WORKING CHILDREN IN THE **REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**: THE RESULTS OF **THE CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2012-2013**

International Labour Organization

TAJSTAT

Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)

ILO Decent Work Support Team and Country Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia

WORKING CHILDREN IN THE **REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**: THE RESULTS OF **THE CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2012-2013**

_____

TABLE OF CONTENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aim of this report is to assess the prevalence of employment and child labor among children (ages 5-17) in the Republic of Tajikistan, the nature of work they carry out, the potential consequences of employment as measured by children's health and schooling outcomes and the correlates of child employment and child labor. The data for this report come from the Child Labor Survey (CLS) conducted by the Institute of Statistics of Tajikistan under the President of Tajikistan in 2012 in collaboration with ILO-IPEC.

The CLS estimates the total number of children between the ages of 5 and 17 as 2.2 million. Working children constitute 26.9 percent of this figure or 522 thousand. Table E1 shows the prevalence of employment among boys and girls and younger and older children. The highest employment rate is observed among 15 to 17-year-old boys at 45.5 percent. Even among the youngest age group (5 to 11-year-olds), the employment prevalence is quite high at 10.7 percent.

Table E.1 Distribution of male and female children by age group and labor status								
	Age 5-17		Age 5-11		Age 12-14		Age 15-17	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Child population	1,154,000	1,078,000	566,000	550,000	299,000	263,000	288,000	265,000
Employed	310,000	212,000	75,000	44,000	104,000	66,000	131,000	102,000
Labor force*	312,000	212,000	75,000	44,000	104,000	66,000	133,000	102,000
Employment rate (%)	26.9	19.7	13.3	8.1	34.7	25.1	45.5	38.4
LFPR (%)	27.1	19.7	13.3	8.1	34.7	25.1	46.2	38.5

Note: *Labor force includes employed and unemployed.

The employment prevalence is high, so is school attendance. While the school attendance rate of compulsory school-aged children (ages 7 to 15) is near universal, it is 83.6 percent among 16 and 17-year-olds. Hence, the majority of children tend to be engaged in a multiplicity of activities. The most common pattern is for children to combine schooling with unpaid household services (Table E2). Over a fifth combines schooling, unpaid household services and employment. There is also a sizeable proportion (23.8 percent) who solely attends school without engaging either in unpaid household services or employment. However, this proportion declines as children get older so that the proportion of 16 and 17-year-olds who solely attend school without engaging in any activity is limited to 5.2 percent.

Table E.2 Proportion of children (aged 7-17) engaged in multiple activities by sex (%)					
	All	Male	Female	Age 7-15	Age 16-17
School + Economic activity + UHS	21.9	23.9	19.8	19.6	31.3
School + Economic activity	3.7	6.2	1.0	3.9	2.9
School + UHS	45.7	38.7	53.2	46.0	44.1
Economic activity + UHS	1.7	1.0	2.4	0.4	7.1
School only	23.8	28.3	19.0	28.2	5.2
Economic activity only	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.9
Unpaid household services only	2.2	0.8	3.7	0.9	7.5
Inactive (Idle)	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9

What allows children to engage in multiple activities is their involvement in employment and unpaid household services for limited durations. Working children devote, on average, 17.5 hours per week to work, while those engaged in unpaid household services devote a total of 10.9 hours per week. None of the children engaged in UHS and only a small proportion (2.6 percent) of working children put in 44 or more hours to UHS/work – a threshold commonly employed to mark excessively long work hours.

Another important factor that allows children to combine all three activities (school, work and UHS) (or just two) is the type of economic activity they are engaged in and their status in employment; 82.8 percent of working children are in agriculture that displays high seasonality requiring intensified work effort the during summer months, doing farm work alongside their families in or around their homestead. A sizeable proportion of children (6 percent) classified as working in 'electricity, gas and water' fetch water for their household's use. Hence, only a small proportion of children – 12 percent – are in manufacturing, construction and wholesale and retail trade (Table E3). Children are mostly in elementary occupations and are unpaid family workers (Tables E4 and E5). The proportion working as employees is limited to 4.1 percent of all working children.

Table E.3 Distribution of working children by type of economic activity (%)						
ISIC Rev 3.1 (%)	**All working**					
children	**Male**	**Female**	**Age 5-11**	**Age 12-14**	**Age 15-17**	
Agriculture & fishing	82.8	83.2	82.3	87.0	88.4	76.6
Manufacturing	3.3	0.6	7.2	0.4	0.8	6.6
Electricity, gas, water	6.0	5.1	7.3	10.7	6.2	3.4
Construction	2.8	4.5	0.3	-	1.1	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade	4.4	5.7	2.5	1.9	3.0	6.7
Other	0.7	0.9	0.4	0	0.5	1.3

Table E.4 Distribution of working children by occupation held						
ISCO88 (%)	**All working children**	**Male**	**Female**	**Age 5-11**	**Age 12-14**	**Age 15-17**
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	3.5	3.6	3.3	0.9	2.4	5.6
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	7.8	5.2	11.5	3.2	9.8	8.7
Craft and related trades workers	4.2	3.0	5.8	0.4	1.5	8.0
Elementary occupations	84.1	87.5	79.2	95.5	86.1	76.7
Other	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.0

Table E.5 Distribution of working children by status in employment (%)						
Status in employment (%)	**All working children**	**Male**	**Female**	**Age 5-11**	**Age 12-14**	**Age 15-17**
Employee	4.1	3.0	5.8	1.6	3.0	6.3
Own-account worker	16.9	14.5	20.3	4.4	13.5	25.8
Member of producers' cooperative	4.9	3.3	7.2	1.5	4.0	7.3
Unpaid family worker	74.1	79.2	66.7	92.6	79.6	60.7

Not all children are classified as child laborers. The latter constitute a group of working children who are either engaged in a hazardous economics activity or occupation, work for long hours or under hazardous conditions, or who are too young to work. Of the 2.2 million children, 503 thousand children corresponding to 96 percent of working children are found to be child laborers. Table E6 provides a hierarchical grouping of child laborers as a proportion of all children according to the risks they face. Less than 1 percent of children are found to be engaged in a hazardous economic activity. However, a sizeable proportion – 18.8 percent – works in a hazardous occupation. After accounting for children in hazardous activities and occupations, 1.9 percent of children are found to work for long hours and 0.3 percent under hazardous conditions. Furthermore, an additional 0.9 percent is found to be too young to work.

The hierarchical ordering of the risks faced by children draws attention to the children engaged in hazardous occupations. The large majority of these children are categorized under the 'agriculture, fishery and related laborers' group, which is deemed to be a hazardous occupation for children. If this hierarchical categorization is abandoned, one observes that 35.2 percent of working children work for long hours (determined nationally as more than 20 hours per week). The proportion employed under hazardous working conditions is limited though, estimated at 5.6 percent of all children. Hence, an alternative classification that disregards hazardous occupations in the definition of child labor leads only to a modest decline in child labor from 22.6 percent to 18.8 percent. An improvement in child labor, therefore, requires a simultaneous reduction in children's work hours and their withdrawal from agricultural activities.

Table E.6 Distribution of child laborers by types of risks faced as % of all children			
	All	Male	Female
a) Children in hazardous work (in %)	21.7	25.5	17.6
In hazardous economic activity	0.7	1.2	0.1
In hazardous occupation	18.8	22.4	15.0
Hours of work exceed 20 hours/week	1.9	1.7	2.1
Employed under hazardous conditions	0.3	0.2	0.4
b) Working children aged 5-14 years (in %)	0.9	0.9	1.0
Total number of child laborers	503,000	303,000	200,000
Total number of children	2,231,000	1,154,000	1,078,000

On a more positive note, the health outcomes of child laborers – as measured by work-related illnesses and accidents experienced in the 12 months preceding the survey – are not found to differ from that of working children. Furthermore, only a small proportion of working children (3.1 percent) is found to experience work-related illness or injury.

The schooling outcomes of working children and child laborers are generally found to be at par with that of non-working children. Table E7 shows that the school attendance rates of compulsory-school-aged children (ages 7 to 15) that are employed or are child laborers do not differ from that of non-working children. However, beyond compulsory schooling years, the school attendance rates (among 16 and 17-year-olds) of working children and child laborers are lower as compared to non-working children. The gap is not large though, limited to 5 to 6 percentage points. Furthermore, the school attendance rates of child laborers are not lower as compared to other working children. The negative association observed between school attendance and children's employment for older children may have to do with children's work hindering their school attendance or some other common factor reducing children's school attendance while increasing their employment probability.

Table E.7 School attendance rates by employment and child labor status (%)				
	Age 7-15		Age 16-17	
School attendance rates of:	Male	Female	Male	Female
All children	98.5	97.1	90.7	76.0
Non-working children	98.3	97.1	93.4	78.0
Working children	99.1	96.7	87.6	72.9
Child laborers	99.0	97.0	87.1	72.2

Besides school attendance, the CLS provides information on other school related outcomes such as school starting age, highest grade completed, school absenteeism and vocational training outside of school. The school starting age does not differ between working and non-working children; they all start at age seven. Conditional on the current school attendance status, the highest grade completed does not differ between non-working children and working children and child laborers either. Among those in school, an employed 17-year-old child (child laborer) has completed 10.8 grades, so has his/her non-working counterpart. Among those not currently attending school and excluding never starters, which is more common among non-working children than working children, a 17-year-old working child (child laborer) has completed 8.8 grades as compared to 9 grades by a non-working 17-year-old. Although this difference is statistically significant, it is not large. School absenteeism, however, is more common among working than non-working children. While an estimated 4.2 percent of non-working children have missed a school-day in the reference week, the corresponding ratio among working children and child laborers is 7.8 percent. The average number of days missed in the case of working and non-working children is two days. Vocational training outside of the formal schooling system is not common. Totally, 1.7 percent of 10 to 17-year-olds are found to have ever attended a vocational training course, a rate that does not differ between working and non-working children.

The multivariate analyses that aim to identify the correlates of child employment and child labor show that children who live in households where the household head is employed, particularly in non-wage employment, where the head of the spouse is employed and where agricultural assets such as arable land and farm animals exist tend to carry a higher employment and child labor risk. What help reduce the employment and child labor risk of children are higher schooling levels of the spouse of the head and the wage-earner status of the head. Interestingly, the position of the household in the wealth distribution (as measured mainly by consumer durables and household amenities) does not affect the employment probability of boys but girls in urban areas coming from richer households tend to face a lower employment and child labor risk. However, this relationship is reversed for girls in rural areas, where richer girls face a higher employment risk as compared to poorer girls. These findings as well as the descriptive statistics on the nature of children's employment show that children's employment probability depends very much on the household resource base and the types of economic activities undertaken by household members. When work is available in and around the homestead, children also participate in these activities. Boys' employment seems to be particularly sensitive to household-level adverse shocks inducing a larger proportion of them to work. Because work that children can do is more widespread in rural areas, rural areas and regions that are more rural in character tend to boast higher child employment and child labor prevalence. Notwithstanding these finding, large regional variations in child employment and child labor warrant further work to determine region specific factors that lead to exceptionally high rates of child employment and child labor in certain regions.

Adult migration out of the country for work is widespread. The CLS did not collect information on migrant household members or remittances received from these members. Therefore, it has not been possible to assess how the left-behind children fair in terms of schooling and child labor. There is need for further work to determine the link between migration and child schooling and child labor.

X

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this report is to assess the prevalence of employment and child labor among children (ages 5-17) in the Republic of Tajikistan, the nature of work they carry out and the potential consequences of employment as measured by children's health and schooling outcomes. The report also analyzes the correlates of child employment and child labor. Aside from children's economic activities, the report also assesses the time children devote to unpaid household services (i.e. household chores) though this activity – however it might be undertaken - is not considered as part of child labor. The data for this report come from the Child Labor Survey (CLS) conducted by the Agency of Statistics of Tajikistan (TAJTSTAT) under the President of Tajikistan in 2012 in collaboration with ILO-IPEC. Additional support and funding were provided by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in Tajikistan. CLS is the first child labour survey that was conducted in Tajikistan.

Since its independence in 1991, the Republic of Tajikistan has faced serious economic and political challenges. The civil war that lasted for five years following independence (1992-1997) took its toll on adults and children with lost lives, migration out of the country, reduced investment and lost economic output. Although the economy has displayed strong economic growth in recent years that exceeded 5 percent, Tajikistan remains the poorest country in Central Asia and among the ex-Soviet republics. Its Gross National Income per capita (at PPP) is $2,500 (World Bank, 2014).

The narrow economic base of Tajikistan is an important bottleneck for its rapid convergence with the developed world. It is a landlocked mountainous country with limited arable land (less than 6 percent) and natural resources. It is bordered by Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, China and Afghanistan that currently offer limited economic opportunities for the Tajik population. Agriculture makes up 21.1 percent of GDP, industry 13 percent and services 65.9 percent. The most important agricultural product is cotton, which is also an important export commodity. Another important export commodity is aluminum. Due to limited job opportunities and higher incomes abroad, emigration is high particularly among younger Tajiks. A report prepared for the World Bank estimates that 11.2 percent of the population lives abroad, mostly in Russia (Ratha et al. 2010). Remittances constitute an important source of income for Tajikistan. In 2008, remittances received amounted to 49 percent of GDP (ILO, 2010). Research reveals that remittances help reduce poverty in Tajikistan. Nonetheless, poverty is widespread with 36 percent of the population living below the national poverty line (Household Budget Survey, World Bank, 2013).

Tajikistan also lags behind developed countries on a number of child health and demographic indicators. Child mortality (under 5 years), for instance, is quite high at 64 deaths per 1000 live births. This figure is down from 117 in 1990 (UNICEF, 2014). Infant mortality (under 1 year) is also quite high at 54 deaths per 1000 live births but there is improvement here as well. This figure is down from 91 deaths per 1000 live births (UNICEF, 2014). Life expectancy at birth remains low at 67 years. Women, on average, have 3.8 children with the crude birth rate (number of live births per 1000 per year) being at 33. According to the estimates of WHO, 15 percent of children are underweight (severe or moderate), 7 percent are wasted (severe or moderate) and 39 percent are stunted (severe or moderate) (UNICEF, 2014). However, on a more positive note, literacy is universal in Tajikistan with nearly universal school attendance rates at compulsory schooling levels.

Tajikistan is signatory to the two most important ILO Conventions concerning children; Convention 138 – the Minimum Age Convention – signed in 1993 and Convention 182 – The Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention – signed in 1999. Tajikistan also ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (signed in 1993). Hence, it is committed to improving

the well-being of children, which includes making sure that they are not engaged in work unsuitable for their capacities as children.

The report is organized as follows. Section I presents a brief account of the survey methodology of 2012-2013 CLS – the main source of data for this report – presents the key definitions of concepts used throughout the report and describes the data set used. Section II is on children's activities and the nature of their work. This section provides estimates of the extent of employment among children, the nature of their work, and regional differentiation in child work. It also provides estimates on the extent of children's involvement in household tasks and school attendance. Section III is on child labor. As will be discussed shortly, not all working children are child laborers. This is the group of working children who are involved in work unsuitable for their capacities as children and need to be immediately removed from the economic activity they are engaged in. Section IV is on the correlates of child employment and child labor. Section V is on children's health and schooling outcomes, with particular attention paid to identifying whether working children and child laborers suffer from inferior health and schooling outcomes. Section VI concludes the report.

SECTION 1
SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND DATA SET

1.1 Sample Design

The Child Labor Survey (CLS) of Tajikistan is a stand-alone survey. It was fielded in October-November 2012 in five administrative regions of Tajikistan: Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO), Sughd Oblast, Khatlon Oblast, Dushanbe city, Rayons of Republican Subordination (RRS). Table 1.1 shows the distribution of enumeration areas (EAs) and households surveyed across regions. Urban areas were oversampled to make sure that the urban sample of working children is large enough to allow for separate analysis. Sampling weights that reflect the sampling structure are used throughout the analyses. (Detailed information on the methodology of the CLS is given in Appendix A.)

Table 1.1 Sample allocation of EA (PSUs) and households (SSUs) by oblast and type of residence						
Oblast	**Type of Residence**					
	Urban		**Rural**		**Total**	
	EA	HH	EA	HH	EA	HH
GBAO	27	432	28	448	55	880
Dushanbe	55	880	0	0	55	880
RRS	51	816	48	768	99	1,584
Sougt	47	752	48	768	95	1,520
Khalton	48	768	48	768	96	1,536
Total	228	3,648	172	2,752	400	6,400

The sample size allows for the separate estimation of working children and child laborers on the basis of five administrative regions. Table 1.2 shows the distribution of the child sample by urban-rural areas and regions. The final sample consisted of 6,079 households, 1,599 of which did not have a child in the target group. The CLS sample covered 10,240 children between the ages of 5 and 17 from 4,480 households.

Table 1.2 Distribution of the child sample by age group and place of residence (unweighted)				
	Age 5-17	Age 5-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17
Total	10,240	5,175	2,521	2,544
Urban	5,079	2,613	1,219	1,247
Rural	5,161	2,562	1,302	1,297
Oblast				
GBAO	1,024	501	236	287
Dushanbe	1,283	649	326	308
RRS	3,028	1,590	754	684
Sougt	2,052	1,029	495	528
Khalton	2,853	1,406	710	737

1.2 Questionnaires

The Child Labor Survey (CLS) uses a questionnaire developed by ILO-SIMPOC and that is tailored to the needs of Tajikistan. It consists of three parts: 1) An Adult Questionnaire, 2) A Household Characteristics Questionnaire and 3) A Child Questionnaire. The Adult Questionnaire carries the features of a standard labor force questionnaire with additional questions aimed at measuring non-economic activities of children. It starts with a household roster that lists all household members and where the basic demographic characteristics of each member are gathered. It continues with a section that gathers information on educational attainment of all members 5 years of age and above. This is followed by separate sections on current and usual economic activities of all household members including children aged 5 to 17. The Adult Questionnaire also inquires in separate sections about children's household tasks and the perception of adults towards children's employment. The Adult Questionnaire is answered by a knowledgeable adult household member.

The second main part of the questionnaire – the Household Characteristics Questionnaire – aims to gather information about housing and household characteristics and household's socio-economic status. This part of the questionnaire is also answered by a knowledgeable adult.

The final part of the questionnaire is a Child Questionnaire that is intended to be answered by children aged 5 to 17. Similar to the Adult Questionnaire, the Child Questionnaire includes questions on children's school attainment, employment activities and household tasks. The main reason for the inclusion of the same questions in both the Adult and Child Questionnaires is to detect discrepancies in the answers provided by adults and children on children's activities. Different from the Adult Questionnaire, the Child Questionnaire includes a section that aims to gather information on the working conditions of and the risks faced by children at work. This section of the questionnaire, entitled 'Health and Safety Issues', is posed directly to children with the conjecture that children rather than their parents (or the adult respondent answering the Adult Questionnaire) are in a better situation to report on the working conditions of children. The answers given to this part of the Child Questionnaire are used in assessing whether or not children work under hazardous conditions. (See Appendix A for the complete CLS Questionnaire.)

1.3 Definitions of children in employment and child laborers

Children in employment (working children): Children (aged 5-17) are defined as working (or employed) if they worked for at least one hour during the reference period (which is either a week or a year in CLS Tajikistan) or if they had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent. The UN System of National Accounts (SNA) delineates what is and what is not an economic activity. Broadly speaking, all market-oriented activities, production of goods for own-consumption (such as food items, garments, fetching water and collecting firewood for household use) and certain services rendered for and by household members (such as major household repairs) are considered economic activities, and those engaged in them are considered to be employed.

Child labor: Not all working children are in *child labor*. ILO Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age (1973) and ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor (1999) define who the child laborers are. Broadly speaking, children engaged in work unsuitable for their capacities as children or are in work that may jeopardize their health, education or moral development are considered to be in *child labor*. The minimum age for employment in Tajikistan is 15 years; however, children aged 14 years can also work with parental consent. Regardless of their age, children are not allowed to take up hazardous work, which for the purposes of this study are

defined based on the classifications used in producing ILO global child labor estimates (Diallo et al., 2013). Unconditional worst forms of child labor (e.g. child prostitution and pornography, slavery and work in slave-like working conditions, child soldiering and involvement in illicit activities) are part of child labor but they are hard to capture in a household-based survey. Hence, the child labor estimate produced in this report should be regarded as a lower bound estimate.

Based on national regulations and international standards, child labor includes:

i)   Children employed in hazardous industries that include mining and quarrying and construction,

ii) Children employed in hazardous occupations that include but are not limited to; agriculture, fishery and related workers, forestry and related workers , building finishers, street vendors and related workers, shoe cleaning and other street services, messengers, porters, doorkeepers (for a detailed list of specific occupations see Appendix B),

iii) Children employed for more than 20 hours per week (as per national legislation),

iv) Children working under hazardous conditions that involve carrying heavy loads at work, those who operate any machinery/heavy equipment at work, those exposed at work to adverse conditions such as dust/fumes, fire/gas/flames, loud noise and the like, as well as children who are verbally or physically abused at work,

v)   Children aged 5-14 who are employed even for 1 hour per week

Table 1.3 Framework for the statistical identification of child labor				
Age	Permissible work	Regular work	Worst forms of child labor	
			Hazardous work	Worst forms of child labor other than hazardous work
5–14 years	Below min age for work	Below min age for work	Employment in industries and occupations designated as hazardous, or work for more than 20 hrs/week, or under hazardous conditions in industries and occupations not designated as hazardous	Children trafficked for work; forced and bonded child labor; commercial sexual exploitation of children; use of children for illicit activities and armed conflict
15–17 years	20 hrs or less per week	More than 20 hrs per week		

Note: Dark grey areas denote child labor, light grey areas denote activities not considered child labor.

A schematic distinction between working children and child laborers is given in Table 1.3. As can be seen from the table, not all working children are regarded as child labor. Children who are 15 or above, who work 20 hours or less per week in non-hazardous work are considered to be engaged in permissible work. Hence, they are referred as working children but not as child laborers.

1.4 Differences in reporting between adult and child questionnaires

The numbers of children reported to be in employment, attending school or performing unpaid household services slightly differ depending on whether one uses the results of the adult questionnaire or the child questionnaire. As noted earlier, very similar questions on employment, schooling and unpaid household services were posed to both the adults and children. The child questionnaire was to be answered by the child respondent, though this

was not always the case. In fact, 51.8 percent of children were interviewed in the company of an adult or another child. The proportion of children who were not interviewed alone is larger for younger than older children. To be specific, while 62.3 percent of 5 to 11-year-olds were interviewed in the company of an adult or another child, this figure drops to 44.7 percent among 12 to 14-year-olds and further to 37 percent among 15 to 17-year-olds. Hence, the discrepancy in the results provided by adults and children are expected to be larger for older than younger children.

The smallest discrepancy between children's and adults' responses is found for schooling. Of the 10,170 children[1] 19 children were reported by a knowledgeable adult to be attending school though the child reported otherwise, and 12 children said they were attending school while the adult responded said he/she was not. Largest discrepancies are observed for employment and unpaid household services. In the case of the former, 304 children said they were working in the reference week though the adult responded reported otherwise and 226 children reported not to be working although they were reported to be in employment by the adult respondent. In the case of UHS, even larger discrepancies are observed, where 414 children said they were engaged in UHS in the reference week though the adult responded reported otherwise, and 457 children were reported to be engaged in UHS by an adult responded though the child himself or herself did not report this activity.

Table 1.3A Comparison of reported employment, schooling and UHS participation between adult and child questionnaires (unweighted N)				
	Age 5-17	Age 5-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17
Total number of children	**10,170**	**5,154**	**2,506**	**2,509**
Employment (work)				
Working – reported by parent	2,066	473	661	932
Working – reported by child	2,144	485	682	977
Working – reported by child or parent	2,370	566	747	1,057
Schooling				
In school – reported by parent	8,475	3,812	2,451	2,212
In school – reported by child	8,468	3,807	2,451	2,210
In school – reported by child or parent	8,487	3,821	2,451	2,215
Unpaid household services (chores)				
Performing chores – reported by parent	6,252	1,942	2,038	2,272
Performing chores – reported by child	6,209	1,934	2,051	2,224
Performing chores – reported by child or parent	6,666	2,171	2,157	2,338

Table 1.3B shows how the estimated employment, school attendance and UHS participation rates change depending on the questionnaire used. The estimates of school attendance rates derived from either of the two questionnaires yield very similar estimates. In the case of employment and participation in UHS, the rates slightly differ but the discrepancy is not large: for the child population overall, the employment and the UHS estimates based on adult and child responses differ by less than 2 percentage points. In the case of employment estimates, the discrepancy in the estimated rates increases for older children and are larger based on children's than adults' responses. While for 5 to 11-year-olds the difference between adult and child responses gives rise to less than 1 percentage point difference in the estimates, this figure

---

1 Number of observations is reduced slightly due to missing observations from child questionnaire. Approximately 70 children did answer the employment questions.

increases to 2.5 percentage points in the case of 15-17-year-olds. In the case of UHS, the rates estimated on the basis of children's responses are smaller as compared to the rates estimated based on adults' responses. Similar to the case of employment estimates, the discrepancy is larger in the case of older children though again the gap (2.6 percentage points) is not large.

Table 1.3B Comparison of reported employment, schooling and UHS participation rates between adult and child questionnaires (weighted percentages)				
	Age 5-17	Age 5-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17
Total number of children	2,218,000	1,113,000	560,000	545,000
Employment (work)				
Working – reported by parent	23.3	10.7	30.2	41.8
Working – reported by child	24.5	11.3	31.6	44.2
Working – reported by child or parent	26.5	12.7	34.0	46.9
Schooling				
In school – reported by parent	82.6	72.1	98.0	88.0
In school – reported by child	82.5	72.1	98.0	88.0
In school – reported by child or parent	82.7	72.3	98.0	88.1
Unpaid household services (chores)				
Performing chores – reported by parent	62.1	38.6	81.7	89.9
Performing chores – reported by child	61.1	37.9	81.8	87.3
Performing chores – reported by child or parent	66.3	43.1	86.3	92.9

This report primarily uses the adult questionnaire in understanding children's activities. However, in sections where children's working conditions are discussed the child questionnaire is used because this information is available in the child questionnaire only. The child labor estimates, on the other hand, are derived using both the adult and the child questionnaire; information on whether the child is employed, hours of work, the occupation held, and the type of economic activity engaged in come from the adult questionnaire, whereas working conditions are obtained from the child questionnaire.
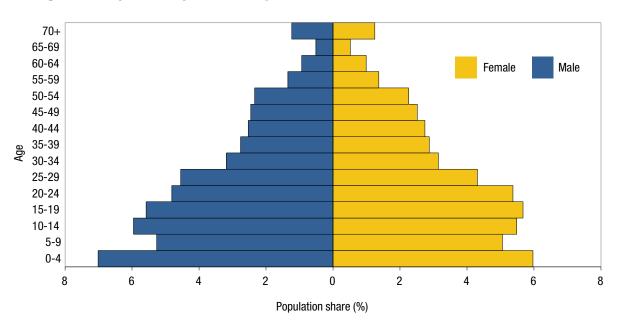
SECTION 2
CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES AND THE NATURE OF THEIR WORK

The activities of children can be divided into three main types: schooling, economic activities and unpaid household services (i.e. household chores). This section of the report explores these activities in detail, paying particular attention to children engaged in economic activities and the nature of the work they are engaged in. Although the main focus is on children, this section starts with a brief description of the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the population with a view to provide a general background against which children's activities can be situated.

2.1. Demographics and general labor market characteristics

The CLS estimates the total population of Tajikistan at 7.7 million. Children (i.e. persons under the age of 18) constitute 42 percent of the total population estimated at 3.2 million. The main group of interest for this report is the 5 to 17-year-olds, who make up 2.2 million persons or 28.9 percent of the overall population. The population pyramid of Tajikistan given in Figure 2.0 has a wide bottom, which is indicative of a high fertility rate, that quickly narrows going from the 0-4-year-olds to 5-9-year-olds. The latter observation is likely to be the result of child mortality, which looks particularly high among boys and perhaps, different fertility behavior in pre- and post-civil war.[2] Another interesting feature of the population pyramid is the continual fall in the population share of successive cohorts of young adults: starting as early as 15-19 year-olds for men and 20-24 year-olds for women the share of older cohorts falls only to stabilize for 35-39 and older cohorts. The falling population shares – which are particularly sharp for men - at relatively early ages, are indicative of high migration rates out of the country. The CLS does not provide information on household members who have migrated out of the country but one can deduce from the population pyramid that migration is high among men and younger persons.

Figure 2.0 Population Pyramid for Tajikistan

---

2 Reporting errors may also play a role.

Table 2.1 Distribution of population by age group and labor force status

(in thousands)	Total	Age 15+	Age 15-19	Age 20-24	Age 25-64	Age 65 +
Total Population	**7,714**	**5,034**	**868**	**786**	**3,109**	**271**
Population aged 0-4	1,002					
Population aged 5-14	1,679					
LF (E + U)		3,044	399	445	2,164	36
Employed E		2,994	392	433	2,133	36
Unemployed U		50	7	11	31	-
LFPR		60.5%	46.0%	56.6%	69.6%	13.3%
Unemployment Rate*		1.7%	1.8%	2.6%	1.5%	-

Note: *as percentage of labor force.

The labor force participation rate for the population aged 15 and above is estimated at 60.5 percent. As compared to the general population, the participation rate is higher among 25-64 year-olds at 69.6 percent. The unemployment rate, on the other hand, is quite low for all age groups, estimated at 1.7 percent for 15 and above and at 1.5 percent for 25-64-year-olds. Youth unemployment rate - among 20-24-year olds – is somewhat higher at 2.6 percent as compared to the general population. High rates of migration out of the country and wide-spread family-based agriculture help keep the unemployment rate at low levels.

The labor force participation rate is higher among men estimated at 76.7 percent as compared to women at 44.7 percent. Albeit quite low, the unemployment rate is also higher among men (at 1.5 percent) as compared to women at 0.5 percent. The labor force participation rate peaks at 89.3 percent for men at 25-64-year age group. The highest participation rate for women is also observed for this age group though at a lower rate of 50.1 percent. The highest unemployment rate for both men and women are observed for the 20-24-year-olds at 2.4 percent for men and 0.7 percent for women.

Table 2.2 Labor force participation and unemployment rates by age groups and sex (%)

	Age 15 +		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 25-64		Age 65 +	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
LFPR	76.7	44.7	50.7	41.3	75.0	40.2	89.3	50.1	19.5	7.0
U rate	1.5	0.5	1.4	0.3	2.4	0.7	1.5	0.5	-	-

Agriculture employs 38.2 percent of the working population. The other two largest sectors are construction that employ over a fifth of the working population and wholesale and retail trade that employ 12.3 percent of the working population. Hence, these three sectors employ over 70 percent of the working population. The distribution of the working population across economic activities shows differences between men and women. While agricultural employment is more common among women, where 62 percent of them are found, they are almost non-existent in construction where a third of men are employed. The other sectors which employ larger proportions of women are education and health and social work. Relatively larger proportions of working men than women are found in wholesale and retail trade.

Table 2.3 Distribution of working population by type of economic activity (age 15+)					
ISIC Rev 3.1 (%)	Total	Men	Women	Men Age 25-64	Women Age 25-64
Agriculture and fishing	38.2	23.9	62.0	19.1	57.1
Mining	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Manufacturing	7.0	5.3	9.7	5.5	8.6
Electricity, gas, water	1.7	1.8	1.4	2.0	0.7
Construction	21.1	33.0	1.3	33.5	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade	12.3	15.3	7.2	15.7	8.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5
Transport, storage	4.9	7.4	0.7	8.8	0.7
Financial intermediary	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6
Real estate	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4
Public administration	2.5	3.3	1.2	4.0	1.6
Education	5.4	3.9	7.9	4.5	10.2
Health and social work	2.4	1.1	4.6	1.3	5.9
Other personal and community services	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.0
Private households	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Extra territorial	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
No. of employed	2,994,000	1,868,000	1,126,000	1,360,000	773,000

Totally 44.3 percent of the working population is employed in elementary occupations. This figure is particularly high among women at 62.1 percent as compared to 33.4 percent among men. Craft and related trades workers make up almost a fifth of the working population, while service and sales workers constitute 11.7 percent. While similar proportions of men and women are employed as service and sales workers, disproportionately larger proportions of working men (28.8 percent) as compared to women (7.9 percent) are employed as craft and related trades workers.

Table 2.4 Distribution of working population by occupation held (age 15+)					
ISCO88 (%)	Total	Men	Women	Men Age 25-64	Women Age 25-64
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1.8	2.5	0.5	3.2	0.7
Professionals	5.8	6.0	5.4	7.1	6.9
Technicians and associate professionals	3.9	2.9	5.5	3.3	7.1
Clerks	2.5	3.7	0.6	3.9	0.6
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	11.8	12.4	10.8	13.7	12.9
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	3.4	1.8	6.1	1.6	4.7
Craft and related trades workers	20.7	28.5	7.9	29.5	6.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.8	8.9	0.6	10.8	0.6
Elementary occupations	44.4	33.3	62.7	27.1	59.8
No. of employed	2,994,000	1,868,000	1,126,000	1,360,000	773,000

Table 2.5 Distribution of employed men and women by status in employment (age 15+)					
Status in employment (%)	All	Men	Women	Men Age 25-64	Women Age 25-64
Employee	31.7	34.6	26.9	38.3	32.5
Employer	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.3
Own-account worker	41.9	48.6	30.7	51.2	31.2
Member of producers' cooperative	6.3	4.4	9.6	4.4	9.0
Unpaid family worker	19.5	11.6	32.7	5.1	26.9
Number of employed	2,994,000	1,868,000	1,126,000	1,360,000	773,000

A large proportion of employed men (48.6 percent) and women (30.7 percent) work on own-account. Another fifth works as unpaid family workers. This proportion is particularly high among women at 32.7 percent as compared to 11.6 percent of employed men. Furthermore, another 6.3 percent works as members of producers' cooperative. Hence, less than a third of the employed are wage earners. That a significant proportion of the adult population works on own-account or as unpaid family workers, primarily engaged in agriculture increases the chances that children also participate in the economic activity alongside their family members.

2.2. Children's activities

Children's activities are analyzed under three separate headings: employment (economic activity), unpaid household services (chores) and school attendance. A separate section is devoted to children who are engaged in multiple activities.

2.2.1. Employment

More than half a million children or nearly a quarter of 5 to 17-year-olds are employed (Table 2.6). The prevalence of child work increases as children become older. While 10.7 percent of 5 to 11-year-olds are employed, this figure increases to 30.2 percent among 12 to 14-year-olds and further to 42.1 percent among 15 to 17-year-olds (Table 2.6, Figure 2.1). A larger proportion of boys (26.9 percent) than girls (19.7 percent) are employed (Table 2.7). The gender gap in employment is observed at all age groups indicating higher employment risks for boys than girls at all ages.

Table 2.6 Employed children by age group – short reference period				
	Age 5-17	Age 5-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17
Child population	2,231,000	1,116,000	563,000	553,000
Working (n)	522,000	120,000	170,000	233,000
Working (%)	23.4	10.7	30.2	42.1

Note: Short reference period refers to the week preceding the survey.

Table 2.7 Employed boys and girls by age group -– short reference period								
	Age 5-17		Age 5-11		Age 12-14		Age 15-17	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Child population	1,154,000	1,078,000	566,000	550,000	299,000	263,000	288,000	264,000
Working (n)	310,000	212,000	75,000	44,000	104,000	66,000	131,000	102,000
Working (%)	26.9	19.7	13.3	8.1	34.7	25.1	45.5	38.4

Note: Short reference period refers to the week preceding the survey.

Figure 2.1 Proportion of working children by age group

The prevalence of work among children increases when the reference period is extended to cover the 12-months preceding the survey. In this case, 30.3 percent of 5 to 17-year-olds are found to be engaged in an economic activity (Table 2.8, Figure 2.2). The increase in the proportion employed with a longer reference period is sharper among older children (boys and girls alike) indicating stronger seasonality in their employment (Table 2.9). Among the oldest age group of boys, the proportion employed reaches 56.7 percent.

Table 2.8 Employed children by age group – long reference period

	Age 5-17	Age 5-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17
Child population	2,231,000	1,116,000	563,000	553,000
Working (n)	675,000	154,000	226,000	295,000
Working (%)	30.3	13.8	40.2	53.4

Note: Long reference period refers to the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 2.9 Employed boys and girls by age group -– long reference period

	Age 5-17		Age 5-11		Age 12-14		Age 15-17	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Child population	1,154,000	1,078,000	566,000	550,000	299,000	263,000	288,000	264,000
Working (n)	390,000	285,000	95,000	59,000	132,000	94,000	163,000	132,000
Working (%)	33.8	26.5	16.8	10.7	44.1	35.8	56.7	49.8

Note: Long reference period refers to the 12 months preceding the survey.

Figure 2.2 Proportion of working children by age group - long reference period

Of the children employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey, the great majority are employed during the summer months (Table 2.10, Figure 2.3). In contrast, winter months represent low economic activity for children. For instance, of the children who were employed in the preceding 12 months, 92.6 percent were employed in August as compared to 40 percent in January. Seasonality in child employment is observed both for girls and boys and younger and older children, which suggests that the types of work undertaken by these groups are similar. Indeed, as will be discussed shortly, the majority of children – girls and boys, and younger and older children - are employed in agriculture, which explains the seasonality observed.

Table 2.10 Employed children in each month of the year by sex and age – long reference period						
Month	All working children	Male	Female	Age 5-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17
January	40.0	40.7	39.0	36.6	40.0	41.7
February	42.5	42.9	42.0	39.1	43.8	43.4
March	48.6	50.1	46.5	44.5	49.3	50.3
April	57.9	59.5	55.8	54.1	56.3	61.2
May	70.0	70.2	69.6	67.4	67.8	73.0
June	83.7	85.1	81.8	82.8	81.7	85.7
July	91.2	92.0	90.0	90.7	90.8	91.7
August	92.6	92.9	92.2	91.5	92.2	93.5
September	86.6	87.0	86.0	87.1	87.3	85.8
October	83.2	83.7	82.5	85.0	81.4	83.6
November	64.3	68.0	59.3	69.1	61.4	64.1
December	47.9	50.0	45.1	47.4	47.6	48.5

Note: Long reference period refers to the 12 months preceding the survey.
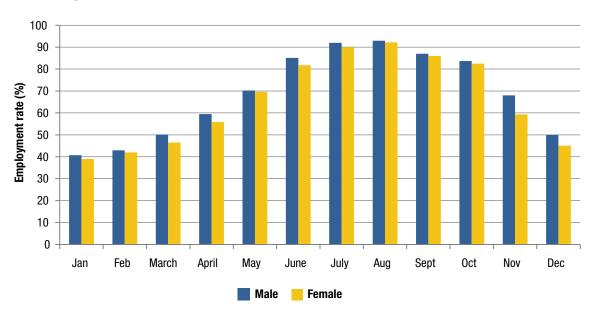
Figure 2.3 Proportion of working children employed in different months of the year - long reference period

Although a significant proportion of children are employed, the average hours of work per week can be considered modest estimated at 17.5 hours per week. Younger children are found to work for fewer hours per week than older children: while the average work hours of 5 to 11-year-olds are 12.3 hours per week, this figure increases to 15.3 hours per week for 12 to 14-year-olds and further to 21.6 hours per week for 15 to 17-year-olds. The work hours of boys (17.4 hours per week) and girls (17.6 hours per week) do not differ from each other. The distribution of boys and girls by hours worked given in Table 2.11 and Figures 2.4 and 2.5 show that a very small proportion of children – 2.6 percent – put in what can be considered excessive hours (i.e. 44 hours or more).

Table 2.11 Distribution of children in employment by hours worked (%)						
Total hours of work per week	All working children	Male	Female	Age 5-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17
14 hours or less	50.4	50.3	50.5	74.8	56.2	33.6
15-43 hours	47.0	47.1	47.0	25.0	43.7	60.8
44 hours or more	2.6	2.7	2.5	-	-	5.6

Note: The reference period is the week preceding the survey.

Figure 2.4 Distribution of children in employment by hours of per week

Figure 2.5 Distribution of children in employment by hours of per week and age

2.2.2. Unpaid household services (household chores)

Participation in unpaid household services (UHS), or as more commonly known household chores, is quite high among children of all ages. The overall participation rate is estimated at 62 percent though this rate increases to 89.4 percent among children aged 15-17 years (Table 2.12, Figure 2.6). Participation in UHS is particularly high among girls: while 55.7 percent of boys are engaged in UHS, this figure is at 68.7 percent among girls (Table 2.13, Figure 2.7). As girls get older, their participation increases such that at 15-17-year age group, only a small minority is found not to participate in UHS.

Table 2.12 Children providing unpaid household services by age group				
	Age 5-17	Age 5-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17
Child population	2,231,000	1,116,000	563,000	553,000
Unpaid household services (N)	1,384,000	430,000	460,000	494,000
Unpaid household services (%)	62.0	38.6	81.7	89.4

Figure 2.6 Proportion of children in unpaid household services by age group

Table 2.13 Children providing unpaid household services by age group and sex								
	Age 5-17		Age 5-11		Age 12-14		Age 15-17	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Child population	1,154,000	1,078,000	566,000	550,000	299,000	263,000	288,000	264,000
Chores (N)	643,000	740,000	182,000	248,000	223,000	237,000	238,000	255,000
Chores (%)	55.8	68.7	32.2	45.1	74.4	90.0	82.7	96.5

Figure 2.7 Proportion of children in unpaid household services by age group and sex

Children engaged in UHS carry out a variety of activities. Over a half is engaged in cleaning utensils, 38.7 percent in shopping and running errands for the household, a third in doing laundry and caring for children (Table 2.14, Figure 2.8). The type of activities carried out by boys and girls differ, with a larger proportion of boys engaging in shopping and doing repairs as compared to girls. In contrast, larger proportions of girls are engaged in cleaning household utensils, doing laundry, cooking and minding children. The types of UHS carried out differ by age as well; only a small proportion of younger children are engaged in repairs, cooking or doing laundry. Hence, there seems to be a division of labor both along the lines of gender as well as age.

Table 2.14 Types of unpaid household services performed by children (%)						
Activity	All children doing UHS	Male	Female	Age 5-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17
Shopping for household	38.7	60.3	20.0	23.5	40.4	50.4
Repairs	15.9	29.5	4.1	3.9	15.5	26.8
Cooking	26.1	7.1	42.6	6.4	24.6	44.6
Cleaning utensils	52.1	22.0	78.2	50.9	52.0	53.3
Doing laundry	33.4	7.6	55.8	16.7	35.8	45.6
Caring for children	32.0	23.5	39.3	43.2	29.7	24.3
Other UHS	22.6	30.5	15.7	19.7	23.2	24.5
N in UHS	1,384,000	643,000	740,000	430,000	460,000	494,000

Figure 2.8 Types of unpaid household services performed by children

16

Figure 2.9 Types of unpaid household services performed by children of different age groups

Legend:
- Age 15-17
- Age 12-14
- Age 5-11

Category	Age 15-17	Age 12-14	Age 5-11
Other	24.5	23.2	19.7
Caring	24.3	29.7	43.2
Laundry	45.6	35.8	16.7
Cleaning	53.3	52	50.9
Cooking	44.6	24.6	6.4
Repairs	26.8	15.5	3.9
Shopping	50.4	40.4	23.5

The average time input of children in unpaid household services is estimated at 10.9 hours per week. This figure is slightly higher among girls at 11.7 hours per week as compared to boys at 10.1 hours per week. Younger children – 5 to 11-year-olds - put in the smallest time (8.4 hours per week) to UHS. The average time input increases to 10.5 hours per week for 12-14-year-olds and further to 13.6 hours per week for 15-17-year-olds but nonetheless, remains below two hours per day. A sizeable proportion of children (81.4 percent) put in less than 14 hours per week to UHS (Table 2.15, Figures 2.10 and 2.11).

Table 2.15 Distribution of children by UHS hours (%)						
Total hours of work per week	All children in UHS	Male	Female	Age 5-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17
14 hours or less	81.4	84.5	78.7	92.4	84.6	68.8
15-43 hours	18.4	15.3	21.0	7.6	15.3	30.5
44 hours or more	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The reference period is the week preceding the survey.

Figure 2.10 Distribution of children by UHS hours (%)

Legend:
- 14 hrs or less
- 15-43 hrs
- 44 hrs or more

	14 hrs or less	15-43 hrs
All	81.4	18.4
Male	84.5	15.3
Female	78.7	21

Figure 2.11 Distribution of children of various age groups by UHS hours (%)

Legend: 14 hrs or less | 15-43 hrs | 44 hrs or more

Data labels:
- Age 5-11: 92.4 (14 hrs or less), 7.6 (15-43 hrs)
- Age 12-14: 84.6 (14 hrs or less), 15.3 (15-43 hrs)
- Age 15-17: 68.8 (14 hrs or less), 30.5 (15-43 hrs)

2.2.3. School

Compulsory schooling lasts for nine years, covering primary (grades 1 through 4) and lower secondary (grades 5 through 9) schooling. Pre-school and upper secondary schooling (grades 10 and 11) are not part of compulsory education. Children typically start first grade at age 7 and therefore, are expected to finish compulsory schooling by age 16.

School attendance is very high among compulsory school aged children. Totally, 97.8 percent of 7 to 15-year-olds are found to be currently attending school (Table 2.16, Figure 2.12). School attendance rate is slightly higher among boys as compared to girls. However, an appreciable difference in school attendance is not observed between working and non-working children.

Table 2.16 School attendance rates by sex, age and employment status (%)				
	Age 7-15		Age 16-17	
School attendance rates of:	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
All children	98.5	97.1	90.7	76.0
Non-working children	98.3	97.1	93.4	78.0
Working children	99.1	96.7	87.6	72.9

Figure 2.12 School attendance rates by sex, age and employment status (%)

Legend: All | Not working | Working children

School attendance drops for non-compulsory school aged children so that 83.6 percent of 16 and 17-year-olds are found to be currently attending school. While the gender gap in school attendance is quite small for compulsory schooling such is not the case for non-compulsory

schooling levels. While 90.7 percent of boys aged 16 and 17 are currently attending school, this figure is only 76 percent among girls of the same age. Furthermore, working children are found to have lower school attendance as compared to non-working children. However, the gap is not more than six percentage points.

There is no evidence that UHS engagement is associated with lower school attendance of children. To the contrary, children engaged in UHS have a higher school attendance rate as compared to children not engaged in UHS (Table 2.17, Figure 2.13). A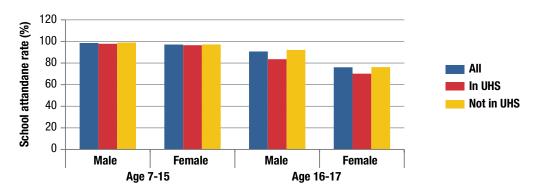 plausible explanation, especially in the case of older children for whom the school attendance gap between the two groups is particularly high, is that whatever precludes children from engaging in UHS is also precluding their school attendance.

Table 2.17 School attendance rate by sex, age and UHS (%)				
	Age 7-15		Age 16-17	
School attendance rates of:	Male	Female	Male	Female
All children	98.5	97.1	90.7	76.0
Children not doing UHS	97.8	96.5	83.5	70.1
Children doing UHS	99.0	97.2	92.1	76.2

Figure 2.13 School attendance rates by sex, age and UHS status (%)

2.2.4. Children in multiple activities

Children are often engaged in multiple activities. Totally, 45.7 percent combine school with unpaid household services and another 21.9 percent all three activities. The proportion that combines school with (economic) work is quite low, estimated at 3.7 percent. Almost a quarter of children go to school only. Engaging exclusively in an economic activity is a rare occurrence.

Table 2.18 Proportion of children (aged 7-17) engaged in multiple activities by sex (%)					
	All	Male	Female	Age 7-15	Age 16-17
School + Economic activity + UHS	21.9	23.9	19.8	19.6	31.3
School + Economic activity	3.7	6.2	1.0	3.9	2.9
School + UHS	45.7	38.7	53.2	46.0	44.1
Economic activity + UHS	1.7	1.0	2.4	0.4	7.1
School only	23.8	28.3	19.0	28.2	5.2
Economic activity only	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.9
Unpaid household services only	2.2	0.8	3.7	0.9	7.5
Inactive (Idle)	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9

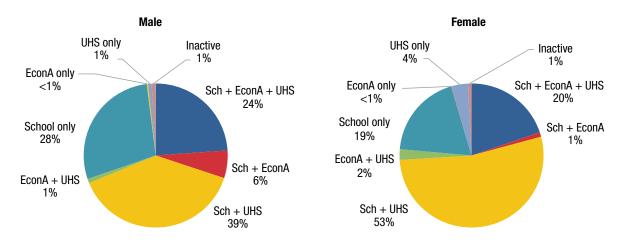**Figure 2.14 Proportion of children (aged 7-17) engaged in multiple activities by sex (%)**

Male

- UHS only 1%
- Inactive 1%
- EconA only <1%
- Sch + EconA + UHS 24%
- School only 28%
- Sch + EconA 6%
- EconA + UHS 1%
- Sch + UHS 39%

Female

- UHS only 4%
- Inactive 1%
- EconA only <1%
- Sch + EconA + UHS 20%
- School only 19%
- Sch + EconA 1%
- EconA + UHS 2%
- Sch + UHS 53%

Figure 2.15 Proportion of children engaged in multiple activities by age group (%)

Age 7 - 15

- UHS only 1%
- Inactive 1%
- EconA only <1%
- Sch + EconA + UHS 20%
- School only 28%
- Sch + EconA 4%
- EconA + UHS <1%
- Sch + UHS 46%

Age 16 - 17

- EconA only 1%
- UHS only 8%
- Inactive 1%
- School only 5%
- Sch + EconA + UHS 31%
- EconA + UHS 7%
- Sch + UHS 44%
- Sch + EconA 3%

The pattern of time-use differs considerably by sex and age (Figures 2.14 and 2.15). A larger proportion of boys are engaged in all three activities (23.9 percent) as compared to girls (19.8 percent), while those who combine school with unpaid household services is larger in the case of girls (53.2 percent) as compared to boys (38.7 percent). The proportion of boys who exclusively go to school (i.e. without engaging either in employment or unpaid household services) is also larger among boys (28.3 percent) than girls (19 percent).

Older children are more likely to combine all three activities: while 31.3 percent of 16 and 17-year-olds are engaged in all three activities, the corresponding figure among younger children is 19.6 percent. Owing to larger school drop-outs and possibly, to social conventions that discourages 'idleness', the proportion who exclusively go to school is substantially lower among older (5.2 percent) than younger children (28.2 percent).

2.3. Nature of children's employment in the labor market

2.3.1 Type of economic activity, occupation, place of work

The single most important sector that employs children is agriculture, where over 80 percent of working children are found (Table 2.19, Figures 2.16 and 2.17). This proportion increases further to 87-88 percent among younger children. Manufacturing and construction each employ about 3 percent of children and wholesale and retail trade 4.4 percent. A non-negligible proportion of working children are categorized under the 'electricity, gas and water'

activity. On closer examination, these children are found to be engaged in carrying water to their households. This activity is more prevalent among younger than older children. There are also some differentiations in the type of economic activity carried out by sex. While about equal proportions of girls and boys (82-83 percent) are engaged in farming activities, a higher proportion of girls than boys work in manufacturing and fetching water to the household. The opposite observation is made for construction and wholesale and retail trade.

Table 2.19 Distribution of working children by type of economic activity (%)						
ISIC Rev 3.1 (%)	All working children	Male	Female	Age 5-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17
Agriculture & fishing	82.8	83.2	82.3	87.0	88.4	76.6
Manufacturing	3.3	0.6	7.2	0.4	0.8	6.6
Electricity, gas, water	6.0	5.1	7.3	10.7	6.2	3.4
Construction	2.8	4.5	0.3	-	1.1	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade	4.4	5.7	2.5	1.9	3.0	6.7
Other	0.7	0.9	0.4	0	0.5	1.3

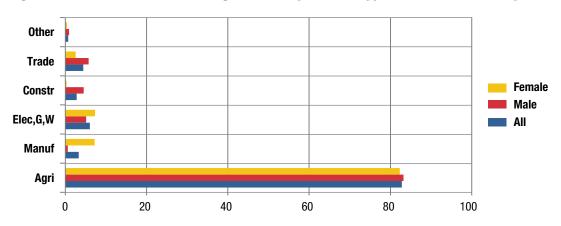**Figure 2.16 Distribution of working children by sex and type of economic activity**

Figure 2.17 Distribution of working children by age and type of economic activity

Table 2.20 Distribution of working children by occupation held

ISCO88 (%)	All working children	Male	Female	Age 5-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	3.5	3.6	3.3	0.9	2.4	5.6
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	7.8	5.2	11.5	3.2	9.8	8.7
Craft and related trades workers	4.2	3.0	5.8	0.4	1.5	8.0
Elementary occupations	84.1	87.5	79.2	95.5	86.1	76.7
Other	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.0

Figure 2.18 Distribution of working children by sex and occupation

Figure 2.19 Distribution of working children by age and occupation

The majority of working children (84.1 percent) are in elementary occupations – the overwhelming majority (90 percent of this group) being classified under 'agriculture, fishery and related laborers' (Table 2.20, Figures 2.18 and 2.19). Another 7.8 percent of working children are classified as skilled agricultural and fishery workers, though they are likely not to be very different from the group classified as agricultural workers in elementary jobs. Finally a small proportion of working children, 3.5 and 4.2 percent, are service and craft workers, respectively. The occupations held by boys and girls do not substantially differ especially, if one considers skilled agricultural and fishery workers within the broad category of agricultural jobs. The occupations held, on the other hand, vary somewhat with the child's age. A larger proportion of younger children are in elementary occupations as compared to older children, though a

part of this difference stems from a larger proportion of older children being classified under skilled agricultural and fishery works.

About 65 percent of working children work at their family dwelling, while over a fifth works on a farm or in a garden/planation (Table 2.21, Figures 2.20 and 2.21). These two figures combined indicate that close to 87 percent of children work in or around their homestead. The proportion working in the family dwelling is higher among younger than older children, while the opposite is the case for work that takes place on a farm. Girls as compared to boys are also more likely to have the farm or garden as their place of work (30.8 percent vs. 16.2 percent). It is also worth noting that 4.5 percent of working children and 7 percent of working boys do not have a fixed place of work. Some of these children are street vendors.

Table 2.21 Distribution of working children by workplace (%)						
Place of work	All working children	Male	Female	Age 5-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17
At household dwelling	64.9	66.8	62.2	79.6	67.8	55.3
Client's place	1.4	1.9	0.5	-	0.3	2.8
Plantation/farm/garden	22.1	16.2	30.8	11.2	21.5	28.2
Shop/kiosk/café/restaurant/hotel	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.3	1.1	2.6
Different places (mobile)	4.5	7.0	0.9	4.7	4.8	4.2
Fixed street/market stall	2.1	2.9	0.8	1.4	1.6	2.7
Other	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.9	4.2

Figure 2.20 Distribution of working children by sex and place of work

Figure 2.21 Distribution of working children by age and place of work

23

2.3.2 Status in employment

About three quarters of working children are unpaid family workers (Table 2.22, Figures 2.22 and 2.23). This figure is particularly high among 5-11-year-olds at 92.6 percent but somewhat lower for 15-17-year olds at 60.7 percent. Own-account work is the second most common status observed among children, where 16.9 percent of them are found. Own-account work is more common among girls and older children, where a fifth and a quarter of them, respectively, are found. In contrast, wage work is limited to only 4.1 percent of working children. The proportion of wage work increases with age though the highest figure attained for 15-17-year-olds do not exceed 7 percent. A small proportion of children (4.9 percent) are members of producers' cooperative.

Table 2.22 Distribution of working children by status in employment (%)						
Status in employment (%)	All working children	Male	Female	Age 5-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17
Employee	4.1	3.0	5.8	1.6	3.0	6.3
Own-account worker	16.9	14.5	20.3	4.4	13.5	25.8
Member of producers' cooperative	4.9	3.3	7.2	1.5	4.0	7.3
Unpaid family worker	74.1	79.2	66.7	92.6	79.6	60.7

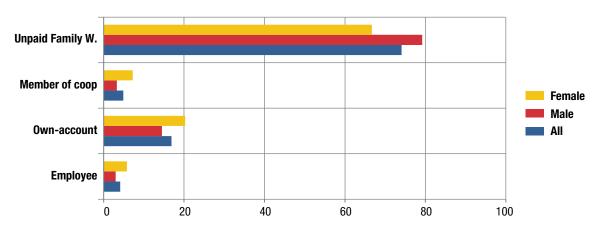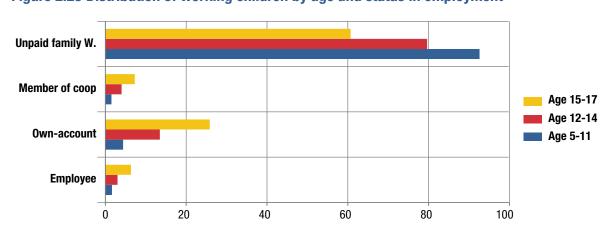**Figure 2.22 Distribution of working children by sex and status in employment**

Figure 2.23 Distribution of working children by age and status in employment

2.3.3 Earnings

The average monthly earnings of working children (excluding unpaid family workers) are estimated at 227 Tajik Somoni. For working adults, this figure is estimated at 747 Tajik Somoni. Although the average earnings of working children are substantially lower than those of adults, they are not insubstantial for the family budget. They make up 23.4 percent of total household income and 33.4 percent of total household expenditures.

Although CLS does not provide explicit information on household members who have emigrated, the questionnaire inquires about the sources of household income, which explicitly probes about private transfers and remittances. Accordingly, 48 (46.6) percent of children (working children) are understood to receive private transfers that most likely originate from remittances.

2.4. Urban-rural differentiation

Of the 2.2 million children, 1.7 million or 77.4 percent of all children live in rural areas. The prevalence of employment among children is distinctly higher in rural (27.4 percent) than urban areas (9.6 percent). Due both the larger child population in rural areas as well as higher employment prevalence, 90.7 percent of all working children reside in rural areas. Table 2.23 shows the proportion of children in various activities by region of residence. As noted for the child population at large, employment prevalence is higher among boys as compared to girls both in urban and rural areas (Figure 2.24). It is also the case that compulsory school aged children in both rural and urban areas have lower employment rates as compared to non-compulsory school aged children (Figure 2.25).

Table 2.23 Incidence of employment among children by urban/rural areas (in%)					
Place of residence	All (Age 5-17)	Male (Age 5-17)	Female (Age 5-17)	Age 7-15	Age 16-17
Urban areas					
Employed	9.6	11.5	7.6	8.8	21.7
In school	84.2	85.4	83.0	98.2	81.5
Engaged in UHS	60.0	54.1	66.3	64.0	92.1
Rural areas					
Employed	27.4	31.4	23.2	28.4	48.2
In school	81.9	84.4	79.4	97.7	84.2
Engaged in UHS	62.6	56.2	69.4	67.9	89.5

Figure 2.24 Participation in employment, school and UHS by urban/rural areas

Although a significant employment gap is observed between urban and rural children, this is not the case for school attendance or engagement in unpaid household services. Among compulsory school aged children (7-15 years of age) 98.2 percent of urban children are in school. This rate is very similar to the rate estimated for rural children at 97.7 percent. Similarly, while 64 percent of 7-15-year-olds are engaged in unpaid household services, this is only slightly higher in rural areas at 67.9 percent. Among non-compulsory school aged children (16-17-year-olds) school attendance is estimated at 81.5 percent in urban and at 84.2 percent in rural areas. When it comes to UHS, while 92.1 percent of 16-17-year-olds are engaged in this activity in urban areas, the corresponding proportion in rural areas is 89.5 percent. Hence, although a larger proportion of children in rural areas are engaged in economic activities and unpaid household services, participation in these activities do not seem to come at a cost of lower school participation.

2.5. Regional differentiation

The prevalence of child employment shows variations among the five administrative regions of Tajikistan. The highest prevalence is observed in the region of GBAO where over a half of the child population is in employment. This region is followed by Khalton where 37.7 percent of children are in employment and the regions RRS and Sought, where the employment prevalence is around 15-16 percent. In the capital city Dushanbe, only 1.9 percent of children are in employment. The last column in Table 2.23 shows the proportion of children residing in the rural areas of each region, which shows a positive correlation with child employment prevalence. Regions, where a larger proportion of children live in rural areas, generally have higher employment rates.

Table 2.23 Prevalence of employment among children by region (in%)			
Region	**Distribution of child population**	**Employment prevalence among children (5-17)**	**Children living in rural areas of the region**
Total	100	23.4	77.4
GBAO	2.7	53.1	91.6
Dushanbe	8.0	1.9	-
RRS	26.2	15.6	87.9
Sougt	26.5	14.8	78.5
Khalton	36.6	37.7	85.0

Table 2.24 Participation in employment, school and UHS among compulsory school aged children (7-15) by region (in %)			
Region	**In employment**	**In school**	**In UHS**
Total	24.0	97.8	67.0
GBAO	56.2	99.4	72.5
Dushanbe	0.9	98.1	58.3
RRS	16.2	96.2	58.3
Sougt	12.6	99.4	66.8
Khalton	40.0	97.7	74.7

Table 2.24 explores whether the variation in employment rates observed across regions is also observed for school attendance rates among compulsory school aged children. As noted earlier, compulsory school attendance is near universal in Tajikistan at 97.8 percent. As illustrated in Table 2.24, the region with the highest employment rate among children – GBAO – also has the highest school attendance rate at 99.4 percent. Similarly high rates are observed in Sought where employment rate is relatively lower at 12.6 percent. The lowest school attendance rate is estimated for RRS – at 96.2 percent – though the proportion of children in employment (16.2 percent) can be considered modest as compared to the other regions of the country. Hence, the variation in employment rates across regions is not accompanied by a similar variation in school attendance.

Figure 2.26 Participation in employment, school and UHS by region (compulsory school aged children)

The participation in UHS among compulsory school aged children also differs across regions though the variation observed is smaller as compared to the variation in employment (Figure 2.26). Nonetheless, regions that boast high child employment rates tend to also boast high UHS participation rates.

SECTION 3
CHILD LABOR

This section of the report looks at the prevalence of child labor in Tajikistan and the nature of work undertaken by child laborers.

3.1 Prevalence of child labor

A total of 503 thousand children or 22.6 percent of 5-17-year-olds are estimated to be engaged in child labor. These children make up 96 percent of working children. As discussed earlier, child laborers are working children who are either engaged in hazardous work – defined hierarchically as those engaged in hazardous economic activity, hazardous occupation, who work more than 20 hours per week or under hazardous conditions - or who are younger than 15 (the legal working age in Tajikistan). Table 3.1 gives the proportion of children who are categorized as child laborers as a proportion of all children by type of risks they face. The overwhelming majority of children are categorized as child laborers because they are in a hazardous occupation. While 0.7 percent of all children are categorized as child laborers because of the economic activity they are in, 18.8 percent are categorized as such because of the occupation they hold. As noted earlier, the categorization used in identifying child laborers classifies "agriculture, fishery and related workers" (ISCO88-code 921) as child laborers. Since the vast majority of working children in Tajikistan are agricultural workers, they get classified as child laborers. After accounting for children in hazardous occupations, a relatively small proportion of children are found work excessively long hours – another aspect of hazardous work - (1.9 percent of 5-17-year-olds) and under hazardous conditions (0.3 percent of 5-17-year-olds). Similarly, after accounting for children in hazardous work, less than 1 percent of all children are found to be categorized as child laborers because they are under-age for any type of work.

Table 3.1 Distribution of child laborers by types of risks faced as % of all children			
	All	**Male**	**Female**
a) Children in hazardous work (in %)	21.7	25.5	17.6
In hazardous economic activity	0.7	1.2	0.1
In hazardous occupation	18.8	22.4	15.0
Hours of work exceed 20 hours/week	1.9	1.7	2.1
Employed under hazardous conditions	0.3	0.2	0.4
b) Working children aged 5-14 years (in %)	0.9	0.9	1.0
Total number of child laborers	503,000	303,000	200,000
Total number of children	2,231,000	1,154,000	1,078,000

However, if hazardous occupations were to be excluded from the hierarchical categorization used above and child labor is defined on the basis of hazardous economic activities, excessive hours of work and hazardous working conditions instead, the proportion of children in child labor drops from 22.6 percent to 18.8 percent. The drop in child labor with this redefinition is significant but it is not substantial, which implies either that children are working excessively long hours or under hazardous conditions. When these two conditions are examined separately, 35.2 percent of working children are found to work for more than 20 hours per week – which is deemed to be too long under Tajik regulations – and 5.6 percent under hazardous conditions. Only 2.8 percent of working children are in a hazardous economic activity. Hence, children's work hours and the occupation they hold are the two main factors that lead to their classification as child laborers.

A closer look at children working under hazardous conditions[3] reveal that the most common risks faced are the need to carry heavy loads at work (2.8 percent of working children), being subject to dust/fumes (1.8 percent), extreme cold/heat (1.3 percent) and working with dangerous tools (knives, sharp objects etc., 1.1 percent). The number of working children subject to other adverse working conditions is rather low, so is the number of children subject to unfavorable treatment at work (see footnote 3).
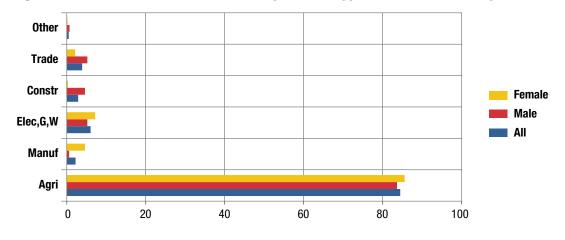
Boys constitute 59.4 percent of working children and 60.2 percent of child laborers. Hence, working boys do not carry a particularly high child labor risk as compared to girls. As noted above, under the hierarchical system used the main reason why working children tend to be categorized as child laborers is their engagement in agricultural work. Since the majority of working boys and girls are engaged in agricultural work, the child labor risk does not significantly differ between the two groups.

3.2 Type of economic activity held by child laborers

The distribution of child laborers by type of economic activity is given in Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1. Similar to the case of working children, the majority of child laborers (84.5 percent) are in agriculture. Another 6 percent are categorized under 'electricity, gas and water', which as discussed earlier, includes children who fetch water for their households' use. The rest of the child laborers are in trade (3.9 percent), construction (2.9 percent) and manufacturing (2.2 percent).

Table 3.2 Distribution of child laborers by type of economic activity (%)			
ISIC Rev 3.1 (%)	All Child Laborer	Male	Female
Agriculture & fishing	84.5	83.7	85.6
Manufacturing	2.2	0.6	4.6
Electricity, gas, water	6.0	5.2	7.2
Construction	2.9	4.6	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	3.9	5.2	2.1
Other	0.5	0.7	0.2

Figure 3.1 Distribution of child laborers by sex and type of economic activity

3 The adverse conditions are: carrying heavy loads at work; operating machinery/heavy equipment; being subject to dust/fumes, fire/gas/flames, loud noise/vibration, extreme cold/heat, dangerous tools; working underground, at heights, in water/lake/pond/river; working in workplaces that are too dark/confined, with insufficient ventilation, chemicals, explosives, and being subject to other unfavorable conditions, or being subject to unfavorable treatment at work such as being constantly shouted at, repeatedly insulted, beaten/physically hurt, or sexually abused (See Child Questionnaire).
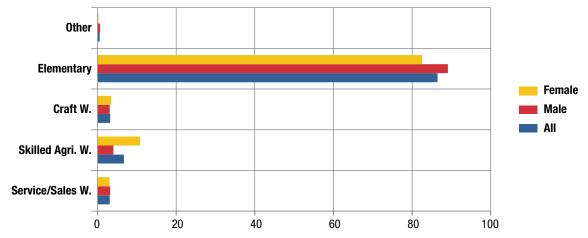
The types of economic activity that boys and girls are engaged in differ somewhat, though the overwhelming majority of both groups of child laborers (83.7 and 85.6 percent) are in agriculture. A larger proportion of girl as compared to boy child laborers are engaged in manufacturing, while the opposite observation is made for construction and wholesale and retail trade (Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1).

3.3 Occupation held by child laborers

The overwhelming majority of child laborers are in elementary occupations (86.5 percent), primarily working as unskilled agricultural workers (Table 3.3, Figure 3.2). Another 6.7 percent are classified as skilled agricultural and fishery workers, though as discussed earlier, it is probably more appropriate to think of these children as working alongside their household members doing routine tasks. The rest of child laborers are service and sales workers (3.1 percent) and craft workers (3.2 percent).

Table 3.3 Distribution of child laborers by occupation held			
ISCO88 (%)	All Child Laborer	Male	Female
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	3.1	3.2	3.0
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	6.7	4.0	10.8
Craft and related trades workers	3.2	3.1	3.5
Elementary occupations	86.5	89.1	82.6
Other	0.5	0.6	0.2

Figure 3.2 Distribution of child laborers by sex and occupation

If child laborers categorized under skilled agricultural workers and elementary occupations are considered together, the distribution of boys and girls across occupations turn out to be quite similar. Indeed, while 3.2 percent of boy child laborers are service/sales workers, the corresponding proportion of girls is 3 percent. Likewise, while 3.1 percent of boy child laborers are craft and related trades workers, the corresponding proportion of girls is 3.5 percent. The rest are either in elementary occupations – primarily working as agricultural workers – or are skilled agricultural workers.
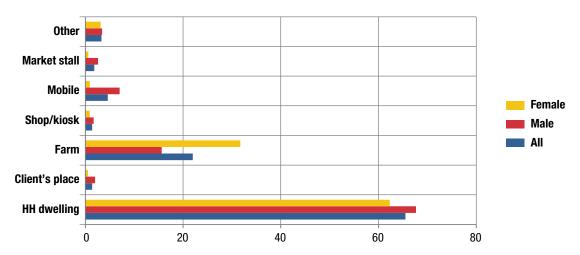
3.4 Place of work of child laborers

A substantial proportion of child laborers either work at the premises of their family dwelling (65.5 percent) or in a plantation, farm or garden (22 percent) cultivated by their family (Table 3.4, Figure 3.3). Hence, a large proportion of child laborers work in or around

their homestead. However, a non-negligible proportion of child laborers (4.8 percent) do not have a fixed working place. Over 95 percent of such children are engaged in trading activities. A small proportion of child laborers work at their client's place (1.4 percent), in a shop, café or restaurant (1.4 percent), or in a fixed street or market stall (1.8 percent).

Table 3.4 Distribution of child laborers by workplace (%)			
Place of work (%)	All child laborers	Male	Female
At household dwelling	65.5	67.7	62.3
Client's place	1.4	2.0	0.5
Plantation/farm/garden	22.0	15.6	31.7
Shop/kiosk/café/restaurant/hotel	1.4	1.7	0.9
Different places (mobile)	4.6	7.0	0.9
Fixed street/market stall	1.8	2.6	0.6
Other	3.3	3.4	3.1

Figure 3.3 Distribution of child laborers by sex and place of work

The workplace of boys and girl child laborers differ somewhat. Girls work predominantly in and around their homestead. This is true for the majority of boys as well though a non-negligible proportion either does not have a fixed working place (7 percent) or work in a client's place, shop, café, and restaurant or in a fixed street or market stall (6.3 percent).

3.5 Status in employment of child laborers

Over three quarters of child laborers work as unpaid family workers (Table 3.5, Figure 3.4). Another 15.3 percent are own-account workers and 5 percent are members of producers' cooperative. Only 4.1 percent of child laborers are wage-earners.

Table 3.5 Distribution of child laborers by status in employment (%)			
Status in employment (%)	All working children	Male	Female
Employee	4.1	3.0	5.8
Own-account worker	15.3	13.3	18.4
Member of producers' cooperative	5.0	3.4	7.5
Unpaid family worker	75.5	80.3	68.4

Figure 3.4 Distribution of child laborers by sex and status in employment

A larger proportion of boy child laborers (80.3 percent) as compared to girl child laborers (68.4 percent) are unpaid family workers. In contrast, a larger proportion of girl child laborers are own-account workers (18.4 percent vs. 13.3 percent), members of producers' cooperative (7.5 percent vs. 3.4 percent) and wage-earners (5.8 percent vs. 3 percent).

A closer look at wage-earners (employees) reveal that they too are mostly employed in agriculture. Among girls, this proportion is 85.8 percent, while for boys it is 50.5 percent. Among wage-earner boys construction is also a common activity employing a fifth of such children. The rest are in trade (11.4 percent), manufacturing (6.3 percent), transport (6.1 percent) and hotels and restaurants (4.3 percent).

Own-account child laborers are also mostly employed in agriculture. This rate is 76.6 percent among girls and 51.5 percent among boys. Other activities where own-account child laborers are commonly found include manufacturing (14.6 percent of girls and 2.9 percent of boys), trade (6.5 percent of girls and 25.5 percent of boys), and construction (15.1 percent of boys).

3.6 Regional differentiation in child labor

Table 3.6 and Figure 3.5 show the prevalence of child labor across the different regions of Tajikistan. For ease of comparison, the prevalence of employment among children is also reproduced in the table. The highest prevalence of child labor and employment is observed in the region of GBAO, followed by Khalton. The prevalence of child labor is relatively lower in the regions of RRS, Sought and the capital city Dushanbe. The economic base of these regions, in particular, the types of economic activities undertaken by adults help determine the size of the child laborers as well. Regions that are more rural and agrarian tend to offer more work opportunities to children.

Table 3.6 Prevalence of child labor by region (in %)			
Region	**Distribution of child population**	**Employment prevalence among children**	**Child labor prevalence**
Total	100	23.4	22.6
GBAO	2.7	53.1	51.7
Dushanbe	8.0	1.9	1.3
RRS	26.2	15.6	14.9
Sougt	26.5	14.8	14.4
Khalton	36.6	37.7	36.5

Figure 3.5 Prevalence of employment and child labor by region

SECTION 4
CORRELATES OF CHILD WORK AND CHILD LABOR

Children's individual, household and community-level characteristics determine their employment and child labor status. This section of the report investigates these correlates and identifies the characteristics that increase the likelihood of child employment and child labor.

This section starts with a description of the household structure of children, which is intended to illustrate the structure within which the decision about children's employment is made. This section also includes a short discussion on the methodology used in identifying the correlates of child work and child labor. Finally, the results of the multivariate analyses are presented.

4.1. Household structure of children

The majority of children (68.3 percent) are sons or daughters of the household head. Most of the remaining children (or 29.3 percent of all children) are the grandchildren of the household head (Table 4.1). The relationship of boys and girls to the household head are quite similar. A small number of children (a total of five cases in raw data) declare themselves as heads of their households. These children as well as nine children (raw data) who are married are dropped from the data.

Table 4.1 Relationship of children to head of household (in %)			
	All	**Male**	**Female**
Son/Daughter	68.3	68.2	68.3
Grandchild	29.3	29.6	28.9
Niece/nephew	1.3	1.1	1.5
Other	1.1	1.1	1.3

As noted earlier, emigration is high in Tajikistan. As a result, 12.9 percent of children either have none of their parents present in the household or have only one of the two. The proportion living with only one parent or without any is 11.9 percent among boys but 14 percent among girls. This difference is statistically significant. For both girls and boys though, father's absence is a more common occurrence, which concurs with the finding that emigration is more common among men as compared to women in Tajikistan (ILO, 2010).

4.2. Methodology

A set of probit regressions are run, where the dependent variables are child employment (1 if the child is employed, 0 otherwise) and child labor (1 if the child is in child labor, 0 otherwise). All estimations are run for children aged 5 to 17 and separately for boys and girls.

As correlates of child employment and child labor three sets of variables are used. These are 1) Individual characteristics, 2) Household characteristics and 3) Community level characteristics of children. Individual characteristics include child's age, gender and his/her relationship to the household head (i.e. whether the son/daughter). Household characteristics include household head's age, education and employment status; the age and education level of household head's spouse, household size and age structure; absence of the parents of the child from the household, household's ownership of land, livestock and farm machinery; household's wealth status estimated using the information available in the data on consumer

durables and assets owned by the household (excluding farm assets) and amenities enjoyed[4], and whether the household has experienced a negative shock in the 12 months preceding the survey. Community level variables include the region of the country, urban/rural status, and whether the household was affected negatively from a community-wide problem.

4.3. Correlates of child employment

The results of the multivariate analysis on the correlates of child employment are given in Table 4.2. A child's age is an important determinant of his/her employment probability. As the child gets older, his/her probability of employment increases peaking at age 17. Although older children have a higher likelihood of employment than younger children, the risk increases faster in early years of childhood (until about 11 years) than in later years. This relationship between the child's age and his/her employment probability holds for both boys and girls and is pictured in Figure 1. Female children have a lower risk of employment. On average, while the probability that a boy is employed is estimated at 15.6 percent, the corresponding risk is lower by 5.9 percentage points for girls, estimated at 9.7 percent. Being the son or the daughter of the household head does not change the risk of employment for boys but it reduces the risk for girls. Hence, a girl whose mother or father is the household head has a 5 percentage point lower probability of employment as compared to a girl who lives in a household not headed by either of her parents.

Table 4.2 Likelihood of child employment based on probit equations						
	All		**Male**		**Female**	
	Coeff	**M. effect**	**Coeff**	**M. effect**	**Coeff**	**M. effect**
Child's age	0.568***	0.117***	0.592***	0.140***	0.547***	0.092***
	[0.044]	[0.009]	[0.060]	[0.014]	[0.064]	[0.010]
Child's age squared (1/100)	-1.580***	-0.325***	-1.677***	-0.395***	-1.472***	-0.248***
	[0.182]	[0.037]	[0.248]	[0.057]	[0.262]	[0.043]
Female child	-0.291***	-0.059***				
	[0.044]	[0.009]				
Son/daughter of household head	-0.130	-0.028	0.009	0.002	-0.277**	-0.050**
	[0.100]	[0.022]	[0.138]	[0.032]	[0.131]	[0.025]
Head of household: age	-0.003	-0.001	0.011	0.003	-0.027	-0.004
	[0.020]	[0.004]	[0.026]	[0.006]	[0.025]	[0.004]
Head of household: agesq (1/100)	-0.001	-0.000	-0.011	-0.003	0.016	0.003
	[0.018]	[0.004]	[0.023]	[0.006]	[0.021]	[0.004]
Head's educ: less than primary	0.174	0.039	0.342	0.094	-0.245	-0.035
	[0.247]	[0.061]	[0.325]	[0.102]	[0.331]	[0.040]
Head's educ: primary	-0.130	-0.025	-0.375*	-0.074*	0.117	0.021
	[0.158]	[0.028]	[0.218]	[0.035]	[0.189]	[0.036]
Head's educ: lower secondary	0.179	0.040	0.231	0.059	0.130	0.023
	[0.110]	[0.026]	[0.143]	[0.039]	[0.147]	[0.028]

---

4 A wealth index is constructed using principal component analysis. In the construction of the index the following assets and housing amenities are employed: ownership of a car, radio, TV, microwave, VCD/DVD player, washing machine, oven, dishwasher, refrigerator, computer, sewing machine, satellite/cable TV, telephone (land line), cell phone, table, chair, furniture; size of the dwelling in square meters; availability of a kitchen, bathroom and toilet.
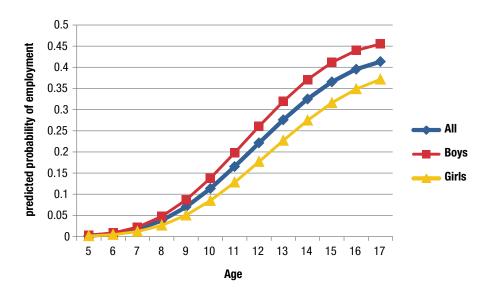
Head's educ: upper secondary	-0.168**	-0.034**	-0.177	-0.041	-0.157	-0.026
	[0.083]	[0.017]	[0.109]	[0.025]	[0.112]	[0.019]
Head's educ: lower vocational	0.140	0.031	0.167	0.042	0.088	0.016
	[0.120]	[0.028]	[0.163]	[0.044]	[0.159]	[0.030]
Head's educ: upper vocational	-0.062	-0.012	-0.069	-0.016	-0.072	-0.012
	[0.099]	[0.019]	[0.127]	[0.028]	[0.139]	[0.022]
Head employed	0.361***	0.068***	0.464***	0.099***	0.241*	0.038*
	[0.090]	[0.016]	[0.110]	[0.021]	[0.124]	[0.018]
Head wage earner	-0.162**	-0.032**	-0.250***	-0.056***	-0.038	-0.006
	[0.068]	[0.013]	[0.086]	[0.018]	[0.092]	[0.015]
Female head of household	-0.034	-0.007	-0.115	-0.026	0.041	0.007
	[0.125]	[0.025]	[0.152]	[0.033]	[0.149]	[0.026]
Spouse of head: age	-0.004	-0.001	-0.039	-0.009	0.029	0.005
	[0.026]	[0.005]	[0.035]	[0.008]	[0.033]	[0.005]
Spouse of head: agesq (1/100)	0.010	0.002	0.048	0.011	-0.023	-0.004
	[0.026]	[0.005]	[0.035]	[0.008]	[0.031]	[0.005]
Spouse of head, educ: less prim	0.699**	0.200*	0.614*	0.187*	0.844*	0.223*
	[0.325]	[0.116]	[0.370]	[0.134]	[0.486]	[0.172]
Spouse of head, educ: primary	0.749***	0.216***	0.946***	0.312***	0.503	0.113
	[0.218]	[0.078]	[0.285]	[0.112]	[0.309]	[0.087]
Spouse of head, educ: lower sec.	0.552***	0.139***	0.476**	0.131*	0.672***	0.150**
	[0.169]	[0.050]	[0.221]	[0.069]	[0.215]	[0.060]
Spouse of head, educ: upper sec.	0.527***	0.107***	0.560***	0.130***	0.508**	0.085**
	[0.154]	[0.031]	[0.193]	[0.044]	[0.200]	[0.034]
Spouse of head, educ: lower voc.	0.239	0.056	0.347	0.096	0.133	0.024
	[0.249]	[0.065]	[0.326]	[0.103]	[0.346]	[0.069]
Spouse of head, educ: higher voc.	0.490**	0.128**	0.512**	0.149*	0.500*	0.112*
	[0.199]	[0.062]	[0.243]	[0.083]	[0.258]	[0.072]
Spouse employed	0.447***	0.098***	0.409***	0.102***	0.536***	0.099***
	[0.067]	[0.016]	[0.086]	[0.022]	[0.094]	[0.018]
Spouse wage earner	-0.085	-0.017	-0.162	-0.036	-0.064	-0.010
	[0.099]	[0.019]	[0.135]	[0.028]	[0.128]	[0.020]
Spouse of head, absent	0.901	0.241	0.385	0.101	1.523*	0.406*
	[0.670]	[0.215]	[0.885]	[0.256]	[0.872]	[0.293]
Household size	-0.001	-0.000	0.013	0.003	-0.008	-0.001
	[0.029]	[0.006]	[0.040]	[0.009]	[0.037]	[0.006]
N of 5-17 year-olds	0.018	0.004	0.010	0.002	0.018	0.003
	[0.036]	[0.007]	[0.046]	[0.011]	[0.045]	[0.008]
N of 18-64 year-olds	-0.021	-0.004	-0.048	-0.011	-0.007	-0.001
	[0.041]	[0.008]	[0.054]	[0.013]	[0.055]	[0.009]
N of 65 year-olds and above	0.070	0.014	0.005	0.001	0.155	0.026
	[0.108]	[0.022]	[0.141]	[0.033]	[0.139]	[0.023]

Father not in household	0.051	0.011	-0.010	-0.002	0.072	0.013
	[0.112]	[0.024]	[0.143]	[0.033]	[0.137]	[0.025]
Mother not in household	-0.035	-0.007	-0.183	-0.039	0.139	0.026
	[0.183]	[0.036]	[0.267]	[0.052]	[0.262]	[0.052]
Mother and father not in hh	-0.067	-0.013	-0.058	-0.013	-0.126	-0.020
	[0.144]	[0.028]	[0.190]	[0.042]	[0.211]	[0.030]
Livestock ownership	0.244***	0.048***	0.270***	0.061***	0.257***	0.041***
	[0.073]	[0.014]	[0.097]	[0.021]	[0.092]	[0.014]
Arable land ownership	0.179**	0.035**	0.282***	0.063***	0.059	0.010
	[0.079]	[0.015]	[0.104]	[0.022]	[0.102]	[0.017]
Arable land size (1/100)	-0.016	-0.003	-0.080	-0.019	0.053	0.009
	[0.118]	[0.024]	[0.141]	[0.033]	[0.147]	[0.025]
Arable land size squared (1/10000)	0.015	0.003	0.019	0.004	0.011	0.002
	[0.015]	[0.003]	[0.019]	[0.004]	[0.017]	[0.003]
Non-arable land ownership	-0.324***	-0.057***	-0.467***	-0.089***	-0.168	-0.026
	[0.109]	[0.016]	[0.135]	[0.020]	[0.153]	[0.021]
Non-arable land size (1/100)	0.639*	0.131*	0.790**	0.186**	0.551	0.093
	[0.328]	[0.068]	[0.400]	[0.095]	[0.439]	[0.074]
Non-arable land size squared	-0.178	-0.037	-0.254*	-0.060*	-0.103	-0.017
(1/10000)	[0.111]	[0.023]	[0.151]	[0.036]	[0.103]	[0.017]
Tractor ownership	0.318*	0.077*	0.308	0.083	0.305	0.061
	[0.175]	[0.049]	[0.206]	[0.062]	[0.228]	[0.054]
Community-level shock	-0.108	-0.021	0.005	0.001	-0.294	-0.041
	[0.156]	[0.028]	[0.196]	[0.047]	[0.208]	[0.023]
Household-level shock	0.242**	0.056**	0.265**	0.070*	0.227*	0.043*
	[0.099]	[0.025]	[0.126]	[0.036]	[0.133]	[0.028]
Wealth Index: Bottom 20%	0.330**	0.075**	0.286	0.073	0.405**	0.079**
	[0.129]	[0.032]	[0.175]	[0.048]	[0.184]	[0.041]
Wealth Index: 2nd 20%	0.238	0.053	0.292	0.075	0.203	0.037
	[0.153]	[0.037]	[0.205]	[0.057]	[0.169]	[0.033]
Wealth Index: 3rd 20%	0.263**	0.059**	0.273*	0.070*	0.291*	0.055*
	[0.114]	[0.028]	[0.147]	[0.041]	[0.154]	[0.032]
Wealth Index: 4th 20%	0.223**	0.049**	0.129	0.032	0.382***	0.074**
	[0.102]	[0.024]	[0.131]	[0.033]	[0.139]	[0.031]
Wealth Index*Rural: Bottom 20%	-0.395**	-0.070***	-0.276	-0.060	-0.507**	-0.069***
	[0.172]	[0.026]	[0.231]	[0.045]	[0.230]	[0.025]
Wealth Index*Rural: 2nd 20%	-0.213	-0.040	-0.073	-0.017	-0.363	-0.052
	[0.189]	[0.033]	[0.253]	[0.057]	[0.222]	[0.027]
Wealth Index*Rural: 3rd 20%	-0.236	-0.044	-0.087	-0.020	-0.400*	-0.057**
	[0.160]	[0.027]	[0.208]	[0.046]	[0.211]	[0.025]
Wealth Index*Rural: 4th 20%	-0.307**	-0.056**	-0.069	-0.016	-0.591***	-0.076***
	[0.153]	[0.024]	[0.201]	[0.045]	[0.203]	[0.020]

Rural	0.727***	0.119***	0.731***	0.139***	0.732***	0.095***
	[0.174]	[0.023]	[0.233]	[0.036]	[0.236]	[0.024]
Dushanbe	-1.538***	-0.147***	-1.522***	-0.176***	-1.572***	-0.114***
	[0.168]	[0.008]	[0.218]	[0.012]	[0.242]	[0.009]
Sogd	-1.107***	-0.170***	-1.053***	-0.189***	-1.202***	-0.148***
	[0.158]	[0.018]	[0.206]	[0.027]	[0.218]	[0.021]
Khatlon	-0.273**	-0.054**	-0.255	-0.058	-0.310	-0.049
	[0.138]	[0.026]	[0.180]	[0.040]	[0.192]	[0.029]
RRS	-0.818***	-0.135***	-0.874***	-0.166***	-0.788***	-0.105***
	[0.144]	[0.019]	[0.187]	[0.029]	[0.199]	[0.022]
Sogd*Rural	-0.257	-0.048	-0.653***	-0.124***	0.149	0.027
	[0.181]	[0.031]	[0.242]	[0.036]	[0.244]	[0.046]
Khatlon*Rural	-0.147	-0.029	-0.281	-0.063	-0.021	-0.003
	[0.156]	[0.030]	[0.209]	[0.044]	[0.216]	[0.036]
RRS*Rural	-0.396**	-0.072***	-0.528**	-0.107***	-0.287	-0.044
	[0.163]	[0.026]	[0.217]	[0.037]	[0.223]	[0.030]
Constant	-5.730***		-5.729***		-5.869***	
	[0.632]		[0.831]		[0.790]	
Observed probability		0.234		0.269		0.196
Predicted probability at mean		0.125		0.152		0.099
Wald chi2(33)		1427.30		866.01		681.60
Prob > chi2		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pseudo R²		0.209		0.340		0.285
Observations		10,113		5,141		4,972

Notes: Robust standard errors in brackets. Covers children ages 5-17. Reference categories for dummy variables include higher education for head's and his/her spouse's schooling, number of 0-4 year-olds for household composition, both parents present for household structure, GBAO for regions.

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%.

Figure 4.1 Predicted probability of employment by sex

The age of the household head or of his/her spouse are not found to change the employment risk of children. The education level of the household head is generally found not to change this risk either except in the case of boys, whose risk of employment increases by 6.2 percentage points when they live in a household headed by a person with lower secondary education as compared to university education. In contrast, the education level of the spouse of the household head is generally found to matter for the employment risk of both girls and boys. The risk of employment for both groups of children tends to decline with the education level of the spouse of the head. A girl (boy) child living in a household where the spouse of the head has lower secondary education has a 14.8 (16.6) percent probability of employment, while a girl living in a household where the spouse of the head has university education has a 4.3 (7.4) percent probability of employment.

Children living in households where the head and/or the spouse is employed have a higher likelihood of employment. A boy who lives in a household where the head is employed has nearly 10 percentage point higher risk of employment as compared to a boy whose household head is not employed. Girls' employment probability also increases – though by a smaller amount (3.8 percentage points) – when their household head is employed. The employment status of the spouse of the head impacts equally strongly on boys' probability of employment as the employment status of the head. However, the impact of the employment status of the spouse of the household head on girls' employment risk (at nearly 10 percentage points) is stronger than the impact of head's employment (at 3.8 percentage points). The positive impact of the employment status of both the head and his/her spouse on child employment can be explained by children's employment patterns: they generally work as unpaid family workers in and around their homestead. Therefore, the employment of the head or the spouse of the head implies that work is available for children as well.

Notwithstanding these findings, head's status in employment (i.e. whether wage-earner or not) also matters for children's employment risk. Children whose household heads are wage-earners have lower probability of employment as compared to children whose household heads are non-wage earners. For instance, a boy whose household head is not employed faces an employment risk of 10 percent. This figure jumps to 20.6 percent when the head is employed as a non-wage worker but to 14.2 percent when he works as a wage-earner. Being a wage-earner probably limits children's involvement in the work that the head is engaged in and therefore, reduces their probability of employment vis-à-vis children whose heads are in non-wage employment. Interestingly, the wage-earner status of the spouse of the household head does not change the employment risk of children. Although the relevant coefficient carries the right sign (negative) it is not statistically significant.

Household structure, as measured by household size, age composition of the household, the presence of the parents of the child and the sex of the household head, is not generally a significant correlate of children's employment. However, household ownership of land and livestock increases the likelihood of child employment. More specifically, while the ownership of farm animals increases the employment probability of both girls and boys, ownership of arable land increases the employment probability of boys only. Household ownership of non-arable land has the opposite effect on the employment probability of boys. However, this effect changes with the size of the land owned; as the size of non-arable land increases boys' probability of employment increases first and then declines.

The position of the household in wealth distribution as measured by wealth quintiles does not change boys' employment probability. However, girls living in urban areas and coming from wealthier households are less likely to be employed as compared to urban poorer girls. The role household wealth plays in changing girls' employment risk reverses in rural areas. In other words, in rural areas, it is no longer the poorer girls who face a higher employment risk but rather the wealthier girls. For instance, in urban areas, the probability of employment for

a girl coming from a family in the top 20 percent of the wealth distribution is 3.4 percent as compared to 7.8 percent for a girl coming from the bottom 20 percent of the wealth distribution. In rural areas, a girl from the bottom 20 percent of the wealth distribution has a 5.5 percent probability of employment as compared to 13.8 percent probability for a girl in the top 20 percent of the wealth distribution. Wealthier households in rural areas are probably those with greater means of engaging in income generating activities and therefore, provide more opportunities for the involvement of children in these activities as well.

A household-level shock experienced in the 12 months preceding the survey is found to increase the employment risk of both girls and boys. Boys who are subject to a household-level shock have, on average, 7 percentage points higher probability of employment as compared to boys who have not experienced such a shock. The corresponding effect on girls is 4 percentage points. In contrast, community-level shocks are not found to impact neither boys' nor girls' employment probability.

The region of residence as well as the whether the child resides in an urban or a rural area matters for children's employment. The probability of employment is higher by 13.9 percentage points in rural areas for boys and 9.5 percentage points for girls. Furthermore, as compared to the GBAO region, children living in other regions of the country have lower employment probabilities, the lowest employment probability being estimated for the capital city Dushanbe.[5] That the employment probabilities of boys and girls differ among geographic regions – despite the fact that a host of child, household and community-level characteristics are controlled for – indicate the existence of location specific characteristics not accounted for in the regressions that are affecting children's employment probability.

4.4. Correlates of child labor

The correlates of child labor (Table 4.2) are very similar to the correlates of child employment (Table 4.1) for the reason that a large proportion of children who are employed are classified as child laborers. To avoid repetition, only a summary of the correlates that are found to be statistically significant are given below.

The child labor risk increases for older children peaking for 17-year-olds. Holding individual, household and community level characteristics at their mean values, a 17-year-old child has a 36.3 percent probability of being in child labor as compared to 21.7 percent probability estimated for a 12-year-old. The corresponding rates for boys and girls are, respectively, 41.9 percent and 30.6 percent for 17-year-olds as compared to 25.7 percent and 17.1 percent for 12-year-olds. Girls have lower child labor probability at every age. On average, a girl child is predicted to have a 6.2 percent point lower probability of being in child labor as compared to a boy. Furthermore, girls, but not boys, who live in households headed by either of their parents have a 5.6 percentage point lower probability of being in child labor as compared to their counterparts living in households where the household is headed by some other family member.

---

5 Note that Dushanbe is entirely urban.

Table 4.2 Likelihood of child labor based on probit equations

	All		Male		Female	
	Coeff	M. effect	Coeff	M. effect	Coeff	M. effect
Child's age	0.607***	0.120***	0.610***	0.141***	0.610***	0.095***
	[0.045]	[0.009]	[0.060]	[0.014]	[0.065]	[0.010]
Child's age squared (1/100)	-1.797***	-0.355***	-1.796***	-0.415***	-1.801***	-0.280***
	[0.184]	[0.036]	[0.249]	[0.056]	[0.268]	[0.041]
Female child	-0.316***	-0.062***				
	[0.044]	[0.009]				
Son/daughter of household head	-0.148	-0.030	0.016	0.004	-0.328**	-0.056**
	[0.100]	[0.021]	[0.138]	[0.032]	[0.133]	[0.024]
Head of household: age	0.003	0.001	0.021	0.005	-0.022	-0.003
	[0.020]	[0.004]	[0.026]	[0.006]	[0.025]	[0.004]
Head of household: agesq (1/100)	-0.006	-0.001	-0.017	-0.004	0.011	0.002
	[0.017]	[0.003]	[0.023]	[0.005]	[0.021]	[0.003]
Head's educ: less than primary	0.226	0.051	0.374	0.103	-0.149	-0.021
	[0.245]	[0.061]	[0.320]	[0.101]	[0.333]	[0.042]
Head's educ: primary	-0.133	-0.025	-0.332	-0.065	0.092	0.015
	[0.158]	[0.027]	[0.216]	[0.035]	[0.191]	[0.033]
Head's educ: lower secondary	0.172	0.037	0.208	0.052	0.156	0.026
	[0.111]	[0.025]	[0.145]	[0.039]	[0.149]	[0.027]
Head's educ: upper secondary	-0.140*	-0.028*	-0.150	-0.035	-0.118	-0.018
	[0.083]	[0.016]	[0.110]	[0.025]	[0.113]	[0.018]
Head's educ: lower vocational	0.143	0.030	0.157	0.039	0.127	0.021
	[0.120]	[0.027]	[0.166]	[0.044]	[0.157]	[0.028]
Head's educ: upper vocational	-0.092	-0.017	-0.107	-0.024	-0.093	-0.014
	[0.100]	[0.018]	[0.127]	[0.027]	[0.142]	[0.020]
Head employed	0.357***	0.065***	0.442***	0.093***	0.260**	0.038**
	[0.092]	[0.015]	[0.111]	[0.021]	[0.128]	[0.017]
Head wage earner	-0.153**	-0.029**	-0.225***	-0.049***	-0.047	-0.007
	[0.067]	[0.012]	[0.086]	[0.018]	[0.092]	[0.014]
Female head of household	-0.062	-0.012	-0.131	-0.029	0.010	0.001
	[0.126]	[0.024]	[0.152]	[0.032]	[0.150]	[0.024]
Spouse of head: age	-0.015	-0.003	-0.051	-0.012	0.018	0.003
	[0.026]	[0.005]	[0.034]	[0.008]	[0.033]	[0.005]
Spouse of head: agesq (1/100)	0.020	0.004	0.057*	0.013*	-0.011	-0.002
	[0.025]	[0.005]	[0.034]	[0.008]	[0.032]	[0.005]
Spouse of head, educ: less prim	0.701**	0.195**	0.649*	0.197*	0.837*	0.210*
	[0.325]	[0.114]	[0.374]	[0.137]	[0.482]	[0.165]
Spouse of head, educ: primary	0.670***	0.182***	0.782**	0.245**	0.517*	0.110*
	[0.231]	[0.079]	[0.322]	[0.122]	[0.309]	[0.083]

Spouse of head, educ: lower sec.	0.530***	0.128***	0.494**	0.134**	0.605***	0.124***
	[0.171]	[0.049]	[0.222]	[0.069]	[0.220]	[0.056]
Spouse of head, educ: upper sec.	0.525***	0.102***	0.587***	0.133***	0.474**	0.073**
	[0.157]	[0.030]	[0.194]	[0.044]	[0.206]	[0.032]
Spouse of head, educ: lower voc.	0.135	0.029	0.162	0.041	0.122	0.021
	[0.262]	[0.060]	[0.368]	[0.099]	[0.359]	[0.065]
Spouse of head, educ: higher voc.	0.435**	0.107**	0.529**	0.153**	0.377	0.074
	[0.199]	[0.059]	[0.244]	[0.084]	[0.256]	[0.061]
Spouse employed	0.430***	0.091***	0.414***	0.101***	0.504***	0.086***
	[0.067]	[0.015]	[0.086]	[0.022]	[0.094]	[0.017]
Spouse wage earner	-0.051	-0.010	-0.134	-0.029	-0.011	-0.002
	[0.099]	[0.019]	[0.133]	[0.027]	[0.129]	[0.020]
Spouse of head, absent	0.604	0.145	-0.005	-0.001	1.272	0.307
	[0.663]	[0.186]	[0.874]	[0.201]	[0.869]	[0.276]
Household size	-0.001	-0.000	0.019	0.004	-0.011	-0.002
	[0.029]	[0.006]	[0.039]	[0.009]	[0.037]	[0.006]
N of 5-17 year-olds	0.020	0.004	0.011	0.002	0.016	0.002
	[0.036]	[0.007]	[0.046]	[0.011]	[0.044]	[0.007]
N of 18-64 year-olds	-0.018	-0.004	-0.055	-0.013	0.003	0.001
	[0.041]	[0.008]	[0.054]	[0.012]	[0.054]	[0.008]
N of 65 year-olds and above	0.050	0.010	-0.024	-0.005	0.128	0.020
	[0.108]	[0.021]	[0.142]	[0.033]	[0.138]	[0.022]
Father not in household	0.049	0.010	0.024	0.006	0.028	0.004
	[0.112]	[0.023]	[0.145]	[0.034]	[0.137]	[0.022]
Mother not in household	-0.046	-0.009	-0.147	-0.031	0.052	0.008
	[0.184]	[0.034]	[0.268]	[0.053]	[0.263]	[0.044]
Mother and father not in hh	-0.095	-0.018	-0.074	-0.016	-0.154	-0.022
	[0.148]	[0.026]	[0.197]	[0.042]	[0.214]	[0.027]
Livestock ownership	0.249***	0.047***	0.247**	0.055**	0.289***	0.043***
	[0.074]	[0.013]	[0.096]	[0.020]	[0.093]	[0.013]
Arable land ownership	0.162**	0.031**	0.271***	0.059***	0.025	0.004
	[0.078]	[0.014]	[0.103]	[0.021]	[0.101]	[0.015]
Arable land size (1/100)	0.024	0.005	-0.058	-0.013	0.106	0.016
	[0.117]	[0.023]	[0.142]	[0.033]	[0.147]	[0.023]
Arable land size squared (1/10000)	0.011	0.002	0.016	0.004	0.007	0.001
	[0.015]	[0.003]	[0.019]	[0.004]	[0.017]	[0.003]
Non-arable land ownership	-0.322***	-0.054***	-0.465***	-0.086***	-0.197	-0.027
	[0.108]	[0.015]	[0.137]	[0.020]	[0.148]	[0.018]
Non-arable land size (1/100)	0.734**	0.145**	1.313***	0.304***	0.576	0.090
	[0.345]	[0.068]	[0.439]	[0.102]	[0.438]	[0.068]
Non-arable land size squared	-0.216*	-0.043*	-0.502***	-0.116***	-0.105	-0.016
(1/10000)	[0.125]	[0.025]	[0.163]	[0.038]	[0.101]	[0.016]

Tractor ownership	0.320*	0.075*	0.334	0.090	0.281	0.052
	[0.169]	[0.046]	[0.205]	[0.062]	[0.211]	[0.046]
Community-level shock	-0.130	-0.024	0.024	0.006	-0.376*	-0.046*
	[0.155]	[0.026]	[0.192]	[0.046]	[0.212]	[0.019]
Household-level shock	0.217**	0.048*	0.235*	0.060*	0.197	0.034
	[0.102]	[0.025]	[0.126]	[0.035]	[0.136]	[0.026]
Wealth Index: Bottom 20%	0.387***	0.087***	0.353**	0.090**	0.465**	0.087**
	[0.130]	[0.033]	[0.174]	[0.049]	[0.185]	[0.040]
Wealth Index: 2nd 20%	0.298**	0.065**	0.356*	0.091*	0.260	0.045
	[0.144]	[0.035]	[0.202]	[0.057]	[0.179]	[0.034]
Wealth Index: 3rd 20%	0.296**	0.065**	0.274*	0.069*	0.396**	0.072**
	[0.119]	[0.029]	[0.151]	[0.041]	[0.163]	[0.034]
Wealth Index: 4th 20%	0.231**	0.049**	0.150	0.036	0.367**	0.066**
	[0.106]	[0.024]	[0.134]	[0.034]	[0.153]	[0.032]
Wealth Index*Rural: Bottom 20%	-0.430**	-0.072**	-0.344	-0.071	-0.523**	-0.065**
	[0.171]	[0.024]	[0.228]	[0.042]	[0.228]	[0.022]
Wealth Index*Rural: 2nd 20%	-0.254	-0.045	-0.133	-0.029	-0.380*	-0.050**
	[0.181]	[0.029]	[0.249]	[0.052]	[0.227]	[0.025]
Wealth Index*Rural: 3rd 20%	-0.289*	-0.051**	-0.129	-0.028	-0.515**	-0.064***
	[0.162]	[0.025]	[0.210]	[0.044]	[0.215]	[0.021]
Wealth Index*Rural: 4th 20%	-0.322**	-0.056**	-0.099	-0.022	-0.580***	-0.069***
	[0.154]	[0.023]	[0.200]	[0.043]	[0.209]	[0.019]
Rural	0.761***	0.118***	0.804***	0.147***	0.754***	0.089***
	[0.172]	[0.021]	[0.229]	[0.033]	[0.237]	[0.022]
Dushanbe	-1.616***	-0.142***	-1.591***	-0.174***	-1.675***	-0.106***
	[0.178]	[0.007]	[0.224]	[0.011]	[0.278]	[0.008]
Sogd	-1.141***	-0.167***	-1.030***	-0.182***	-1.370***	-0.150***
	[0.156]	[0.017]	[0.202]	[0.027]	[0.232]	[0.020]
Khatlon	-0.309**	-0.058**	-0.321*	-0.071*	-0.308	-0.045
	[0.137]	[0.025]	[0.177]	[0.038]	[0.194]	[0.027]
RRS	-0.832***	-0.131***	-0.920***	-0.169***	-0.776***	-0.095***
	[0.143]	[0.018]	[0.186]	[0.027]	[0.200]	[0.020]
Sogd*Rural	-0.198	-0.036	-0.684***	-0.126***	0.372	0.067
	[0.179]	[0.031]	[0.238]	[0.034]	[0.257]	[0.052]
Khatlon*Rural	-0.124	-0.024	-0.277	-0.061	0.009	0.001
	[0.156]	[0.029]	[0.206]	[0.043]	[0.218]	[0.034]
RRS*Rural	-0.379**	-0.066***	-0.500**	-0.100***	-0.281	-0.040
	[0.163]	[0.025]	[0.215]	[0.037]	[0.224]	[0.028]
Constant	-5.806***		-5.800***		-6.005***	
	[0.621]		[0.814]		[0.790]	
Observed probability		0.225		0.263		0.185
Predicted probability at mean		0.118		0.148		0.085

Wald chi2(33)	1372.74	881.60	642.32
Prob > chi2	0.000	0.000	0.000
Pseudo R^2	0.300	0.328	0.275
Observations	10,113	5,141	4,972

Notes: Robust standard errors in brackets. Covers children ages 5-17. Reference categories for dummy variables include higher education for head's and his/her spouse's schooling, number of 0-4 year-olds for household composition, both parents present for household structure, GBAO for regions.

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%.

Children with employed household heads face a higher risk of being in child labor. As discussed earlier, agricultural work is widespread not only among children but among the adult population as well. Hence, children who 'help out' their parents doing agricultural work get categorized as child laborers. When the household head holds wage employment, this helps reduce the child labor probability among boys, possible because wage employment implies lower opportunity for boys to be involved in work alongside their father.

Children coming from households where the spouse of the household has more schooling tend to have lower child labor risk. Similar to the case of the household head, the employment of the spouse of the head increases children's risk of being in child labor, presumably because it signifies that work is available for children as well.

Households' ownership of farm animals increases the child labor risk of boys and girls. Ownership of arable land also increases the child labor risk of boys but not that of girls. The ownership of non-arable land, on the other hand, decreases the child labor risk of boys though this effect changes with land size. Conditional on having non-arable land, increases in its size raises the child labor risk first and then decreases it.

Household wealth as measured by household durables and housing amenities decreases the child labor risk of both boys and girls in urban areas. In rural areas, girls' child labor risk actually increases for wealthier households. This unexpected finding can be explained by higher work opportunities available for richer girls around the homestead.

Community-wide shocks are found to decrease the child labor probability of girls. A negative shock may signify loss of work opportunities for girls, who tend to work more locally, especially in agriculture which offers the most work opportunities for girls and through which they tend to be classified as child laborers. Household-level shocks, on the other hand, tend to increase boys' child labor probability.

Rural residence tends to increase the child labor probability of boys and girls. Regions also matter: as compared to the region of GBAO all other regions tend to carry a lower risk of child labor. A more in-depth analysis of regions are required to identify region specific characteristics that lead to higher child employment and child labor.

SECTION 5
HEALTH AND SCHOOLING OUTCOMES OF WORKING CHILDREN AND CHILD LABORERS

This section of the report looks at the health and schooling outcomes of working children, child laborers and, where appropriate, non-working children. The aim of this chapter is to see whether child laborers suffer from poorer health and schooling outcomes as compared to other working children and non-working children.

5.1. Health outcomes of working children and child laborers

The CLS asks working children to report any adverse health outcome that they have experienced in the 12 months preceding the survey due to work. Working children are probed whether they have experienced any of the following: superficial cuts/injuries, fracture, dislocation/sprain burns/frostbite, respiratory-related problems, skin problems, stomach problems/diarrhea, fever, extreme fatigue, and other related illnesses/injuries due to the work they are engaged in (see Child Questionnaire in Appendix). A total of 17,000 working children have reported experiencing a work-related adverse health outcome. These children constitute 3.1 percent of all children estimated to be employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common complaint is extreme fatigue, which affects nearly a half of children reporting an adverse health outcome. Other common complaints affecting nearly 30 and 10 percent of working children, respectively, are superficial injuries/open wounds and eye problems.

When the health outcomes of child laborers are investigated, 3.2 percent of them are found to have suffered from a work-related adverse outcome. Similar to the case of working children, 51.7 percent of child laborers who have suffered from a work-related adverse outcome report extreme fatigue, 30.1 percent superficial injuries/open wounds and 10.3 percent eye problems (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1). Hence, child laborers are not found to be under a higher risk of experiencing adverse health outcomes as compared to working children.

About equal proportions of working boys and girls (3.3 and 2.7 percent), as well as those in child labor (3.1 percent of boys and 3.2 percent of girls), report being affected by an adverse work-related health outcome. However, the types of the outcomes suffered differ somewhat between girls and boys. A larger proportion of working boys (51 percent) than girls (43 percent) report extreme fatigue, superficial injuries (37.5 percent of boys as compared to 19.2 percent of girls), fractures and dislocations (15.6 percent of boys but no girls). A full list of illnesses/injuries suffered by working children and child laborers is given in Table 5.1. Due to the small number of observations this table should be used with caution.[6]

---

6 In the raw data, only 36 working boys and 28 working girls report an adverse health problem due to work. The corresponding figures among boy and girl child laborers are 25 and 23, respectively.

Table 5.1 Distribution of working children suffering from health problems due to work by work-related illnesses/injuries

Type of illness/injury suffered	Working children			Child laborers		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Superficial cuts/injuries	31.0	37.5	19.2	30.1	35.8	21.4
Fracture	6.9	10.7	0.0	6.0	9.9	0.0
Dislocation/sprain	3.1	4.9	0.0	3.2	5.3	0.0
Burns, corrosions, frostbite	4.8	6.1	2.3	2.9	3.1	2.5
Respiratory-related problem	5.7	2.8	11.0	4.2	3.1	5.8
Eye problems	10.3	7.9	14.6	10.3	9.8	11.0
Skin problems	7.2	2.8	15.1	8.1	3.1	15.7
Stomach problem/diarrhea	7.7	8.8	5.7	9.1	10.9	6.3
Fever	4.0	1.6	8.3	3.5	1.5	6.6
Extreme fatigue	48.1	51.0	43.0	51.7	55.8	45.4
Other problems	11.5	17.0	1.7	7.6	11.2	1.9

Note: The reference period for employment is the year preceding the survey.

Figure 5.1 Proportion of working children and child laborers with health problems due to work

Of the working children who reported having experienced an adverse health outcome as a result of work, for 47.1 percent of working boys and 66.2 percent of working girls the illness/injury was not serious enough to affect their school attendance or work activity. In the case of child laborers, the corresponding proportions are 52 and 67.5 percent, respectively. For the remaining working children and child laborers, the illness/injury caused a temporary absence from work and/or school.

5.2. Schooling outcomes of non-working children, working children and child laborers

School outcomes examined include school attendance rates, school starting age, highest grade completed, absence from school and vocational training obtained outside of school. Unlike health outcomes, school related indicators are available for all children including non-working children. Therefore, in this section, a comparison is made between these three groups of children.

5.2.1. School attendance rates

As discussed earlier and shown in Table 5.2 below school attendance rates in compulsory education for both boys and girls are near universal. Indeed, 99 percent of working boys and child laborers aged 7 to 15 are in school. The corresponding rates among girls are only slightly lower at 97 percent. Hence, there is no evidence that child work or child labor is negatively associated with compulsory school attendance (Figure 5.2).

School attendance falls - especially for girls - following the end of compulsory education. The school attendance rates of 16 and 17-year-old working children are 5 to 6 percentage points lower as compared to their non-working counterparts. However, there is no evidence that the school attendance rates of child laborers are lower than working children.

Table 5.2 School attendance rates by employment and child labor status (%)				
	Age 7-15		Age 16-17	
School attendance rates of:	Male	Female	Male	Female
All children	98.5	97.1	90.7	76.0
Non-working children	98.3	97.1	93.4	78.0
Working children	99.1	96.7	87.6	72.9
Child laborers	99.0	97.0	87.1	72.2

Figure 5.2 School attendance rates by employment and child labor status

Among 7-17-year-olds, only a very small proportion of children – 1.2 percent- are estimated to have never attended school. Among working children and child laborers this rate is even lower estimated at 0.7 percent. Hence, there is no evidence for a negative association between child employment and school attendance.

When inquired about why the school-aged children have never attended school, the main reason – reported by 53.6 percent of children – turns out to be illness or disability. Other relatively more common responses are "too young to attend school" (12.6 percent), "family

does not allow schooling" or "not interested in school" (18.4 percent) and "school too far" or "cannot afford schooling" (11.7 percent). Less than two percent of children who have attended school reported the need to engage in economic activities and unpaid household services as reasons for their non-attendance.

5.2.2. School starting age

Children are expected to start compulsory school at age 7. Indeed, both the working and non-working children and child laborers are found to have started compulsory school at the expected age of 7. Hence, there is no evidence that working children and child laborers delay starting compulsory schooling.

5.2.3. Highest grade completed

Among children currently attending school, the highest grade completed does not differ between working and non-working children or between working children and child laborers. In other words, children who are employed are not at a higher risk of completing a lower grade for their age as compared to non-working children. For instance, irrespective of his/her employment status a 17-year-old child has completed, on average, 10.8 grades.

Among children who have dropped out of the schooling system, there is no meaningful difference in the highest grade completed between working and non-working children either. A 17-year-old who is no longer in school and who currently works has completed a total of 8.5 grades, so does a child laborer, whereas a non-working child has completed 8.6 grades. If children who have never attended school are dropped, highest grade completed increases to 9 grades for non-working children, 8.8 grades among working children and 8.7 grades for child laborers. These differences are not statistically significant. Hence, both the non-working and working children and child laborers who are no longer in school complete nine-years of compulsory schooling before dropping out of the schooling system.

Given that a larger proportion of working than non-working children are not currently in school and that school drop-outs tend to complete fewer years of schooling, the total number of grades completed by working children are expected to be lower than non-working children. However, the schooling gap is minimal (at age 17, 10.4 years among non-working and 10.3 years among working children) and is not statistically significant. If children who have never started school are disregarded, the total grades completed at age 17 become 10.5 for non-working children and 10.3 for working children. This time, the gap – although limited to a fifth of a grade – is statistically significant. Hence, working children slightly lag behind non-working children in terms of the total grades completed but the difference is not large.

5.2.4. Absence from school

An estimated 5.2 percent of children who currently attend school are found to have missed school in the week preceding the survey. This rate is estimated at 7.8 percent among working children and child laborers. Although the difference is not large, it is statistically significant showing a higher rate of absenteeism among working children and child laborers. All groups of children miss, on average, two school days a week.

When inquired about the reasons for their school absence, about a half of non-working children report that an illness or injury precluded them from attending school. This rate is much lower at 18.5 percent among working children and 20 percent among child laborers. Instead, 58.2 percent of working children and 51.3 percent of child laborers report "to help at home with household tasks" as the reason for their school absence. Another 8.4 percent of working children and 7.1 percent of child laborers report the need to work in those days as the reason for their absence. Among non-working children, less than a fifth report having had the need to help out with household tasks.

5.2.5. Vocational training outside of school

Vocational training outside of the formal schooling system is not common. The proportion of children who have attended or currently attending a vocational training course outside of school is limited to 1.7 percent of 10-17-year-olds. This figure does not differ between working and non-working children. However, the proportion attending a vocational training course is slightly higher – estimated at 3.4 percent – among 10-17-year-olds who are no longer in school. The proportion of children who have gone through vocational training or are currently doing so, about 30 percent has received or expect to receive a certificate at the end of the course.

CONCLUSION

The results of the Child Labor Survey of Tajikistan has shown that 23.4 percent of children aged 5 to 17 are in employment. This figure increases to 45.5 percent among 15 to 17-year-old boys. The average work hours of children, on the other hand, can be considered modest: on average, they put in 17.5 hours per week. The majority of working children are engaged in agricultural work alongside their families in and around their homestead. The proportion of wage-earners is limited to 4.1 percent. Even among older children (15-17-year-olds) this figure remains low at 6.3 percent.

Of the 522 thousand working children, 503 thousand are categorized as child laborers. The latter estimate equals 22.6 percent of 5 to 17-year-olds. The hierarchical system used to identify child laborers identifies hazardous occupations as the main culprit. However, when the hierarchical system is abandoned, 35.2 percent of working children are found to work excessively long hours by national standards. In contrast, only a small proportion (2.8 percent) of working children is found to be engaged in hazardous economic activities and 5.6 percent to work under hazardous conditions. These exercises have shown that reducing child labor requires a simultaneous drop in child work hours and their withdrawal from agricultural work. The latter is a real challenge since the livelihoods of many households in Tajikistan depend on agricultural activities.

On a more positive note, child laborers are not found to face worse adverse health outcomes as compared to other working children. In fact, a very small proportion of working children report adverse working conditions (5.6 percent) and health outcomes (3.1 percent). The schooling outcomes of child laborers are not found to differ from those of working children either. Furthermore, the average school attendance rate of compulsory-school-aged children (ages 7-15) who work is not lower than that of non-working children. However, non-compulsory school aged children (ages 16 and 17) who work have lower school attendance rates as compared to their non-working counterpart. The gap is on the order of 5-6 percentage points. Children's school starting age does not differ between working and non-working children; they all start at age 7. Conditional on their school attendance status, the highest grade completed is either the same for working and non-working children, or the gap is minimal. However, both child laborers and working children show higher absenteeism from school as compared to non-working children. Higher absenteeism and fatigue from work – the most common problem reported by working children - may reflect on their learning outcomes, which was not possible to measure using the CLS.

Compulsory schooling attendance is found to be universal. Children start leaving the schooling system after the 9th grade, which marks the end of compulsory schooling. Unpaid household services are also widespread employing 55.8 percent of children. This figure increases to 96.5 percent among 15-17-year-old girls. Children's school attendance is not found to be negatively associated with their involvement in unpaid household services, to which children, on average, put in 10.9 hours per week.

The multivariate analyses on child employment and child labor have shown that the agricultural assets owned by the household – primarily farm animals and arable land – are positively associated with child employment and labor. Furthermore, children who reside in households where the head and his/her spouse are employed are more likely to engage in work and child labor. The employment status of the head and his/her spouse as well as the ownership of farm assets signify that work is available for adults and children.

Children who reside in households where the spouse of the head is more educated tend to face a lower risk of child employment and child labor. However, a similar finding does not follow for the head, though children whose household heads are wage-earners as compared to non-wage earners face a lower employment and child labor risk. Higher potential earnings

power of the primary and secondary earners in the household as signified by these variables as well as the substitutability between adult and child labor may limit children's involvement in certain activities undertaken by their adult household members.

The wealth status of the household as measured by wealth quintiles indicate that girls who live in urban areas and come from wealthier households have lower employment and child labor probability as compared to girls from poorer households. However, this relationship is reversed in rural areas, presumably because richer rural households are economically more active and therefore, demand the services of their daughters as well. For boys, a meaningful relationship between household wealth and employment does not exist. However, boys' employment and child labor risks are found to be more sensitive to the adverse shocks experienced by the household.

Given the low per capita household incomes as well as households' heavy reliance on agriculture for their livelihoods, withdrawing children from work in the short-term is a real challenge. A way forward can be awareness raising campaigns and courses taught at schools that can increase both children's and their parents' awareness towards the adverse consequences of hazardous work. Awareness raising activities on the potential risks faced by children doing agricultural work, especially as it concerns the use of machinery and chemicals would be particularly helpful in increasing the well-being of children.

Among adults migration out of the country for work in widespread. Within the scope of the current study it has not been possible to investigate how adult migration changes the employment and child labor risk of children. While remittances may help keep children in school and out of work, children might substitute for adult labor and therefore, face a higher risk of employment. The household structure variables included in the multivariate analyses were not found to be significant correlates of child employment or child labor. However, this finding cannot be taken as evidence against any positive or negative relationship between adult migration and child labor. A more detailed analysis is needed to establish the causal relationship, in any, between migration and child labor.

The place and type of residence of children also matter in determining their employment and child labor risk. While children residing in more agrarian regions tend to carry higher risk of employment and child labor, this risk is particularly high in certain regions. A detailed analysis on the specific nature child employment and child labor take in different regions of the country will be beneficial in designing region-specific policies.

REFERENCES

Global Child Labor Trends 2008 to 2012. Geneva: International Labor Office- International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC). Diallo, Y., Etienne, A. and Mehran F. (2013

Migrant Remittances to Tajikistan: The Potential for Savings, Economic Investment and Existing Financial Products to Attract Remittances, ILO Sub-regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia. ILO (2010)

Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011, World Bank. Ratha,D., Mohapatra, S. and Silwal, A. (2010)

The State of the World's Children 2014, New York. UNICEF (2014)

World Bank (2014) *World Development Indicators*, World Bank.

APPENDIX A: SURVEY METHODOLOGY[7]
SAMPLE DESIGN FOR TAJIKISTAN CHILD LABOR SURVEY 2012-2013

TJKCLS 2012

1. Objectives of the survey

The 2012-2013 Tajikistan child labor Survey (CLS 2012) is the first survey of its kind and is a base line survey. The main objective of the CLS 2012 is to provide information on working children. All the children 5-17 who are usual members of the selected households are eligible for the survey. The survey uses a nationally representative sample consisting 6400 residential households. The survey produces representative result for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for the 5 oblasts (regions) of the country.

2. Sampling frame

The main administrative units of the Republic of Tajikistan are the five Oblasts (i.e. regions) of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO), Sughd Oblast, Khatlon Oblast, Dushanbe city, Rayons of Republican Subordination (RRS). The frame used in the sampling design is based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census (Tajik 2010). An electronic file of the complete list of all census enumeration areas is available. The list contains census information by urban-rural areas, oblasts, rayons, ajamoat, selo, and the number of households in each enumeration area.

The sample of the 2012 TAJCLS is selected from the frame of enumeration area units provided by the Tajikistan Statistical Office (TAJK STAT). The frame excludes institutional population such as those in hotels, hospitals, work camps, prisons, and the like. Table 1 below shows the distribution of the enumeration area households by oblast (region) and type of residence.

Table 1: Distribution of enumeration areas and households by oblast and type of residence									
Oblast	Type of Residence								
	Urban			Rural			Total		
	EA	HH	Average HH	EA	HH	Average HH	EA	HH	Average HH
GBAO	70	5,095	73	725	32,984	45	795	38,079	48
Dushanbe	1,826	138,719	76	-	-	-	1,826	138,719	76
RRS	541	41,013	76	4,381	213,909	49	4,922	254,922	52
Sougt	1,369	109,655	80	4,763	266,568	56	6,132	376,223	61
Khalton	1,106	75,330	68	6,584	306,820	47	7,690	382,150	50
Total	4,912	369,812	75	16,453	820,281	50	21,365	1,190,093	56

Source: Sampling frame from the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

In the Republic of Tajikistan, about 69% of the households live in rural areas according to the sampling frame. In total, there are 21365 EA in the country with about 1 million households. The average size of an EA is 75 households in urban areas and 50 in the rural areas. The overall average is 56 households per EA, which is adequate for a sample take of 16 households per EA for TAJCLS 2012.

---

7 This section is contributed by TAJKSTAT.

3. Sample allocation and sample selection

The TAJCLS 2012 sample is a stratified sample selected in two stages from the 2010 census frame. Stratification is achieved by separating each oblast into urban and rural areas, except for the Dushanbe oblast, which is an urban region. In total, 9 sampling strata are constructed. Samples are selected independently from each sampling stratum by a two stages selection procedure in accordance with the sample allocation given in Table 3.

In the first stage, 400 EA are selected with probability proportional to EA size, with the EA size being the number of residential households that have children between the ages of 5-17 as measured in the 2010 population and housing census. Table 2 below shows the distribution of the households with children aged 5-17 years and households with working children aged 15-17 years by oblast and types of residence.

Oblast	Type of Residence								
	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Total HH	HH with children in age 5-17 years	HH with working children in age 15-17 years	Total HH	HH with children in age 5-17 years	HH with working children in age 15-17 years	Total HH	HH with children in age 5-17 years	HH with working children in age 15-17 years
GBAO	5,095	3,111	1,212	32,984	24,355	11,740	38,079	27,466	12,952
Dushanbe	138,719	86,460	38,634				138,719	86,460	38,634
RRS	41,013	28,843	13,360	213,909	178,404	91,245	254,922	207,247	104,605
Sougd	109,655	67,237	28,630	266,568	204,730	94,715	376,223	271,967	123,345
Khalton	75,330	57,106	27,340	306,820	263,369	145,541	382,150	320,475	172,881
Total	369,812	242,757	109,176	820,281	670,858	343,241	1,190,093	913,615	452,417

Table 2: Distribution of Households, households with children 5-17 years, households with working children 15-17 years by Oblast and Type of residence

Source: Sampling frame from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

The sample allocation procedure takes into account the precision required for estimations at oblast level and by urban and rural areas. Therefore, instead of allocating the sample proportionally to each sampling stratum according to the stratum size, which would allocate an unnecessarily large sample size to large oblasts, a power allocation procedure is employed. Hence, large oblast in rural such as Khalton, Sougd and RRS are under-sampled, while urban areas are over-sampled. This procedure ensures that a sufficient sample size is allocated to all oblasts and urban and rural areas. Due to the creation of sampling weights in accordance with sample allocation and sample design, neither over-sampling nor under-sampling will create problems in data analysis. All analysis using the TAJCLS data should use the sampling weights in order to ensure actual sample representation.

After the selection of the primary sampling units (PSU), the EA in the first stage, and before the main survey, a household listing operation is carried out in all of the selected EA. In the second stage, a fixed number of 16 households per PSUs are selected with an equal probability of systematic selection from each stratum.

The survey interviewers interviewed only the pre-selected households. To avoid any bias, no replacement or change of pre-selected households were allowed during implementation.

Oblast	Type of Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	EA	HH	EA	HH	EA	HH
GBAO	27	432	28	448	55	880
Dushanbe	55	880	0	0	55	880
RRS	51	816	48	768	99	1584
Sougt	47	752	48	768	95	1520
Khalton	48	768	48	768	96	1536
Total	228	3648	172	2752	400	6400

Table 3: Sample allocation of EA (PSUs) and households (SSUs) by oblast and type of residence

4. Selection probability and sampling weight

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to different oblast and to urban and rural areas, a sampling weight is required for any analysis using TAJCLS data to ensure the actual representative of the survey results at national level and as well as at domain level.

Since the TAJCLS sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample, the sampling weight is calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each EA (PSUs).

Let:

P_{1hi}: first-stage sampling probability of the ith EA in stratum h

P_{2hi}: second -stage sampling probability within the ith EA (household selection)

$a_{h:}$ the number of EA selected in stratum h,

M_{hi} : the number of households according to the sampling frame in the ith EA, and

$\sum M_h$: the total number of households in the stratum.

The probability of selecting the ith EA in the TAJCLS 2012 sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{a_h M_h}{\sum M_h}$$

Let L_{hik} br the number of households listed in the household listing operation in EA i in stratum h, let ghi the number of households selected in EA. The second stage selection probability for each household in the EA is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in EA i of stratum h is therefore the product of the two stages selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \square P_{2hi}$$

The sampling weight for each household in EA i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities is prepared to facilitate the calculation of sampling weights. The sampling weights are adjusted for household non-response. Therefore, one set of weights are calculated, which are individual as opposed to household weights, and they have correspondence with the 2012 population as per UN projections.

APPENDIX B: HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS (DEFINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ISCO-88)

313	Optical and electrical equipment operators
322	Health associated professionals
323	Nursing midwife
516	Protective services
614	Forestry and related workers
615	Fishery, hunters and trappers
711	Miners, shot fires, stone cutters and carvers
712	Building frame and related workers
713	Building finishers
721	Metal moulders, welders and related workers
722	Blacksmith, tool makers and related workers
723	Machinery mechanics and fitters
724	Electrical, electronic equip. mech. & fitters
731	Precision workers in metal
732	Potters, glass makers and related workers
811	Mining, mineral processing plant operators
812	Metal processing plant operators
813	Glass, ceramics and related plant operators
814	Wood processing & papermaking plant operators
815	Chemical processing plant operators
816	Power production, related plant operators
821	Metal and mineral machine operators
822	Chemical machine operators
823	Rubber machine operators
825	Wood products machine operators
826	Textile, fur, leather machine oper.
827	Food machine operators
828	Assemblers
829	Other machine operators
832	Motor vehicle drivers
833	Agriculture, other mobile plant oper.
834	Ships' deck crew, related workers
911	Street vendors and related workers
912	Shoe cleaning, other street services
915	Messengers, porters, doorkeepers. ..
916	Garbage collectors, related workers
921	Agriculture fishery, related workers
931	Mining and construction labourers
933	Transport and freight handlers

Source: Diallo et al. (2013).

APPENDIX C: SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY
(Addressed to the most knowledgeable member of the household)

10 August 2012

I / We am/are from the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. We are working to improve the information on child labour so that the government can develop programs to strengthen the capacity of country in combating child labour. You were chosen randomly for our survey and we ask for your assistance in answering the following questions. All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purpose only.

GENERAL INFORMATION

REGION.................... DISTRICT....................
LOCALITY....................
ADDRESS OF HOUSEHOLD....................
PHONE NUMBER (-------------) ....

HOUSEHOLD ID NUMBER |__|__|__|

Number of Primary Sampling Units / Cluster |__|__|__|

HOUSE/STRUCTURE NO. |__|__|__|

INTERVIEWER VISITS

FINAL VISIT (fill this after the interview)

	1	2	3	
DATE				DATE/MONTH/YEAR |__|-|__|__|-|__|__|__|
				RESULT * |__|__|

(*) RESULT CODES

01.
02. Completed
03. No household members at home or no competent respondent
0.4 Entire Household absent for extended period of time
05. Refused
06. Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling
07. Dwelling destroyed
08. Dwelling not found
96. Other (Specify)............................

INTERVIEWER'S NAME

SUPERVISOR'S NAME

ELIGIBILITY

- Number of persons in the household |__|__|
- Number of children (5-17) |__|__|
- Children (5-17) who were absent at the time of the interview. |__|__|

NEXT VISIT

Starting Time: _____:_____   Ending Time: _____:_____

If Additional Questionnaires used indicate number |__|

PART I: ADULT QUESTIONNAIRE
Addressed to the most knowledgeable member of household

Section I: Household Composition and Characteristics for All Household Members

A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A7a	A8	For all household members		
									Please indicate (NAME)'s serial number. *(Write 95 if absent or not applicable)*		
									A9 Spouse *(if applicable and s/he is among the household members)*	A10 Natural Mother *(if she is among the household members)*	A11 Natural Father *(if he is among the household members)*
Person's serial number in household	Can you please provide full names of all persons who are part of this household, beginning with the Head of the Household? *(A Household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit. Members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) and not all those related in the same house or compound are necessarily of the same household)*	Which household member provided information the individual *(write serial number from A1)*	What is (NAME)'s relationship to head of the household 1. Household Head 2. Spouse 3. Son / Daughter 4. Brother/Sister 5. Daughter-in-law / son-in-law 6. Grandchild 7. Niece / Nephew 8. Step child 9. Aged parent/parent-in-law 10. Servant (live-in) 11. Other relative 12. Non-relative	What is the sex of each of these individual household members? 1. Male 2. Female	How old was (NAME) at (his/her) last birthday? *(In completed years)*	*Indicate With "1" if person is between 5-17 years old, "0" otherwise*	Dose a child (NAME) live at this moment live with family? If yes -1 If not indicate the reason: 2. visiting relatives 3. in hospital 4. in boarding school 5. studding outside home 6. runn of home 96. other 98 do not know	What is (NAME)'s marital status (for persons 12 years or above) 1. Single or never married 2. Married civil/ religious 3. Married but separated 4. Polygamous marriage 5. Living together as married partners 6. Divorced 7. Widowed			
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A7a	A8	A9	A10	A11
01		⎵⎵	⎵⎵	⎵	⎵⎵	⎵		⎵	⎵⎵	⎵⎵	⎵⎵
02		⎵⎵	⎵⎵	⎵	⎵⎵	⎵		⎵	⎵⎵	⎵⎵	⎵⎵
03		⎵⎵	⎵⎵	⎵	⎵⎵	⎵		⎵	⎵⎵	⎵⎵	⎵⎵
04		⎵⎵	⎵⎵	⎵	⎵⎵	⎵		⎵	⎵⎵	⎵⎵	⎵⎵
05		⎵⎵	⎵⎵	⎵	⎵⎵	⎵		⎵	⎵⎵	⎵⎵	⎵⎵
06		⎵⎵	⎵⎵	⎵	⎵⎵	⎵		⎵	⎵⎵	⎵⎵	⎵⎵
07		⎵⎵	⎵⎵	⎵	⎵⎵	⎵		⎵	⎵⎵	⎵⎵	⎵⎵
08		⎵⎵	⎵⎵	⎵	⎵⎵	⎵		⎵	⎵⎵	⎵⎵	⎵⎵

IMPORTANT NOTE: SECTION II onwards to be filled in column-wise beginning with the Serial No: 01 from A1

		Skip To Question
Serial No in A1	|⌐_⌐_⌐ (repeated per member)	
Name of household member		
Age of household member	⌐_⌐_⌐ (repeated per member)	
A12. Can (NAME) read and write a short, simple statement with understanding in any language? 1. Yes……… 2. No…………	1 / 2 (repeated per member)	→ A14
A13. Is (NAME) attending school or pre-school during the current school year? year? 1. Yes……… 2. No…………	1 / 2 (repeated per member)	→ A15
A14. What is the level of school and grade that (NAME) is attending? *Level: (L) Grade: (G)*	L [01–08, 98] / G [boxes] (repeated per member)	

Level: (L)

1. Pre-school……………… 01
2. Primary (1–4 grades)……… 02
3. Secondary (5-9 grades)……… 03
4. General secondary education (10-11 grades)………… 04
5. Primary Vocation Education 05
6. Secondary vocational education………… 06
7. University or higher…………… 07
8 Non standard curriculum………… 08
98. **Don't know**……………… 98

Skip brackets: { A18 (for 07, 08), { A16 (for 07, 08)

59

	Skip To Question	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4	Member 5	Member 6	Member 7	Member 8
Serial No in A1		[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]
Name of household member →									
Age of household member →		[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]

A15. Has (NAME) ever attended school?
- 1. Yes .... → A16
- 2. No .... → A17

A16. What is the highest level of school and grade that (NAME) has attended? → A18

Level: (L) Grade: (G)

Level (L):
- 01 1. Pre-school ....
- 02 2. Primary (1–4 grades) ....
- 03 3. Secondary (5–9 grades) ....
- 04 4. General secondary education (10–11 grades).
- 05 5. Primary Vocation Education
- 06 6. Secondary vocational education / ....
- 07 7. University or higher ....
- 08 8. Non standard curriculum ....
- 98 98. Don't know ....

A17. What is/was the main reason why (NAME) has never attended school? → A18

(Read each of the following options and circle the most appropriate option)
- 01. Too young ....
- 02. Disabled/ illness ....
- 03. No school/school too far ....
- 04. Cannot afford schooling ....
- 05. Family did not allow schooling ....
- 06. Not interested in school ....
- 07. Education not considered valuable.
- 08. School not safe ....
- 09. To learn a job ....
- 10. To work for pay ....
- 11. To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm ....
- 12. Help at home with household chores ....
- 96. Other ....

Other (specify)

Section III: Current Economic Activity Status of All Household Members (5 and above) during the reference week

							Skip To Question
Serial No in A1	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	
Name of household member							
Age of household member	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	
A. Employment							
A18 Did (NAME) engage in any work at least one hour during the past week? *(As employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker)* 1. Yes…………… 2. No………………	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	Yes → A21 No → A19
A19. During the past week did (NAME) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? *(Read each of the following questions until the first affirmative response is obtained)*	1=YES 2=NO	1=YES 2=NO	1=YES 2=NO	1=YES 2=NO	1=YES 2=NO	1=YES 2=NO	
a. Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/herself or with one or more partners? *Examples: Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hairdressing, crèche business, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public phone shop, barber, shoe shining etc.*	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	
b. Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (excl. domestic work)? *Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing.*	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	
c. Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind?	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	If any "YES" → A21
d. Help unpaid in a household business of any kind? (Don't count normal housework.) *Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc.*	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	
e. Do any work on his/her own or the household's plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household? *Examples: ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock.*	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	Otherwise → A20
f. Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, or business or those of the household?	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	
g. Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or household food?	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	
h. Fetch water or collect firewood for household use?	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	
i. Produce any other good for this household use? *Examples: clothing, furniture, clay pots, etc.*	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	
j. Begging in street	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	⌞⌟	

								Skip To Question
Serial No in A1	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	
Name of household member →	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	
Age of household member →	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	
A20. Even though (NAME) did not do any of these activities in the past week, does he/she have a job, business, or other economic or farming activity that he/she will definitely return to? *(For agricultural activities, the off season in agriculture is not a temporary absence.)* 1. Yes…… 2. No……	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→ A21 → A33
A21. Describe the main job/task (NAME) was performing e.g. carrying bricks; mixing baking flour; harvesting maize; etc. ("Main" refers to the work on which (NAME) spent most of the time during the week.) **Used International Classification of ISCO**									
Job/Task *For official use*									
OCCUPATION CODE *For official use*	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	
A22. Describe briefly the main activity i.e. goods produced and services rendered where (NAME) is working. Used National Classification of Economic Activities									
Activity/Type *For official use*									
INDUSTRY CODE *For official use*	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	
A23 a. Where was the main work (NAME) during the past week? 1. In the territory of this rayon, city of …………. 2. In the territory of other rayon, city of other region…………….. 3. In the territory of rayon, Dushanbe or Subordination region 4. In Russian Federation 5. In other country of Independent Sate Union 6. Outside ISU country	1 2 3 4								
A23 b. How long do you work there (show only one code) 1. Less then 6 months 2. 7-12 months									

A23 c. Where did (NAME) carry out his/her main work during the past week? *(Read out responses below)*

01. At (his/her) family dwelling…	01	01	01	01	01	01	01 01
02. Client's place	02	02	02	02	02	02	02 02
03. Formal office	03	03	03	03	03	03	03 03
04. Factory / Atelier	04	04	04	04	04	04	04 04
05. Plantations / farm / garden	05	05	05	05	05	05	05 05
06. Construction sites	06	06	06	06	06	06	06 06
07. Mines / quarry	07	07	07	07	07	07	07 07
08. Shop / kiosk / coffee house / restaurant / hotel	08	08	08	08	08	08	08 08
09. Different places (mobile)	09	09	09	09	09	09	09 09
10. Fixed, street or market stall	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 10
11. Pond/lake/river	11	11	11	11	11	11	11 11
96. Other	96	96	96	96	96	96	96 96

Other (specify)

A24. During the past week, which of the following best describe (NAME)´s work situation at his/her main work? *(Read out responses below)*

1. Employee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 1	→ A25
2. Own account worker (His/her own business without employees)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2 2	} A28
3. Employer (His/her own business with employees)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3 3	} A28
4. Member of producers´ cooperative	4	4	4	4	4	4	4 4	
5. Unpaid family worker	5	5	5	5	5	5	5 5	→ A30

Question	Skip To Question	Resp 1	Resp 2	Resp 3	Resp 4	Resp 5	Resp 6	Resp 7	Resp 8
Serial No in A1		|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|
Name of household member →		|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
Age of household member →		|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
A25. Has (NAME) been employed on the basis of.									
1. A written contract	↑ A27	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
2. A verbal agreement	} A28	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
98. Don´t know		98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
A26. Is (NAME)´s contract/agreement									
1. Limited duration		01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
2. Unlimited duration		02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
98. Don´t know		98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
A27. What is the duration of (NAME)´s contract/agreement?									
1. Less than 12 months		01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
2. 12-36 months		02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
3. More than 36 months		03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03
98. Don´t know		98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
A28. What is (Name's) average monthly cash income from the main work? (in local currency)		|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|
Check A24! if A24=2,3 or 4 then skip to A30									
A29. What other benefits does (NAME) usually receive in his/her main work? *(Read each of the following questions and circle answers. Multiple answers are allowed)*									
A. Weekly rest days		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B. Medical expenses		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
C. School expenses		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
D. Assistance with schooling		D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
E. Paid sick leave		E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
F. Annual vacation		F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
G. Free/subsidized accommodation		G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
H. Food/meal		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
I. Paid leave		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
J. Clothing		J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J
K. Transportation		K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K
U. Other		U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
X. Don´t know		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Y. Nothing		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Other (specify)									

Question							Skip To Question
Serial No in A1	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	
Name of household member →							
Age of household member →	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	
A30. In addition to (NAME)'s main work, did (NAME) do any other work during the past week? 1. Yes............. 1 2. No.............. 2							
A31. For each day worked during the past week how many hours did (NAME) actually work? *Main: (M) Other: (O)*	M O	M O	M O	M O	M O	M O	
1. Monday...............							
2. Tuesday..............							
3. Wednesday........							
4. Thursday............							
5. Friday.................							
6. Saturday............							
7. Sunday..............							
TOTAL	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	
A32. At what age did (NAME) start to work for the first time in his/her life (As employee, own account worker, employed, employer or unpaid family worker)?	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	⌴⌴	→ **A40**

Serial No in A1		Skip To Question	
Name of household member →		Aged 10 years and over	Aged 5-9 years
Age of household member →			

B. Unemployment

A33. Was (NAME) seeking work during the past week? *(As employee, employer or own-account worker to establish his/her own business)*

		Aged 10 yrs & over	Aged 5-9 yrs
1. Yes..................	1	→ A34	} A37
2. No...................	2	→ A35	

A34. What steps did (NAME) take during the past four weeks to find work? (Mark at most 4 boxes)

A. Asked friend or relatives to find a job for him/her.	A	
B. Applied to the employment office/mediator	B	
C. Placed/answered job advertisements in newspaper	C	
D. Submitted job application	D	
E. Tried to obtain equipment, credit and/or a work place to establish his/her own business	E	} A37
U. Other	U	
X. Don't know............	X	
Y. Nothing...............	Y	

Other (specify)

A35. Did (NAME) want to work during the past week?

1. Yes..................	1	→ A36
2. No...................	2	→ A39

A36. What is the main reason why (NAME) did not seek work during the past week?
(Indicate the most important reason)

1. Found a job but waiting to start	01
2. Works seasonally	02
3. Tired of looking for work, believes no suitable work is available....	03
4. Lacks employers' requirements (training, experience, qualification)	04
5. Does not know where to search for a job..	05
6. Student (studying).....	06
7. Family/parents/spouse does not allow.....	07
8. Engaged in household chores.........	08
9. On retirement, no need to work	09
10. Unable to work (illness, disability)	10
11. Too young for work.......	11
96. Other.................	96

Other (specify)

Serial No in A1									Skip To Question	
									Aged 5-9 years	Aged 10 years and over
Name of household member →	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|		
Age of household member →	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|		
A37. If opportunity to work had existed, would (NAME) have been able to start work in the past week?										
1. Yes…………………	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A41	→ A38
2. No……………………	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		→ A39
A38. How long has (NAME) been out of work and seeking work?										
1. Less than one month……	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2. 1 to 3 month……………	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
3. 4 to 6 month…………	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		A41
4. 7 to 12 month…………	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
5. 13 to 24 months…………	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
6. More than 2 years……	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
A39. Why was (NAME) not available or did not want to work? *(Indicate the most important reason)*										
1. Found a job but waiting to start	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01		
2. Works seasonally ………	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02		
3. Tired of looking for work, believes no suitable work is available…..	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03		
4. Lack of employers' requirement (training, experience, qualification)	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04		
5. Does not know where to search for a job..	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05		A41
6. Student (studying)……	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06		
7. Family/parents/spouse does not allow…..	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07		
8. Engaged in household chores ………	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08		
9. On retirement, no need to work	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09		
10. Unable to work (illness, disability)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
11 Too young for work……	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		
96. Other……………	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96		
Other (specify)										

Section IV: Usual Employment Status of All Household Members (5 and above) during the last 12 months

	HH member 1	HH member 2	HH member 3	HH member 4	HH member 5	HH member 6	HH member 7	Skip To Question
Serial No in A1								
Name of household member →								
Age of household member →								
A40. Was the work reported in A21, A22 and A24 (NAME)'s main employment during the past 12 months? *(As employee, own account worker, employer or unpaid family worker)* 1. Yes…… 2. No……	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	→ A46 → A43
A 41 Did (NAME) engage in any work at least one hour during the past 12 months? *(As employed, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker)* 1. Yes…… 2. No……	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	→ A43 → A42
A 42. In the past twelve months, did (NAME) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? (Read each of the following questions until the first affirmative response is obtained)	1= YES 2=N0	1= YES 2=N0	1= YES 2=N0	1= YES 2=N0	1= YES 2=N0	1= YES 2=N0	1= YES 2=N0	If any "YES" → A43
A. Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/herself or with one or more partners? *Examples: Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hairdressing, crèche business, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public phone shop, barber, shoe shining etc.*								
B. Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (excl. domestic work)? *Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing.*								Otherwise If Age <18→ A47
C. Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind?								If Age ≥18→ END
D. Help unpaid in a household business of any kind? *(Don't count normal housework.) Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc,*								for this HH member. Go to the next HH member in Section II
E. Do any work on his/her own or the household's plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household? *Examples: ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock.*								
F. Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, or business or those of the household?								
G. Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or household food?								
H. Fetch water or collect firewood for household use?								
I. Produce any other good for this household use? *Examples: clothing, furniture, clay pots, etc.*								
(J) Hired worker								

							Skip To Question
Serial No in A1	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	
Name of household member →								
Age of household member →	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	

A43. Describe the main job/task (NAME) was performing during the last 12 months e.g. carrying bricks; mixing baking flour; harvesting maize; etc.
("Main" refers to the work on which (NAME) spent most of the time during the year.)
Used International Classification of ISCO

Job/Task

OCCUPATION CODE For official use	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|

A44. Describe briefly the main goods produced and /or services rendered where (NAME) worked most of the time.
Used National Classification of Economic Activities

Activity/Type

Economic Activity CODE For official use	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|

A45. Which of the following best describe (NAME)`s work situation at his/her main work in the past 12 months? *(Read out responses below)*
1. Hired worker...................
2. Own account worker (His/her own business without employees)…
3. Employer (His/her own business with employees)
4. Member of producers` co-operatives
5. Unpaid family worker………

1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5

A46. In each month during the past year did (NAME) work or have a job?
(Mark "YES" or "NO" for all months)

	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO
1. January................	01|_|	01|_|	01|_|	01|_|	01|_|	01|_|	01|_|
2. February.............	02|_|	02|_|	02|_|	02|_|	02|_|	02|_|	02|_|
3. March..................	03|_|	03|_|	03|_|	03|_|	03|_|	03|_|	03|_|
4. April....................	04|_|	04|_|	04|_|	04|_|	04|_|	04|_|	04|_|
5. May.....................	05|_|	05|_|	05|_|	05|_|	05|_|	05|_|	05|_|
6. June....................	06|_|	06|_|	06|_|	06|_|	06|_|	06|_|	06|_|
7. July.....................	07|_|	07|_|	07|_|	07|_|	07|_|	07|_|	07|_|
8. August.................	08|_|	08|_|	08|_|	08|_|	08|_|	08|_|	08|_|
9. September............	09|_|	09|_|	09|_|	09|_|	09|_|	09|_|	09|_|
10. October..............	10|_|	10|_|	10|_|	10|_|	10|_|	10|_|	10|_|
11. November...........	11|_|	11|_|	11|_|	11|_|	11|_|	11|_|	11|_|
12. December...........	12|_|	12|_|	12|_|	12|_|	12|_|	12|_|	12|_|
TOTAL	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|

If Age <18 → **A47**

Otherwise
END
for this HH member.
Go to the next HH member in Section II

Section V: Household Tasks: About Children (5-17) ONLY

	Skip To Question
Serial No in A1	
Name of household member →	
Age of household member →	
A47. During the past week did (NAME) do any of the tasks indicated below for this household? *(Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)* 1. Shopping for household.... 2. Repairing any household equipment 3. Cooking............................. 4. Cleaning utensils/house................ 5. Washing clothes...................... 6. Caring for children/old/sick........ 96. Other household tasks.....	1 = YES 2 = NO 01|__| 02|__| 03|__| 04|__| 05|__| 06|__| 96|__| **If any "YES"** → A48 **If all "NO" & Working (*)** → A49 **Otherwise** **END** for this HH Member. Go to the next HH member in Section II
Other (specify)	
A48. During each day of the past week how many hours did (NAME) do this household task? *(Record for each day separately)* 1. Monday....................... 2. Tuesday...................... 3. Wednesday................. 4. Thursday.................... 5. Friday......................... 6. Saturday.................... 7. Sunday......................	**If Working (*)** → A49 **Otherwise** **END** for this HH Member. Go to the next HH member in Section II
TOTAL	

(*)WORKING = IF A18=YES or A19=YES or A20=YES

Attention: Section VI applies ONLY to those working (A18=YES or A19=YES or A20=YES) children age 5-17 (A7=1).

Section VI — Perceptions/Observations of Parents/Guardians about working children (5-17)

These questions are intended to solicit views from parents or guardians about children's work.. Therefore reference should only be made about children who were reported to be working.

									Skip To Question
Serial No in A1	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	
Name of household member →	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	
Age of household member →	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	
A 49. What do you consider currently best for (NAME)? *(Read the options)*									
1. Work for income……….	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	
2. Assist family business……	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	
3. Assist with household chores	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	
4. Attend school …………	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	
96. Other ……………………	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	
Other (specify)									
A 50. What problem(s) does (NAME) face as a result of his/her work? *(Read the options and circle all the ones that are appropriate.)*									
A. Injury, illness or poor health……..	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
B. Poor grades in school……….	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
C. Emotional harassment (intimidation, scolding, insulting)……………	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
D. Physical harassment (beating)…	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	
E. Sexual abuse………………….	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	
F. Extreme fatigue…………………	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
G. No play time…………………	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	
H. No time to go to school…………	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
Y. None…………………………	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
A51. What are the main reasons for letting (NAME) work? *(Indicate three most important reasons)*									
A. Supplement family income……….	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Go to the next HH member in Section II
B. Help pay family debt………….	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
C. Help in household enterprise……	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
D. Learn skills…………………….	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	
E. Schooling not useful for future…	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	
F. No school/school too far…………….	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
G. Cannot afford school fees……….	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	
H. Child not interested in school……	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
I. Temporarily replacing someone unable to work.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
J. Preventing him/her from making bad friends and/or being led astray	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	
U. Other…………………………	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	
Other (specify)									

Go to the 2nd part of the Questionnaire to ask questions on the household characteristics

Housing and Household Characteristics

B1. In what type of dwelling does the household live?

		Skip to question
1. Apartment/flat....................	1	
2. Private house.....................	2	
3. Part of a private house............	3	
4. Mobile home (e.g. tent, caravan).	4	
5. Shelter not meant for living purposes	5	
6. Shanty...............	6	
7. Other.................	7	

Other (specify)

B2. What is the ownership status of this dwelling?

1. Owned by any household member	01
2. Co-owner	02
3. Provided free	03
4. Subsidised by employer (lodging)	04
5. Rented	05
96. Other....	96

Other (specify)

B3. How many rooms are there in this dwelling? |__|__|

B4. What is the size of dwelling in square metres?

1. Less than 20 square metres...	1
2. 20 to 39 square metres.........	2
3. 40 to 69 square metres.........	3
4. 70 to 99 square metres.........	4
5. 100 square metres or more.......	5

B5. Are any of these facilities available to the household? (Enter appropriate code for each facility)

	KITCHEN	BATHROOM	TOILET
1. Inside house and exclusive......	01	01	01
2. Inside house and shared.......	02	02	02
3. Outside house and exclusive....	03	03	03
4. Outside house and shared...	04	04	04
95. Not available..............	95	95	95

B6. What is the main source of energy?

	COOKING	HEATING / COOLING	LIGHTING
0. Nothing............	00	00	00
1. Wood...............	01	01	01
2. Coal................	02	02	02
3. Kerosene...........	03	03	03
4. Gas................	04	04	04
5. Electricity..........	05	05	05

6. Solar.............. 06
7. Animal dung, 07
8. Crop residues, 08
9. Straw and grass 09
96. Other... 96

Other (Specify)

B7. What is the main source of drinking water?

01. Pipe-borne inside house......	01
02. Pipe-borne outside house....	02
03. Tanker service..............	03
04. River/stream................	04
05. Bore-hole/tubewell	05
06. Well.......................	06
07. Dug out/pond...............	07
08. Rain water.................	08
09. Spring water	09
10. Irrigation channel	10
96. Other..........	96

Other (Specify)

B8. Has the household ever changed the place of residence? (district/province/country)

1. Yes.........................	1	→	**B9**
2. No.........................	2	→	**B12**

Skip to question

B9. In which district/province/country was the last place of residence of the household?

District: ....

Province: ....

Country: ....

CODES (For official use) |__|__|__|

|__|__|

|__|__|

B10. In which year did the household move to the present place of residence?

|__|__|__|__|

B11. What was the main reason for coming or changing to the present place of residence?

1. Job transfer.....................	01
2. Found a job.....................	02
3. Looking for job.................	03
4. Looking for better agricultural land...	04
5. Studies (Schooling/training).......	05
6. Proximity to place of work	06
7. Housing	07
8. Social/political problem	07
9. Health	09
96. Other	96

Other (Specify)

B12. Does the household own any of the following? *(Mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)*	1= YES 2=NO	Skip to question
1. Cars, trucks ………………	01 |__|	
2. Tractor and other agricultural machine …………	02 |__|	
3. Motor-bike…………	03 |__|	
4. Bicycle……………………	04 |__|	
5. Animal drawn-cart…	05 |__|	
6. Television……………	06 |__|	
7. Microwave	07 |__|	
8. VCD/DVD player……	08 |__|	
9. Washing machine……	09 |__|	
10. Oven……………	10 |__|	
11. Dishwasher…………	11 |__|	
12. Refrigerator…………	12 |__|	
13. Computer……………	13 |__|	
14. Sewing machine………	14 |__|	
15. Satellite/Cable TV……	15 |__|	
16. Telephone (Land line)…	16 |__|	
17. Mobile phone……………	17 |__|	
18. Table, chairs …………	18 |__|	
19. Furniture (wardrobe, sofa)	19 |__|	

B13. Does the household own any livestock?		Skip to question
1. Yes………………………	1	→ B14
2. No………………………	2	→ B15

B14. How many?	In number	
1. Camel………………………	|__|__|__|	
2. Horse donkeys, mules, rabbits ……………………	|__|__|__|	
3. Cow/buffalo………………	|__|__|__|	
4. Sheep………………………	|__|__|__|	
5. Goat………………………	|__|__|__|	
6. Pig…………………………	|__|__|__|	
7. Poultry ……………………	|__|__|__|	
Other …………………………	|__|__|__|	

Other *(Specify)*

B15. Does the household own any land?		Skip to question
1. Yes………………………	1	→ B16
2. No………………………	2	→ B17

B16. How many ares of land does the household own? *(1 are =100 square meters)*	Ares	
1. Agricultural (cultivable)….	|__|__|__|	
96. Other ……………………	|__|__|__|	

Other *(Specify)*

B17.Has the household been adversely affected by any *(countrywide/communitywide* **problem in the last 12 months?**		Skip to question
Yes…………………		→ B18
No…………………		→ B19

B18. What was the problem?
(Indicate the most important faced)
1. Natural disaster (drought, flood, storms, hurricane, landslides, forest fires)………………
2. Epidemics…………………
3. Business closing due to economic recession
4. Falling agricultural prices.
5. Price inflation …………
6. Public protests …………
96. Other … ………………

Other *(Specify)*

B19. Has the household suffered a fall in income due to any of the following household specific problems in the last 12 months?
(Mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)
1. Loss of employment of any member…
2. Bankruptcy of a family business ……
3. Illness or serious accident of a working member of the household
4. Death of a working member of the household
5. Abandonment by the household head
6. Fire in the house/business/property
7. Criminal act by household member
8. Land dispute
9. Loss of cash support or in-kind assistance
10. Fall in prices of products of the household business.
11. Loss of harvest……………
12. Loss of livestock……………………
96. Other … ………………

If any
"YES" → B20
Otherwise
→ B21

Other *(Specify)*

B20. How was it possible for the household to overcome this hardship?
(Multiple answers are allowed)

		Skip to question
A. Financial assistance from government agencies	A	
B. Financial assistance from NGOs/ religious organisations/ local community organisations	B	
C. Financial assistance from relatives / friends..............	C	
D. Took children out of school as could not afford it.	D	
E. Placed child(ren) in other household(s)	E	
F. Additional work hours by household members.	F	
G. Sold property/used savings.............	G	
H. Reduced household expenditures........	H	
I. No serious impact	I	
J. Received payment from household members who are in labour migration	J	
U. Other	U	

Other *(Specify)*

B21. Did any of your household members have any outstanding loans or obtain a new loan during the past 12 months?

1. Yes..................	1	↑ B22
2. No....................	2	↑ B28

B22. What was the main reason for obtaining a loan?

1. To meet essential household expenditures (buying food, child education etc).	01
2. To buy vehicle (bike, motorbike, car) for household member	02
3. To purchase/remodel/repair/construct a house.	03
4. To meet health related expenditures for household members (medicine, doctor or hospital fees) ...	04
5. To meet the following ritual expenditures: birth, funeral, and wedding	05
6. To open/increase business	06
7. To pay previous loan....	07
96. Other......	96

Other *(Specify)*

B23. Where did the household obtain the loan from?
(Multiple answers are allowed)

A. Government........	A
B. Bank/credit card............	B
C. Micro-credit/finance groups.	C
D. Employer/landowner........	D
E. Supplier of merchandise, equipment or raw materials	E
F. A friend/relative of employer/landowner...	F
G. Individual money lender.	G
H. A friend/relative of borrower	H
U. Other............	U

Other *(Specify)*

B24. Was the debt paid back?

		Skip to question
1. Yes, wholly	1	
2. Yes, partly	2	
3. No	3	

If B24 = 1 ask the options A in B25 and B26
If B24 = 2, 3 ask the options B in B25 and B26

B25. A) How was the debt paid back?
B) How will the debt be paid back?
(Read all the options and circle all the appropriate ones)

A. Cash, by borrowing money from someone else…	A
B. Cash, by selling some assets.	B
C. Cash, by getting income from work….	C
D. Provide direct labour to the creditor by adult household member	D
E. Provide direct labour to the creditor by child household member…	E
F. In kind…………….	F
U. Other….	U
X. Don't know….	X

B26. A) Was any child withdrawn from school?
B) Will any child be withdrawn from school to pay the debt back?

1. Yes………………	1	} B27
2. Maybe……………..	2	}
3. No need to withdraw…………	3	↑ B28

B27. Will the child/children withdrawn from school be sent back to school after the debt situation improves?

1. Yes	1
2. Maybe	2
3. No……	3

B28. What is the household's average monthly expenditure? (in local currency)
(This question is to be recorded as expenditure incurred at the household level.)

|__|__|__|

B29. What are the household's sources of income?
(Multiple answers are allowed)

A. Employment…	A
B. Social transfers	B
C. Scholarship	C
D. Rent/property	D
E. Private transfers/ remittances	E
F. Other	F

Other *(Specify)*

B30. What is the household's average monthly income?
(in local currency)

|__|__|__|

Go to the 3rd part of the Questionnaire to interview each child (5-17)

PART III CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION IX — Ask every child (5-17) in the household

HOUSEHOLD ID NUMBER: |_|_|_|_| 17 JUL 2007

Educational Attainment of All Children (5-17)

	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5	Child 6	Skip to Question (Children Aged 5-9 years)	Skip to Question (Children Aged 10-17 years)
Serial No in A1	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|		
Name of household member →								
Age of household member →	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|		
C1. Can you read and write a short, simple statement with understanding in any language? 1. Yes............. 2. No..............	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2		
C2. Are you attending school or pre-school during the current school year? 1. Yes............. 2. No..............	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→ C3 → C8	
C3. What is the level of school and grade that you are currently attending? Level: (L) Grade (G) 1. Pre-school............. 2 Primary .... 3. Secondary .... 4. General secondary education. 5. Primary Vocation Education 6. Special Vocational Education/............. 7. Nonstandard curriculum.............	L |_|_|_| G 1 2 3 4 5	L |_|_|_| G 1 2 3 4 5	L |_|_|_| G 1 2 3 4 5	L |_|_|_| G 1 2 3 4 5	L |_|_|_| G 1 2 3 4 5	L |_|_|_| G 1 2 3 4 5	} C4 → C10	
C4. At what age did you begin primary school? *(If C3=1 write 95) (Age in completed years.).......*	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|		
C5. Did you miss any school day during the past week? 1. Yes............. 2. No..............	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→ C6 → C17	→ C6 → C14

C6. How many school days did you miss during the past week? (*Write the number of days*).....................	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|
C7. Why did you miss school day(s) during the past week ? *(Read each of the following options and circle two most appropriate option)*						} C17 } C14
A. School vacation period......	A	A	A	A	A	A
B. Teacher was absent	B	B	B	B	B	B
C. Bad weather conditions.......	C	C	C	C	C	C
D. To help family business........	D	D	D	D	D	D
E. To help at home with household tasks ...	E	E	E	E	E	E
F. Working outside family business....	F	F	F	F	F	F
G. Illness/ Injury/disablement	G	G	G	G	G	G
U. Other	U	U	U	U	U	U
Other (Specify).........................						

		Skip to Question
		Children Aged 5-9 years / **Children Aged 10-17 years**

Serial No in A1 →

Name of household member →

Age of household member →

C8. Have you ever attended school?
1. Yes ....
2. No ....

(Skip: 1 → C10 ; 2 → C9)

C9. Why have you never attended school? (Read each of the following options and circle the most appropriate option)
13. Too young 01
14. Disabled/ illness 02
15. No school/school too far 03
16. Cannot afford schooling 04
17. Family did not allow schooling 05
18. Not interested in school 06
19. Education not considered valuable. 07
20. School not safe 08
21. To learn a job 09
22. To work for pay 10
23. To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm 11
24. Help at home with household tasks ... 12
96. Other 96

(Skip: C17 ; C14)

Other (Specify)

C10. What is the highest level of school and grade you have attended?
Level (L)   Grade (G)
1. Pre-school 1
2. Primary 2
3. Secondary 3
4. High school 4
5. Non standard curriculum 5

C11. At what age did you begin primary school?
(If C10=1 write 95) (Age in completed years) ....

C12. At what age did you leave school?
(Age in completed years) ....

	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4	Member 5	Member 6	Skip to Question
Serial No in A1 →	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
Name of household member →							
Age of household member →	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	**Children Aged 5-9 years** / **Children Aged 10-17 years**

C13. Why did you leave school?
(Circle the most appropriate option)

Option	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	Skip
01. Completed his/her compulsory schooling (IF C10=**X**)	01	01	01	01	01	01	
02. Too old for school………..	02	02	02	02	02	02	
03. Disabled/ illness………….	03	03	03	03	03	03	
04. No school/school too far……………..	04	04	04	04	04	04	
05. Cannot afford schooling….	05	05	05	05	05	05	
06. Family did not allow schooling.	06	06	06	06	06	06	
07. Poor in studies/not interested in school.	07	07	07	07	07	07	C17
08. Education not considered valuable	08	08	08	08	08	08	
09. School not safe…………….	09	09	09	09	09	09	
10. To learn a job………………	10	10	10	10	10	10	
11. To work for pay as employee or (as paid/ unpaid worker) in family business or farm………….	11	11	11	11	11	11	
12. Help at home with household tasks………………	12	12	12	12	12	12	
96. Other (Specify)………………	96	96	96	96	96	96	

Other(Specify)

C14. Have you ever attended/are you currently attending a vocational / skills training course outside of school?

	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	Skip
1. Yes………………..	1	1	1	1	1	1	↑ C15
2. No…………………	2	2	2	2	2	2	↑ C17

C15. Have you /will you obtain a certificate for this vocational training?

	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	Skip
1. Yes ……………….	1	1	1	1	1	1	↑ C16
2. No. ………………..	2	2	2	2	2	2	↑ C17

C16. Describe subject of vocational training received/being received.
(e.g Carpentry, Car repair, Nursing, etc)
(If more than one then indicate the most important)

For official use (OCCUPATION CODE) — |__|__|__|__| |__|__|__|__| |__|__|__|__| |__|__|__|__| |__|__|__|__| |__|__|__|__|

79

SECTION X — Current Economic Activities Status of All Children (5-17)

Economic Activity

Question	Response columns						Skip to Question
Serial No in A1 →	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	
Name of household member →							
Age of household member →	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	**Children Aged 5-9 years** / **Children Aged 10-17 years**
C 17. Did you engage in any work at least one hour during the past week? *(As employee, self- employed, employer or unpaid family worker)* 1. Yes…………… 2. No……………..	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	→ C20 → C18
C18. During the past week, did you do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? *(Read each of the following questions until the first affirmative response is obtained)*	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	
K. Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/herself or with one or more partners? *Examples: Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding car, hairdressing, crèche business, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public phone shop, barber, shoe shining etc.*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	If any "YES" → C20 Otherwise → C19
L. Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (excl. domestic work)? *Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing.*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	
M. Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind?	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	
N. Help unpaid in a household business of any kind? (Don't count normal housework.) *Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc.*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	
O. Do any work on his/her own or the household's plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household? *Examples: ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock.*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	
P. Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, or business or those of the household?	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	
Q. Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or household food?	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	
R. Fetch water or collect firewood for household use?	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	
S. Produce any other good for this household use? *Examples: clothing, furniture, clay pots, etc.*	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	
J. Begging							

		Skip to Question	
		Children Aged 10-17 years	Children Aged 5-9 years
Serial No in A1 →	|⌐_¬|⌐_¬|⌐_¬|⌐_¬|	
Name of household member →			
Age of household member → |⌐_¬|⌐_¬|⌐_¬|⌐_¬|	
C19. Even though you did not do any of these activities in the past week, do you have a job, business, or other economic or farming activity that you will definitely return to? *(For agricultural activities, the off season in agriculture is not a temporary absence).* 1. Yes…………… 2. No…………………	1 / 2 1 / 2 1 / 2 1 / 2	→ C20 → C31	
C20. Describe the main job/task you were performing e.g. carrying bricks; mixing baking flour; harvesting maize; etc. *("Main" refers to the work on which (NAME) spent most of the time during the week.)* **Used International Classification of ISCO** — Job/Task			
OCCUPATION CODE For official use |⌐_¬_¬_¬| ⌐_¬_¬_¬| ⌐_¬_¬_¬| ⌐_¬_¬_¬|	
C21. Describe briefly the main activity i.e. goods produced and services rendered where you are doing this job or task **Used National Classification of Economic Activities** — Activity / Type		→ C22	→ C33
INDUSTRY CODE For official use |⌐_¬_¬_¬|⌐_¬_¬_¬|⌐_¬_¬_¬|⌐_¬_¬_¬|	

		Children Aged 10-17 years							Skip to Question

Serial No in A1 →									
Name of household member →									
Age of household member →									

C22. In addition to your main work, did you do any other work during the past week?
1. Yes……………
2. No……………

C23. For each day worked during the past week how many hours did you actually work?

Main (M)   Other (O)

	M	O
1. Monday…………………		
2. Tuesday…………………		
3. Wednesday………………		
4. Thursday…………………		
5. Friday……………………		
6. Saturday…………………		
7. Sunday…………………		

TOTAL

C24. During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities?

For ALL children (including children attending school):

A. During the day (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m) …..
B. In the evening or at night (after 6 p.m.)
C. During both the day and the evening (for the entire day).
D. On the week-end……………………
E. Sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening

ADDITIONAL: *For children attending school ONLY (If C2=YES):*

F. After school……………
G. Before school……………………
H. Both before or after school………..
I. On the week-end…………………
J. During missed school hours/days…..

						Skip to Question
Serial No in A1 →	[__]	[__]	[__]	[__]	[__]	
Name of household member →	[__]	[__]	[__]	[__]	[__]	
Age of household member →	[__]	[__]	[__]	[__]	[__]	**Children Aged 10-17 years**

C25. Where did you carry out your main work during the past week?

	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	
12. At (his/her) family dwelling….	01	01	01	01	01	
13. Client's place ……………..	02	02	02	02	02	
14. Formal office ………………	03	03	03	03	03	
15. Factory / Atelier …………..	04	04	04	04	04	
16. Plantations / farm / garden………………….	05	05	05	05	05	
17. Construction sites…………….	06	06	06	06	06	
18. Mine / quarry…………..	07	07	07	07	07	
19. Shop / kiosk / coffee house / restaurant / hotel	08	08	08	08	08	
20. Different places (mobile)………….	09	09	09	09	09	
21. Fixed, street or market stall	10	10	10	10	10	
22. Pond / lake / river……………..	11	11	11	11	11	
96. Other……………………..	96	96	96	96	96	

Other (specify)

C26. For your main job/work were you a/an….?

	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	
1. Employee………….	1	1	1	1	1	→ C27
2. Own account worker (His/her own business without employees)	2	2	2	2	2	→ C28
3. Employer (His/her own business with employees)	3	3	3	3	3	} C28
4. Member of producers' cooperatives	4	4	4	4	4	
5. Unpaid family worker….	5	5	5	5	5	→ C30

Other (specify)

C27. What was the mode of payment for the last payment period?

	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	
1. Piece rate……………	01	01	01	01	01	
2. Hourly………………..	02	02	02	02	02	
3. Daily…………………	03	03	03	03	03	
4. Weekly………………..	04	04	04	04	04	
5. Monthly……………….	05	05	05	05	05	
6. Upon completion of task….	06	06	06	06	06	
96. Other (specify)……………	96	96	96	96	96	

Other (specify)

							Skip to Question	
							Children Aged 5-9 years	Children Aged 10-17 years
Serial No in A1 →	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]		
Name of household member →								
Age of household member →	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]		
C28. What is your average monthly income from the main work? *(in local currency)*	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]	[_|_]		
C29. What do you usually do with your earnings? *(Multiple answers are allowed)*								
A. Give all/part of money to my parents/guardians…	A	A	A	A	A	A		
B. Employer gives all/part of money to my parents/guardians…	B	B	B	B	B	B		
C. Pay my school fees…………	C	C	C	C	C	C		
D. Buy things for school ……	D	D	D	D	D	D		
E. Buy things for household	E	E	E	E	E	E		
F. Buy things for myself	F	F	F	F	F	F		
G. Save …………………	G	G	G	G	G	G		
U. Other ………………	U	U	U	U	U	U		
Other (specify)								
C30. Why do you work? *(Multiple answers are allowed)*								
A. Supplement family income…	A	A	A	A	A	A		
B. Help pay family debt……	B	B	B	B	B	B		
C. Help in household enterprise…	C	C	C	C	C	C		
D. Learn skills…………	D	D	D	D	D	D		
E. Schooling not useful for future………	E	E	E	E	E	E		
F. School too far / no school ………………	F	F	F	F	F	F		C33
G. Cannot afford school fees……	G	G	G	G	G	G		
H. Not interested in school………	H	H	H	H	H	H		
I. To temporarily replace someone unable to work.	I	I	I	I	I	I		
U. Other	U	U	U	U	U	U		
Other (specify)								
A. Job Search								
C31. Were you seeking working the last week?								
1. Yes………………	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2. No………………	2	2	2	2	2	2		
C32. At any time during the past 12 months did you engage in any work?								
1. Yes………………	1	1	1	1	1	1	↑ C33	
2. No………………	2	2	2	2	2	2	↑ C41	

SECTION XI — Health and Safety Issues about working children (5-17)

							Skip to Question
							Children Aged 5-9 years / **Children Aged 10-17 years**
Serial No in A1 →	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	
Name of household member →							
Age of household member →	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	
C33. Did you have any of the following in the past 12 months because of your work? (Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	If all "NO" → C36 Otherwise → C34
01. Superficial injuries or open wounds	01[ ]	01[ ]	01[ ]	01[ ]	01[ ]	01[ ]	
02. Fractures…………	02[ ]	02[ ]	02[ ]	02[ ]	02[ ]	02[ ]	
03. Dislocations, sprains or stains…	03[ ]	03[ ]	03[ ]	03[ ]	03[ ]	03[ ]	
04. Burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbite	04[ ]	04[ ]	04[ ]	04[ ]	04[ ]	04[ ]	
05. Breathing problems…………	05[ ]	05[ ]	05[ ]	05[ ]	05[ ]	05[ ]	
06. Eye problems…………	06[ ]	06[ ]	06[ ]	06[ ]	06[ ]	06[ ]	
07. Skin problems…	07[ ]	07[ ]	07[ ]	07[ ]	07[ ]	07[ ]	
08. Stomach problems / diarrhea …	08[ ]	08[ ]	08[ ]	08[ ]	08[ ]	08[ ]	
09. Fever…………	09[ ]	09[ ]	09[ ]	09[ ]	09[ ]	09[ ]	
10. Extreme fatigue…………	10[ ]	10[ ]	10[ ]	10[ ]	10[ ]	10[ ]	
96. Other (specify)…………	96[ ]	96[ ]	96[ ]	96[ ]	96[ ]	96[ ]	
Other (specify)							
C34. Think about your most serious illness/injury, how did this/these affect your work/schooling?							
1. Not serious- did not stop work/schooling	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Stopped work or school for a short time	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3. Stopped work or school completely	3	3	3	3	3	3	
C35. Think about your most serious illness/injury, what were you doing when this happened?							
Job/Task							
OCCUPATION CODE For Official use	[ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ]	

								Skip to Question	
								Children Aged 5-9 years	Children Aged 10-17 years
Serial No in A1 →	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|		
Name of household member →									
Age of household member →	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|		
C36. Do you carry heavy loads at work? 1. Yes.......... 2. No...........		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2		
C37. Do you operate any machinery/heavy equipment at work? 1. Yes.......... 2. No...........		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→ C38 → C39	
C38. What type of tools, equipment or machines do you use at work? *(Write down 2 mostly used)*		1............ 2............	1............ 2............	1............ 2............	1............ 2............	1............ 2............	1............ 2............		
C39. Are you exposed to any of the following at work? *(Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)*		1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO		
Dust, fumes, Fire, gas, flames...........		01|__|	01|__|	01|__|	01|__|	01|__|	01|__|		
Loud noise or vibration......		02|__|	02|__|	02|__|	02|__|	02|__|	02|__|		
Extreme cold or heat		03|__|	03|__|	03|__|	03|__|	03|__|	03|__|		
Dangerous tools (knives etc).....		04|__|	04|__|	04|__|	04|__|	04|__|	04|__|		
Work underground.................		05|__|	05|__|	05|__|	05|__|	05|__|	05|__|		
Work at heights.................		06|__|	06|__|	06|__|	06|__|	06|__|	06|__|		
Work in water/lake/pond/river.............		07|__|	07|__|	07|__|	07|__|	07|__|	07|__|		
Workplace too dark or confined		08|__|	08|__|	08|__|	08|__|	08|__|	08|__|		
10. Insufficient ventilation.............		09|__|	09|__|	09|__|	09|__|	09|__|	09|__|		
11. Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)..		10|__|	10|__|	10|__|	10|__|	10|__|	10|__|		
12. Explosives...................		11|__|	11|__|	11|__|	11|__|	11|__|	11|__|		
96. Other things, processes or conditions bad for your health or safety (specify).................		12|__|	12|__|	12|__|	12|__|	12|__|	12|__|		
		96|__|	96|__|	96|__|	96|__|	96|__|	96|__|		
Other (specify)									
C40. Have you ever been subject to the following at work? *(Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)*		1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO		
Constantly shouted at		01|__|	01|__|	01|__|	01|__|	01|__|	01|__|		
Repeatedly insulted........		02|__|	02|__|	02|__|	02|__|	02|__|	02|__|		
Beaten /physically hurt...		03|__|	03|__|	03|__|	03|__|	03|__|	03|__|		
Sexually abused (touched or done things to you that you did not want)		04|__|	04|__|	04|__|	04|__|	04|__|	04|__|		
96. Other (Specify).................		96|__|	96|__|	96|__|	96|__|	96|__|	96|__|		
Other (specify)									

Serial No in A1 →

Name of household member →

Age of household member →

	Skip to Question
Children Aged 5-9 years	Children Aged 10-17 years

C41. During the past week did you do any of the tasks indicated below for this household? *(Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)*

If any **"YES"** → **C42**

Otherwise END
for this HH member.
Go to the next child in Section II.

1= YES 2=NO

7. Shopping for household.... 01
8. Repair any household equipments 02
9. Cooking.......... 03
10. Cleaning utensils/house......... 04
11. Washing clothes........ 05
12. Caring for children/old/sick......... 06
96. Other household tasks...... 96

Other (Specify)

C42. During each day of the past week how many hours did you do such household tasks? *(Record for each day separately)*

1. Monday.........
2. Tuesday.........
3. Wednesday.........
4. Thursday.........
5. Friday.........
6. Saturday.........
7. Sunday.........

TOTAL

C43. During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities?
For ALL children (including children attending school):

During the day (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m) ...... A
A. In the evening or at night (after 6 p.m.)... B
B. During both the day and the evening (for the entire day). C
C. On the week-end......... D
D. Sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening
ADDITIONAL: For children attending school ONLY (If C2=YES):
E. After school............. E
F. Before school............. F
G. Both before or after school............ G
H. On the week-end.......... H
I. During missed school hours/days.... I

C44. Has (NAME) been interviewed in the company of an adult or an older child?
1. Yes ... 1
2. No ... 2

END
for this HH member. Go to the next child in Section II.

END OF INTERVIEW

87

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
(IPEC)

Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FUNDAMENTALS)

International Labour Organization (ILO)
4 route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22 – Switzerland

www.ilo.org/ipec – e-mail: ipec@ilo.org