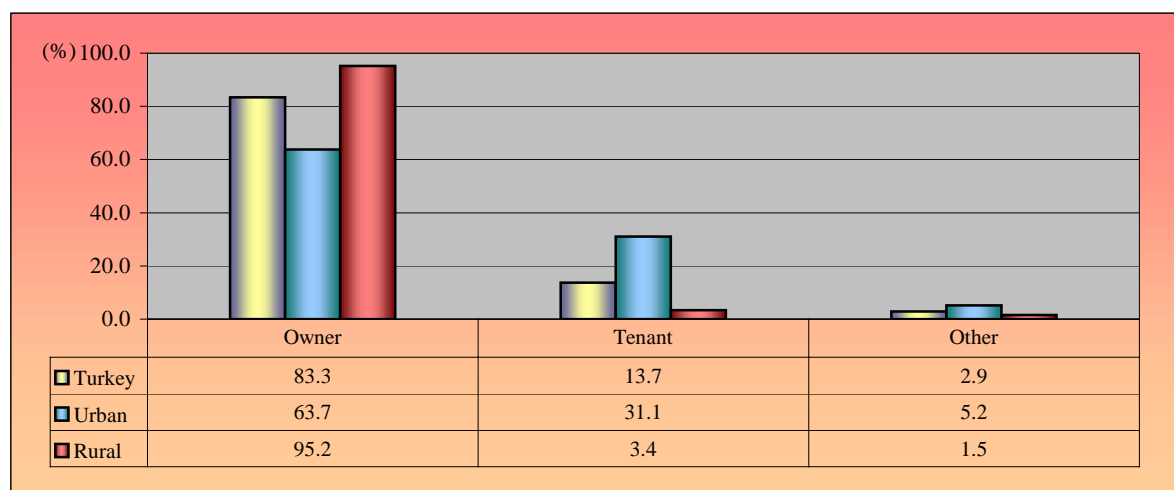
Interestingly enough, the proportion of households who are not tenants increases from an average rate of 75.9% for all households with children to 86.1% for those with working children. 83.3% of such households are the owners of the dwelling in which they live and 13.7% are tenants.

In urban areas, the incidence of home ownership for households with working children is recorded at 63.7% which is higher than the average rate for all households with children in urban areas. The proportion who are tenants is 31.1%. Likewise in rural areas, a larger proportion of households who happen to have working children are found to be the owners of their dwelling (95.2%). The proportion of tenants is 3.4%.

**Chart 26: Ownership status of dwelling – Households with children**



**Chart 27: Ownership status of dwelling - Households with working children**



### *Type of Dwelling*

When the type of the dwelling in which households (with children) reside is investigated, 42% are found to live in apartments, 49.7% in houses, and 7.2% in *gecekond* (shanties). In urban areas a larger proportion of households live in apartments (61.3%) and a smaller proportion in houses (30.1%). In rural areas, an overwhelming majority live in houses (83%) and a significantly lower proportion in apartments (9.3%). The proportion of households living in *gecekond* does not show a significant change between urban and rural areas (7.7% in urban areas and 6.3% in rural areas).

**Table 15: Type of dwelling – Households with children**

Place of residence	Total	Apartment	House	Gecekond	Other
Turkey	100.0	42.0	49.7	7.2	1.1
Urban	100.0	61.3	30.1	7.7	0.9
Rural	100.0	9.3	83.0	6.3	1.4

When the type of dwelling in which households reside with at least one working child is considered, a significantly larger proportion of households are found to live in houses (73.5%). A significantly smaller proportion live in apartments (17.8%) and a slightly larger proportion in *gecekond* (7.8%).

In urban areas, a similar trend is observed where a significantly smaller proportion of households with working children live in apartments (41.7%), a higher proportion in houses (44%) and almost twice as many households in *gecekond* (13.7%). In rural areas, the proportion of households with working children living in houses increase further to 91%. The proportion living in *gecekond* and apartments fall to 4.3% and 3.6% respectively.



**Table 16: Type of dwelling – Households with working children**

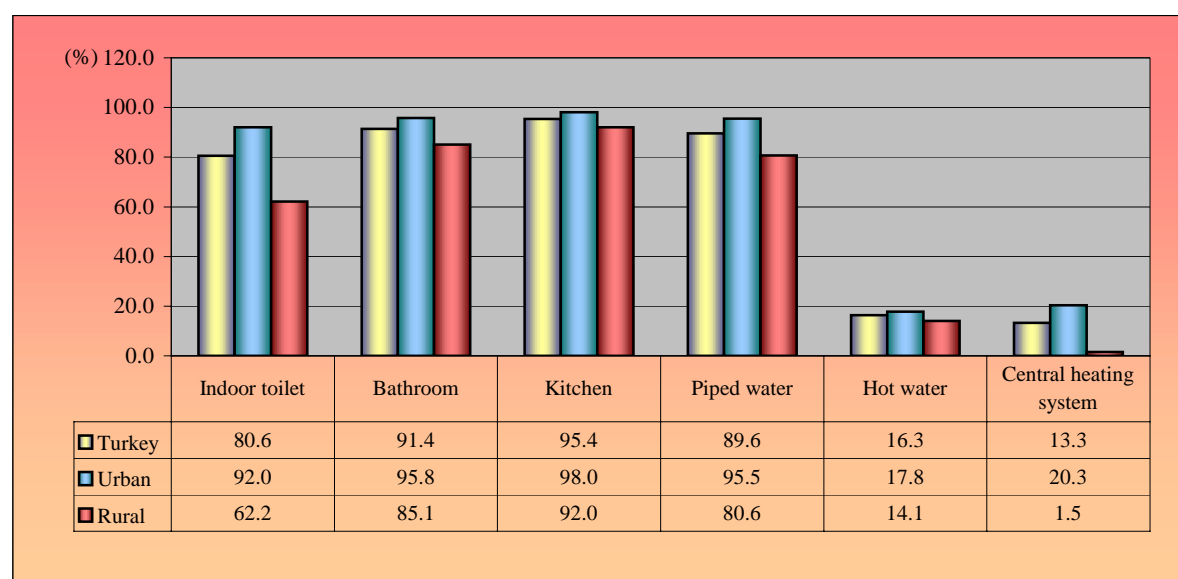
Place of residence	Total	Apartment	House	Gecekondü	Other
<b>Turkey</b>	100.0	17.8	73.5	7.8	0.9
<b>Urban</b>	100.0	41.7	44.0	13.7	0.5
<b>Rural</b>	100.0	3.6	91.0	4.3	1.1

### *Dwelling Facilities*

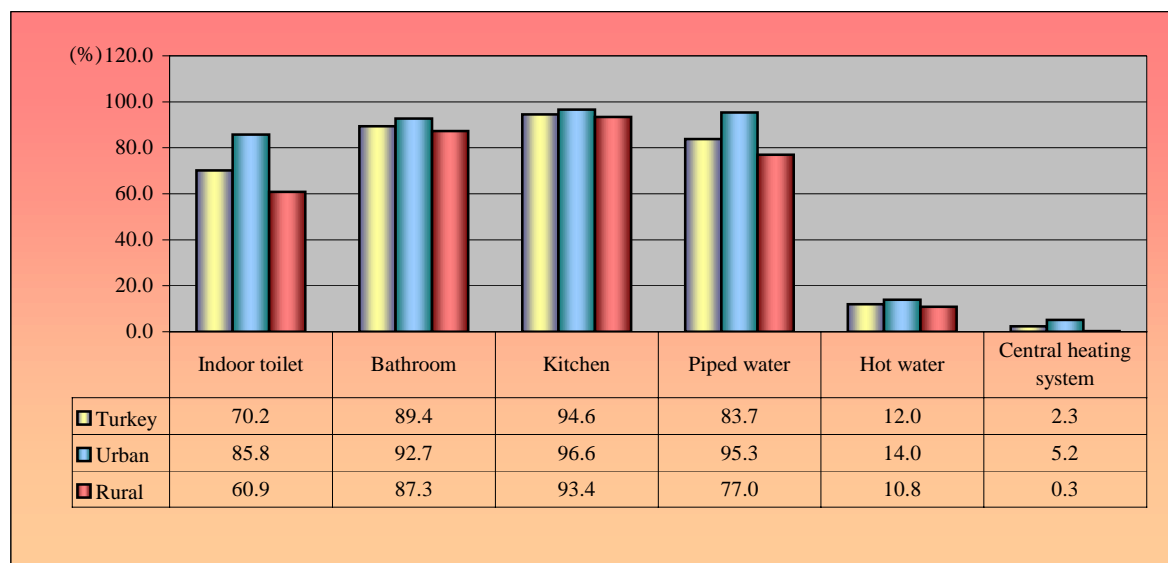
A wide disparity is observed between urban and rural areas in terms of the kind and the extent of dwelling facilities owned. The households lacking certain facilities will have to bear a heavier burden in terms of domestic chores some of which will be carried out by children in the household. For instance, households lacking piped water will have to spend time and effort to carry water to the dwelling. Likewise households lacking an internal heating system will have to spend a part of their household member's time carrying coal or wood to the household.

When households (with children) are investigated in terms of the dwelling facilities:

- 80.6% are found to have an indoor toilet. This proportion is 92% for urban areas and 62.2% for rural areas.
- 89.6% are found to have piped water. In urban areas this rate is recorded at 95.5% and in rural areas at 80.6%.
- 13.3% are found to have a central heating system. This figure is 20.3% for urban areas and 1.5% in rural areas.
- 91.4% are found to have a bathroom and 95.4% a kitchen. In urban areas these proportions are 95.8% and 98% respectively. In rural areas, they are recorded at 85.1% and 92%.

**Chart 28: Dwelling facilities - Households with children**

**Chart 29: Dwelling facilities - Households with working children**



In the case of households with working children, the ones living in urban areas are again found to enjoy better facilities compared to those in rural areas.

When households with working children are investigated in terms of the dwelling facilities:

- 70.2% are found to have an indoor toilet. This figure is 85.8% in urban areas and 60.9% in rural areas.
- 83.7% are found to have piped water. This figure is 95.3% in urban and 77% in rural areas.
- 2.3% are found to have a central heating system. This proportion is 5.2% in urban and 0.3% in rural areas.
- 89.4% are found to have a bathroom and 94.6% a kitchen within the dwelling. These proportions for urban areas are 92.7% and 96.5% respectively. In the case of rural areas, they are recorded at 87.3% and 93.4%.

As is apparent from the above discussion, on average, households with working children enjoy relatively less of most of the dwelling facilities considered.

# Section 4

## Child Labour in Turkey as Revealed by the 1999 Child Labour Survey

In this section of the report the socio-economic characteristics and the employment patterns of children in the 6-17 year age group are analyzed.

### 4.1- Main Findings

According to the 1999 CLS, in the 6-17 year age category there are 16.1 million children. Of these, 1.6 million children (or 10.2%) are found to be engaged in economic activities. Another 4.8 million children (29.7%) are engaged in domestic activities of non-economic nature. The rest (9.7 million) consists of non-working children (60.1%) (Chart 30). As discussed in Section 3, the majority (90.3%) of non-working children attend school. The rest, 0.94 million children, who neither attend school nor work seems to be “idle”.

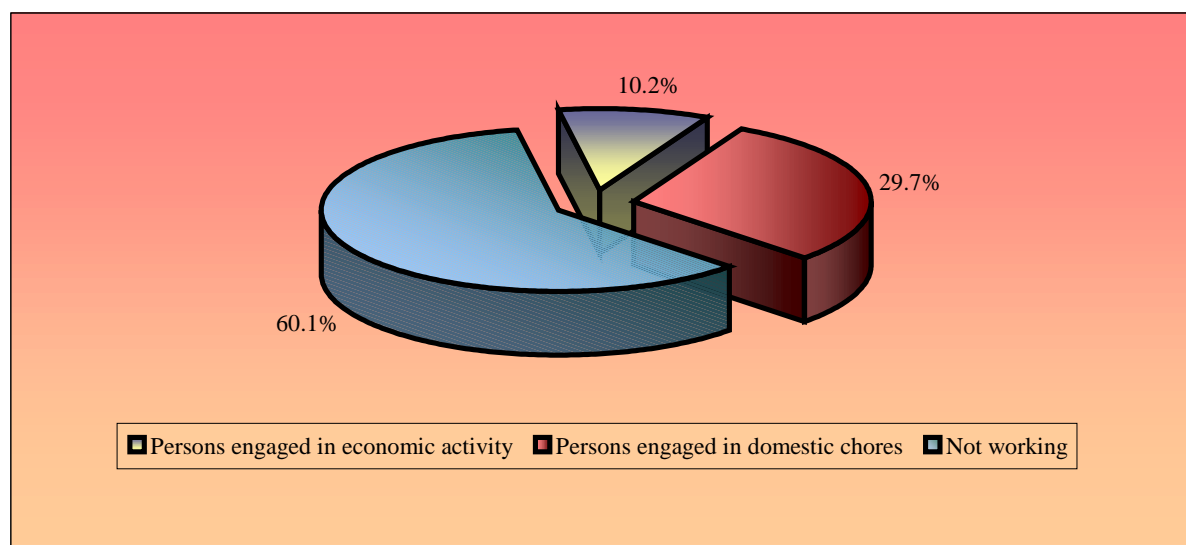
While 61.7% of the children engaged in economic activities are made up of male children, this proportion is 26.9% among those engaged in domestic chores (Table 17). It is apparent from these figures that children’s activities are segregated along the gender line with female children involved more with domestic chores and male children with market work.

**Table 17: Type of work of children by gender and region**

(Thousands)

Place of residence and gender	Total number of children	Working			Not working
		Total	Persons engaged in economic activity	Persons engaged in domestic Chores	
<b>TURKEY</b>					
Total	16 088	6 420	1 635	4 785	9 668
Male	8 202	2 300	1 010	1 290	5 903
Female	7 885	4 121	625	3 496	3 765
<b>URBAN</b>					
Total	9 577	3 626	552	3 074	5 951
Male	4 926	1 352	415	937	3 575
Female	4 650	2 274	138	2 137	2 376
<b>RURAL</b>					
Total	6 512	2 795	1 083	1 712	3 717
Male	3 276	948	596	353	2 328
Female	3 236	1 847	487	1 359	1 389

**Chart 30: Distribution of children by type of work, Turkey**

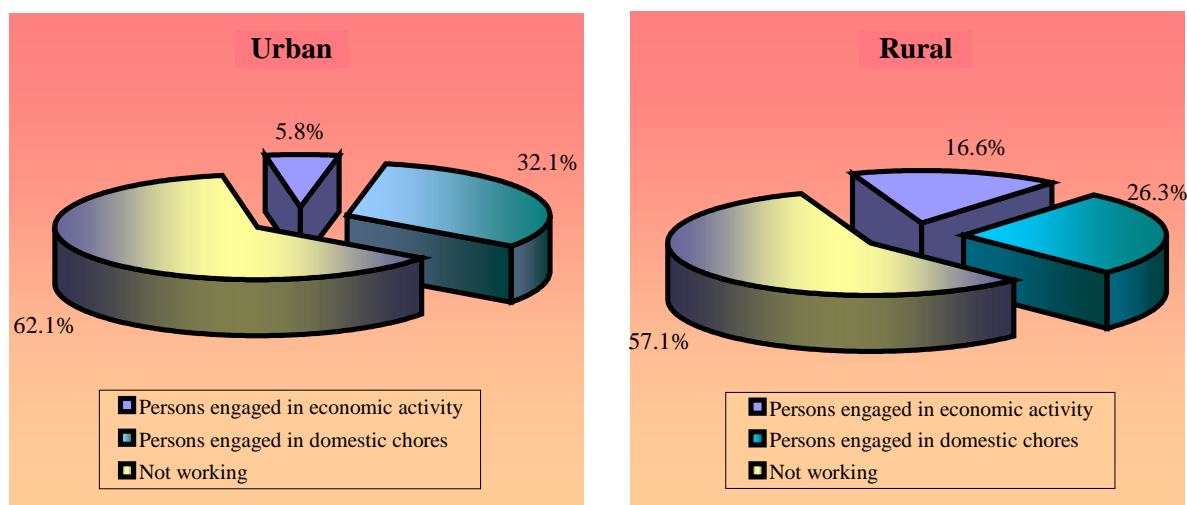


### ***Urban vs. Rural Places***

In urban areas the number of children engaged in economic activities is estimated to be 0.6 million. This means that of the 9.6 million 6-17 year olds living in urban areas, 5.8% are engaged in economic activities. Another 32% (3.7 million) are involved with domestic chores (Chart 31).

In rural areas, 16.6% (1.8 million) of the 6.5 million children are found to be engaged in economic activities. Another 26.3% are found to be engaged in domestic chores (Chart 32).

**Chart 31: Distribution of children by type of work and region**



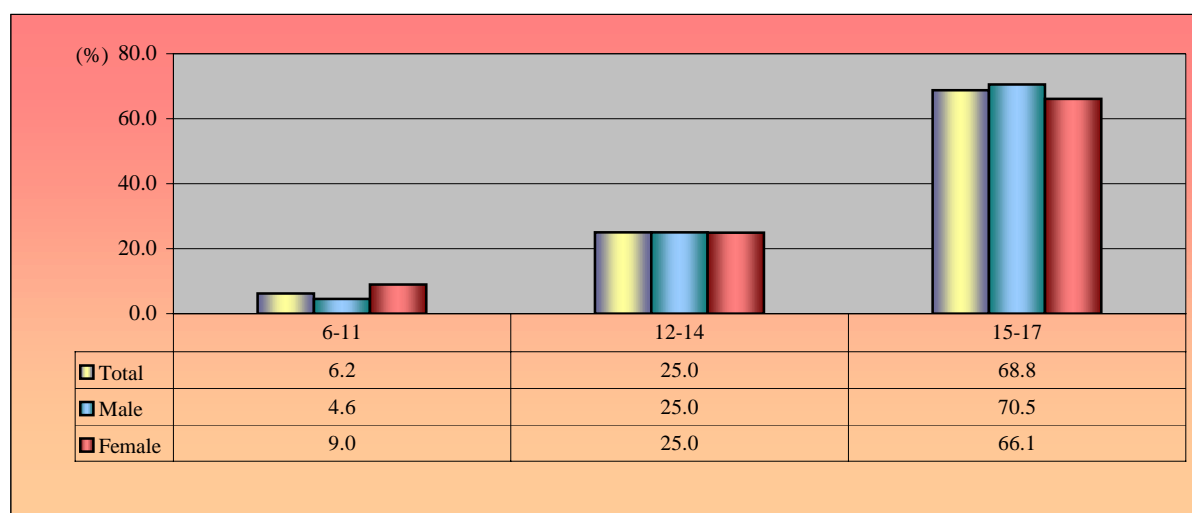
## 4.2- Employment by Age Group

### Children Engaged in Economic Activities

The overwhelming majority of the economically active children is composed of older children. While 6-11 year olds make up 6.2% of the employed, 12-14 year olds constitute 25% and 15-17 year olds 68.8% of the employed.

This pattern holds for both the male and female children (Chart 32). However, it is interesting to note that among female children the youngest age group (6-11 year olds) constitutes a larger proportion of the employed compared to male children in the same age group. More specifically, while the youngest age group constitute 9% of the employed female children, this proportion is 4.6% among male children.

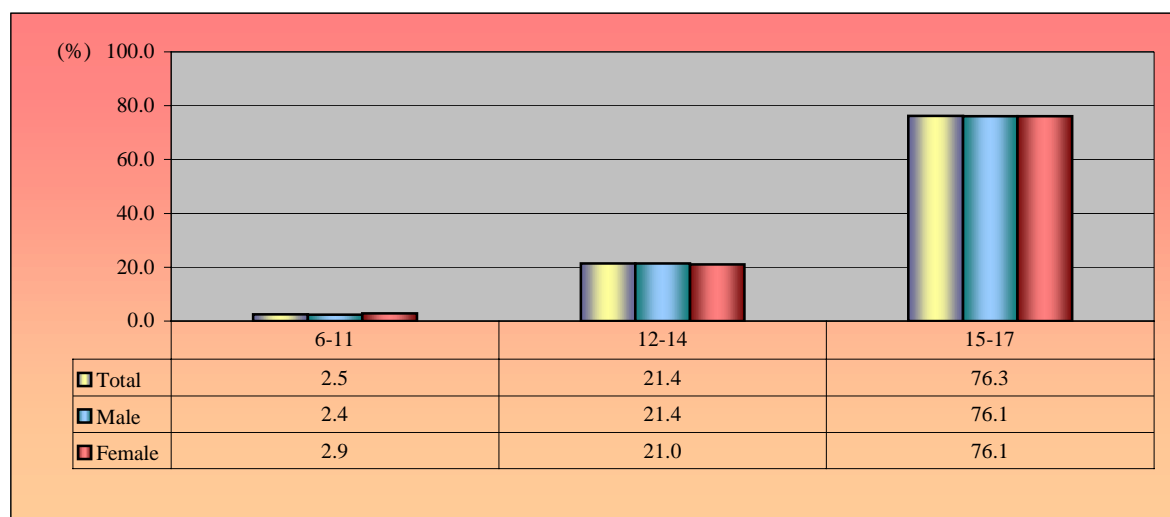
**Chart 32: Children engaged in economic activities by age group, Turkey**



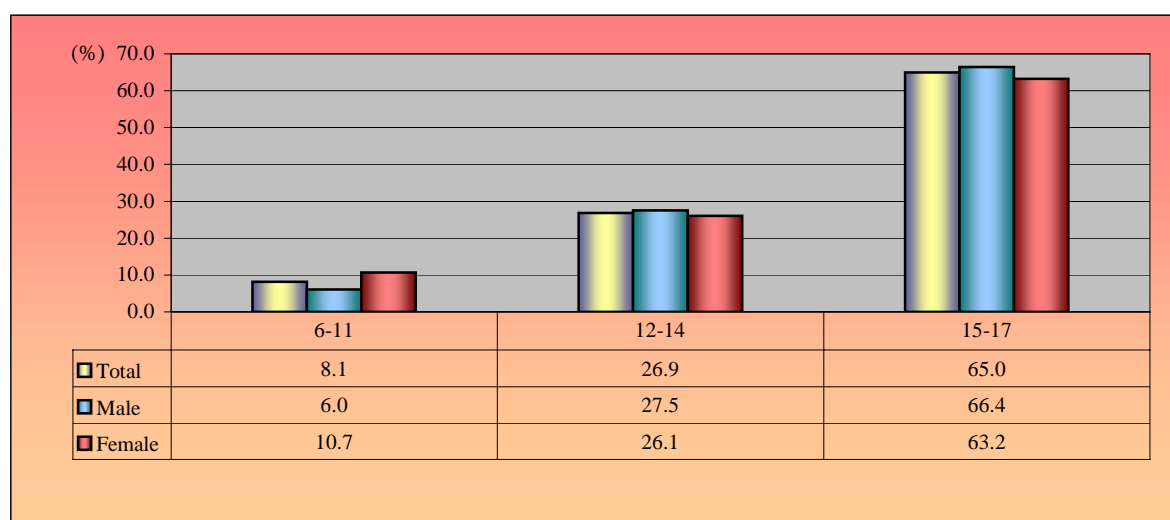
### *Urban vs. Rural Places*

In both the urban and rural areas the general tendency that older children constitute a larger portion of the employed holds true. One interesting observation for rural areas is the relatively higher share of the youngest age group among the employed. While in urban areas 6-11 year olds constitute 2.5% of the employed children, this figure stands at 8.1% in rural areas. The share of the younger female children among the employed is especially high. They constitute 10.7% of the employed children in rural areas.

**Chart 33: Children engaged in economic activities by age group, Urban**



**Chart 34: Children engaged in economic activities by age group, Rural**

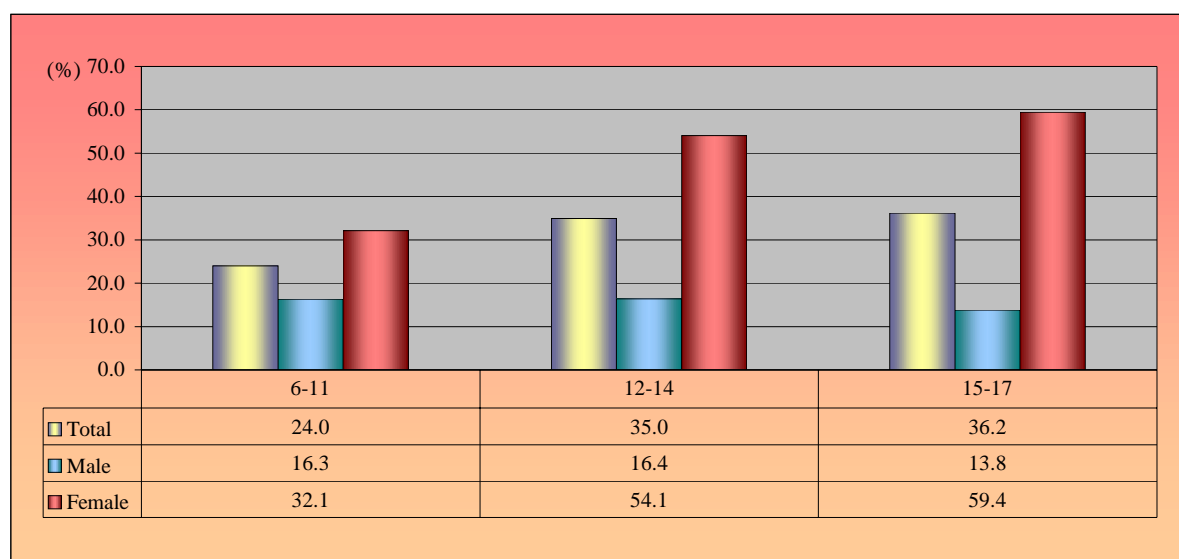


## Domestic Chores

Contrary to the general age pattern observed for economic activities, in domestic chores, younger children (age 14 and less) make up the bulk of the employed. While 6-11 year olds constitute 40.8% and 12-14 year olds 28.7% of children engaged in domestic chores, this proportion is 30.4% for the 15-17 year olds (Chart 35).

When observed the proportion of children engaged in domestic chores by age, 24 % of 6-11 year olds, 35 % of 12-14 year olds and 36.2 % of 15-17 year olds engaged in domestic chores. Female children are found to be involved more with domestic chores compared to male children. Within 6-11 year olds, 16.3 % of male and 32.1 % of female children engage in domestic chores. While 16.4 % of male children and 54.1 % of female children in 12-14 year olds engage in domestic chores, within 15-17 year olds 59.4 % of female and 13.8 % of male children engage in domestic chores. As male children get older they tend to be involved less with domestic chores.

**Chart 35: Children engaged in domestic chores by age group, Turkey**

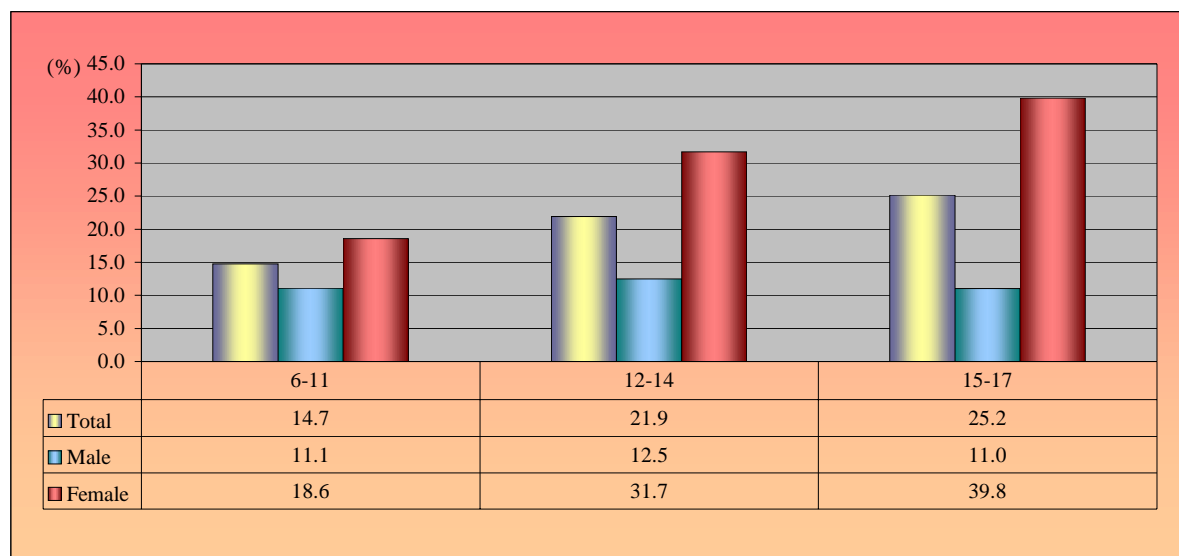


### ***Urban vs. Rural Places***

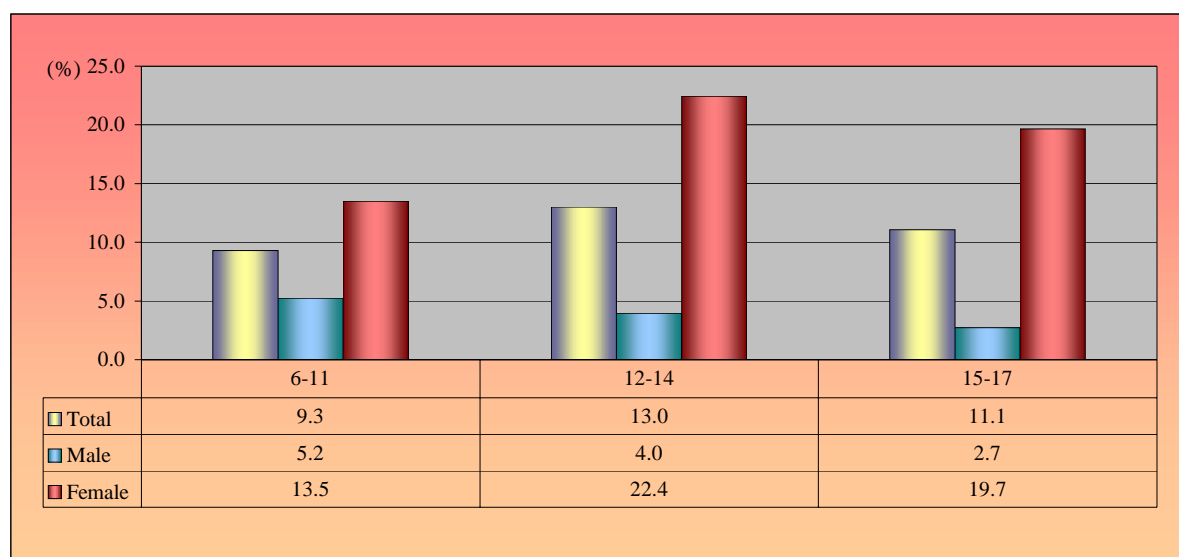
In urban areas, 6-11 year olds constitute 39 % of total children engaged in domestic chores, 12-14 year olds constitute 28.1 % of this group and 15-17 year olds constitute 32.9 %.

In urban areas, 14.7 % of 6-11 year olds, 21.9 % of 12-14 year olds and 25.2 % of 15-17 year olds engage in domestic chores. In urban areas 11.1 % of male children and 18.6 % of female children engage in domestic chores within 6-11 year olds. While 12.5 % of male children and 31.7 % of female children within 12-14 year olds engage in domestic chores, this ratio is 11 % for male children within 15-17 year olds and 39.8 % for female children with in same ages. In rural areas 6-11 year olds constitute 44 % of total children engaged in domestic chores, 12-14 year olds constitute 30 % of this group and 15-17 year olds constitute 25.9 %.

**Chart 36: Children engaged in domestic chores by age group, Urban**



**Chart 37: Children engaged in domestic chores by age group, Rural**



In rural areas 5.2 % of male children and 13.5 % of female children engage in domestic chores within 6-11 year olds. Within 12-14 year olds 4 % of male and 22.4 % of female children engage in domestic chores and within 15-17 year olds this proportion is 2.7 % for male and 19.7 % for female children. Either in urban or in rural areas female children engage in domestic chores more than male children.



## 4.3- Sector of Employment

The majority of children involved in economic activities are found in agriculture. Of the 1.6 million children engaged in economic activities, 57.6% are found in agriculture, 21.8% in industry, 10.2% in trade and 10.4% in services (Table 18).

Agriculture seems to be the main sector of employment for female children. While 46.3% of male children in economic activities are found in agriculture, this proportion increases to 75.8% among females. Industry constitutes the second most important sector for child employment where 29.6% of male and 13.4% of female children are found. Relatively smaller number of children work in trade and services. While 12.9% and 13.9% of male children are found in these two sectors, the corresponding proportions for female children are 5.9% and 4.8%.

**Table 18: Economically active children by sector of employment**

(Thousands)

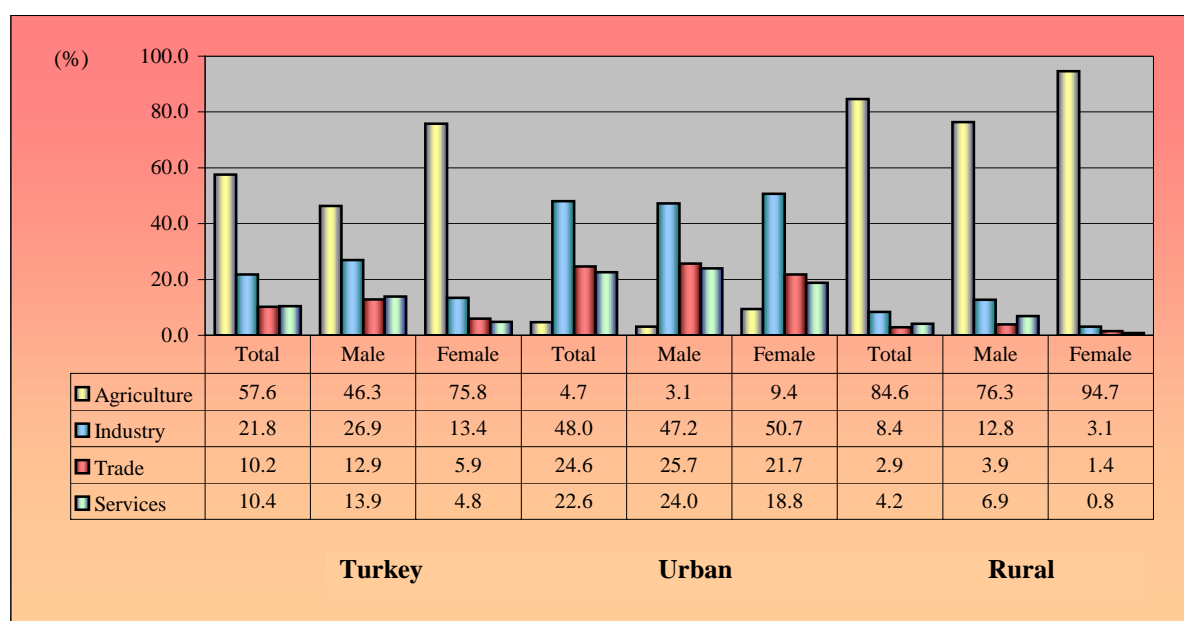
Place of residence and gender	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Trade	Services
<b>TURKEY</b>					
Total	1 635	942	357	167	170
Male	1 010	468	272	130	140
Female	625	474	84	37	30
<b>URBAN</b>					
Total	552	26	265	136	125
Male	415	13	195	107	99
Female	138	13	70	30	26
<b>RURAL</b>					
Total	1 083	916	91	31	45
Male	596	455	76	23	41
Female	487	461	15	7	4

### *Urban vs. Rural Places*

In urban areas relatively small number of children are found in agriculture. Of the 0.6 million 6-17 year olds engaged in economic activities in urban areas, 4.7% are found in agriculture, 48% in industry, 24.6% in trade and 22.6% in services. In contrast, in rural places, the overwhelming majority of working children are found in agriculture. Of the 1.8 million children, 84.6% are found in agriculture, 8.4% in industry, 2.9% in trade and 4.2% in services (Chart 38).

In rural areas 95% of female children are employed in agriculture. This proportion is also high for male children though almost a quarter (23.7%) is also employed in the non-agricultural sector. In urban areas, close to half of both the male and female children are employed in the industry (Chart 38).

**Chart 38: Distribution of economically active children by sector of employment and region**



## 4.4- Status in Employment

Of the 1.6 million children engaged in economic activities, 58.8% are employed as unpaid family workers. Regular wage-earners constitute the second larger group (23.7%) followed by casual workers (15.7%) and self-employed (1.8%) (Table 19).

The majority of unpaid family workers consist of female children. While 71.2% of female children work as unpaid family workers, this proportion is recorded at 51.1% for male children. Consequently, a larger proportion of male children are employed as wage earners. While the proportion of male children employed as wage earners is 46.1%, it is recorded at 28.5% for female children.

**Table 19: Children engaged in economic activities by status in employment**

(Thousands)

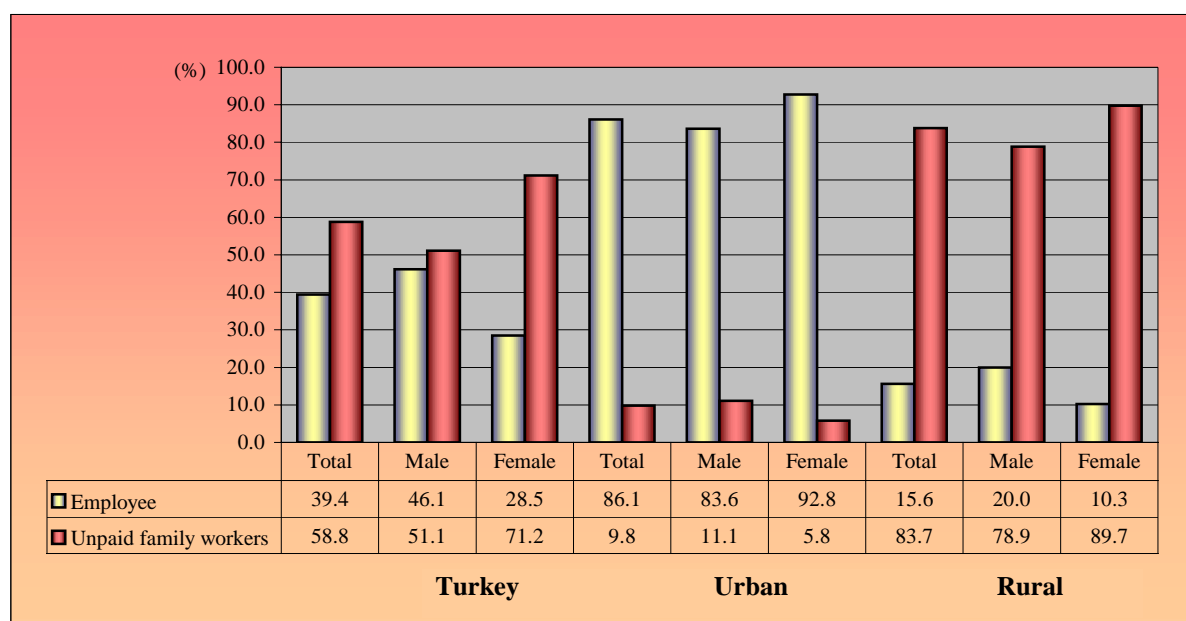
Place of residence and gender	Total	Regular employee	Casual Employee	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers
<b>TURKEY</b>					
Total	1 635	387	257	30	961
Male	1 010	277	189	28	516
Female	625	110	68	2	445
<b>URBAN</b>					
Total	552	325	150	24	54
Male	415	227	120	22	46
Female	138	98	30	2	8
<b>RURAL</b>					
Total	1 083	62	107	6	907
Male	596	50	69	6	470
Female	487	12	38	0	437

## Urban vs. Rural Places

The overwhelming majority of working children in urban areas are wage-earners (86.1%). Those who work as self-employed and unpaid family workers constitute 4.4% and 22.1% of the employed children. In rural areas, the majority of children work as unpaid family workers (83.7%) which is related to the importance of agriculture in rural areas. The proportion employed as wage-earners is rather small recorded at 15.6% (Chart 39).

In urban areas the overwhelming majority of both the male and female children are employed as wage-earners. While this proportion is 83.6% among male children, the corresponding rate for female children is 92.8%. This proportion is especially low in rural areas for female children. While 20% of rural male children are employed as wage-earners, the corresponding rate for female children is 10.3%. The dominant form of employment in rural areas for both male and female children is unpaid family work. While 78.9% of male children are employed as unpaid family workers, this proportion increases to 89.7% among females (Chart 39).

**Chart 39: Distribution of economically active children by status in employment and region**



## 4.5- Hours of Work

### Children Engaged in Economic Activities

The usual work-week in Turkey is 40 hours per week. The 1999 CLS inquired about the actual hours worked in the reference week. According to the results of this survey, children in the 6-17 year age group who are engaged in economic activities work on average for 37.4 hours per week. In fact, a large number of children for very long hours. While 47.9% of children work less than 40 hours per week, an overwhelming majority, 52.1%, work for 40 hours or more per week (Table 20).

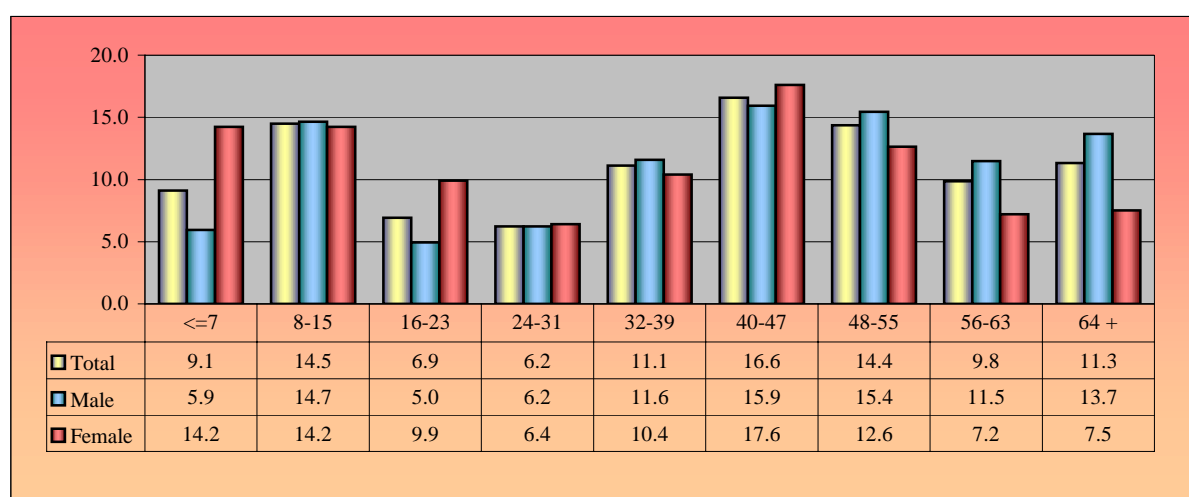
If we take look at the two tails on the hours of work distribution, a significantly larger proportion of children are found at the upper rather than the lower tail. While 9.1% of children work for 7 or fewer hours, the proportion working for more than 63 hours is 11.3% (Chart 40).

On average, female children work for fewer hours in economic activities compared to male children. While, on average, male children work for 40 hours per week, the corresponding figure for female children is 33.3 hours. The distribution of hours of work reveal the gender disparity more clearly. While 43.4% of male children are found to work for less than 40 hours per week, this figure is 55.2% for female children. At the lower tail, a larger number of female children and at the upper tail of the hours of work distribution a larger number of male children are found. While 5.9% of male children are found to work for 7 or fewer hours, this figure is 14.2% for female children. At the upper end, the proportion of female children working more than 63 hours is 7.5%, while the proportion of male children is 13.7% (Chart 40).

**Table 20: Children engaged in economic activities by actual hours of work per week**  
(Thousands)

Hours of work per week	TURKEY			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 635</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1 083</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>487</b>
≤ 7	149	60	89	3	2	1	145	57	88
8-15	237	148	89	9	7	1	229	141	88
16-23	113	50	62	14	9	5	99	41	58
24-31	102	63	40	34	26	9	68	37	31
32-39	182	117	65	28	20	8	154	97	56
40-47	271	161	110	111	74	37	161	87	73
48-55	235	156	79	140	96	44	95	60	35
56-63	161	116	45	111	92	19	50	24	26
64 +	185	138	47	102	88	14	83	50	33

**Chart 40: Distribution of children engaged in economic activities by actual hours of work per week, Turkey**



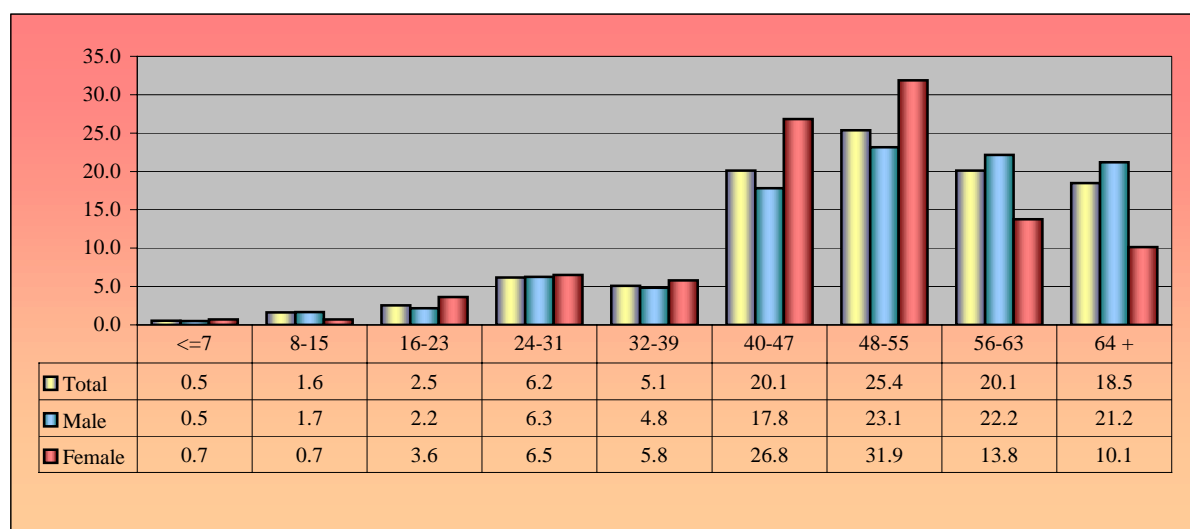
### ***Urban vs. Rural Places***

In urban areas children are found to have a longer work-week. While children in urban areas work on average for 51 hours per week, the corresponding figure for rural children is 30.5 hours per week. In urban areas only 15.9% of children are found to work for less than 40 hours per week, this figure is 64.2% in rural areas. These figures indicate that the majority of children in urban areas work full-time or more than the normal work-week. The proportion of children working for 7 or fewer hours per week is extremely low recorded at 0.5%. On the other hand, those working for very long hours (more than 63 hours) constitute almost one fifth of the urban working children (Chart 41).

Male children who reside and work in urban areas seem to especially fare worse in terms of working hours. On average, male children engaged in economic activities in urban areas are found to work for 52.2 hours per week. The corresponding figure for female children is 47.6 hours per week. In terms of the distribution of hours of work, while 15.4% of male children are found to work for less than 40 hours per week, this figure is 17.4% for female children. On the other hand, male children are found to constitute a larger share of those working for very long hours. While 10.1% of female children are found to work for more than 63 hours per week, this rate is almost twice as high (21.2%) for male children (Chart 41).

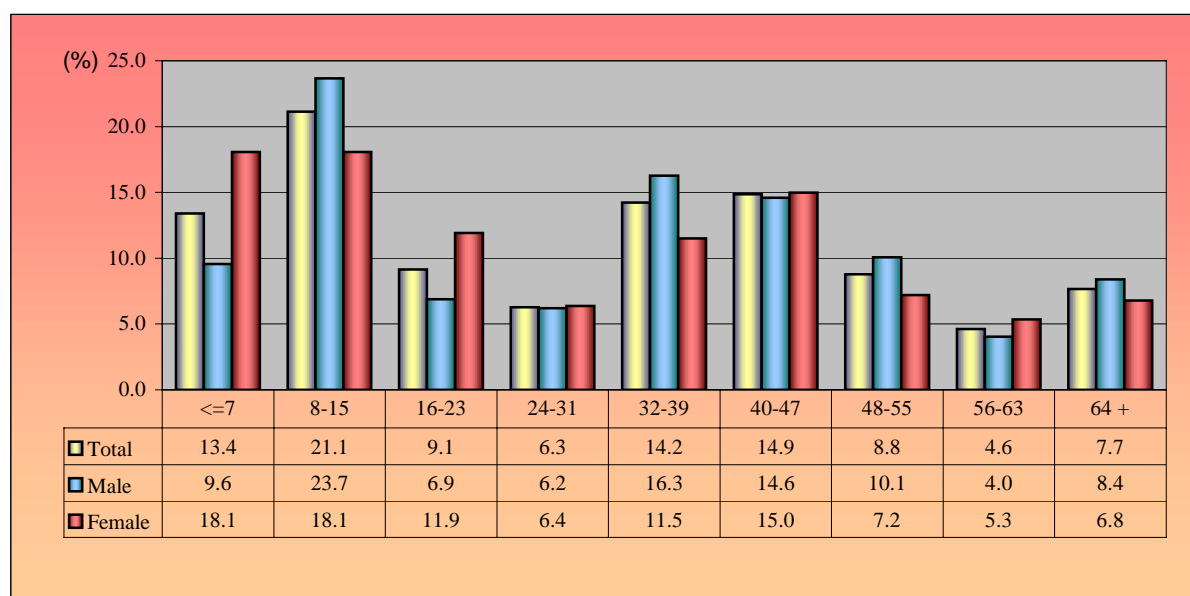
In rural areas, the majority of children (64.2%) work for less than 40 hours per week which probably stems from the nature of work involved. However, the proportion of children working 7 hours or less per week is still rather low. The proportion of such children is estimated to be 13.4%. Relative to urban areas, fewer children are found to work for extremely long hours. The proportion working more than 63 hours is 7.7% (Chart 42).

**Chart 41: Distribution of children engaged in economic activities by actual hours of work per week, Urban**



In rural areas, female children are again found to work for fewer hours compared to their male counterparts. However, the gender hours differential is not as wide as the one observed for urban areas. While, on average, male children work for 31.5 hours per week, the corresponding figure for female children is 29.2 hours per week. The distribution of hours of work tell the same story. While 62.6% of male children are found to work for less than 40 hours per week, this figure is recorded at 65.9% for female children. The proportion working for extremely long hours (64 hours or more) is smaller in rural areas but still quite high for both genders recorded at 8.4% for male and 6.8% for female children (Chart 42).

**Chart 42: Distribution of children engaged in economic activities by actual hours of work per week, Rural**



## Domestic Chores

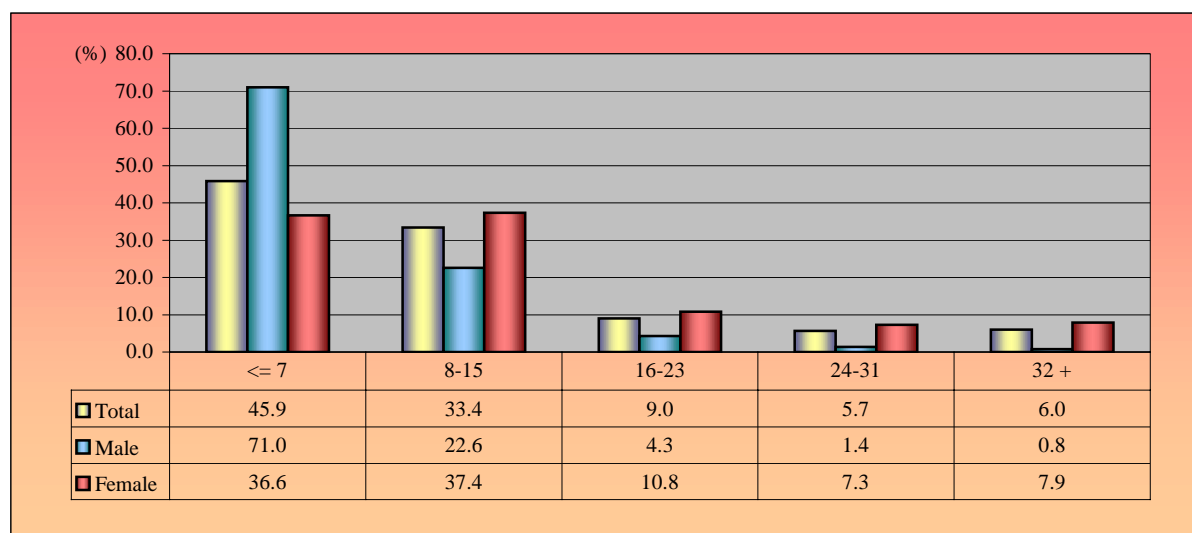
Children in Turkey are estimated to put in on average 11.6 hours per week to domestic chores. As would be expected, female children work for longer hours compared to their male counterparts. While male children put in 6.5 hours per week to domestic chores, the corresponding figure for female children is over twice this figure estimated at 13.5 hours per week.

The majority of children (88.3%) work for less than 24 hours per week in domestic chores (Table 21, Chart 43). While 97.8% of male children put in less than 24 hours per week to domestic chores, this figure is 84.8% among female children.

**Table 21: Children engaged in domestic chores by actual hours of work per week**  
(Thousands)

Actual working hours	TURKEY			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>TOTAL</b>	4 785	1 289	3 496	3 074	937	2 137	1 711	352	1 359
≤ 7	2 195	915	1 280	1 686	709	977	509	206	303
8-15	1 598	291	1 306	897	185	711	701	106	595
16-23	433	55	378	232	27	206	201	29	172
24-31	273	18	255	146	10	135	128	8	120
32 +	286	10	276	114	6	108	172	4	168

**Chart 43: Distribution of children engaged in domestic chores by actual hours of work per week, Turkey**

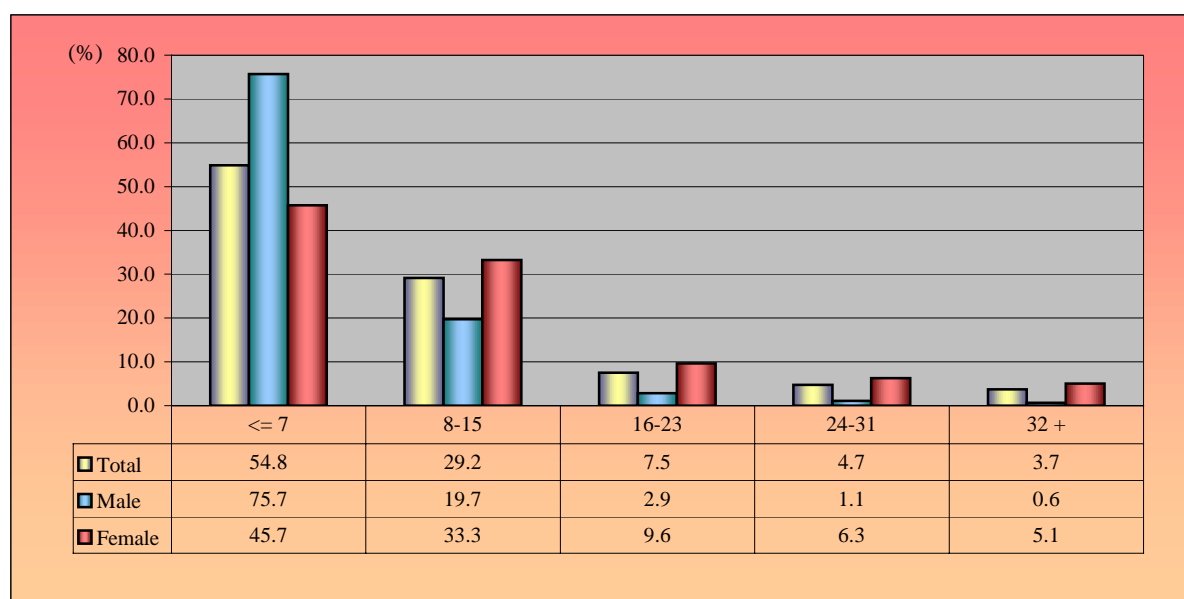


## Urban vs. Rural Places

In urban areas, children put in fewer hours to domestic chores. While the average hours of work is 9.7 hours per week in urban areas, this figure is 15 hours in rural areas. The distribution of hours of domestic chores by region reveal the same observation regarding the relative intensity of work in rural areas (Charts 44, 45). While 91.6% of children in urban areas work for less than 24 hours in domestic activities, this proportion is 82.5% among rural children. The proportion of children who work at most one hour a day in domestic chores is 54.8% in urban areas, and 29.7% in rural areas.

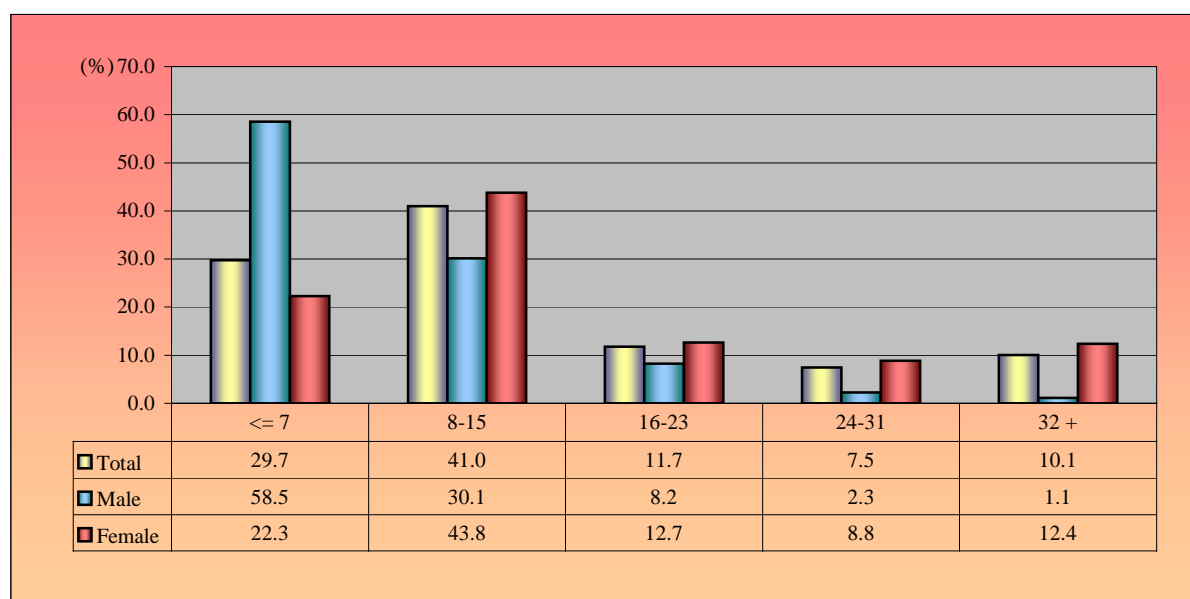
In both the urban and rural areas, female children put in more time to domestic chores. In urban areas, the proportion of male children working less than 8 hours per week is 75.7%. This proportion is 45.7% among female children (Chart 44). In rural areas, a larger number of male and female children work for less than 8 hours per week (Chart 45). While the proportion of rural male children working less than 8 hours per week is 58.5%, this proportion is 22.3% for female children. If we consider 24 hours as the cut off point for excessive amount of household chores, in urban areas, the proportion of male and female children on or above this cut-off point is 1.7% and 11.4% respectively. In rural areas, the proportions are 3.1% for male children and 21.3% for female children.

**Chart 44: Distribution of children engaged in domestic chores by actual hours of work per week, Urban**





**Chart 45: Distribution of children engaged in domestic chores by actual hours of work per week, Rural**

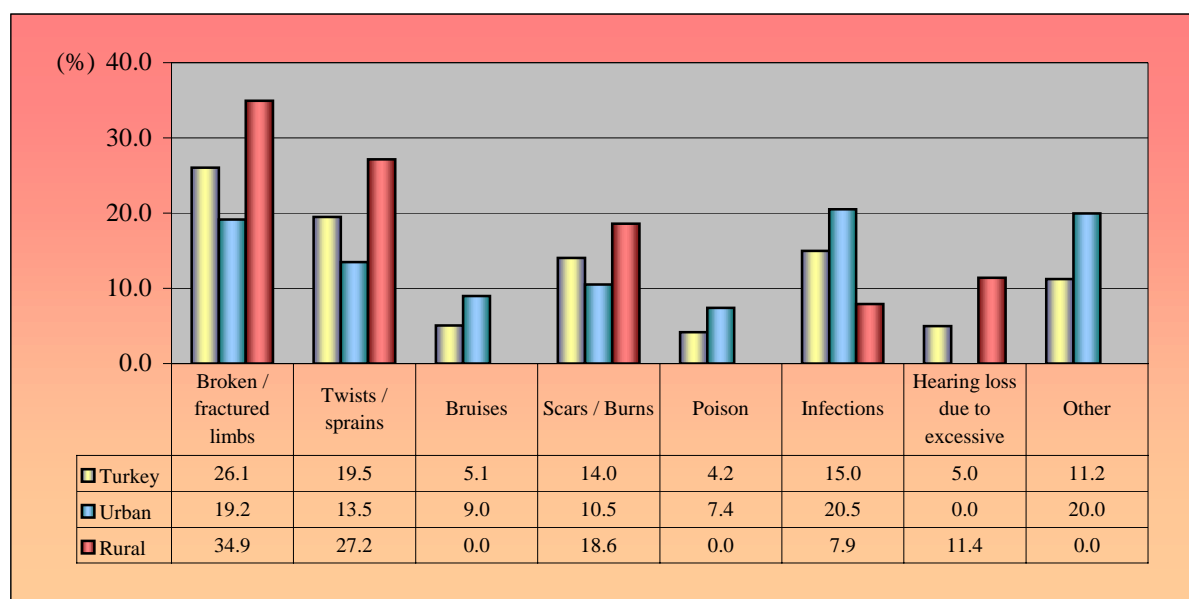


## 4.6- Working Conditions of Economically Active Children

### Work related accidents and hazards

The economically active children are asked to provide a list of work related accidents they have experienced or hazards they have suffered from. Very few economically active children (1.6%) have declared to have experienced work related accidents/hazards. Among the work-related accidents/hazards cited by children the first place is taken by “broken/fractured limbs” with a share of 26.1%. The second and the third places are taken by “twists/sprains” with a 19.5% share and “infections” with a 15% share (Chart 46). However, when inquired in an indirect way, a larger number of children are found to suffer from work related hazards. In the next-sub section, the reasons provided by children who are unhappy with their present job are studied. Among economically active children who have declared not to be happy with their present job, many said they are unhappy because the work is too tiresome and a smaller number because the work environment is unsanitary and is too far away from their residence. If we include such children among those who have suffered from a work related accident/hazard, the proportion of economically active children suffering from a work-related accident/hazard increases to 19.4%.

**Chart 46: Distribution of children by work related accidents/hazards**



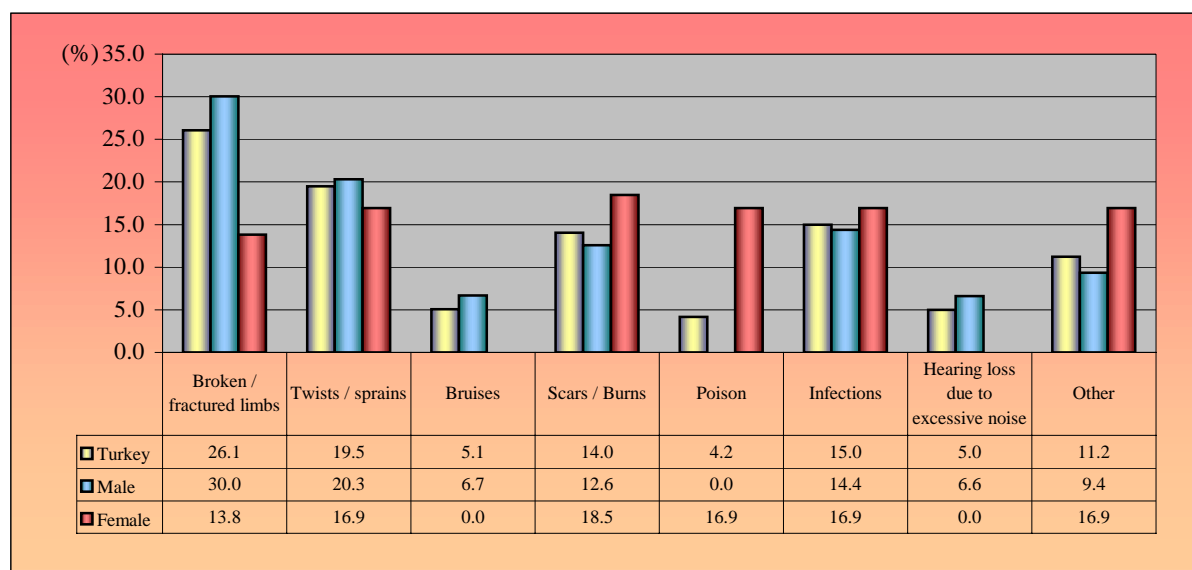
### ***Urban vs. Rural***

In urban places the most frequently cited work related accident/hazard is “infections” with a 20.5% share. This is followed by “broken/fractured limbs” with a frequency of 19.2% and “twists/sprains” with a frequency of 13.5%. In rural places the first place is taken by “broken/fractured limbs” with a share of 34.9%, “twists/sprains” with a share of 27.2% and “bruises and burns” with a share of 18.6% (Chart 46).

### ***Male vs. Female Children***

Male children seem to be suffering mostly from “broken/fractured limbs” and “twists/sprains”. While 30% of the work related accidents provided by male children fell into the former category, 20.3% fell into the latter. On the other hand, female children seem to be suffering mostly from “bruises and burns” and “infections”. While 18.5% of the accidents/hazards cited by female children fell into the former category, 16.9% fell into the latter category. The relative frequency and the types of work related accidents experienced by male children indicate that they are relatively more likely to do heavy physical work that is inappropriate for their physical capabilities.

**Chart 47: Distribution of children by work related accidents/hazards and gender**



### ***Institutions/Individuals Meeting the Medical Expenses of Children***

Of the children who have declared to have had a work related accident/hazard, 66.5% said they have received a treatment. While in urban areas this figure is 68%, in rural areas it is recorded at 63.9%.

If children have received a treatment, they are asked to provide information on the institution/s or individual/s paying for the treatment. Not surprisingly in 51% of the cases children declared that their families/guardians have paid for the medical expenses. In 36.1% of the cases employers of children are found to have paid for the expenses.

### **Satisfaction with Present Job**

Another important indicator of the working conditions of children is their happiness at the present job held. When economically active children are asked whether or not they are happy/satisfied with their present job, 44% said no. When they are asked to provide the most important reason for this, while 50.6% complained about low pay/income, 41.9% said the work is too tiresome. In urban areas, the proportion of children being discontent with their job due to low pay/income increases to 71.4%. Another 20% of urban children complained about tiresome work. In rural areas, 49.3% of children who are unhappy with their present job complained about the job being too tiresome. Another 43.4% complained about low pay/income. Interestingly enough very few children complained about unsanitary work environment and none about the potential dangers of the job (Table 22). These observations indicate that children work without really being aware of the potential risks associated with the job held.

Male children tend to complain more about low pay/income, while female children complain more about the work being too tiresome. Of the male children who are not happy with their present job, 59.1% said they are not happy primarily because of low pay/income and another 31.7% because the work is too tiresome. Among female children, 63.2% said they are not happy with their job because the work is too tiresome and another 32.9% because of low pay/income.

**Table 22: Reasons for being dissatisfied with present job**

(%)

Place of residence and gender	Total	Pay/Income too low	Too tiring/hard	Cannot learn the trade	Unsanitary work environment	Too far from residence	Other
<b>TURKEY</b>	100.0	50.6	41.9	2.5	1.7	0.1	3.2
Male	100.0	59.1	31.7	3.3	1.6	0.2	4.1
Female	100.0	32.9	63.2	0.9	1.7	0.0	1.3
<b>URBAN</b>	100.0	71.4	20.0	4.3	1.6	0.0	2.2
Male	100.0	72.5	19.6	5.2	0.7	0.0	2.0
Female	100.0	68.8	21.9	0.0	6.3	0.0	3.1
<b>RURAL</b>	100.0	43.4	49.3	1.8	1.7	0.2	3.5
Male	100.0	53.1	37.2	2.4	2.1	0.3	5.0
Female	100.0	27.1	69.5	1.0	1.5	0.0	1.0

## 4.7- Earnings of Children

### *Child's Earnings*

The 1999 CLS inquired about the earnings of children from economic activities. Of the children who are gainfully employed, 26.6% are found to be earning less than 25 million TL per month, 36.4% between 25-50 million TL per month and 23.3% between 50-75 million per month. As is apparent from Chart 42, the majority of children who are gainfully employed are concentrated in the 25-50 million TL category with a significant proportion being concentrated in the lowest income bracket.

The average monthly earnings of children who are gainfully employed is found to be 55.1 million TL which comes to about \$117. (In October 1999, \$1 was worth 471,361 TL.) If these figures are compared to the minimum wage prevailing in the second half of 1999, it can be observed that the majority of children work for less than the minimum wage. In the second half of 1999, gross minimum wages for those 16 years of age and over was determined to be 93.6 million TL (\$198.6) and for those less than 16 years of age 79.6 million TL (\$168.8). Since what children report are net earnings, the gross minimum wages need to be converted into net figures as well. The net minimum wages on average come to about 69.3 million TL for older and 59.3 million for younger children. These figures are well above the average monthly earnings estimated for the 6-17 year age group. To be more specific, 62.6% of children are found to work for less than the minimum wage. These observations raise the issue of the use of child labour as a source of cheap labour.

When the earnings of male and female children are compared, females who make up 26.7% of the gainfully employed children are found to be earning relatively more. While the average monthly earnings of male children is found to be 53.2 million TL (\$113.8), the corresponding figure for female children is 60.9 million TL (\$168.8). In terms of earnings distribution, while 35.8% of male children earn between 25-50 million TL per month, 38.3% of female children are found to be earning between 50-75 million TL per month.

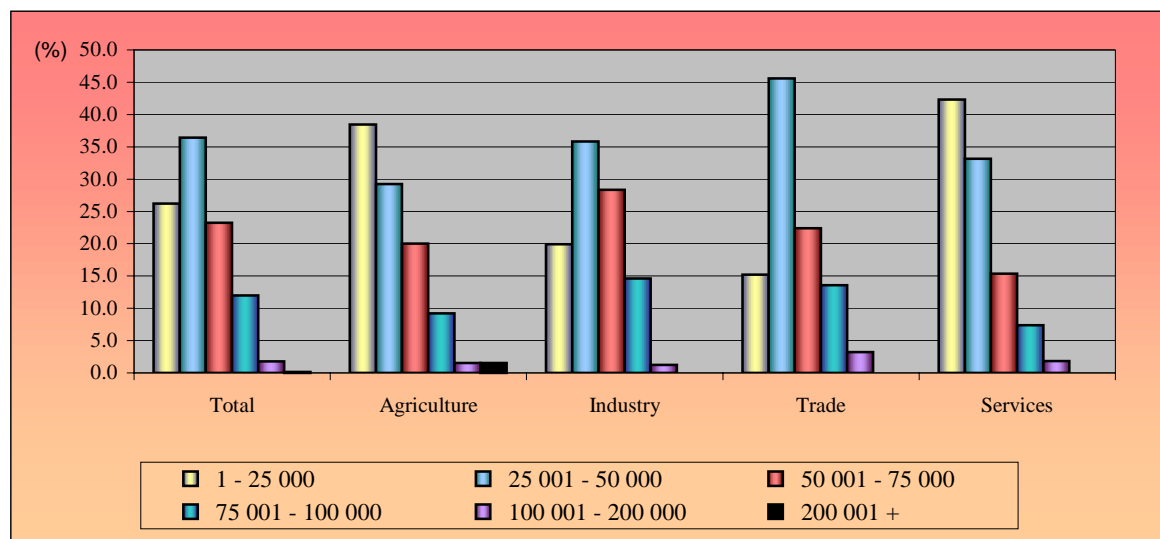
In terms of branch of economic activity, children who are engaged in agriculture and services are found to be earning less than their counterparts in industry and trade (Table 23, Chart 48).

**Table 23: Gainfully employed children by monthly earnings, gender and branch of economic activity**

**(Thousands)**

Monthly Earnings and Gender	Total	Branch of economic activity			
		Agriculture	Industry	Trade	Services
<b>TOTAL</b>	675	65	321	125	163
1 - 25 000	177	25	64	19	69
25 001 - 50 000	246	19	115	57	54
50 001 - 75 000	157	13	91	28	25
75 001 - 100 000	81	6	47	17	12
100 001 +	13	2	4	4	3
<b>MALE</b>	494	25	240	95	135
1 - 25 000	142	10	55	18	60
25 001 - 50 000	177	8	85	44	42
50 001 - 75 000	105	4	62	19	20
75 001 - 100 000	60	2	36	12	10
100 001 +	10	2	2	3	3
<b>FEMALE</b>	180	40	82	30	29
1 - 25 000	35	16	9	1	9
25 001 - 50 000	69	12	30	14	13
50 001 - 75 000	53	9	29	10	5
75 001 - 100 000	21	3	11	5	2
100 001 +	2	-	2	-	-

**Chart 48: Distribution of gainfully employed children by monthly earnings, gender, and branch of economic activity, Turkey**



### ***Household Income***

The average monthly income of households with children in the 6-17 year age category is 229.6 million TL, whereas the average monthly income of households with children engaged in economic activities is 214.4 million TL. Deducting the earnings of children from household income results in a 17% reduction in latter. In other words, the average monthly income of households excluding the earnings of children come to about 178.4 million TL per month.

In terms of household income, 44.6% of the gainfully employed children are found to come from households with a monthly income of 100-200 million TL. A relatively smaller proportion of children (15.9%) come from households with monthly incomes of less than 100 million TL. The number of those coming from households with monthly incomes of 200-300 million TL is also relatively few, the proportion of such children being estimated at 26.9%. The distribution of children by household income does not change with the gender of the child (Table 24).

In households with gainfully employed children, the contribution of children to household income decreases as the average monthly household income increases (Table 24). More importantly, the incidence of child labour seems to decline with household income. This observation indicates another aspect of child labour which is poverty.

**Table 24: Gainfully employed children by monthly household income, gender and monthly child earnings**

(Thousands)

Average monthly earnings and gender	Average Monthly Household Income ('000 TL)						
	Total	1 - 100 000	100 001- 200 000	200 001- 300 000	300 001- 400 000	400 001- 500 000	500 001- +
<b>TOTAL</b>	675	107	300	181	54	10	20
1 - 25 000	177	46	95	23	8	1	2
25 001 - 50 000	246	45	114	67	12	2	6
50 001 - 75 000	157	11	70	53	19	3	2
75 001 - 100 000	81	5	19	35	11	5	7
100 001 +	13	-	3	3	4	-	3
<b>MALE</b>	494	83	215	137	36	5	17
1 - 25 000	142	36	75	21	6	-	2
25 001 - 50 000	177	37	77	50	10	1	4
50 001 - 75 000	105	6	49	35	9	3	2
75 001 - 100 000	60	4	12	28	9	2	6
100 001 +	10	-	3	3	2	-	3
<b>FEMALE</b>	180	24	85	44	18	5	3
1 - 25 000	35	10	20	2	2	1	-
25 001 - 50 000	69	9	37	17	3	1	2
50 001 - 75 000	53	4	22	18	9	-	-
75 001 - 100 000	21	1	7	6	3	3	1
100 001 +	2	-	-	-	2	-	-

**Note:** Due to rounding numbers might not add up to total.

## 4.8- Reasons for Economic Work

Table 25 reveals that the majority of children in Turkey work in economic activities to financially support their families. The foremost reason provided by children for economic work (with a 38.4% share) is “to contribute to household income”. This is followed by (with a 19.8% share) the need “to help out in household economic activities”. Quite a significant number of children declared that they work simply because it is their family’s wish. Only 10.4% of the answers fall into the category of “work to learn a trade”.

Both the male and female children declared the need “to contribute to household income” and “to help out in household economic activities” as the most important reasons for their employment. As the third most important reason while male children declared to “learn a trade”, female children said it is their “family’s wish”.

**Table 25: Reasons for employment in economic activities****(%)**

<b>Place of residence and gender</b>	<b>To contribute to household income</b>	<b>To pay off household debt</b>	<b>To help out in household economic activities</b>	<b>To support oneself</b>	<b>To learn a trade</b>	<b>Due to family's wish</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>TURKEY</b>							
Total	38.4	5.1	19.8	6.3	10.4	15.9	4.2
Male	39.2	5.4	16.3	7.3	14.3	13.4	4.1
Female	37.0	4.5	25.9	4.5	3.7	20.2	4.3
<b>URBAN</b>							
Total	45.0	5.8	3.6	12.8	18.6	7.7	6.5
Male	42.7	6.0	3.7	13.0	20.2	7.6	7.3
Female	53.3	4.6	3.6	12.3	13.8	8.2	4.1
<b>RURAL</b>							
Total	35.1	4.7	27.8	3.0	6.4	20.1	3.0
Male	37.0	5.0	24.8	3.3	10.4	17.5	2.1
Female	32.7	4.3	31.7	2.6	1.1	23.3	4.2

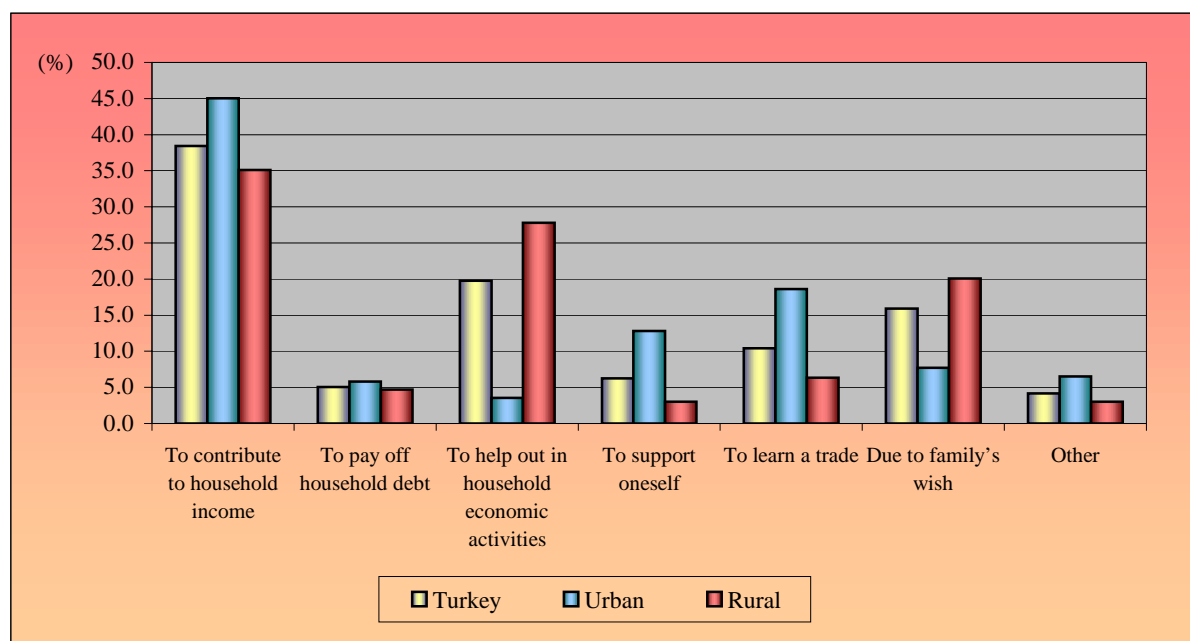
### Urban vs. Rural Places

In both the urban and rural places, the most important reason leading to child labour turns out to be the need “to contribute to household income.” However, in urban places, the second most important reason provided is “to learn a trade”. In rural areas, the second most important reason for work is to help out in household economic activities. As the third most important reason while urban children cited the need to support themselves, in rural areas, they said they work because it is their “family’s wish”.

The reasons for employment do not significantly change by gender. However, the wish to learn a trade is cited mostly by male children. In urban areas, the above reason turns out to be the second most frequently cited reason with a 20.2% share. In the case of female children it is the fourth most frequently cited reason with a 13.8% share. In rural areas, even a smaller number of female children declared that they work to learn a trade (Table 25).



**Chart 49: Reasons for employment in economic activities**



## 4.9- Expectations of Children

### Current Expectations

When children are asked what they want to do the most now, the overwhelming majority of children (83.3%) said they just want to attend school. Only 7% said they wish to work in a 'good' job. Among those who are already at school, the desire to only attend school is even higher; 94.1% said they wish to continue their schooling. Only 2.1% said they wish to work (in a better job). The above pattern holds true for both the working and non-working children who are at school.

Among those who are not at school, a relatively smaller proportion said they wish to only attend school. While 43.3% said they wish to only attend school, 25.5% said they want to work in a better job and 9.9% to work on own-account. Among working children who are not at school, even a lower proportion (37.8%) said they wish to only attend school. About one-third of such children said they wish to work in a better job and 11.5% to work on own-account. The above pattern holds true for both the urban and rural areas. Among non-working children who are not at school, the proportion who wish to attend school is quite high. Over half of this group expressed the desire to go to school. Only 15.5% said they wish to work (Table 26).

**Table 26: Current Expectations of Children, Turkey****(%)**

What would you like to do now ?	Total	Attending school			Not attending school		
		Total	Working	Not working	Total	Working	Not working
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attend school only	83.3	94.1	92.8	94.6	43.3	37.8	57.6
Attend a training course to get a better job	2.8	1.5	1.9	1.3	7.4	8.7	3.9
Work in a better job	7.0	2.1	2.4	1.9	25.5	29.3	15.5
Work in own business	2.9	1.0	1.4	0.8	9.9	11.5	5.6
Help out in household economic activities	2.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	8.5	10.6	3.1
Other	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.4	2.0	14.2

## Future Expectations of Children

When children are asked what they wish to do in the future, 75.1% said they wish to attend and finish their schooling. Only a small number of children (10.2%) said they wish to engage in a 'good' job. Among those who are currently at school, 85.4% said they wish to attend and finish their schooling and 6.5% said they wish to work. The future expectations of children who are at school do not change significantly by employment status. The overwhelming majority of both the working and non-working children declared that they wish to attend and finish their schooling (84.4% and 85.8% respectively). Slightly higher proportion of working children said they wish to engage in a better job (7.8% vs. 5.9%).

Among those who are not at school, a significantly smaller proportion of children expressed the desire to attend and finish their schooling (36.7%). About a quarter expressed the desire to work in a better job and 15.7% to set up their own business. Among those who work but do not go to school, the desire to work in a better job and to work in own business is higher. Among those who neither go to school nor work, over a half expressed the wish to go to school. Only 17% said they wish to work and 9.4% to become own-account worker (Table 27).

When the future expectations of children are investigated by gender, the majority of male children, irrespective of their employment status, declared the desire to continue and finish their schooling. The second most frequently cited reason turns out to be the desire to work (in a better job). In the case of female children, while the first two reasons turns out to be the same, the third place (as declared by 11.3% of children) is taken by the desire to help out in household economic activities. This is closely followed by the desire to get married (with a 10.3% share). While 11.6% of out-of-school females who work declared the desire to get married, this figure is only 5.2% for those who neither work nor go to school. In the case of male children the third place (with a 27.3% share) is taken by the desire to work in own business.

**Table 27: Future Expectations of Children, Turkey****(%)**

What would you like to do in the future?	Total	Attending school			Not attending school		
		Total	Working	Not working	Total	Working	Not working
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attend and finish school	75.1	85.4	84.4	85.8	36.7	29.8	54.7
Attend a training course to get a better job	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	5.3	6.1	3.0
Work in a better job	10.2	6.5	7.8	5.9	24.1	26.8	17.0
Work in own business	6.5	4.1	3.2	4.5	15.7	18.0	9.4
Help out in household economic activities	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	8.7	10.5	3.8
Get married	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	6.3	7.7	2.7
Other	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.4	1.1	9.3

**CAUTION:**

Data collected here is only for statistical purposes. It is completely confidential and can't be used for imposition or investigation purposes. Those who don't comply with this rule and who give false information will be punished in accordance with decree no. 219 and law no 53. as referred by this decree.

ADDRESS AND SAMPLING CODES											
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## SECTION I - QUESTIONS ON PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Serial number	Ask all household members				Ask only for persons 6 years old and over			
	Name and Surname?  (Start with household head and write others according to age order. Do not write those who are visitors, in the army and in jail)	Sex?  1. Male 2. Female	Age completed?  (Enter "00" for infants under one year of age)	Relationship to the household head?  0. Household head 1. Spouse 2. Children 3. Daughter/son in law 4. Grandchildren 5. Parents 6. Other relatives 7. Non relatives	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			Ask only for persons 12 years old and over
					Are you literate?  1. Yes 2. No → Q.8	What is the latest educational institution you graduated from? 1. None 2. Primary school 3. Primary education 4. General junior high school 5. Vocational junior high school 6. General high school 7. Vocational high school 8. Two year vocational training school 9. Three year vocational training school 10. University 11. Master and past graduate etc.	Are you a student an educational institution?  <u>Yes</u> 1. Formal education 2. Open education 3.No	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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Home telephone   _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	Name and surname XXXXXX	Interviewer	Supervisor	Edit Controller	Date of interview					Completing time	
					DATE	MONTH	YEAR	Hour	Minute	Hour	Minute
	ID number	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _							

10. Did you receive the explanatory letter on the survey? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

**OCTOBER 1999**  
**QUESTIONS RELATED WITH 12 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER**

**FORM B**

Name and surname of household member : .....

11. Name and surname of respondent : .....

**SECTION II — QUESTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT**

In the following questions "last week" refers to the last seven days.

**12 - Did you work to earn cash or income in kind in the last week?**

(as regular employee, casual employee, employer, self employed or unpaid family workers)

Yes ☐ 1 → **Q.16** No ☐ 2 ↓

**13 - In the last week, for one hour, did you work as paid or unpaid worker?**

(even if you are a HOUSEWIFE, STUDENT or RETIRED PERSON)

(Example;

**As unpaid:** To contribute to the economic activity of the family through the work performed in family owned restaurant, grocery shop workshop or agricultural enterprise (animal care, balling, fertilising, sowing seeds, harvesting hoeing or irrigation activities)

**Sale of merchandise:** To engage in economic activities such as making artificial flowers, weaving carpets, baskets, making handicrafts, clothing or other goods

**As paid:** To engage in economic activities such as house cleaning for others or taking care of children of others or repairing electrical devices at home.)

Yes ☐ 1 → **Q.16** No ☐ 2 ↓

**14 - Did you have a job or business firm which you were temporarily absent last week?**

Yes ☐ 1 ↓ No ☐ 2 → **Q.33**

**15 - Why were you absent form work last week?**

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| Illness, injury or temporary disability,     | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| Holidays                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| Family or personal reasons                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Bad weather                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Slack work for technical or economic reasons | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Labour dispute                               | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| There was no work                            | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| Nature of work                               | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| Other (Specify) .....                        | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |

**16 - a) What is the name and phone number (if any) of the place (firm or organisation) you work?**(if not worked at a specific place, specify clearly the name of the place worked, even in the case of working at home or on the street. If you worked at more than one job, specify the name and the address of the place where you spend most of your time)

Name of

Work place : ..... Phone number : .....

Work address .....

**b) What is the main activity of this work place (firm/organisation)?**

**c) Give one or two examples of the products or services provided by your workplace**

**17 - What is the legal status of your enterprise / the enterprise for which you work?**

- |   |                            |                 |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------|
| State-Owned Enterprise (KIT, KIK, IDT, BIT) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | } → <b>Q.21</b> |
| Non-profit Institution (State)              | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |                 |
| Other Government Institution                | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |                 |
| Private                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |                 |

**18 - What is the location of your workplace?**

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| Field  | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| Regular establishment  | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| Market place   | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Mobile (selling doughnuts, selling meatball, shoe shining, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Irregular place (construction worker, taxi driver, etc.)         | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| At home  | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

**19 - What is the legal position of your enterprise / the enterprise for which you work?**

- |                      |                            |                    |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Individual ownership | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Join stock company | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| Simple partnership   | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Cooperative        | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| Limited company      | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Work partnership   | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| Limited partnership  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | Do not know        | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| Collective company   | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |                    |                            |

**20 - Is your workplace registered with any professional a association or official organisation?**

- |                          |                            |                 |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Chamber of commerce      | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Not registered  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Professional association | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Other (specity) | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Do not know              | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | .....           |                            |

**21 - How many persons are employed in this work place (firm/organisation)?**  
(Including employer, partner and unpaid family workers)

Less than 10 ☐ 1 ↓ 10-24 ☐ 2 25 or more ☐ 3

How many ☐

**22 - What are your duties at your workplace (firm / organisation)?**

a) Give full title of your job? .....

b) Describe your main tasks and duties .....

**23 - What is your employment status in this workplace (firm / organisation)?**

- |                      |                            |                 |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Regular employee     | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | } → <b>Q.25</b> |
| Casual employee      | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |                 |
| Paid domestic worker | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |                 |
| Employer             | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | } → <b>Q.24</b> |
| Self employed        | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |                 |
| Unpaid family worker | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | → <b>Q.25</b>   |

**24 - What is your taxation method / type of tax payment?**

- |                      |                            |                       |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Lump sum tax         | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | None / not registered | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Real tax declaration | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Do not know           | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |

**25 - Are you registered with any social security institution related to your job?**

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Social Security Inst. | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| Retirement Fund       | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| Self Employment Inst. | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Do not know           | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Not registered        | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Other (specify)       | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

**26 -** (In our country, generally, people have an additional job because of economic conditions. For example, if a household member have a regular job like staff. or worker, he/she also has an additional job. In urban and rural area household member is a wage earner or self employed like teacher, gurdner, he/she can work also additional job like peddler or driver etc. Also teacher can give additional lessons at home or out school)

**In addition to the job you just described on question 16, were you engaged in any activity as paid or unpaid worker even for one hour in the last week?**

Yes (Specify) ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

**27 - How many hours do you usually work per week in your first job and if in your second job?**

- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) In your first job?  | <input type="checkbox"/> Hrs |
| b) In your second job? | <input type="checkbox"/> Hrs |
| Total                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Hrs |

**28 - How many hours did you actually work last week?**

**a) In your first job      b) In your second job**

Man ..... hrs ..... hrs

Tue ..... hrs ..... hrs

Wed ..... hrs ..... hrs

Thu ..... hrs ..... hrs

Fri ..... hrs ..... hrs

Sat ..... hrs ..... hrs

Sun ..... hrs ..... hrs

Total ..... hrs → ..... hrs

Total (a + b) ..... hrs ≥ 40 hrs → **Q.31**

**29 - (Ask only if total actual hours worked is less than 40 hours)**

**Why did you work less than 40 hours last week?**

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Illness, injury or temporary disability             | <input type="checkbox"/> 1  |
| Holidays  | <input type="checkbox"/> 2  |
| Family or personal reasons                          | <input type="checkbox"/> 3  |
| Bad weather   | <input type="checkbox"/> 4  |
| Slack work for technical or economic reasons        | <input type="checkbox"/> 5  |
| Labour dispute                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 6  |
| There was no work                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7  |
| Didn't want to work more than 40 hrs                | <input type="checkbox"/> 8  |
| Worked less than 40 hrs because of nature of work   | <input type="checkbox"/> 9  |
| Could not find a full time job                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 |
| Job just started or come to an end in the last week | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 |
| Other (Specify) .....                               | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 |

**30 - Could you have worked more hours in the last week?**

Yes ☐ 1 No ☐

**31 - Are you looking for another job, as a replacement to your present job or as an additional job?**

Yes (Specify) No ☐ 4 **END**

- ↓
- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| As a replacement     | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| As an additional job | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| Either               | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |

**32 - What is the main reason for seeking another job?**

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| Insufficient income                       | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| Not satisfied with working conditions     | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| Not working in his / her usual occupation | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Workplace is far                          | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Other (Specify) .....                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |

**END**

**SECTION IV — QUESTIONS ON UNEMPLOYMENT AND INACTIVITY**

**33 - Are you seeking a job?**

(As regular employee, casual employee, employer or self employed to establish your own-business)

Yes ☐ No ☐ → **Q.37**

**34 - What was your situation when you started to look for work?**

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| Worked temporarily, work come to an end                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| Dismissed  | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| Liquidated / bankrupt                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Left the job due to insufficient income                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Left the job because not satisfied with working conditions | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Retired  | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| Just graduated   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| Just completed military service                            | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| Other (Specify) .....                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |

**35 - What steps did you take to look for work? (mark at most 4 boxes)**

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| Sought a job personally   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| Asked friends or relatives to find a job for him / her                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| Applied to the Employment Office  | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Placed / answered job advertisements in newspaper                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Applied to an unemployment agency an mediator   | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Tried to supply equipment, credit and a work place, to establish his / her own-business | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| Other (Specify) .....   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| Nothing   | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
- **Q.36**
- **Q.37**

**36 - When did you use this / these channels at the last time?**

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Last week            | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| Last month           | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| 2 - 3 months ago     | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| 4 - 6 months ago     | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| 7 - 12 months ago    | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| More than 1 year ago | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
- **Q.38**

**37 - Why were you not seeking work?**

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Found a job but waiting to start                             | <input type="checkbox"/> 1  |
| Works seasonally   | <input type="checkbox"/> 2  |
| Believes no job is available                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3  |
| Does not know where to search for a job                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4  |
| Student (studying)   | <input type="checkbox"/> 5  |
| Housewife (keeping house)                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 6  |
| Disabled (unable to work)                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 7  |
| Illness  | <input type="checkbox"/> 8  |
| Retired  | <input type="checkbox"/> 9  |
| Income recipients  | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 |
| Family or personal reasons                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 |
| Elderly (Excludes those who are 55 years of age and younger) | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 |
| Other (Specify) .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 |
- **Q.41**

**38 - What type of occupation do you want to work in?**

(Includes establishing his / her own business)

**39 - Do you want to work full time or part time?**

Full time only ☐ 1 art time only ☐ Full time or part time ☐ 3 ☐

**40 - How long have you been seeking a job?**

\_\_\_\_\_ months

**41 - If opportunity to work exists, will you be able to start work within 15 days?**

Yes ☐ 1 → **Q.43** No ☐ 2 ↓

**42 - Why?**

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Found a job but waiting to start                             |                             |
| Works seasonally   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1  |
| Student (studying)   | <input type="checkbox"/> 2  |
| Housewife (keeping house)                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 3  |
| Disabled (unable to work)                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 4  |
| Illness  | <input type="checkbox"/> 5  |
| Retired  | <input type="checkbox"/> 6  |
| Income recipients  | <input type="checkbox"/> 7  |
| Family or personal reasons                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 8  |
| Elderly (excludes those who are 55 years of age and younger) | <input type="checkbox"/> 9  |
| Other (Specify) .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 |

**SECTION V — QUESTIONS ON PAST WORK EXPERIENCE**

**43 - Have you ever worked before?**

Yes ↓ No ☐ → **END**

- When did you stop working?
- |                                       |                            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0-5 months ago                        | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| 6-12 months ago                       | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| More than 1 and less than 2 years ago | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| More than 1 and less than 3 years ago | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| More than 3 years ago                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
- **Q.44**

**44 - a) What was the name of the workplace, firm or organisation were you last worked?**

(If not worked for a specific organisation, firm or place specify clearly the name of the place worked even it was home or street. If worked more than one place, give the name of the place of main work)

**b) What was the main activity of this workplace, firm or organisation**

**c) Give one or two examples of the product or service provided by your last workplace**

**45 - What was your occupation in this workplace, firm or organisation?**

- a) Give full title of your job
- b) Describe your main tasks and duties

**46 - What was your employment status in this workplace, firm or organisation?**

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Regular employee     | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| Casual employee      | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| Paid domestic worker | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Employer             | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Self employed        | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Unpaid family worker | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
- END**

## OCTOBER 1999 HOUSEHOLD LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE ON CHILDREN BETWEEN 5-17 YEARS OF AGE

( FORM D, WILL BE ANSWERED BY HOUSEHOLD HEAD WHO HAS CHILDREN BETWEEN 5-17 YEARS OF AGE)

<b>47. The person who answer these question is:</b> 1. Father                      2. Mother                      3. Other	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<b>48. How old were you when you began to work?</b>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 5px 10px;"><b>SECTION V- HOUSING AND HOUSING FACILITIES</b></div>			
<b>49. What is the ownership status of your dwelling?</b> 1. Owner                      3. Tenant 2. Lodgement              4. Other (Explain)	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<b>55. How much is the monthly average income of your household?</b> (The average household income during the last six months will be considered)	
<b>50. How much is the monthly paid/imputed rent of your dwelling?</b>	(TL) <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	a) Wage and salaries (TL) ..... b) Entrepreneurial income (TL) ..... c) Rent (TL) ..... d) Interests and dividends (TL) ..... e) Transfers from Government (Pension etc.) (TL) ..... f) Other transfers (TL) ..... g) TOTAL INCOME (TL) .....	
<b>51. What is the construction type of your building?</b>  <u>Apartment:</u> 1. Basement                      5. Luxury building (villa etc.) 2. Ground floor                  6. House 3. Normal floor                  7. Slum 4. Attic                              8. Other (Explain)	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 5px 10px;"><b>SECTION VII- MIGRATION</b></div>	
<b>52. How many rooms are there in your dwelling (including living room) and how many square meters are the area used?</b>  a) Number of rooms b) Area used ( m <sup>2</sup> )	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	<b>56. Has the household ever changed the place of residence?</b>  1. Yes                      2. No                      → <b>S 60</b>	
<b>53. Which of the following facilities are there in your dwelling?</b>  a) Toilet (inside)                  1. Yes                  2. No b) Toilet (outside)                1. Yes                  2. No c) Bathroom                        1. Yes                  2. No d) Kitchen                          1. Yes                  2. No e) Piped water                      1. Yes                  2. No f) Hot water (central system, solar energy)              1. Yes                  2. No g) Water heater                    1. Yes                  2. No h) Central heating                 1. Yes                  2. No	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<b>57. Please determine the prior settlement of household residence.</b>  1. Province center 2. District 3. Subdistrict 4. Village 5. Abroad	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 5px 10px;"><b>SECTION VI- INCOME AND EXPENDITURES</b></div>		<b>58. What is the main reason for coming to the present place of residence?</b>  <b>One of the household members;</b> 1. Was appointed 2. Found a job 3. Came to look for a job 4. Came for education 5. Other (Explain)	
<b>54. How much is the monthly average consumption expenditure of your household?</b> (Food, clothing, housing, furnishing, health, education, transportation, communication etc.) (The average consumption expenditure during the last six months will be considered)	(TL) .....	<b>59. When did the household come to the present place of residence?</b>  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Month</div> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Year</div> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> </div>	

THESE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED BY THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD WHO HAS CHILDREN BETWEEN 5-17 YEARS OF AGE

Child's serial number →	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
Child's name and surname →				
60. Has the child always lived with the household?  1. Yes → Q 62      2. No ↓	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
61. What is the main reason of child for coming to the household?  1. Found a job, came to look for a job 2. Lost his/her job 3. Changed his/her school 4. Completed education 5. Started school 6. Came to help household's economic activity 7. Came to help household in domestic chores 8. Other (Explain)	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
<b>SECTION VIII- EDUCATIONAL STATUS</b>				
Ask Question 62, 63 and 64 for those who take code "1" or "2" in Question 8!				
62. Which class is your child attending?	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
63. What is the education style of the school that your child attending?  1. Full time                  2. Part time	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
64. How do you support your child's education? (More than one choices can be selected)  1. By helping his/her homeworks      5. I don't care 2. By talking with teachers            6. Other (Explain) 3. By creating suitable place for studying	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
Ask Question 65 for those who take code "3" in Question 8!				
65.What is the <u>main reason</u> for children not attending school or for dropping out of school?  1. Lack of a suitable school                  8. Necessity of helping household's economic activities 2. Not interested in schooling            9. Necessity of working for wages 3. Can't afford schooling expenses       10. To learn a job and gain a profession 4. Can't get along with teachers          12. His/her family don't trust the importance of education 6. Necessity of taking care of younger brother/sister      12. Preparing for the university exam 7. Necessity of helping household in domestic chores      13. Other (Explain)	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
66. Do you prefer your child attending school, working or either attending school or working?  1. Prefer attending school 2. Prefer working 3. Prefer either attending school or working 4. Other (Explain)	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
<b>SECTION IX- EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
67. During the last week, did your child work in any economic activity, (even if he/she is a student) as paid employee or self employed, even for one hour, to earn income in cash or kind, or as unpaid family worker in household enterprise or had any job attachment? (Paid employment jobs such as car repairing, self employment jobs such as pedlar or unpaid jobs such as sowing seed, watering etc. in household's agricultural activity)  1. Yes                  2. No	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
68. a) During the last week did your child worked in any houseworks? (Washing clothes, looking after younger brother/sister, cooking, washing dishes, cleaning inside or outside the house, etc.)  1. Yes ↓      2. No →	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
IF S67=1 GO TO S 69 IF S67=2 FORM D END				
b) How many hours has your child worked in these works?	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
Ask Questions 69-70 for those who take code "1" in Question 68 or/and 68!				
69. Is it necessary for the household your child to work either in an economic activity or in houseworks?  1. Yes ↓      2. No →	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
FORM D END				
67. What would happen if your child doesn't work? (Select the most important one)  1. Living standard of household would decrease 2. Household would roughly handled it's economic activity 3. Houseworks would be interrupted 4. Child can't gain a profession 5. Child can get into bad habits 6. Other (Explain)	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
FORM D END				



## SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE ON CHILDREN BETWEEN 5-17 YEARS OF AGE

**( FORM D, WILL BE ANSWERED BY THE CHILD WHO IS BETWEEN 5-17 YEARS OF AGE)**

Child's serial number				
Child's name and surname				
<div>SECTION X- EDUCATIONAL STATUS</div> <p><b>Ask Question 71, 72 and 73 for those who take code "3" in Question 8!</b></p> <p>71. How many years did you attend the school?</p> <p>72. What is the main reason for not going to school or for dropping out the school? (Select at most 3 choices)</p> <div><div>1. Lack of a suitable school 2. Not interested in schooling 3. Can't afford schooling expenses 4. Can't get along with teachers 5. Disabled/illness 6. Necessity of taking care of younger brother/sister 7. Necessity of helping household in houseworks</div><div>8. Necessity of helping household's economic activities 9. Necessity of working for wages 10. To learn a job and gain a profession 11. His/her family doesn't give permission to work 12. Preparing for the university exam 13. Other (Explain)</div></div> <p>73. a) Are you currently attending a training institution?</p> <div><div>1. Yes</div><div>2. No</div></div> <p>b) What is the name or characteristics of the training instituiton?</p> <div>SECTION XI- EMPLOYMENT STATUS</div> <p><b>Ask questions between 74-96 for those who take code "1" in Question 12, Question 13 or Question 14.</b></p> <p>74. Why are you working? (Select at most 3 choices)</p> <div><div>1. To contribute household income 2. To contribute to be paid up household's current dept 3. To help household's economic activity 4. To support his/her own needs 5. To learn a job and gain a profession</div><div>6. Due to the family wish 7. To save money for establish his/her own business 8. For not to be unemployed 9. Other (Explain)</div></div> <p>75. a) Did you work more than normal working hours during the last week?</p> <div><div>1. Yes</div><div>5. No</div></div> <p>b) When did you work more than normal working hours during the last week?</p> <div><div>1. After normal working hours 2. During official holidays 3. During weekly rest days 4. Other (Explain)</div></div> <p>c) How many hours did you work more than normal working hours?</p> <p><b>Ask Questions 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80 for those who takes code 1,2,3 or 6 in Question 23.</b></p> <p>76. Did you take any additional payment for working more than normal working hours?</p> <div><div>1. Yes</div><div>2. No</div></div> <p>b) How much did you take?</p> <p>77. Does your employer pay for you any of the following benefits?</p> <div><div>a) Paid sickleave b) Bonus/premium c) Free meals d) Payment for clothing e) Payment for transportation f) Other (Explain)</div><div><div>1. Yes 1. Yes 1. Yes 1. Yes 1. Yes 1. Yes</div><div><div>2. No 2. No 2. No 2. No 2. No 2. No</div></div></div></div> <div>(TL)</div>				

Child's serial number →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Child's name and surname →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>78. Do you think that your wage is appropriate for your job?</b> 1. Yes                      2. No                      3. I don't know	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>79. How is your relationship with your employer?</b> 1. Good                      2. Indifferent                      3. Bad	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>80. Is there any contract between you and your employer?</b> 1. Yes                      2. No	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>81. What is the approximate income you earned during the last week?</b>	(TL) <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>82.a) Do you give some part or all of your earnings to your family?</b> 1. Yes                      2. No → <b>Q 83</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>b) How do you give your earnings to your family?</b> 1. Employer gives some part to his/her family } <b>Q 83</b> 2. He/she gives some part to his/her family } 3. Employer gives all to his/her family } <b>Q 85</b> 4. He/she gives all to his/her family }	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>83.a) Do you save any part of your earnings?</b> 1. Yes                      2. No → <b>Q 85</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>b) How often do you save your earnings?</b> 1. On a regular basis 2. Only occasionally	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>84. What is the main reason for saving?</b> 1. To establish own business 2. To go to school or training institution to find a better job 3. Want to take own future in reliance 4. Other (Explain)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>85.a) Are you satisfied with your present job/business?</b> 1. Yes → <b>Q 86</b> 2. No ↓	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>b) Why you are not satisfied with your present job/business?</b> 1. Wages are too low 2. Too tiring/too hard 3. Can't learning job 4. Employer is too hurs 5. Can't getting along with colleagues 6. Unhealty work environment 7. Unsafe workplace 8. Too far from residence 10. Other (Explain)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>86. Have you ever been injured at your work place due to an accident or suffered illness due to the work condition?</b> 1. Yes                      No → <b>Q 86</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>87. What was the nature of your injuries or illness?</b> <b>(Select at most tree choices)</b> 1. Physical injuries                      6. Infections 2. Twist and/or sprain                      7. Illness due to chemicals 3. Bruises                      8. Ear damages 4. Burn                      9. Internal illness (Explain) 5. Poison                      10. Other (Explain)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>88. Were you medically treated due to this illness or injuries?</b> 1. Yes                      2. No → <b>Q 90</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Child's serial number →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Child's name and surname →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>89. Who paid your expenses for the medication or hospitalization?</b> <b>(More than one choice can be selected)</b>				
1. Employer				
2. Parents/guardians				
3. Self				
4. Social security institution				
5. Other (Explain)				
<b>90. How did this injury or illness affect your job?</b>				
1. He/she had to prevent work permanently				
2. Stopped work upto one month				
3. Stopped work more than one month				
4. Did not affect work (Continued to work)				
5. Other (Explain)				
<b>91.a) Were you checked up medically before began the job?</b>				
1. Yes                      2. Hayir				
<b>b) Have you ever been checked up medically while you are working, even if you don't become illness?</b>				
1. Yes                      2. No                      → <b>Q 92</b>				
<b>c) How often have you been checked up medically while you are working?</b>				
1. Twice a year				
2. Once a year				
3. More infrequent				
4. Other				
<b>92. Are you operate any tools, equipment or machine in your business?</b>				
1. Yes                      2. No                      → <b>Q 94</b>				
<b>93. a) In which group are the equipments or tools that you are using included?</b>				
1. Electric machines (Cutter, digger, shaper etc.) (Lathe, milling cutter, saw etc.)				
2. Electric hand tools or welding machines (Emery, saw etc.)				
3. Lifting vehicles (Compressor, lift etc.)				
4. Other				
<b>b) How many hours a day are you operating these equipments, tools and machines?</b>				
<b>c) Is it taken any security mesaures while you are operating these machines?</b>				
1. Yes                      2. No				
<b>94. Does your job or responsibilities affect your regular school attendance, if you are a student or is this the reason for not going to school?</b>				
1. Yes                      2. No				
<b>95. Can you stop this work at any time you want?</b>				
1. Yes                      → <b>Q 96</b> 2. No                      ↓				
<b>b) Why can not you stop this work at any time you want?</b>				
1. His/her family doesn't permit				
2. Living standarts of household would decrease				
3. Household can't pay current depts				
4. Household would roughly handled it's economic activity				
5. Other (Explain)				
<b>96. How old were you when you started to work at your present job?</b>				

Child's serial number →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Child's name and surname →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>SECTION XII- WORKING IN HOUSEHOLD CHORES AND OTHER SUBJECTS</b> </div>				
<b>97.a) During the last week have you worked in any houseworks?</b> (Washing clothes, looking after younger brother/sister, cooking, washing dishes, cleaning inside or outside the house etc.)				
1. Yes	↓	2. No	→ <b>Q 100</b>	
<b>b) How many hours did you work on household chores during the last week?</b>				
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>98. Does your job or responsibilities (household chores) affect your regular school attendance if you are a student or is this the reason for not going to school?</b>				
1. Yes		2. No	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>99. Can you stop this work at any time you want?</b>				
1. Yes	→ <b>Q 100</b>	2. No	↓	
<b>b) Why can not you stop this work at any time you want?</b>				
1. His/her family doesn't permit 2. Houseworks would be interrupted 3. Other (Explain)				
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;"> <b>Ask Question 100 for those take code "2" in Question 12, 13 and 14!</b> </div>				
<b>100. Have you ever worked up to now?</b>				
1. Yes	↓	2. No	→ <b>Q 103</b>	
<b>101. What was your first activity?</b>				
1. Dealed with the same job always 2. Helped household's economic activity 3. Worked for wages/salaries 4. Worked as self-employed 5. Other (Explain)				
<b>102. How old were you when you started to work at your first job?</b>				
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>103. a) What would you like to do now? (Select the most important one)</b>				
1. To attend school only 2. To attend a training course for a better job 3. To work in a better job 4. To work in my own business 5. To help household's economic activity 6. Other (Explain)				
<b>b) What would you like to do in the future? (Select the most important one)</b>				
1. To attend school only 2. To attend a training course for a better job 3. To work in a better job 4. To work in my own business 5. To help household's economic activity 6. To get married 7. Other (Explain)				
<b>104. According to you how is your family's economic status?</b>				
1. Rich/Wealthy 2. Middle level (not rich, not poor) 3. Poor 4. Very poor				
<b>105.a) Do you have time for recreation? (For reading, playing etc.)</b>				
1. Yes	↓	2. No	→ <b>Q 106</b>	
<b>b) Approximately how many hours a week?</b> → <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">END</div>				
<b>106. Why you don't have time for recreation?</b>				
1. Because he/she works 2. Can't have any time because of his/her lessons 3. Because of helping household in houseworks 4. Other (Explain)				
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">END</div>				