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ORGANIZATION**



**STATE STATISTICS
COMMITTEE OF UKRAINE**

CHILD LABOUR IN UKRAINE

1999

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Child Labour In Ukraine 1999

This publication contains data from the 1999 Child Labour Survey conducted by the State Statistics Offices in all regions of Ukraine. The survey was based on ILO recommendations and best practices of other nations, taking into account the particular national characteristics of Ukraine.

The data presented in this publication was obtained through interviews with children and their parents. It includes statistical information on child labour that is broken down by age, gender, residence and type of economic activities, as well as an overview of the survey findings and recommendations developed through the subregional child labour conference. Information is also provided on the survey methodology, sample design and data estimation.

This publication is meant to assist individuals and organisations in research, implementation, monitoring and policy development in the areas of labour market and childhood protection.

It is available in both English and Ukrainian.

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Statistical data is generally provided in units of thousands. An exception to this is Section I, subsection on working children not attending school, due to the small size of the phenomenon. As a result of rounding, percentages may not total 100.

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Legend and footnotes:

- (dash) no phenomenon;
- 0, 0,0 phenomena occurred but their size was too small to be measured by units used in the table;
- “inclusive of” all components of a total are shown;
- * data calculated in relation to a size of children in a particular age group;
- ** a total of components exceeds the grand total (in cases with multiple choice questions).

Preface

As market relations in Ukraine grow stronger, there has been a collapse of the old state social institutions that formerly provided aid to families with children. Families are no longer able to maintain satisfactory living conditions and supply their children's basic daily needs such as food and clothing. As a result, an increase in child labour has been observed.

The Child Labour Survey examines issues of significance on the current agenda of Ukraine. The survey researches the extent of child labour, the areas where children are employed, their working conditions and, in particular, the effects of work on their physical and mental health and school attendance and performance.

In October 1998, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the International Labour Organization (ILO) developed and approved the national program "Active Partnership Policy. National Goals for Ukraine." Research into the employment of children and adolescents falls within the scope of this program.

In pursuance of the above program, in February 1999 an agreement was concluded between Ukraine's State Statistics Committee and the ILO for the preparation and implementation of the 1999 National Child Labour Survey. The survey, which was carried out under the auspices of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), was conducted between 1 January 1999 - 1 April 2000 and covered children residing with their parents or guardians.

In Ukraine there are two ad hoc programs for children that focus on such issues as social orientation, aid to orphans and support for talented children. However, this is the first time that a statistical survey aimed specifically at working children was organized and implemented in Ukraine. Since this was Ukraine's first experience in this area, the National Child Labour Survey was conducted with the technical and methodological support of the ILO Statistical Bureau and in cooperation with interested ministries, agencies and research organizations.

The primary objective of the National Child Labour Survey was to develop a profile of child labour in Ukraine by obtaining data on the numbers of working children, their ages, reasons for working, working conditions, types of work, remuneration, etc.

Serious preparation in terms of logistics and methodology was undertaken before the implementation of the survey. Ongoing consideration was given to improving the sampling frame as the survey was being conducted. Three national workshops were conducted (November 1998 Kyiv, February 1999 Kyiv, December 1999 Kyiv) in order to develop a concept of working children, methodology, key definitions and sampling frame. The final version of the questionnaire for children and parents/guardians as well as interviewer methodological guidance was approved at a national conference in Yalta in June 1999. Four seminars were held with participating supervisors at the regional level to address the logistical issues of data collection and the methodology used to monitor the quality of the results. Training workshops were conducted in six regions to provide instruction to interviewers and to monitor their performance.

The project entailed raising public awareness through the mass media. This included producing radio and television programs, printed material (including a 2000 calendar focusing on child labour) and a video on Child Labour in Ukraine.

Based on the survey findings, a statistical bulletin containing 1999 averages was compiled in four sections. The first three sections are based on children's responses and the fourth section looks at responses from parents/guardians.

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Section one offers a profile of the children interviewed. It looks at different types of children's occupations, such as economic activity, household work and school attendance. This section includes detailed information on children combining work and school and on children not attending school.

Section two characterizes children's economic activity by types of work, labour relations, hours of work, remuneration and working conditions.

Section three contains statistics on children performing domestic work.

Section four comprises information obtained from parents/guardians on children's work activities and on the status of the household. This includes information on the types of economic activity children engage in, their reasons for working and the effects of work on education as well as information on children's health status and rehabilitation options and the household status and maintenance problems. All data is broken down by gender, age group, child's residence and type of economic activity.

The survey findings were discussed at a sub-regional conference held in Yalta in May 2000. There were 70 participants at the conference, including representatives from Central and Eastern European countries. As a result of this conference, recommendations were approved aimed at developing an integrated set of measures to provide comprehensive protection of children's interests. These include further refinements in the legal framework as well as the development of a child labour database.

Special thanks should be extended to Labour Statistics Bureau Director K.Ashagrie and senior statistical consultant I.Chernyshev, ILO national correspondent of Ukraine V.Kostyrytsya, experts from the Research Institute of Statistics at the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine and national consultants for their assistance in developing logistical and methodological provisions for the child labour survey in Ukraine.

Survey methodology and design

1. Survey strategy

In order to identify goals and develop and implement measures and programs aimed at minimizing the negative consequences of child labour and eliminating it outright, availability and analysis of detailed information about child labour is a necessity. Statistical information itself can also be instrumental in raising awareness about the problem of child labour.

The key objective of the survey is to obtain a profile of child labour in order to identify the areas where this labour is utilized, the length of working time, amount of remuneration, working conditions, employment status, causes and effects of work, socio-economic characteristics of households in which children reside, i.e., living conditions, household income and expenditure, education, involvement of adults (guardians) in the upbringing process, etc.

The survey clarifies the seasonality of child labour, compares children's working conditions and hours with those of working adults and demonstrates the effects of early labour activity on children's physical and mental health, personality formation and prospects for the future.

The survey findings suggest that the greatest concern is the employment of children in the informal sector of the economy where they enjoy neither legal nor social protection.

Based on the survey results, the process of setting up a database and systematic child labour indicators has begun. Changes and improvements will be made in the existing legal setting (improvement of national legislation and a proposal on the ILO convention in regards to the labour of children under 18). Priority categories of children sorely in need of material aid have been defined.

This project envisions using the survey findings to develop a child labour policy (Action Plan) that can have an impact on the situation in various areas of economic activity, improve the performance of executive institutions in implementing social programs on full secondary education, vocational guidance; improve performance of children's institutions such as nursery schools and cultural centres for children.

2. Survey design

The key phases of the survey included: developing and pre-testing questionnaires, recruiting and training interviewers, completing field work (interviewing respondents), supervising interviewers, data encoding and input and logical check on questions.

Survey units consisted of children 5-17 years of age and one parent or guardian. The survey did not cover refugees, foreigners, or children temporarily absent from the household at the time of interview (those on vacation, admitted to medical treatment facilities, or studying or living away from their parents).

Reference period covered three months prior to the month of interview. Interviews were conducted from the last two weeks of the final month of the quarter through the first week of the following quarter.

Parents/guardians were asked for their consent prior to interviewing the children. To ensure parental non-interference in a child's answers, children were interviewed in the absence of parents.

In cases where a child was not at home, the interviewer would agree on a time for a future visit. If the child was not at home at the time of the interviewer's third visit to a household,

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the questionnaire would be left blank. Answers furnished by family members were not accepted as substitutes for a child's responses.

3. Key definitions and concepts used in the survey

Household – a person or group of persons sharing a dwelling and housekeeping work (incurring joint expenses of dwelling maintenance, meals, etc.)

Child - a person between the ages of 5-17 (those under five were excluded based on the assumption that they are too young to work).

Economic activity – an activity that is performed for pay, either in cash or in kind, profit and family gain (including unpaid family work), for at least one hour during the reference period .

Domestic chores – activities that are performed for free by household members (including children) for other household members on the household premises. These include cooking, laundry, ironing, shopping, looking after younger siblings or the ill, cleaning, repair work, etc. (If these activities are carried out for payment in outside households, they are considered to be economic activities).

Consumption expenditure – cash expenses incurred by a household in purchasing food-stuffs and other products and in paying for services.

Guardian - usually a person from the child's neighborhood, or person appointed by NGO, who takes care of child as either a trustee or guardian. Guardianship covers minors under 15 years of age, whereas trusteeship-covers minors aged 15-18 years.

Complete families – families where a child was brought up and maintained by both parents (father and mother).

Broken families – families where a single parent (either mother or father) brought up and maintained a child.

Organized vacation – holidays that children spend in recreational camps, health resorts, sanatoria, boarding houses. These holidays are organized and financed by local authorities, including enterprises, institutions, organizations and trade unions.

Informal sector of economy – non-corporate businesses that engage in a specific marketing activity with a limited number of employees and/or that are not officially registered as entrepreneurial entities.

The report contains data based on parents' responses pertaining to children living with their parents.

4. Survey instruments, pretest and data compilation

4.1. Preparatory work

In October 1998, the State Statistics Committee began developing a draft version of a questionnaire for parents/guardians and for children. The preparatory stage included seeking counselling by experts from the ILO Statistical Bureau and examining European and Asian practices in implementing similar surveys for possible adaptation in Ukraine. Materials from the National Statistics Research Institute and experience of the State Statistics Committee in carrying out such surveys were used while interviewing the general population on issues of economic activity.

The Child Labour survey was a modular sequel to the labour force survey. Therefore, the questionnaires were developed as annexes to the main survey.

In November 1998, Kiev hosted the first national seminar on organizing a Child Labour Survey in Ukraine with the participation of scientists and experts from ministries, agencies, regional statistics offices and the ILO Bureau of Statistics. Major issues discussed

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concerned conceptual, methodological and logistical approaches to the survey. In consideration of recommendations from ILO and other seminar participants, a draft questionnaire was prepared (with separate questionnaires in Ukrainian and Russian for children and parents/guardians).

A pre-test of the questionnaire was performed to study the particular procedures of interviewing children and their perception of the questions they were being asked. A sample was produced for this pilot survey (pre-test), which covered 250 children and their parents in 25 large cities in Ukraine. Based on shortcomings discovered during the pre-test and on expert recommendations, a completed analysis of univariate and bivariate distributions and proposals for improving the questionnaire were compiled.

From 23-25 February 1999, a workshop was conducted in Kiev at which regional statistics officials, experts from the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy and the Ministry of Family and Youth of Ukraine reviewed and discussed the survey program and draft questionnaire.

As a result of this workshop, the survey instruments (questionnaires for children and parents/guardians, methodological guidelines for interviewers) were further modified. Preparations were begun for the first phase of the survey, including replication of the questionnaire and recruitment and training of interviewers.

4.2 Survey instruments

The Survey Instruments comprises the following:

- *Child Labour Survey Questionnaire for Parents*. (Annex 1 to the Questionnaire for Household Labour Force Survey, hereinafter referred to as Annex 1). This is completed according to answers provided by parent/guardian of a child 5-17 years of age and includes 33 questions (in Russian and Ukrainian).
- *Child Labour Survey Questionnaire for Children* (Annex 2 to the Questionnaire for Household Labour Force Survey, hereinafter referred to as Annex 2). This is completed according to answers furnished by children 5-17 years of age and includes 43 questions (in Russian and Ukrainian) about education and leisure time, economic activity, working conditions, health care and domestic work.

Questionnaires for children (Annex 2) and for parents/guardians (Annex 1) were mutually supplementary, with certain questions, i.e., questions on children's activities, reasons for working, job availability, health status and household commitments, appearing on both questionnaires in order to allow for the comparison of the children's perceptions about their work with those of their parents.

During data analysis, answers furnished by parents and children to the same questions were compared to ensure their impartiality and data reliability.

Questionnaires (Annex 1 and Annex 2) are annexed to the Supplement of this report.

- *Interviewer's methodology manual for Child Labour Survey*.

A new interviewer's manual was developed for the Child Labour Survey. The manual defines the reference period, survey units, interview procedure, interviewer's behavior while visiting households and the procedure for filling out the questionnaire and the interviewer's diary. The manual included examples on methodology for complicated questions.

- *Interviewer's diary*

The interviewer's diary formed part of a complete system of monitoring interviews and was designed to improve the performance of the interviewers and systematize the data obtained. The non-response ratio was calculated using information from the interviewer's diary.

4.3 Interviewer training and performance monitoring

A network of 510 interviewers was established at the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine to collect information through interviews with the public. The network is distributed according to the area sample (see section “Principles of Sampling and Weighting”). Prior to conducting interviews, interviewers familiarized themselves with the instrumentation and interview routine and received training on completing the interviewers’ diaries and assessing mistakes and unusual situations that may arise during interviews. Training also included conducting mock interviews. The performance of the interviewers was supervised by staff of the labor statistics office. Supervisors in 27 regional offices coordinated the survey arrangements by informing the population of the survey and producing sample updates and a list of households to be interviewed prior to the fieldwork. They also provided counseling services for interviewers on any issues arising during the survey implementation.

Supervisors were also responsible for monitoring interviewer performance and ensuring the proper and timely completion of all activities, including completion of diaries and questionnaires. Particular importance was attached to explaining the reasons for a respondent’s refusal and interview failure. Response rate per interviewer was assessed, and causes of non-coverage were analyzed.

4.4 Data processing, coding, information input, logical check

A stringent system of data quality control and mathematical methods were used to assess sample data, identify mismatches, apply the data obtained to the total population and integrate data obtained from the survey with data obtained from other sources.

Questionnaire coding and editing as well as data control was performed in stages:

- questionnaire code area completion check (survey code, area code by KOATUU (Classifier of Administrative Territories of Ukraine), location code, PSU code, household code, rotation group code, interviewer code, respondent code, etc.);
- questionnaire skip pattern check (only three check types).

Some questions were coded partially by interviewers during field work and partially by designated regional office employees during processing.

Following the logical check, specially trained operators inputted data obtained from the questionnaires using IVA software, which also required a consistent and logical questionnaire check. All faulty questionnaires, i.e. those that did not comply with necessary logical conditions were filed for further consideration and correction.

Some of the most important questions (questionnaire number, age of child, sex, etc.) were keyed in twice to avoid errors during input.

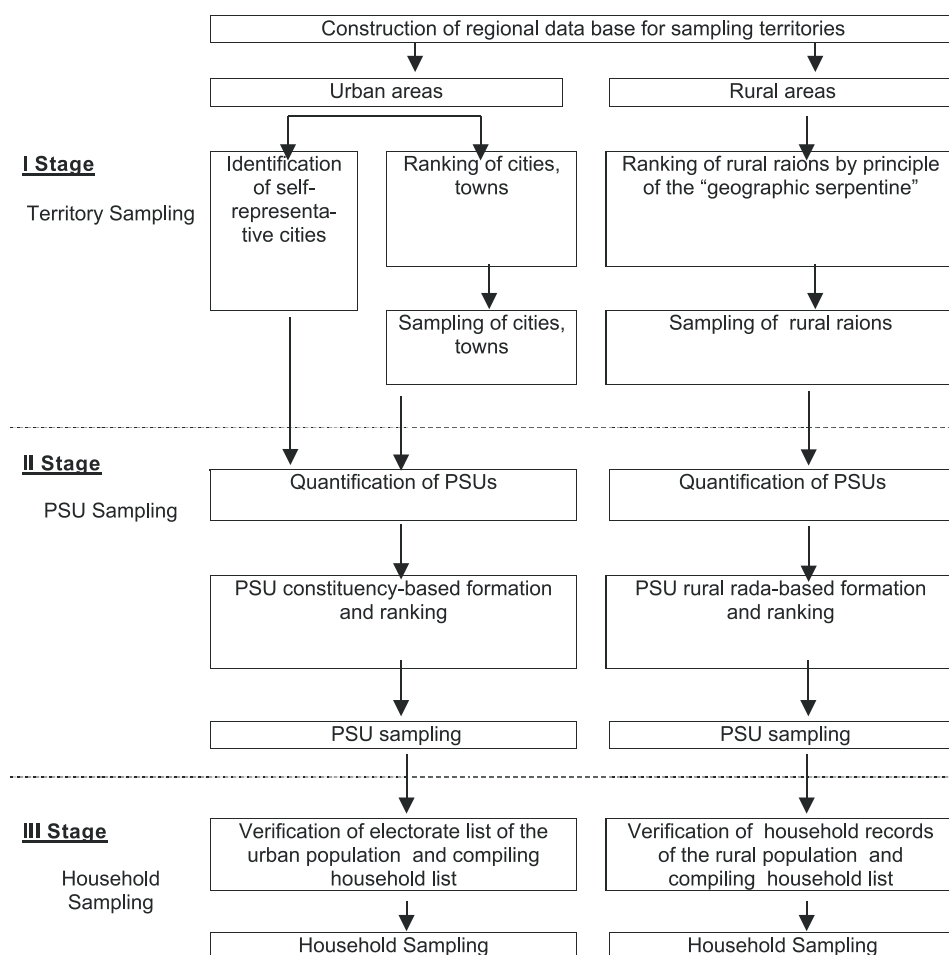
An additional check included building univariate and bivariate distributions in SPSS.

The Principles of Sampling and Weighting

A nationwide area-probability balanced sample of non-institutional units (households) was produced for the Child Labour Survey. The household sampling fraction accounted for 1/625 of the total population, i.e. one household of the sampled population represented 625 households of the total population. The process was based on the multi-stage stratified selection of territorial units with the size-proportional probability. Households were selected during the last stage according to a list of addresses. The survey covered households with children aged 5-17.

Chart 1 (below) shows the household sample design.

Chart 1. General Chart of Household Sample Design



1. Sampling frame

1.1 Sampling frame for selecting first-stage administrative units

The sampling frame for selecting the first-stage administrative units was constructed using the lists of urban populated settlements and rural raions in Ukraine, taking into account population based on demographic statistics.

1.2 Sampling frame for selecting second-stage PSUs

The sampling frame for selecting the second-stage PSUs was constructed using the ranking lists of constituencies for the urban administrative units and the ranking lists of rural radas for the rural administrative units selected during the first stage.

1.3 Sampling frame for selecting households

The sampling frame for selecting households in the PSUs was constructed using lists of households. Households were selected using the system-based sampling procedure.

2. Sampling procedure

The unit sampling algorithm comprises the following basic stages:

- excluding territories outside the scope of the survey;
- excluding the population outside the scope of the survey;
- stratification of units in the general universe;
- selecting first-stage administrative units;
- selecting second-stage PSUs;
- selecting households.

2.1 Excluding areas that cannot be surveyed

The sampling procedure did not cover populations residing in two areas contaminated by radioactive fallout resulting from the Chernobyl accident (the exclusion zone and mandatory relocation area). The total population of these areas is 10,000 or 0.02% of the total population of Ukraine.

2.2 Institutional population

The institutional population, namely military conscript, individuals in penitentiary institutions, residents of boarding and elderly institutions, etc. was excluded from the total population.

2.3 Stratification total of population units

In order to adequately represent the major features of the administrative and territorial division of Ukraine and to ensure that units were selected from groups most homogeneous according to their key features, the sample was stratified by region (27 regions, corresponding to the regions of Ukraine) and type (urban/rural).

2.4 Selecting first-stage administrative units

The first sampling stage included selection of towns and raions with rural populations to be surveyed.

2.4.1 Selecting self-representative administrative units

For the selection of self-representative towns and rural raions (with probability equaling to 1), the population size threshold (self-representation threshold) was defined. The threshold value of 118,100 was based on a sample size and condition of full load for one interviewer when surveying an administrative unit.

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2.4.2 Selecting non-self-representative administrative units

The selection of non-self-representative administrative units suggested one unit representing a group of administrative units with the total size equal to the self-representation threshold.

A list of towns was produced for every region of Ukraine with rankings in order of declining population size (self-representative towns were omitted). The number of towns to be selected in each region was arrived at by dividing the total population size of all towns in the region by the self-representation threshold. After rounding, a sampling interval was defined that equated the ratio of total population of non-self-representative towns in every region to the number of selected towns. In every region the first town was selected via random figure generation. The random figure thus obtained (from 0 to 1) was multiplied by the sampling interval. The resulting value was compared with population sizes on the list of towns, thus yielding the first administrative unit of the sample. Adding this to the sampling interval enabled the selection of all subsequent towns.

Non-self-representative administrative units in rural areas (raions with rural populations) were selected in a similar manner. However, to achieve uniform coverage of the region, territory ranking was based on the principle of geographical proximity (“geography serpentine”) rather than size of the rural population.

2.5 Selecting second-stage PSUs

The second stage concerned primary sampling units (PSUs). i.e., polling stations (or their aggregate) in towns and rural radas (or their aggregate) in rural areas. The selection was made in a manner similar to that of first-stage selection, i.e. with the probability equal to 1 for self representative PSUs and with the PPS for non-self representative PSUs. The selection mechanisms employed during the first and second stages differed in the ordering of units. In the second stage, all selection units were ordered by the geographical proximity principal, i.e. the “geographical serpentine” principle, running through all polling stations or rural councils in the area.

In every town, an even number of PSUs (minimum 2) was selected, with one interviewer surveying two PSUs. In every rural raion, one PSU was selected.

The PSU representation threshold was set individually for every town and rural raion with regard to the ratio of the PSU size to the size of the town or rural area. The town size was determined by voter numbers and the size of the rural area by the number of households according to household records.

2.6 Selecting households

The households were selected at the third stage. Systematic selection of households was achieved using address lists.

3. Sample selection and response rate

The above procedure was carried out in 1999 and resulted in the selection of 58,454 non-institutional units (households) in Ukraine. Of the total households selected, 11.4% were excluded because they were found not to include children within the ages 5-17 and 6.0% were excluded for other reasons (non-residential premises, unoccupied premises, etc.), so that 17.4% of the selected households were not included in the survey. After excluding these households from the sample, 48,283 households were visited. The household average response rate over the year was about 70%.

The sample was selected based on the assumption that 12,000 households including 17,000 children age 5-17 would be surveyed quarterly. The total number of children interviewed and households surveyed quarterly in 1999 are set forth in Table 1. Survey findings suggest that on average, over the year, one interviewed child represented about 187 children of the total population; accordingly, the survey accounted for 9 million children age 5-17.

**Table 1. Numbers of Households Surveyed and Children Interviewed.
Breakdown by Quarters of 1999.**

	Quarter				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
Households surveyed	7 382	7 274	7 977	11 032	33 665
Interviews	10 069	9 924	11 239	15 577	46 809
Average interviews per household	1.36	1.36	1.41	1.41	1.39

In pursuance of ILO recommendations approved at the June 1999 conference, the samples in Quarters III and IV were extended to include children aged 5-6 years. Since this group had not been surveyed in the first two quarters, in order to produce annual data for analysis, data obtained in Quarter IV was used for Quarter I and data obtained in Quarter III was used for Quarter II.

4. Rotation of households in the sample

Sample households were rotated quarterly over the year to upgrade the quality of survey findings. The sample was comprised of four groups of households in rotation. One rotation group was replaced by a new group each quarter, thus updating the sample by 25% of households (see Table 2).

Table 2. Household Rotation in 1999 Child Labour Survey Sample

	Rotation group #						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	X	X	X	X			
II		X	X	X	X		
III			X	X	X	X	
IV				X	X	X	X
Involvement in surveys	1	2	3	4	3	2	1

Data in Table 2 indicates unequal involvement of rotation groups in the surveys. In 1999, Groups 2 and 8 were surveyed once; Groups 3 and 7, twice; Groups 4 and 6, three times; and Group 5, four times.

In the fourth quarter of 1999, an extra group of households in each PSU was selected for surveying.

The number of households surveyed over the year in each rotation group are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Number of Surveyed Households per Rotation Group

Quarter	Rotation group #							Additional households	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I	1 796	1 861	1 853	1 872	X	X	X	-	7 382
II	X	1 828	1 811	1 814	1 821	X	X	-	7 274
III	X	X	2 023	2 007	2 014	1 933	X	-	7 977
IV	X	X	X	2 028	2 025	1 961	2 018	3 000	11 032

The annual average estimations of the survey results were based on the primary data from quarterly surveys. Weighting was adjusted to account for unequal numbers of children surveyed quarterly.

5. Weighting the survey results

The sample design is reflected in the calculation of weights in order to apply the survey results to the total population.

The computation of weights and weight coefficients aims to define a resulting weight of each respondent (the number of total population units represented by an individual respondent of the sample).

The resulting weight for the i -th respondent is a product of respective weight coefficients calculated by the formula:

$$w_i = w_{Bj} \cdot k_{1j} \cdot k_{2j} \cdot k_{3j} \cdot k_{4j}, \quad (1)$$

where w_i is a resulting weight of i -th respondent;

w_{Bj} – basic weight of j -th household;

k_{1j} – household inclusion probability rate;

k_{2j} – non-residential and closed premises rate;

k_{3j} – household refusal rate;

k_{4j} – post-stratification compensation rate.

The basic household weight was based on general inclusion probability of a household p_j and was computed by the formula:

$$w_{Bj} = 1 / p_j \quad (2)$$

While producing an area sample of households, the p_j value was determined by an equal inclusion probability of every household. This can be expressed in the following formula:

$$p_j = P_{1j} \cdot P_{2j} \cdot P_{3j} = f / k_{rr} \quad (3)$$

where P_{1j} is the inclusion probability of the town or rural area where the household is located;

P_{2j} – the inclusion probability of a PSU where the household i is located;

P_{3j} – the inclusion probability of every household in the PSU (or in a group of residential areas) where the household i is located;

k_{rr} – expected response rate (ratio of an expected number of actual interviews to a number of scheduled interviews);

f – sampling interval ($f=1/625$).

Based on this formula (3), a theoretical inclusion probability of households within the PSUs was computed as:

$$P_{3j} = f / (k_{rr} \cdot P_{1j} \cdot P_{2j}). \quad (4)$$

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The inclusion probability rate of households in PSU k_{1j} was calculated by the formula:

$$k_{1j} = P_{3j} / p_{fj} \quad (5)$$

where p_{fj} – actual inclusion probabilities of households in the PSU being selected.

The non-residential and closed premises in PSU k_{2j} was calculated by the formula:

$$k_{2j} = n_j / (n_j - m_{nj}) \quad (6)$$

where n_j – number of households in the PSU selected for a survey;

m_{nj} – number of nonresidential and closed premises in the PSU.

The household refusal rate k_{3j} was computed by the formula:

$$k_{3j} = v_t / v_f \quad (7)$$

where v_t is a weighted number of households scheduled for the survey in individual areas (PSU aggregate);

v_f - weighted number of households actually surveyed.

To eliminate the post-stratification effects, the weights of respondents were adjusted for available statistics for the number of children aged 5-17 by age-sex groups in urban and rural areas of Ukraine as of 1.01.1998. There were five age groups thus established: Group I – age 5-6; Group II – age 7-9; Group II – age 10-12; Group IV – age 13-14; Group V – age 15-17.

The post-stratification compensation rate k_{4j} was calculated for age-sex groups by types of area by the formula:

$$k_{4i} = X_U / x_s \quad (8)$$

where X_U is the statistically reported number of children in the group;

x_s – estimation of the number of children in the group as per the sample.

6. Sample quality evaluation

Since the sample was stratified by types of area, age structure data for boys and girls were used in evaluating its quality. Comparative data is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Comparison of Age-Sex Structure of Children aged 5-17 according to Demographic Statistics and Survey Results

Age groups (years)	Boys and girls			Boys			Girls		
	Survey results	Demo-graphic statistics	Devia-tions (%)	Survey results	Demo-graphic statistics	Devia-tions (%)	Survey results	Demo-graphic statistics	Devia-tions (%)
5-17	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
5-6	10.27	12.33	-2.06	9.68	12.39	-2.71	10.87	12.26	-1.39
7-9	20.06	21.44	-1.38	20.05	21.54	-1.48	20.07	21.34	-1.28
10-12	27.05	24.86	2.20	27.83	24.87	2.96	26.25	24.84	1.41
13-14	18.88	16.86	2.02	18.93	16.80	2.13	18.82	16.92	1.90
15-17	23.74	24.52	-0.77	23.50	24.41	-0.90	23.99	24.63	-0.64

Data in Table 4 indicates that the sample accurately reflects the age-sex structure of children. The largest deviation, 2.96% for boys aged 10-12 years, is acceptable.

7. Methodological recommendations on data quality check

Sample error is used to evaluate the quality of results based on the survey data. Sample error defines confidence bounds for possible error values based on the survey data. The estimation of data is inapplicable to an analysis of survey results if the sample error for these data is significant compared with the value of estimation itself.

The sample error (SE) is calculated as a standard error by the formula:

$$SE = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}} \quad (9)$$

where σ^2 – dispersion showing the variance of values by sample units;
 n – sample size.

The value of σ^2 is calculated by a formula for a sample with complex design:

$$\sigma^2 = deff \times \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (y_i - \bar{y})^2}{n} \quad (10)$$

where y_i – value of attribute for the i -th household;
 \bar{y} – attribute average for sampled population;
 $deff$ – design effect.

Special calculation methods are used to define dispersions, standard errors and design effect values for samples with complex design.

The survey data quality is characterized by the limit sample error (LSE) and relative standard error (RSE) or coefficient of variance (CV).

The LSE value defines confidence bounds for data estimation and is calculated by the formula:

$$LSE = t \cdot SE, \quad (11)$$

where t is a confidence figure defining the ratio of limit to standard error at a given probability (p – probability of the sample error not exceeding LSE).

LSE is used in setting confidence bounds of estimation (bounds of confidence intervals). For example,

$$\bar{y}_L = \bar{y} - LSE; \bar{y}_R = \bar{y} + LSE, \quad (12)$$

where \bar{y}_L – lower confidence bound of interval estimation of average value;

\bar{y}_R – upper confidence bound of interval estimation of average value.

RSE (coefficient of variance CV) is calculated by the formula:

$$RSE = \frac{SE}{\bar{y}} \times 100 (\%), \quad (13)$$

RSE is used as an indication of data eligibility for analysis. With $RSE \leq 5\%$, the estimation is considered reliable; $5\% < RSE < 10\%$ suggests the estimation is eligible for a quantitative analysis but is not sufficiently reliable; $10\% \geq RSE \geq 25\%$ suggests the estimation is only eligible for a qualitative analysis and has to be applied cautiously. According to Table 5, the most reliable estimation of data from 1999 is on the employment of all boys ($RSE = 6.32\%$) as well as boys aged 15-17 (5.81%) and all children aged 15-17 (5.93%). For all children aged 5-17, the RSE was 7.46%.

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The group of girls aged 7-9 revealed the lowest employment level, resulting in an *RSE* of 43.02% and an *LSE* slightly lower than the attribute level.

None of the children aged 5-6 interviewed over the year was found to be employed, which has lowered the overall employment level and its reliability.

Interval estimations of child employment by age-sex groups are set forth in Figure 1.

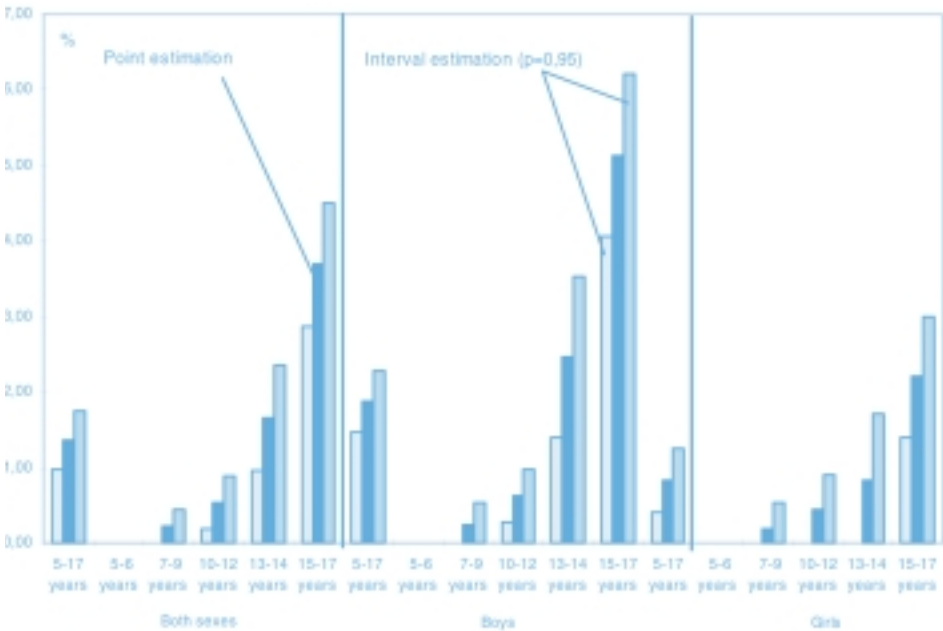
Based on the data obtained, an analysis of differences in employment of children across age groups can be carried out with error values considered, except data for age groups 5-6 and 7-9 years. The quality of estimation of the number of working children by age-sex groups at regional levels is much lower than for Ukraine as a whole. The lowest relative standard error (**RSE**) value for children of both sexes aged 15-17 approximates 15% in the Donetsk, Odessa and Kharkiv regions. In the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (including the city of Sevastopol), Dnepropetrovsk, Transcarpathian, Zaporizhia, Kyiv, Lugansk, Mikolaiv, Kherson, Khmelnytskyi and Chernihiv regions, the RSE does not exceed 25%. The Chernivtsy region accounts for the greatest RSE value (59%). All the above provides strong evidence that the 1999 Child Labour Survey findings are not sufficiently representative on the regional level. This data is applicable to a qualitative analysis only.

Table 5. Sample Errors for Estimation of Children engaged in Economic Activity by Age-Sex Groups based on 1999 Child Labor Survey Findings. (%)

		Attribute level	Standard error	Limit error (p=0,95)	Relative standard error
Both sexes	5-17 years	3.81	0.28	0.56	7.46
	5-6 years	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
	7-9 years	0.88	0.26	0.50	29.01
	10-12 years	2.88	0.36	0.70	12.46
	13-14 years	5.39	0.47	0.91	8.64
	15-17 years	8.16	0.48	0.95	5.93
Boys	5-17 years	4.87	0.31	0.60	6.32
	5-6 years	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
	7-9 years	1.04	0.24	0.48	23.37
	10-12 years	3.75	0.48	0.93	12.70
	13-14 years	6.77	0.61	1.20	9.04
	15-17 years	10.58	0.62	1.21	5.81
Girls	5-17 years	2.71	0.31	0.60	11.27
	5-6 years	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
	7-9 years	0.71	0.31	0.60	43.02
	10-12 years	1.99	0.34	0.67	17.21
	13-14 years	3.96	0.65	1.27	16.37
	15-17 years	5.66	0.48	0.93	8.42

Figure 1.

Point and Interval Estimations of Children engaged in Economic Activity by Age-Sex Groups based on 1999 Child Labour Survey Findings



Survey findings overview

1. Profile of households with resident children

The Labour Force Survey entailed additional interviewing aimed at investigating a new phenomenon in Ukraine – child labour. During 1999, 46,809 children living in 33,665 households were interviewed, and one out of every two of these households were reinterviewed. The State Statistics Committee of Ukraine developed 1999 averages based on quarterly findings.

The Child Labour Survey findings include the results of interviews with children aged 5-17 and their parents or guardians.

Households with resident children in this age group were characterized in terms of size and type of living conditions, number of resident children, monthly average consumption expenditure and key earners.

The breakdown by the number of resident children revealed 66% of households included one child, 30% included two children and only 4% included three or more children. A similar breakdown was obtained from the 1999 Living Conditions Survey (60% – 1 child; 34% – two children; 4% – three or more children).

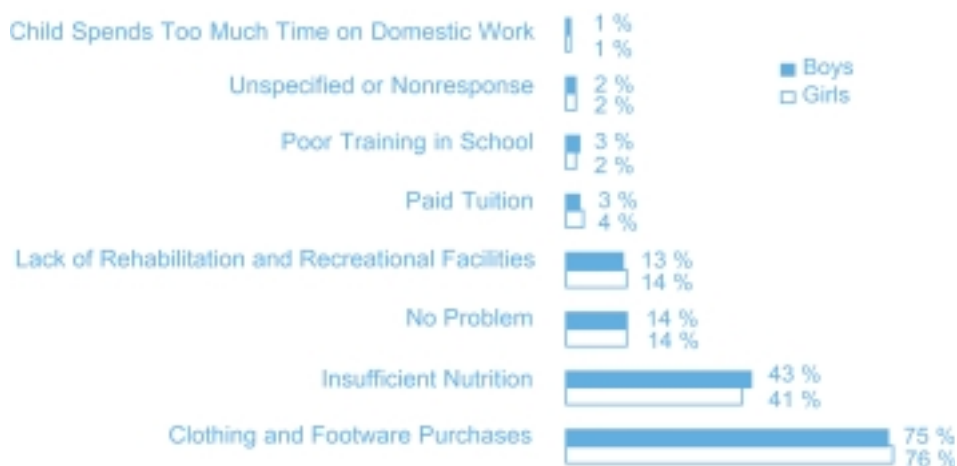
The findings indicate that most children were brought up and maintained by both parents (79%). Approximately 19% of children interviewed lived in broken families and 2% with their guardians.

The largest number of children surveyed (78%) resided in households where income was based largely on wages. In Ukraine, wage rates still remain very low. Only 2% of children lived in households where income was earned from entrepreneurial activities.

Parents' responses suggest every fourth child lived in a household with monthly average consumption expenditure at or below the official poverty level (118.3 UAH in IV Quarter 1999). This accounts for the identification of clothing/footwear purchases (75%) and poor nutrition (42%) as among the major problems in maintaining children (Figure 1).

Figure 1

Breakdown of Children According to Maintenance Problems (%)



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Children's living conditions were characterized as follows: around 20% of children shared a room with parents, 42% shared a room with siblings and only 36% had their own room. While far from ideal, these conditions reflect the actual housing situation, which is one of the pressing problems in Ukraine (Table3).

2. Working children

Survey results indicated that nationally, out of 9,186,000 children, 350,000 (3.8%) were economically active. The number of economically active boys totaled 228,000 (2.5% of all boys) and the number of economically active girls, 122,000 (1.3% of all girls) (Table 1.1).

The number of children who were both economically active and attending school made up 3.4% of all children between ages 5-17. The percentage of children both working and attending school was higher in rural areas (4.5%) than in urban areas (2.8%).

Of all children attending school, 14.8% were neither working nor engaged in domestic chores during the reference period.

Analysis of the survey revealed a number of factors influencing a family's dependence on child labour, such as:

- household consumption expenditure;
- number of children per household;
- age of child;
- season of year;
- residence (rural or urban);
- gender of child.

Economically active children whose families' monthly consumption expenditures fell below 100 UAH accounted for 3.4 % of all children, those whose families' expenditures fell between 100-400 UAH accounted for 2.7 % of all children, those whose families' expenditures fell between 401-700UAH accounted for 2.0% of all children, and those whose families' expenditures fell between 701-1000 UAH accounted for 2.7% of all children (Table 4.4).

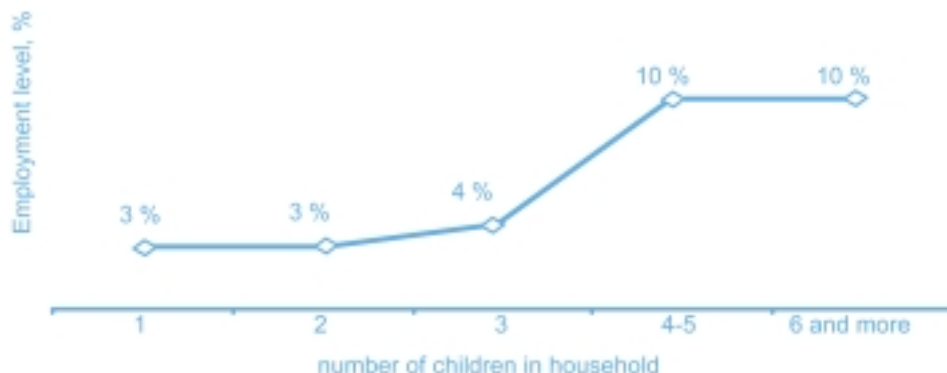
No working children were found in households with a monthly average expenditure over 1,000 UAH. All children who worked and did not attend school lived in households where expenditure was below 700 UAH.

From this data, it is possible to conclude that the level of child employment is inversely related to the level of family well-being, and that the main reason for children working is lack of material well-being in the household.

A correlation was also found between the number of children in the household and the rate of working children. (Figure 2) The highest rate of working children among the families surveyed were from families with multiple children. Working children belonging to households with one or two children accounted for 3% of all children; those belonging to households with three children, 4%; and those in households with four or more children, 10%.

Figure 2

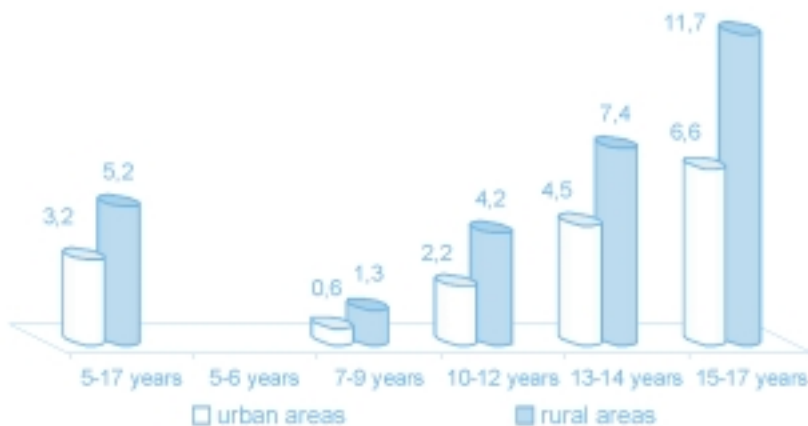
Employment Level and Number of Children in Household (% in relation to all estimated children)



The level of children's economic activity was higher in rural areas than in urban centres (5.2% and 3.2%, respectively (Table 1.3)). There were more children engaged only in schooling in urban centres than in rural areas (15.5% and 13.5%, respectively) (Tables 1.2 -1.3).

Figure 3

Employment of Children by Age and Area (%)



The level of economic activity was higher amongst boys than girls (4.9% and 2.7%, respectively). Boys usually tend to seek employment at an earlier age and strike out on their own. The highest level of economic activity of children in all age groups was found among rural boys (6.3%). In rural boys in the 15-17 year age group it was as high as 15.1% (Table 1.1; Table 1.3).

According to official statistics, 45,700 children aged 15-17, or 2% of that age group, have registered with the state employment service for employment purposes. This category of children represents a potential labour force available to start work. Due to legal restrictions, there is no official information available about children in other age groups interested in engaging in economic activities. This high level of interest in employment indicates that the number of working children could increase significantly if there were more jobs available in the labour market.

The survey also revealed a high correlation between employment level and age, with the employment level rising with age. The highest level of employment was found in the

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15-17 year age group (8.1% of children in this age group) and the lowest in the 7-9 year age group (0.8% of children in this age group) (Table 1.1).

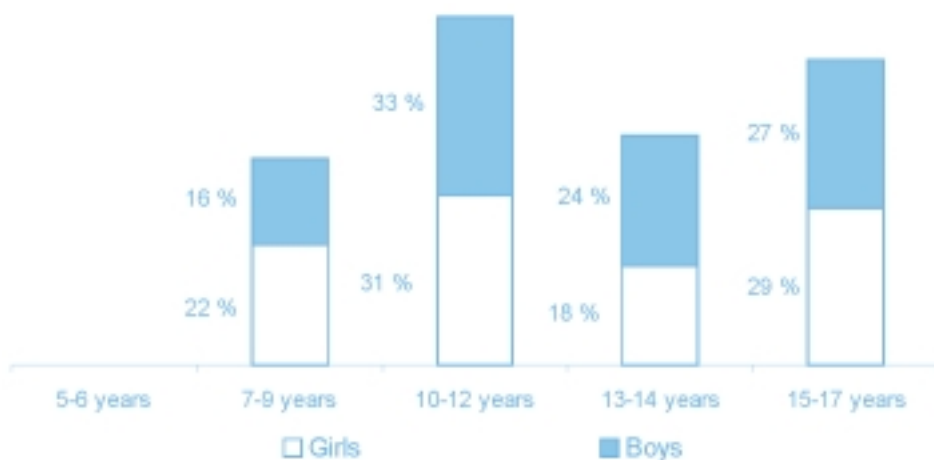
Age of employment

Research into child labour required an analysis of the breakdown of working children by age. Among working children, slightly more than half (52%) were adolescents aged 15-17 who was legally eligible for employment (with parental consent). Children aged 13-14, who is permitted to perform certain simple tasks during labour training in school, made up 24%. Children aged 7-12, who are legally prohibited from working, also accounted for 24% of all working children. The survey found no working children in the 5-6 year age group.

Information about the age of the child's first engagement in work is of overriding importance in investigating various effects of child labour (Figure 4). Findings suggest that children who begin work at an early age will have poor-quality, low-paying jobs for the rest of their lives. Among economically active children aged 13-14 years, 66% began working at the age of 7-12. In the 15-17 age group, about half the economically active children (46%) began working at a younger age (Table 2.10).

Figure 4

Children by Age of Initial Employment (%)



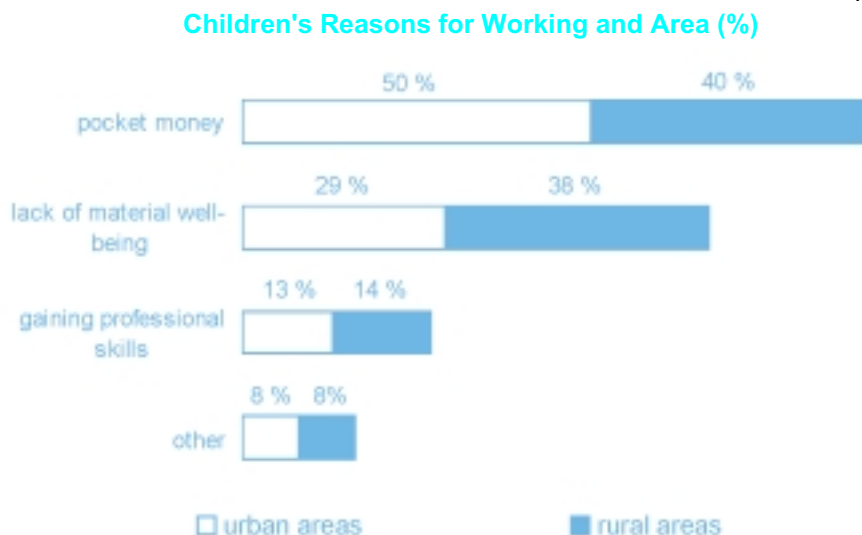
Reasons for working

Half of the children surveyed indicated that the main reason for working was a desire to have their own pocket money; one-third cited the poor material well-being in their family; and only 14% were motivated by the wish to gain experience in an occupation (Table 2.13).

The desire for pocket money is most likely attributable to the inability of families in poor material conditions to fulfill their children's needs/wishes for better clothing, special athletic gear, art materials, etc. While this does not reflect a lack of financial means to provide children with adequate nutrition or clothing, it does indicate a scarcity of money to provide for the child's personal development.

Children's reasons for working differed between rural and urban areas. In rural areas the material needs of the family and the desire for own pocket money equally influenced a child's decision to start working. In contrast, in urban areas, the desire for pocket money was a far stronger reason than lack of family well-being for a child's deciding to work. This fact reflects the poorer material status of rural families with children as compared to urban families with children (Figure 5, Tables 2.14 -2.15).

Figure 5



Labour profile

Most children are engaged in labour that is physical, elementary and unskilled. This is understandable, since a young child does not yet have enough skill to perform more sophisticated tasks that require professional experience and special training. Therefore, employment at an early age is unlikely to provide a child with solid skills for a future occupation. Among children who combined work and school, 94% were engaged in physical labour. In the 7-9 year age group, this rose to 98%. The highest percentage of children engaged in non-physical labour was in the 15-17 year age group (8% of this age group) (Table 1.16).

Of all working children, 74% had a regular or temporary job, 21% worked during school holidays and 5% had occasional, one-time jobs. Boys accounted for a higher percentage than girls among those holding regular or temporary jobs (Table 2.1).

Types of economic activities

Major types of children's economic activities included threshing and granary work; crop weeding; vegetable and fruit-picking; cattle grazing; subsidiary construction work; automobile repair and service; shoemaking; sale of foodstuffs and other goods; work at marketplaces; collecting scrap metal, etc.

Key areas of child labor included the agricultural sector (46% of working children), trade sector (26%); and service sector (19%). Fewer children worked in the industrial (5%) and construction (4%) sectors (Table 2.4, Table 2.6).

In urban centers, most children worked in the trade and service sectors (38% and 28%, respectively). In rural areas, children engaged in the same type of work accounted for only half that number (19%), whereas 75% were engaged in the agricultural sector. (Tables 2.5 - 2.6).

The percentage of children working in industry and construction was lower among children combining work and school (5% and 3%, respectively) than among children not attending school (8% and 9%, respectively) (Tables 1.31-1.44).

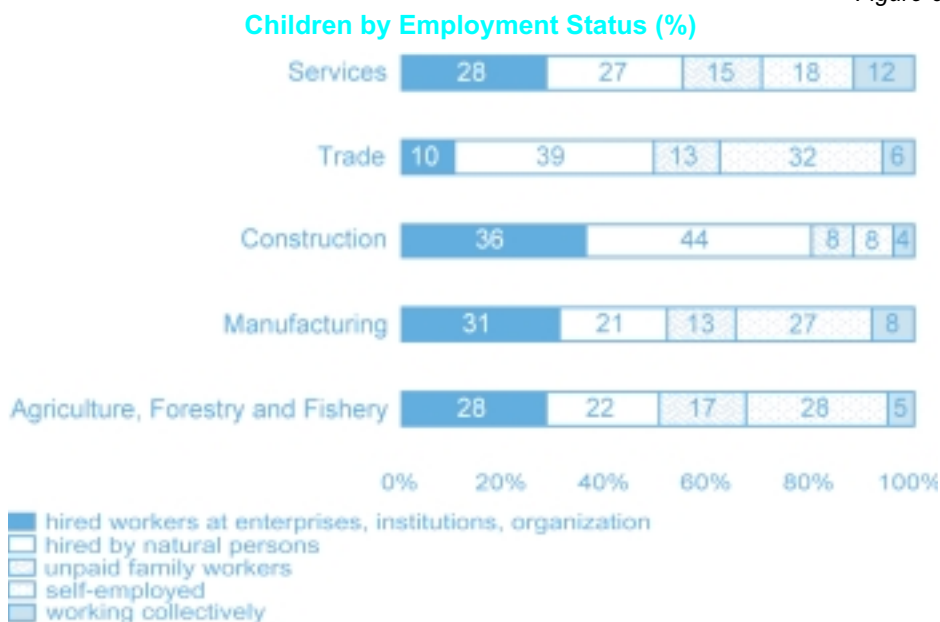
Employment status

Working children were typically employed as hired labourers (52%). Most children were hired by individuals outside the family (28%). Self-employed children also constituted a significant percentage of working children (27%), while 15% of working children were unpaid workers in family businesses (Table 2.16).

Employment status varied between rural areas and urban centres. In rural areas, one-third (33%) of working children were self-employed, as compared with 21% in urban centres. In urban areas, 56% of children were hired workers, and in rural communities, 49%. Employment status in the trade and construction sectors differed from other sectors. Among children working in the construction sector, 80% were hired workers, 8% were self-employed and 8% worked in family-owned businesses. In contrast, in the trade sector, 32% of children were self-employed and 13% were unpaid workers in family businesses. Most children working as hired labouring the trade sector (39%) were employed by individuals outside the family. Most children employed in the industrial sector were enterprise workers (Figure 6, Tables 2.17-2.18).

In rural areas, among children involved in agricultural work, most (34%) were self-employed, while in the trade sector, 48% were self-employed. In all sectors, the percentage of self-employed children was higher in rural areas than in urban centers while the percentage of children employed as hired labor was higher in urban areas than in rural areas (56% and 49%, respectively). In urban centers, most children worked for individuals outside the family, while in rural areas, they tended to be employed by enterprises, institutions and organizations (Table 2.19).

Figure 6



Among children engaged as hired workers, those who did not attend school accounted for a larger percentage than those combining work and school (50% and 69%, respectively), while among self-employed children, those who combined school with work accounted for a larger percentage than those who did not attend school (28% and 15%, respectively). Children not attending school normally tend to look for a more or less regular job yielding regular earnings, while children attending school prefer the flexibility of self-employment (Table 1.10, Table 1.43).

Job search

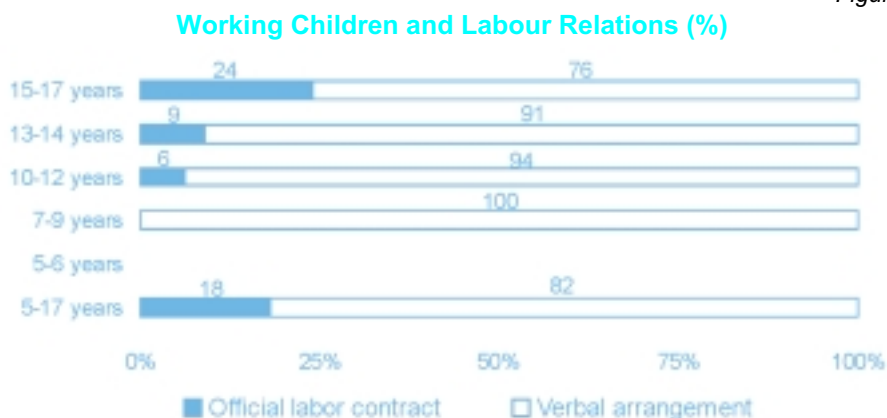
The Child Labour Survey also investigated at how children looked for employment. One-third of working children looked for work independently, 37% through parents, 23% through friends and only 2% through advertisements (Table 2.26).

Searching for a job independently or via acquaintances appears to be more effective than going through official channels. The chances of children finding a job independently are boosted by job offers from the informal sector of the economy, which is a dangerous precedent that may lead to further illegal employment in the future.

Labour relations

The extensive involvement of children in the informal sector is confirmed by the fact that 82% of children worked on the basis of a verbal arrangement without a proper written employment contract (Table 2.21). Without a written contract detailing wage rates and employment conditions, children work without legal protection or knowledge of their rights, which results in a working regime and working conditions that are unfair and often extreme (Figure 7).

Figure 7



The highest percentage of children entering official employment was found in the industrial sector (35% of all employees in the sector) and the lowest in the trade sector (13% of all employees in the sector).

Almost all boys working in the construction and trade sectors had a verbal agreement with their employers. The lack of a written contract is particularly dangerous in the construction sector, which is characterized by strenuous physical labour and a high incidence of work-related injury.

Because they are legally barred from employment, all working children under 10 were employed informally. Children aged 10-14, whose employment is subject to certain legal limitations, accounted for a very low percentage of those employed officially (6-9%). This shows conclusively that amongst working children, those in the youngest age groups enjoyed the least legal protection in practice, despite laws limiting their work. (Table 2.21).

Labour remuneration

The majority of children engaged in economic activities (68%) received cash wages, 23% were unpaid and 9% were paid in kind (Figure 8, Table 2.41).

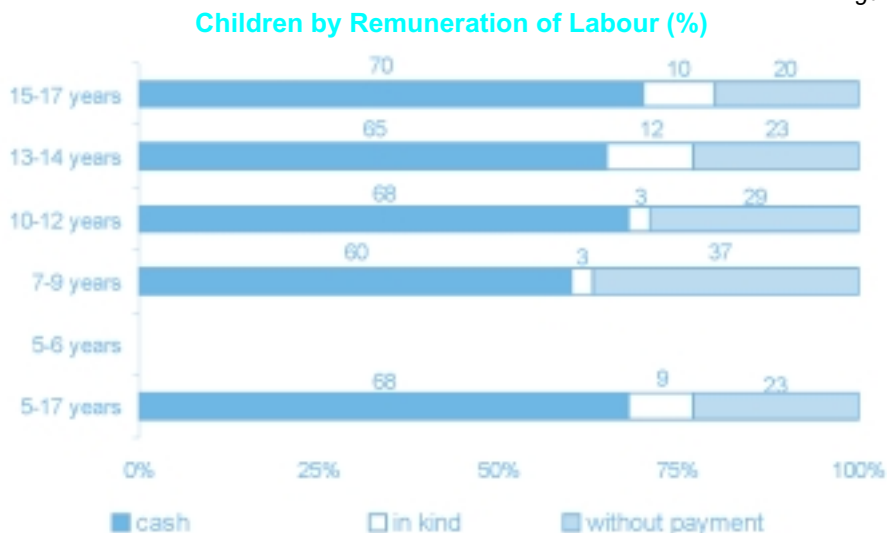
Working children receiving cash wages were more prevalent in urban than rural areas (78% and 54%, respectively), whereas those who worked and were not remunerated and those paid in kind were more prevalent in rural areas than in urban centers (33% and 16%,

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respectively, for those who were employed but were not remunerated; 13% and 6%, respectively, for in-kind payment, Table 2.42).

Older children accounted for the smallest percentage of those who worked and were not remunerated and the largest percentage of those receiving payment in cash or in kind. Girls constituted a larger percentage of unpaid workers than boys.

Figure 8



Working children receiving cash wages accounted for the majority of working children in the trade (86%), service (81%), industrial (80%) and construction (78%) sectors. Of those children engaged in agricultural work, almost half were paid in cash, 14% in kind and 37% received no payment at all (Table 2.42).

Children who did not attend school accounted for a higher percentage of paid workers than those children combining work with school (71% and 67%, respectively, (Table 1.55, Table 1.26)

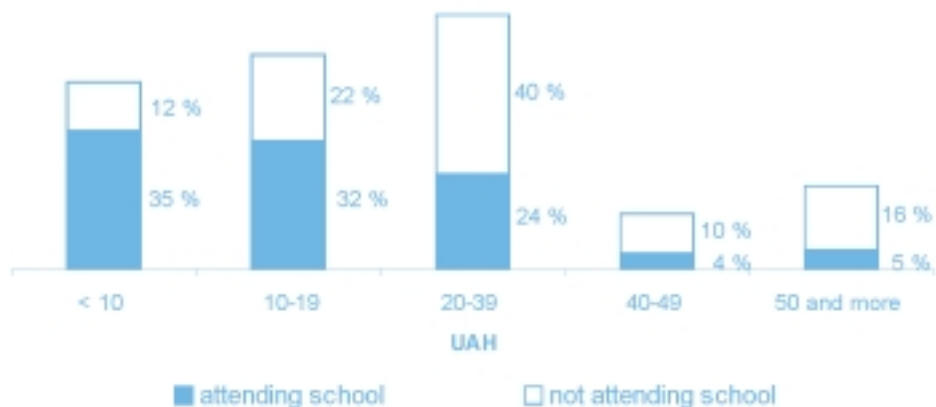
As a rule, children's earnings were fairly low. Although the monthly average legal fixed wage for 1999 was 178 UAH, most paid child workers (63%) earned no more than 80 UAH per month, and of these, 32% earned less than 40 UAH. Only 11% of children received payments at or slightly above the fixed legal wage. Most of these children were hired by companies or individuals or worked in family businesses.

Children in urban areas received higher wage rates than those in rural areas.

Working children who did not attend school tended to earn more than those children combining work with school. Almost 70% of school students earned 80 UAH per month, while among the children not attending school, only 34% earned a similar amount. Another 16% of children not attending school earned a monthly minimum of 200 UAH. This suggests that children who did not attend school had more time for economic activities and could therefore work on a regular basis and earn more than those children for whom economic activity was not a major occupation (Figure 9).

Figure 9

School Attendance of Working Children by Size of Earnings (%)



Most children spent their money buying goods for personal use (39%). About 29% of paid workers tended to buy household goods, and the same percentage saved their money for personal use (Table 2.53). Almost half of those children not attending school spent their earnings on goods for personal use (Table 1.59). This shows that children work mainly to fulfill their personal needs, rather than to support their families. The low level of children's earnings suggests that children needed to work because their parents could not afford to provide them with pocket money.

Length of working week

The survey revealed long hours worked by young children as a cause for concern. The vast majority of working children (73%) worked 24 hours per week, i.e. on average up to five hours per day over a five-day working week. The rest (27%) worked more than 24 hours per week, and 6% of the total worked over of 41 hours, which exceeds the standards for adult workers. In the 13-14 age group, 6% of children worked more than 41 hours a week. In the 15-17 age group, 2% of both boys and girls worked over 56 hours a week, which is absolutely unacceptable at that age (Table 2.29).

Even if the work is simple, a child's body is unable to tolerate long working hours. Since children were involved mainly in physical labour, and often performed work requiring extreme concentration, severe health damage is to be expected as a consequence.

Children in rural areas worked longer hours than those in urban areas. This is attributable to the nature of agricultural work. Among boys involved in agricultural work, 8% worked in excess of the standard working hours (41 hours a week, Table 2.31).

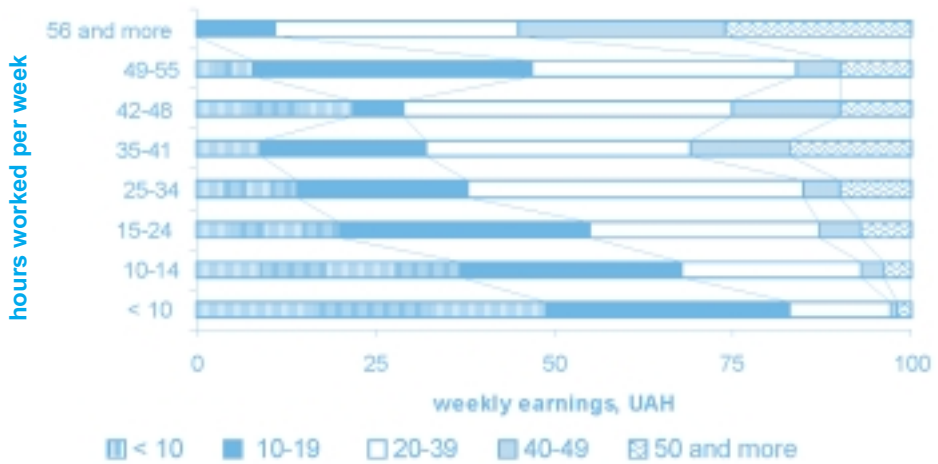
Girls working in the trade sector also worked long hours. In this group, 12% worked 42 hours a week or more and 5% worked over 56 hours (Table 2.32).

Among children in the 15-17 age group who did not attend school, 16% worked over 41 hour a week (Table 1.46). Among girls, this figure rose to 24%, which is 2.5 times greater than the average rate of all children engaged in economic activities. In comparison with children who did not attend school, long working hours was a problem for a much smaller percentage of those children who combined work and school (Table 1.20).

Notably, the size of children's earnings did not correspond to the number of hours worked. About 75% of children who worked an average of 42-48 hours a week were paid below the lowest official income level; 22% of these children earned less than 40 UAH per month. Half the children who worked 56 hours a week or more earned up to 160 UAH monthly (Figure 10).

Figure 10

Working Children by Hours Worked and Weekly Earnings (%)



Socio-psychological aspects of labour

Among the children engaged in economic activities, 21% were dissatisfied with their job. Reasons for their dissatisfaction were given as unfavorable working conditions (9%) and low pay (8%). The highest percentage of dissatisfied children was in the 13-14 age group and the lowest in the 7-9 age group. Naturally, young children cannot objectively appraise their working conditions, while responses from parents do not always accurately reflect the atmosphere of child labour (Table 2.62).

Types of complaints varied, with girls tending to complain about unfavorable working conditions and boys complaining about low pay rates (Table 2.62).

According to the children surveyed, adverse working conditions prevailed in the construction sector, whereas low pay rates were surprisingly common in the trade and services sectors (Table 2.63).

Children's mental and physical health is strongly affected by their relationship with their employers. Most of the children interviewed indicated these relationships were good (72%) or satisfactory (16%) (Table 2.23).

The impact of child labor on education

The large majority of children combining work and school did not believe their work had a direct impact on their education. Very few working children believed that labour had a positive effect on education. Half of the working children surveyed claimed to attend school regularly.

One possible effect of child labour on school performance can be inferred from children's responses concerning the length of their work week. Most of the children combining work and school (78%) worked less than 24 hours a week; 10% worked between 25-34 hours; and 12% worked 35 hours or more (Table 1.20).

According to the parents' responses, 38% of working children became better organized as a result of work, whereas only 2% of children grew slack in their schooling as a result of work (Table 4.19). The belief that working children are more organized was more prevalent among parents in rural areas than in urban areas.

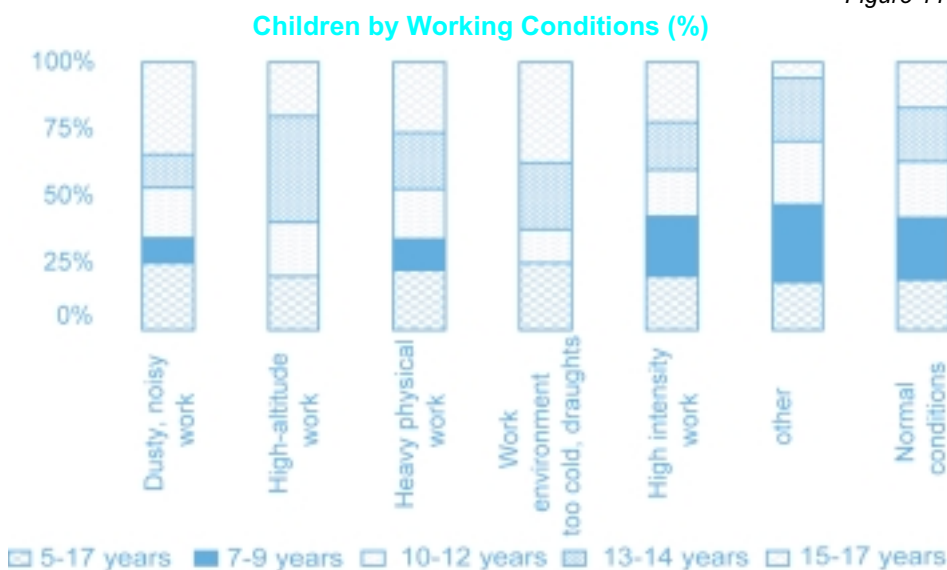
Working conditions

Among the working children surveyed, 42% stated that they worked in unfavorable conditions. Heavy physical labour was cited by 19% of working children, whereas 9% complained of a heavy work load (physical and nonphysical overload, excessive concentration, eye strain, absence of lunch and other breaks) and 8% of excessive dust, fumes and noise (Table 2.56).

Among girls, 15% cited heavy physical work, 15% a heavy work load and 7% dust/gas pollution and noise. More boys than girls were engaged in heavy physical work (21%) (Table 2.58).

Notably, problems of heavy physical labour and excessive concentration began at an early age. In the 7-9 year age group, 9% of children said they were required to perform strenuous physical labour and 10% said the high intensity of their work required excessive concentration. In the 10-12 age group, these rates were 15% and 8%, respectively (Figure 11).

Figure 11.



This data raises serious concerns about the physical and mental development of children who have been working in hazardous conditions since early childhood. Extremely worrisome is the data concerning children under 12 and girls, as both are legally prohibited from engaging in heavy physical labour. Primary measures taken in addressing the problems of child labour should aim at removing children from occupations that, in violation of all standards, involve children in hazardous conditions and unavoidably lead to severe consequences. Parents of working children, particularly of young children, must play a significant role in this. In addition, children's awareness needs to be raised to increase their understanding of the possible ill effects of heavy physical labour on their physical and mental well-being as well as their prospects for the future.

A relatively small percentage of children were engaged in activities that are characterized by a high rate of work-related injury (such as construction) and heavy physical work. This situation is positive; however, unskilled labouring agriculture, trade and services may prove as harmful as work in these traditionally 'safe' sectors of the economy, especially if safety precautions are neglected, resulting in a higher incidence of employment injury. Since a large number of children work in the informal sector of the economy, it is doubtful

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that safety precautions and the establishment of proper working conditions for children can be properly monitored.

Hazardous working conditions have much stronger effects on the health of children than on adults and badly afflict children's physical development. This is particularly the case in with young children and girls.

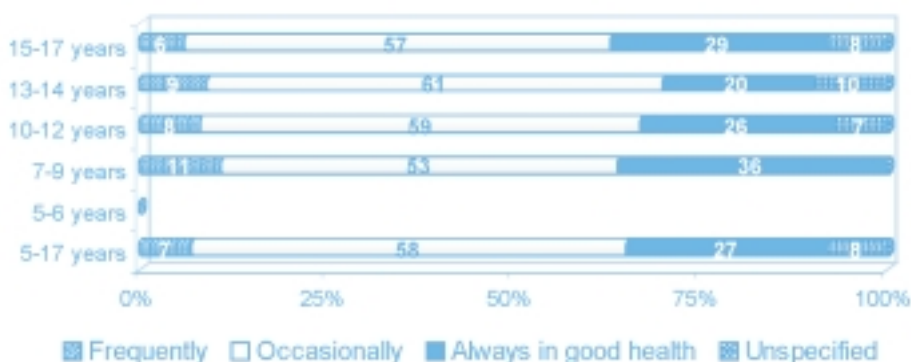
Parents were surprisingly unconcerned about child labouring general, although two-thirds of children were in only satisfactory or poor health.

The survey showed that in 1999, 3% of working children had their health adversely affected by work. In the 10-12 year age group, this percentage exceeded 4%. Girls aged 10-12 tended to fall ill and suffer work-related health problems at a rate of 5%, which is higher than the rate for boys in the same age group and for all children engaged in economic activities (Table 2.66).

Two-thirds of working children fell ill on a regular basis, and one in fourteen fell ill frequently. In the 7-9 age group, 11% of working children became ill frequently. Among boys in this age group, this rate rose to 13%. Among working girls, frequent illnesses were most common in the 13-14 age group (12%). (Figure 12)

Figure 12

Children by Frequency of Illness (%)



The survey showed only 27% of working children were in good health throughout the year. The morbidity rate among working children was more serious in urban areas (19% in good health) than in rural areas (37% in good health). This may be attributable to a general tendency in the country; however, the difference in morbidity rates may also indicate stronger negative effects on children's health in urban centres than in rural areas (Tables 2.73- 2.75).

Children's health status

According to parents' responses, only one-third of the surveyed children were in relatively good health; 59% were in satisfactory health; and 5% were in bad health (Table 4.7). In rural areas these indicators were more optimistic, with parent's stating that 43% of children were in good health and 50% were in satisfactory health.

Despite the less than positive situation reported above, only 22% of children had vouchers to a health resort, and 24% spent their holiday in the country or in a summer cottage. Parents of more than half the children surveyed (52%) were unable to afford a place in a sanatorium. In rural areas, this figure was close to 70% (Table 4.8).

3.Children and domestic activities

A large percentage of children regularly performed household work (71.7%). Household work included mainly performing domestic chores, e.g. cleaning, cooking, washing, ironing (81%), working the family plot (28%), taking care of family members (13%) and laying in fodder/tending cattle (10%).

A gender division of labor was observed in domestic work, especially in rural areas. Normally girls tended to do chores, whereas boys were more often engaged in laying in fodder and tending cattle and the family plot (Tables 3.1-3.3).

Children spent much less of their time engaged in household chores than in economic activities. Most children (74%) performed chores for less than 10 hours, 19% for 10-14 hours and 6% for 15-24 hours per week. This suggests that for the vast majority of children, performing household chores formed part of their upbringing, fulfilling parental expectations that children learn how to take care of themselves (Table 3.4).

The survey found that 106,000 children (1.2%) spent 25 hours or more engaged in domestic chores during the reference period. Although more than half of those children involved in domestic activities (74,000) lived in rural areas, the survey showed that children in rural areas started performing domestic chores at an earlier age than those in urban areas. The survey also showed that the amount of time spent involved in domestic chores increased with age. There was no difference between the percent of boys and girls engaged in domestic chores for 25 or more hours during the reference week.

4. The following conclusions are based on the results of the child laboursurvey

- Overall changes in the labour market and in the material well-being of families has resulted in a new phenomenon that was not previously known in Ukraine - hired remunerative child labour.
- Forms of child labour can be categorized as follows:
 - work in enterprises, institutions and organizations;
 - work in small businesses (for individuals);
 - work in family;
 - businesses;
 - self-employment
 - domestic chores
- Agricultural and trade sectors are the largest users of unpaid child labour.
- The level of economic activity is greater among children age 5-17 in rural areas than in urban areas. This is true irrespective of age sub-groups and family characteristics.
- Children living in broken families are most actively engaged in economic activities.
- The more children in the family, the more they tend to engage in work.
- In urban centers, most of the working children come from small households, whereas in rural areas, they tend to come from large households.
- Most parents believe that children want to work.
- One-third of the children surveyed indicated that the main reason for working was the poor material well-being of their family.
- Almost three-quarters of children are engaged in some form of household work. This is particularly true of children brought up in families without a mother.

Introduction

- The number of children working 41+ hours a week in rural areas by far exceeds that in urban centers. In both urban centers and rural areas, working hours increase with a child's age.
- Most parents do not see any tangible link between children's household work and schooling.

5. Summary

The methodology, design and findings of the national child labour survey conducted by the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine during 1999 were presented at a sub-regional conference on 21-25 May 2000 in Yalta. The conference was organized jointly by ILO and the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine within the framework of IPEC.

Of the 70 participants at the conference, 60 were official representatives from government agencies and trade union and employers' associations from 10 European countries, namely, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Hungary, Poland, the Russian Federation, Slovakia and Ukraine and from ILO/IPEC. Scientists and officials from the national statistical services of Portugal, Turkey and Switzerland were also invited to the conference.

Plenary sessions addressed three main areas of child labour analysis:

- legal environment in the area of monitoring;
- child labour survey: methodology and aspects of international comparison;
- evaluation of a specific action plan and development of a strategy to repeat the child labour survey.

Based on the conference, recommendations were approved by the participants that envision further work in developing the legal environment and a database on child labour as well as integrated measures aimed at achieving comprehensive protection of children's rights and lives.

The recommendations also envision expediting the ratification of ILO Convention #182 on Prohibition and Urgent Measures to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Considering the importance of child labour issues on the national agenda, representatives from the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the State Statistics Committee and the Ministry of Education of Ukraine have applied to ILO for assistance in conducting the following additional surveys:

- survey of schools;
- survey of street children;
- survey of child labour in the informal sector of the economy; interviews with employers/ entrepreneurs on this subject.

Section 1

GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC



1.1. Types of child activity

Table 1.1

Children by type of activity

	Total children (000s)	inclusive of, in % *							
		engaged in economic activities			engaged in household work			attending school only	no activity
		overall	there of		overall	there of			
			attending school	not attending school		attending school	not attending school		
Total									
5-17 years	9186	3,8	3,4	0,4	71,7	68,2	3,5	14,8	9,7
5-6 years	1132	-	-	-	18,1	4,1	14,0	9,4	72,5
7-9 years	1969	0,8	0,8	0,0	62,1	60,1	2,0	34,3	2,8
10-12 years	2283	2,8	2,8	0,0	82,9	82,7	0,2	14,2	0,1
13-14 years	1549	5,4	5,3	0,1	86,3	86,0	0,3	8,2	0,1
15-17 years	2253	8,1	6,4	1,7	85,7	80,6	5,1	5,9	0,3
Girls									
5-17 years	4505	2,7	2,4	0,3	76,2	72,6	3,6	11,6	9,5
5-6 years	552	-	-	-	17,7	3,1	14,6	9,4	72,9
7-9 years	961	0,7	0,7	0,0	67,2	65,1	2,1	29,9	2,2
10-12 years	1119	2,0	2,0	0,0	87,5	87,4	0,1	10,4	0,1
13-14 years	763	4,0	3,9	0,1	91,6	91,4	0,2	4,4	0,0
15-17 years	1110	5,7	4,5	1,2	91,2	86,1	5,1	2,9	0,2
Boys									
5-17 years	4681	4,9	4,3	0,6	67,3	63,9	3,4	18,0	9,8
5-6 years	580	-	-	-	18,6	5,2	13,4	9,3	72,1
7-9 years	1008	1,1	1,0	0,1	57,1	55,2	1,9	38,4	3,4
10-12 years	1164	3,7	3,7	0,0	78,4	78,2	0,2	17,8	0,1
13-14 years	786	6,8	6,6	0,2	81,1	80,8	0,3	11,9	0,2
15-17 years	1143	10,6	8,3	2,3	80,1	75,2	4,9	8,8	0,5

* The data in this and subsequent tables characterize the structure of children in respective age group

Table 1.2

**Children by type of activity
(urban areas)**

	Total children (000s)	inclusive of, in % *							
		engaged in economic activities			engaged in household work			attending school only	no activity
		overall	there of		overall	there of			
			attending school	not attending school		attending school	not attending school		
Total									
5-17 years	6187	3,2	2,8	0,4	71,7	68,4	3,3	15,5	9,6
5-6 years	722	-	-	-	19,4	2,7	16,7	5,1	75,5
7-9 years	1316	0,6	0,6	0,0	61,8	59,7	2,1	34,5	3,1
10-12 years	1531	2,2	2,2	0,0	81,7	81,6	0,1	16,0	0,1
13-14 years	1050	4,5	4,4	0,1	85,2	85,1	0,1	10,3	0,0
15-17 years	1568	6,6	5,4	1,2	85,8	82,2	3,6	7,3	0,3
Girls									
5-17 years	3035	2,1	1,8	0,3	77,3	73,9	3,4	11,4	9,2
5-6 years	352	-	-	-	19,6	2,6	17,0	5,5	74,9
7-9 years	641	0,4	0,4	-	67,9	65,8	2,1	29,3	2,4
10-12 years	750	1,4	1,4	-	87,4	87,3	0,1	11,1	0,1
13-14 years	517	2,6	2,6	-	91,8	91,7	0,1	5,6	0,0
15-17 years	775	4,6	3,6	1,0	91,9	88,0	3,9	3,4	0,1
Boys									
5-17 years	3152	4,1	3,7	0,4	66,6	63,3	3,3	19,4	9,9
5-6 years	370	-	-	-	19,1	2,7	16,4	4,8	76,1
7-9 years	675	0,9	0,8	0,1	56,1	53,9	2,2	39,4	3,6
10-12 years	781	3,0	3,0	0,0	76,3	76,2	0,1	20,6	0,1
13-14 years	533	6,2	6,1	0,1	78,8	78,7	0,1	14,9	0,1
15-17 years	793	8,6	7,1	1,5	79,7	76,5	3,2	11,1	0,6

Table 1.3

**Children by type of activity
(rural areas)**

	Total children (000s)	inclusive of, in % *							
		engaged in economic activities			engaged in household work			attending school only	no activity
		overall	there of		overall	there of			
			attending school	not attending school		attending school	not attending school		
Total									
5-17 years	2999	5,2	4,5	0,7	71,5	67,7	3,8	13,5	9,8
5-6 years	410	-	-	-	16,0	6,8	9,2	16,8	67,2
7-9 years	653	1,3	1,3	0,0	62,5	60,9	1,6	33,8	2,4
10-12 years	752	4,2	4,1	0,1	85,3	84,9	0,4	10,5	0,0
13-14 years	499	7,4	7,2	0,2	88,6	87,9	0,7	3,8	0,2
15-17 years	685	11,7	8,8	2,9	85,4	76,9	8,5	2,6	0,3
Girls									
5-17 years	1470	4,1	3,7	0,4	74,0	70,2	3,8	11,9	10,0
5-6 years	200	-	-	-	14,3	3,8	10,5	16,3	69,4
7-9 years	320	1,3	1,2	0,1	65,9	63,9	2,0	31,0	1,8
10-12 years	369	3,1	3,1	0,0	88,1	87,8	0,3	8,8	
13-14 years	246	6,8	6,6	0,2	91,2	90,6	0,6	2,0	0,0
15-17 years	335	8,1	6,6	1,5	89,7	81,6	8,1	1,7	0,5
Boys									
5-17 years	1529	6,3	5,3	1,0	68,9	65,3	3,6	15,1	9,7
5-6 years	210	-	-	-	17,6	9,6	8,0	17,3	65,1
7-9 years	333	1,3	1,3	0,0	59,2	58,0	1,2	36,5	3,0
10-12 years	383	5,1	5,0	0,1	82,6	82,2	0,4	12,2	0,1
13-14 years	253	8,0	7,8	0,2	86,1	85,3	0,8	5,5	0,4
15-17 years	350	15,1	11,0	4,1	81,4	72,5	8,9	3,3	0,2

Table 1.4

Children attending school, by type of activity

	Total children		inclusive of					
			engaged in economic activities		engaged in household work		attending school only	
	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Total								
5-17 years	7937	86,4	308	3,4	6266	68,2	1363	14,8
5-6 years	153	13,5	-	-	47	4,1	106	9,4
7-9 years	1874	95,2	17	0,8	1183	60,1	674	34,3
10-12 years	2277	99,7	65	2,8	1889	82,7	323	14,2
13-14 years	1541	99,5	82	5,3	1332	86,0	127	8,2
15-17 years	2092	92,9	144	6,4	1815	80,6	133	5,9
Girls								
5-17 years	3903	86,6	108	2,4	3274	72,6	521	11,6
5-6 years	69	12,5	-	-	17	3,1	52	9,4
7-9 years	920	95,7	7	0,7	626	65,1	287	29,9
10-12 years	1117	99,8	22	2,0	979	87,4	116	10,4
13-14 years	760	99,7	29	3,9	697	91,4	34	4,4
15-17 years	1037	93,5	50	4,5	955	86,1	32	2,9
Boys								
5-17 years	4034	86,2	200	4,3	2992	63,9	842	18,0
5-6 years	84	14,5	-	-	30	5,2	54	9,3
7-9 years	954	94,6	10	1,0	557	55,2	387	38,4
10-12 years	1160	99,7	43	3,7	910	78,2	207	17,8
13-14 years	781	99,3	53	6,6	635	80,8	93	11,9
15-17 years	1055	92,3	94	8,3	860	75,2	101	8,8

Table 1.5

**Children attending school, by type of activity
(urban areas)**

	Total children		inclusive of					
			engaged in economic activities		engaged in household work		attending school only	
	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Total								
5-17 years	5366	86,7	173	2,8	4235	68,4	958	15,5
5-6 years	56	7,8	-	-	19	2,7	37	5,1
7-9 years	1247	94,8	8	0,6	785	59,7	454	34,5
10-12 years	1529	99,8	35	2,2	1250	81,6	244	16,0
13-14 years	1047	99,8	46	4,4	893	85,1	108	10,3
15-17 years	1487	94,9	84	5,4	1288	82,2	115	7,3
Girls								
5-17 years	2642	87,1	55	1,8	2241	73,9	346	11,4
5-6 years	29	8,1	-	-	9	2,6	20	5,5
7-9 years	612	95,5	2	0,4	422	65,8	188	29,3
10-12 years	749	99,8	11	1,4	655	87,3	83	11,1
13-14 years	516	99,9	14	2,6	473	91,7	29	5,6
15-17 years	736	95,0	28	3,6	682	88,0	26	3,4
Boys								
5-17 years	2724	86,4	118	3,7	1994	63,3	612	19,4
5-6 years	27	7,5	-	-	10	2,7	17	4,8
7-9 years	635	94,1	6	0,8	363	53,9	266	39,4
10-12 years	780	99,8	24	3,0	595	76,2	161	20,6
13-14 years	531	99,7	32	6,1	420	78,7	79	14,9
15-17 years	751	94,7	56	7,1	606	76,5	89	11,1

Table 1.6

**Children attending school, by type of activity
(rural areas)**

	Total children		inclusive of					
			engaged in economic activities		engaged in household work		attending school only	
	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Total								
5-17 years	2571	85,7	135	4,5	2031	67,7	405	13,5
5-6 years	97	23,6	-	-	28	6,8	69	16,8
7-9 years	627	96,0	9	1,3	398	60,9	220	33,8
10-12 years	748	99,5	30	4,1	639	84,9	79	10,5
13-14 years	494	98,9	36	7,2	439	87,9	19	3,8
15-17 years	605	88,3	60	8,8	527	76,9	18	2,6
Girls								
5-17 years	1261	85,8	53	3,7	1033	70,2	175	11,9
5-6 years	40	20,1	-	-	8	3,8	32	16,3
7-9 years	308	96,1	5	1,2	204	63,9	99	31,0
10-12 years	368	99,7	11	3,1	324	87,8	33	8,8
13-14 years	244	99,2	15	6,6	224	90,6	5	2,0
15-17 years	301	89,9	22	6,6	273	81,6	6	1,7
Boys								
5-17 years	1310	85,7	82	5,3	998	65,3	230	15,1
5-6 years	57	26,9	-	-	20	9,6	37	17,3
7-9 years	319	95,8	4	1,3	194	58,0	121	36,5
10-12 years	380	99,4	19	5,0	315	82,2	46	12,2
13-14 years	250	98,6	21	7,8	215	85,3	14	5,5
15-17 years	304	86,8	38	11,0	254	72,5	12	3,3

Table 1.7

Children not attending school, by type of activity

	Total children		inclusive of					
			engaged in economic activities		engaged in household work		no activity	
	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Total								
5-17 years	1249	13,6	42	0,4	319	3,5	888	9,7
5-6 years	979	86,5	-	-	158	14,0	821	72,5
7-9 years	95	4,8	0	0,0	39	2,0	56	2,8
10-12 years	6	0,3	1	0,0	3	0,2	2	0,1
13-14 years	8	0,5	2	0,1	5	0,3	1	0,1
15-17 years	161	7,1	39	1,7	114	5,1	8	0,3
Girls								
5-17 years	602	13,4	14	0,3	160	3,6	428	9,5
5-6 years	483	87,5	-	-	80	14,6	403	72,9
7-9 years	41	4,3	0	0,0	20	2,1	21	2,2
10-12 years	2	0,2	0	0,0	1	0,1	1	0,1
13-14 years	3	0,3	1	0,1	2	0,2	0	0,0
15-17 years	73	6,5	13	1,2	57	5,1	3	0,2
Boys								
5-17 years	647	13,8	28	0,6	159	3,4	460	9,8
5-6 years	496	85,5	-	-	78	13,4	418	72,1
7-9 years	54	5,4	0	0,1	19	1,9	35	3,4
10-12 years	4	0,3	1	0,0	2	0,2	1	0,1
13-14 years	5	0,7	1	0,2	3	0,3	1	0,2
15-17 years	88	7,7	26	2,3	57	4,9	5	0,5

Table 1.8

**Children not attending school, by type of activity
(urban areas)**

	Total children		inclusive of					
			engaged in economic activities		engaged in household work		no activity	
	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Total								
5-17 years	821	13,3	21	0,4	206	3,3	594	9,6
5-6 years	666	92,2	-	-	120	16,7	546	75,5
7-9 years	69	5,2	0	0,0	29	2,1	40	3,1
10-12 years	2	0,2	0	0,0	0	0,1	2	0,1
13-14 years	3	0,2	1	0,1	1	0,1	1	0,0
15-17 years	81	5,1	20	1,2	56	3,6	5	0,3
Girls								
5-17 years	393	12,9	8	0,3	104	3,4	281	9,2
5-6 years	323	91,9	-	-	59	17,0	264	74,9
7-9 years	29	4,5	-	-	14	2,1	15	2,4
10-12 years	1	0,2	-	-	0	0,1	1	0,1
13-14 years	1	0,1	-	-	1	0,1	0	0,0
15-17 years	39	5,0	8	1,0	30	3,9	1	0,1
Boys								
5-17 years	428	13,6	13	0,4	102	3,3	313	9,9
5-6 years	343	92,5	-	-	61	16,4	282	76,1
7-9 years	40	5,9	0	0,1	15	2,2	25	3,6
10-12 years	1	0,2	0	0,0	0	0,1	1	0,1
13-14 years	2	0,3	1	0,1	0	0,1	1	0,1
15-17 years	42	5,3	12	1,5	26	3,2	4	0,6

Table 1.9

**Children not attending school, by type of activity
(rural areas)**

	Total children		inclusive of					
			engaged in economic activities		engaged in household work		no activity	
	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Total								
5-17 years	428	14,3	21	0,7	113	3,8	294	9,8
5-6 years	313	76,4	-	-	38	9,2	275	67,2
7-9 years	26	4,0	0	0,0	10	1,6	16	2,4
10-12 years	4	0,5	1	0,1	3	0,4	0	0,0
13-14 years	5	1,1	1	0,2	4	0,7	0	0,2
15-17 years	80	11,7	19	2,9	58	8,5	3	0,3
Girls								
5-17 years	209	14,2	6	0,4	56	3,8	147	10,0
5-6 years	160	79,9	-	-	21	10,5	139	69,4
7-9 years	12	3,9	0	0,1	6	2,0	6	1,8
10-12 years	1	0,3	0	0,0	1	0,3	-	-
13-14 years	2	0,8	1	0,2	1	0,6	0	0,0
15-17 years	34	10,1	5	1,5	27	8,1	2	0,5
Boys								
5-17 years	219	14,3	15	1,0	57	3,6	147	9,7
5-6 years	153	73,1	-	-	17	8,0	136	65,1
7-9 years	14	4,2	0	0,0	4	1,2	10	3,0
10-12 years	3	0,6	1	0,1	2	0,4	0	0,1
13-14 years	3	1,4	0	0,2	3	0,8	0	0,4
15-17 years	46	13,2	14	4,1	31	8,9	1	0,2

Section 1

GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC

1.2. Schooling and work

Table 1.10

Children by employment status

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %				
		hired workers		in family business	self- employed	working collectively
		in businesses, institutions, organizations	at physical entity			
Total						
5-17 years	308	22	28	15	28	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	8	16	6	62	8
10-12 years	65	9	24	18	41	8
13-14 years	82	23	26	19	25	7
15-17 years	144	28	33	13	20	6
Girls						
5-17 years	108	23	26	16	29	6
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	16	14	-	59	11
10-12 years	22	11	26	16	40	7
13-14 years	29	24	22	21	24	9
15-17 years	50	29	29	15	23	4
Boys						
5-17 years	200	21	29	14	29	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	4	17	11	62	6
10-12 years	43	7	23	19	42	9
13-14 years	53	22	28	17	27	6
15-17 years	94	28	33	12	20	7

Table 1.11

**Children by employment status
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %				
		hired workers		in family business	self- employed	working collectively
		in businesses, institutions, organizations	at physical entity			
Total						
<i>5-17 years</i>	173	19	35	16	22	8
<i>5-6 years</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>7-9 years</i>	8	6	23	11	44	16
<i>10-12 years</i>	35	6	31	23	30	10
<i>13-14 years</i>	46	14	33	24	20	9
<i>15-17 years</i>	84	29	37	11	17	6
Girls						
<i>5-17 years</i>	55	22	36	18	16	8
<i>5-6 years</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>7-9 years</i>	2	18	29	-	27	26
<i>10-12 years</i>	11	10	38	22	19	11
<i>13-14 years</i>	14	15	38	30	6	11
<i>15-17 years</i>	28	30	34	13	19	4
Boys						
<i>5-17 years</i>	118	18	34	16	24	8
<i>5-6 years</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>7-9 years</i>	6	-	19	17	53	11
<i>10-12 years</i>	24	4	27	24	36	9
<i>13-14 years</i>	32	14	31	21	26	8
<i>15-17 years</i>	56	29	39	9	16	7

Table 1.12

**Children, by status of employment
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %				
		hired workers		in family business	self- employed	working collectively
		in businesses, institutions, organizations	at physical entity			
Total						
5-17 years	135	24	21	13	37	5
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	9	11	9	2	78	-
10-12 years	30	12	17	12	53	6
13-14 years	36	34	17	12	32	5
15-17 years	60	26	27	16	25	6
Girls						
5-17 years	53	26	16	13	41	4
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	14	4	-	82	-
10-12 years	11	12	15	10	61	2
13-14 years	15	32	8	14	39	7
15-17 years	22	29	25	18	25	3
Boys						
5-17 years	82	24	24	13	33	6
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	8	15	4	73	-
10-12 years	19	12	18	13	49	8
13-14 years	21	36	24	11	26	3
15-17 years	38	26	28	14	24	8

Table 1.13

Children by types of economic activity

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %				
		agriculture, forestry, fish farming	industry	construction	trade	services
Total						
5-17 years	308	46	5	3	27	19
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	59	3	3	23	12
10-12 years	65	51	4	1	26	18
13-14 years	82	47	3	3	28	19
15-17 years	144	42	7	4	26	21
Girls						
5-17 years	108	54	6	2	21	17
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	73	-	7	13	7
10-12 years	22	61	5	1	14	19
13-14 years	29	59	1	3	25	12
15-17 years	50	45	10	1	23	21
Boys						
5-17 years	200	42	5	4	29	20
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	48	6	-	30	16
10-12 years	43	46	4	1	31	18
13-14 years	53	39	4	4	30	23
15-17 years	94	40	5	6	28	21

Table 1.14

**Children by types of economic activity
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %				
		agriculture, forestry, fish farming	industry	construction	trade	services
Total						
5-17 years	173	23	7	4	38	28
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	8	23	7	6	42	22
10-12 years	35	32	7	1	35	25
13-14 years	46	23	4	3	42	28
15-17 years	84	19	9	5	37	30
Girls						
5-17 years	55	28	9	3	32	28
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	35	-	17	31	17
10-12 years	11	38	10	1	23	28
13-14 years	14	34	2	2	40	22
15-17 years	28	20	13	3	33	31
Boys						
5-17 years	118	21	6	4	41	28
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	17	10	-	48	25
10-12 years	24	29	6	1	40	24
13-14 years	32	18	5	3	43	31
15-17 years	56	19	6	7	39	29

Table 1.15

**Children by types of economic activity
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %				
		agriculture, forestry, fish farming	industry	construction	trade	services
Total						
5-17 years	135	76	2	2	12	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	9	94	-	-	4	2
10-12 years	30	73	0	1	16	10
13-14 years	36	77	2	4	10	7
15-17 years	60	74	4	2	12	8
Girls						
5-17 years	53	81	2	1	10	6
5-6 years	-		-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	100	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	11	82	-	-	7	11
13-14 years	15	80	1	4	12	3
15-17 years	22	77	5	-	11	7
Boys						
5-17 years	82	73	2	3	13	9
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	88	-	-	8	4
10-12 years	19	68	1	2	20	9
13-14 years	21	75	2	4	9	10
15-17 years	38	72	3	4	12	9

Table 1.16

Children by physical and mental work

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of those doing work			
		mental		physical	
		(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Total					
5-17 years	308	18	6	290	94
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	1	2	16	98
10-12 years	65	4	6	61	94
13-14 years	82	3	3	79	97
15-17 years	144	11	8	133	92
Girls					
5-17 years	108	6	6	102	94
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	-	-	7	100
10-12 years	22	1	5	21	95
13-14 years	29	0	2	29	98
15-17 years	50	5	9	45	91
Boys					
5-17 years	200	12	6	188	94
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	1	3	9	97
10-12 years	43	3	6	40	94
13-14 years	53	3	4	50	96
15-17 years	94	6	7	88	93

Table 1.17

Children by length of working time

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of hours worked (weekly average), %							
		<10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	56 and more
Total									
5-17 years	308	39	15	24	10	8	2	1	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	70	18	4	3	5	-	-	-
10-12 years	65	48	19	20	7	5	1	-	-
13-14 years	82	39	17	23	8	7	3	2	1
15-17 years	144	29	13	29	13	11	3	1	1
Girls									
5-17 years	108	35	14	25	13	10	1	1	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	66	16	6	-	12	-	-	-
10-12 years	22	40	20	21	12	7	-	-	-
13-14 years	29	36	13	28	10	9	3	1	-
15-17 years	50	28	12	27	18	12	1	1	1
Boys									
5-17 years	200	40	16	24	8	7	3	1	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	74	20	2	4	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	43	52	18	19	4	5	2	-	-
13-14 years	53	42	18	20	7	6	3	2	2
15-17 years	94	31	13	30	10	10	4	1	1

Table 1.18

**Children by length of working time
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of hours worked (weekly average), %							
		<10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	56 and more
Total									
5-17 years	173	46	16	20	7	7	2	1	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	8	70	20	-	-	10	-	-	-
10-12 years	35	55	19	15	4	5	2	-	-
13-14 years	46	53	16	15	7	5	2	2	-
15-17 years	84	37	13	27	9	9	2	1	2
Girls									
5-17 years	55	39	16	19	12	9	3	1	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	43	28	-	-	29	-	-	-
10-12 years	11	43	24	18	9	6	-	-	-
13-14 years	14	49	12	13	11	6	6	3	-
15-17 years	28	33	13	24	15	10	2	1	2
Boys									
5-17 years	118	49	16	21	4	6	2	1	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	84	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	24	62	17	13	1	4	3	-	-
13-14 years	32	56	18	15	5	4	-	2	-
15-17 years	56	37	14	29	6	9	2	1	2

Table 1.19

**Children by length of working time
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of hours worked (weekly average), %							
		<10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	56 and more
Total									
5-17 years	135	28	15	29	13	10	3	1	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	9	71	17	7	5	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	30	39	18	26	10	6	1	-	-
13-14 years	36	23	17	34	9	10	4	1	2
15-17 years	60	19	12	31	19	13	4	2	-
Girls									
5-17 years	53	29	13	32	15	11	-	-	-
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	83	7	10	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	11	36	17	25	15	7	-	-	-
13-14 years	15	24	15	41	9	11	-	-	-
15-17 years	22	20	11	32	21	15	-	1	-
Boys									
5-17 years	82	27	16	28	13	9	5	1	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	60	25	5	10	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	19	43	18	26	7	5	1	-	-
13-14 years	21	23	19	28	9	8	7	2	4
15-17 years	38	19	12	31	17	12	6	2	1

Table 1.20

Children by length of working time and types of economic activities

	Total employed (000s)	inclusive of hours worked (weekly average), %							
		<10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	56 and more
Total	308	39	15	24	10	8	2	1	1
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	141	26	15	29	14	11	3	1	1
Industry	15	38	14	29	9	7	1	1	1
Construction	11	38	15	14	18	13	-	2	-
Trade	82	50	15	18	5	8	2	1	1
Services	59	54	16	20	4	3	1	1	1
Girls									
Overall	108	35	14	25	13	10	1	1	1
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	58	31	10	29	16	13	1	-	-
Industry	6	27	20	28	19	2	-	4	-
Construction	3	27	40	15	18	-	-	-	-
Trade	23	35	18	18	12	8	4	2	3
Services	18	51	19	20	3	6	1	-	-
Boys									
Overall	200	40	16	24	8	7	3	1	1
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	83	23	19	29	13	9	5	1	1
Industry	9	44	11	29	2	11	2	-	1
Construction	8	43	7	13	18	17	0	2	-
Trade	59	55	14	18	2	7	2	1	1
Services	41	55	15	20	4	2	1	2	1

Table 1.21

**Children by length of working time and types of economic activities
(urban areas)**

	Total employed (000s)	inclusive of hours worked (weekly average, %)							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	56 and more
Total	173	46	16	20	7	7	2	1	1
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	39	36	14	25	11	11	3	-	-
Industry	12	39	17	20	11	9	2	2	-
Construction	7	46	18	14	16	6	-	-	-
Trade	66	48	16	18	5	7	3	1	2
Services	49	56	15	19	3	4	1	1	1
Girls									
Overall	55	39	16	19	12	9	3	1	1
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	15	40	3	27	13	14	3	-	-
Industry	5	31	23	15	24	3	-	4	-
Construction	2	28	38	9	25	-	-	-	-
Trade	18	29	21	16	14	9	5	2	4
Services	15	54	18	15	4	7	2	-	-
Boys									
Overall	118	49	16	21	4	6	2	1	1
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	24	30	22	24	10	9	3	1	1
Industry	7	45	13	24	2	13	3	-	-
Construction	5	53	11	16	12	8	-	-	-
Trade	48	53	15	19	2	7	2	1	1
Services	34	57	14	20	3	2	1	2	1

Table 1.22

**Children by length of working time and types of economic activities
(rural areas)**

	Total employed (000s)	inclusive of hours worked (weekly average, %)							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	56 and more
Total	135	28	15	29	13	10	3	1	1
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	102	22	16	31	16	10	3	1	1
Industry	3	30	4	62	-	-	-	-	4
Construction	4	22	9	12	24	28	-	5	-
Trade	16	54	11	18	5	9	1	2	-
Services	10	44	18	28	6	-	4	-	-
Girls									
Overall	53	29	13	32	15	11	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	43	26	13	30	18	13	-	-	-
Industry	1	11	10	79	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	1	24	45	31	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	5	53	9	25	4	6	-	3	-
Services	3	33	22	45	-	-	-	-	-
Boys									
Overall	82	27	16	28	13	9	5	1	1
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	59	20	18	31	14	9	5	1	2
Industry	2	44	-	50	-	-	-	-	6
Construction	3	23	-	7	30	34	-	6	-
Trade	11	53	12	15	5	11	2	2	-
Services	7	49	17	21	8	-	5	-	-

Table 1.23

Children by length of working time and earnings

Average hours worked in a week	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total	206	35	32	24	4	5
>10	88	50	34	13	1	2
10-14	34	39	32	24	2	3
15-24	42	22	35	31	5	7
25-34	18	16	25	46	4	9
35-41	18	10	26	36	18	10
42-48	3	24	6	42	14	14
49-55	2	-	55	23	8	14
<56	1	-	-	36	44	20
Girls						
Total	65	33	33	24	6	4
>10	22	49	38	11	1	1
10-14	10	39	30	27	2	2
15-24	14	30	41	27	-	2
25-34	9	18	28	38	7	9
35-41	7	9	17	33	29	12
42-48	1	-	20	80	-	-
49-55	1	-	68	32	-	-
<56	1	-	-	-	100	-
Boys						
Total	141	36	31	24	4	5
>10	66	52	32	13	1	2
10-14	24	37	33	23	3	4
15-24	28	18	33	33	7	9
25-34	9	14	23	52	2	9
35-41	11	10	31	39	12	8
42-48	2	35	-	26	20	19
49-55	1	-	50	20	11	19
<56	0	-	-	64	-	36

Table 1.24

**Children by length of working time and earnings
(urban areas)**

Average hours worked in a week	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total	134	30	35	25	4	6
>10	62	45	37	14	1	3
10-14	23	29	35	27	4	5
15-24	26	17	38	31	6	8
25-34	9	16	29	42	2	11
35-41	10	6	23	48	13	10
42-48	2	8	10	59	-	23
49-55	1	-	66	11	-	23
<56	1	-	-	32	68	-
Girls						
Total	39	27	37	28	4	4
>10	13	36	46	17	1	-
10-14	7	29	35	30	3	3
15-24	7	33	38	25	-	4
25-34	5	18	28	40	4	10
35-41	4	7	16	51	9	17
42-48	1	-	20	80	-	-
49-55	1	-	100	-	-	-
<56	1	-	-	-	100	-
Boys						
Total	95	33	34	23	4	6
>10	49	49	35	13	0	3
10-14	16	29	36	25	4	6
15-24	19	11	38	33	8	10
25-34	4	14	30	44	-	12
35-41	6	5	27	48	15	5
42-48	1	15	-	39	-	46
49-55	0	-	54	15	-	31
<56	0	-	-	100	-	-

Table 1.25

**Children by length of working time and earnings
(rural areas)**

Average hours worked in a week	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total	72	41	26	23	6	4
>10	26	60	26	11	2	1
10-14	11	56	25	19	-	-
15-24	16	29	33	31	2	5
25-34	9	16	21	49	7	7
35-41	8	14	29	22	25	10
42-48	1	48	-	17	35	-
49-55	1	-	37	42	21	-
<56	0	-	-	43	-	57
Girls						
Total	26	42	29	18	8	3
>10	9	68	26	3	1	2
10-14	3	60	19	21	-	-
15-24	7	26	45	29	-	-
25-34	4	19	28	34	11	8
35-41	3	11	18	12	54	5
42-48	-	-	-	-	-	-
49-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
<56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys						
Total	46	41	25	26	4	4
>10	17	57	25	15	3	-
10-14	8	54	27	19	-	-
15-24	9	30	25	33	4	8
25-34	5	13	15	62	4	6
35-41	5	16	36	28	7	13
42-48	1	48	-	17	35	-
49-55	1	-	46	27	27	-
<56	0	-	-	43	-	57

Table 1.26

Children by remuneration of labour

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of remunerations, %		
		in money	in kind	worked unpaid
Total				
5-17 years	308	67	9	24
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	61	3	36
10-12 years	65	68	3	29
13-14 years	82	64	12	24
15-17 years	144	70	10	20
Girls				
5-17 years	108	60	11	29
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	44	7	49
10-12 years	22	64	5	31
13-14 years	29	50	16	34
15-17 years	50	65	12	23
Boys				
5-17 years	200	71	8	21
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	73	0	27
10-12 years	43	68	3	29
13-14 years	53	72	10	18
15-17 years	94	71	10	19

Table 1.27

**Children by remuneration of labour
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of remunerations, %		
		in money	in kind	worked unpaid
Total				
5-17 years	173	77	7	16
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	8	75	6	19
10-12 years	35	74	2	24
13-14 years	46	75	6	19
15-17 years	84	80	9	11
Girls				
5-17 years	55	70	11	19
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	49	17	34
10-12 years	11	76	3	21
13-14 years	14	60	14	26
15-17 years	28	75	11	14
Boys				
5-17 years	118	81	5	14
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	88	0	12
10-12 years	24	74	1	25
13-14 years	32	81	2	17
15-17 years	56	83	8	9

Table 1.28

**Children by remuneration of labour
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of remunerations, %		
		in money	in kind	worked unpaid
Total				
5-17 years	135	54	12	34
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	9	48	0	52
10-12 years	30	59	5	36
13-14 years	36	51	20	29
15-17 years	60	53	13	34
Girls				
5-17 years	53	49	12	39
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	40	0	60
10-12 years	11	54	6	40
13-14 years	15	43	17	40
15-17 years	22	53	13	34
Boys				
5-17 years	82	57	12	31
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	55	0	45
10-12 years	19	61	5	34
13-14 years	21	57	23	20
15-17 years	38	54	12	34

Table 1.29

Children by size of earnings and employment status

	Total paid children (000s)	inclusive of payments (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	< 50
Total	206	35	32	24	4	5
inclusive of workers in						
business institution,						
organization	38	20	41	27	5	7
at a physical entity	77	28	31	31	5	5
family business	17	44	32	13	2	9
self-employed	59	47	26	20	4	3
working collectively	15	46	35	10	4	5
Girls	65	33	33	24	6	4
inclusive of workers in						
business institution,						
organization	11	33	46	13	4	4
at a physical entity	24	25	31	35	5	4
family business	7	18	37	26	5	14
self-employed	19	44	26	20	10	-
working collectively	4	52	48	-	-	-
Boys	141	36	31	24	4	5
inclusive of workers in						
business institution,						
organization	27	15	39	32	5	9
at a physical entity	53	29	31	29	5	6
family business	10	61	29	4	0	6
self-employed	40	50	27	20	1	2
working collectively	11	44	30	14	5	7

Table 1.30

Children by size of earnings

	Total paid children (000s)	inclusive of payments (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	< 50
Total						
5-17 years	206	35	32	24	4	5
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	75	16	9	-	-
10-12 years	44	49	32	14	3	2
13-14 years	52	44	29	20	4	3
15-17 years	100	20	35	32	5	8
Girls						
5-17 years	65	33	33	24	6	4
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	3	65	18	17	-	-
10-12 years	14	38	38	15	8	1
13-14 years	15	45	27	19	5	4
15-17 years	33	23	36	31	5	5
Boys						
5-17 years	141	36	31	24	4	5
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	79	15	6	-	-
10-12 years	30	55	29	13	1	2
13-14 years	37	42	30	21	4	3
15-17 years	67	18	36	32	5	9

Table 1.31

Children by size of earnings and types of economic activity

	Total paid children (000s)	inclusive of payments (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	< 50
Total	206	35	32	24	4	5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	68	40	30	22	5	3
Manufacturing	12	44	33	14	1	8
Construction	7	5	53	28	4	10
Trade	71	31	29	31	5	4
Services	48	35	36	19	3	7
Girls						
Total	65	33	33	24	6	4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26	39	34	15	9	3
Manufacturing	4	34	34	10	5	17
Construction	0	-	51	49	-	-
Trade	20	22	30	43	4	1
Services	15	41	35	17	2	5
Boys						
Total	141	36	31	24	4	5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	42	39	28	26	3	4
Manufacturing	8	47	33	16	-	4
Construction	7	6	51	27	5	11
Trade	51	36	28	26	5	5
Services	33	33	36	20	3	8

Table 1.32

Children by use of earnings

	Total paid children (000s)	inclusive of , %			
		bought household goods	bought goods for personal use	saved money for own use	other
Total					
5-17 years	206	28	37	32	3
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	32	52	14	2
10-12 years	44	35	30	32	3
13-14 years	52	29	36	33	2
15-17 years	100	24	42	32	2
Girls					
5-17 years	65	31	37	30	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	3	27	56	17	0
10-12 years	14	45	22	30	3
13-14 years	15	30	29	38	3
15-17 years	33	26	44	28	2
Boys					
5-17 years	141	26	39	32	3
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	34	50	13	3
10-12 years	30	30	35	32	3
13-14 years	37	28	39	31	2
15-17 years	67	23	40	34	3

Table 1.33

**Children by use of earnings
(urban areas)**

	Total paid children (000s)	inclusive of , %			
		bought household goods	bought goods for personal use	saved money for own use	other
Total					
5-17 years	134	24	42	33	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	33	49	15	3
10-12 years	26	27	31	39	3
13-14 years	34	26	38	36	0
15-17 years	68	21	47	31	1
Girls					
5-17 years	39	27	42	29	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	1	58	23	19	0
10-12 years	8	39	21	38	2
13-14 years	8	19	39	42	0
15-17 years	22	23	53	21	3
Boys					
5-17 years	95	23	42	34	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	26	57	13	4
10-12 years	18	21	37	39	3
13-14 years	26	28	38	34	0
15-17 years	46	20	45	35	0

Table 1.34

**Children by use of earnings
(rural areas)**

	Total paid children (000s)	inclusive of , %			
		bought household goods	bought goods for personal use	saved money for own use	other
Total					
5-17 years	72	35	31	29	5
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	30	56	14	0
10-12 years	18	46	29	21	4
13-14 years	18	33	32	28	7
15-17 years	32	30	28	36	6
Girls					
5-17 years	26	38	28	32	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	0	85	15	0
10-12 years	6	53	25	19	3
13-14 years	7	44	17	33	6
15-17 years	11	32	27	41	0
Boys					
5-17 years	46	33	32	28	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	50	38	12	0
10-12 years	12	42	32	22	4
13-14 years	11	27	42	24	7
15-17 years	21	29	28	34	9

Table 1.35

Children by form of recruitment

	Total hired workers (000s)	inclusive of			
		labour contract		verbal arrangement	
		(000s)	%	(000s)	%
<i>Total</i>					
<i>5-17 years</i>	153	20	13	133	87
<i>5-6 years</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>7-9 years</i>	4	-	-	4	100
<i>10-12 years</i>	23	2	6	21	94
<i>13-14 years</i>	39	4	9	35	91
<i>15-17 years</i>	87	15	18	72	82
<i>Girls</i>					
<i>5-17 years</i>	53	9	16	44	84
<i>5-6 years</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>7-9 years</i>	2	-	-	2	100
<i>10-12 years</i>	9	1	10	8	90
<i>13-14 years</i>	13	2	13	11	87
<i>15-17 years</i>	29	6	19	23	81
<i>Boys</i>					
<i>5-17 years</i>	100	11	12	89	88
<i>5-6 years</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>7-9 years</i>	2	-	-	2	100
<i>10-12 years</i>	14	1	4	13	96
<i>13-14 years</i>	26	2	7	24	93
<i>15-17 years</i>	58	9	17	49	83

Table 1.36

**Children by form of recruitment and types of
economic activity**

	Total hired workers (000s)	inclusive of			
		labour contract		verbal arrangement	
		(000s)	% of respective type of activity	(000s)	% of respective type of activity
Total	153	20	13	133	87
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	69	9	12	60	88
Industry	7	2	30	5	70
Construction	7	0	12	7	88
Trade	38	4	11	34	89
Services	32	5	15	27	85
Girls					
Overall	53	9	16	44	84
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	29	4	12	25	88
Industry	2	1	43	1	57
Construction	1	0	31	1	69
Trade	11	2	16	9	84
Services	10	2	17	8	83
Boys					
Overall	100	11	12	89	88
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	40	5	12	35	88
Industry	5	1	23	4	77
Construction	6	0	7	6	93
Trade	27	2	9	25	91
Services	22	3	14	19	86

Table 1.37

Children by relations with employers

	Total hired workers (000s)	inclusive of relations							
		good		satisfactory		poor		unspecified or nonresponse	
		(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Total									
5-17 years	153	112	73	24	16	-	-	17	11
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	4	82	0	10	-	-	0	8
10-12 years	23	15	72	4	13	-	-	4	15
13-14 years	39	29	72	6	17	-	-	4	11
15-17 years	87	64	73	14	16	-	-	9	11
Girls									
5-17 years	53	40	74	8	16	-	-	5	10
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	2	75	0	9	-	-	0	16
10-12 years	9	6	75	2	12	-	-	1	13
13-14 years	13	10	74	2	20	-	-	1	6
15-17 years	29	22	74	4	15	-	-	3	11
Boys									
5-17 years	100	72	72	16	16	-	-	12	12
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	2	89	0	11	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	14	9	70	2	14	-	-	3	16
13-14 years	26	19	70	4	17	-	-	3	13
15-17 years	58	42	72	10	17	-	-	6	11

Table 1.38

**Children by relations with employers
(urban areas)**

	Total hired workers (000s)	inclusive of relations							
		good		satisfactory		poor		unspecified or nonresponse	
		(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Total									
5-17 years	92	66	73	14	16	-	-	12	11
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	2	79	0	8	-	-	0	13
10-12 years	13	9	71	1	12	-	-	3	17
13-14 years	21	15	72	3	18	-	-	3	10
15-17 years	56	40	73	10	17	-	-	6	10
Girls									
5-17 years	31	23	75	4	15	-	-	4	10
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	1	1	61	0	14	-	-	0	25
10-12 years	5	4	80	0	9	-	-	1	11
13-14 years	7	5	72	1	20	-	-	1	8
15-17 years	18	13	76	3	15	-	-	2	9
Boys									
5-17 years	61	43	72	10	16	-	-	8	12
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	1	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	8	5	65	1	14	-	-	2	21
13-14 years	14	10	71	2	17	-	-	2	12
15-17 years	38	27	72	7	17	-	-	4	11

Table 1.39

**Children by relations with employers
(rural areas)**

	Total hired workers (000s)	inclusive of relations							
		good		satisfactory		poor		unspecified or nonresponse	
		(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Total									
5-17 years	61	46	73	10	16	-	-	5	11
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	2	86	0	14	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	10	6	72	3	15	-	-	1	13
13-14 years	18	14	72	3	17	-	-	1	11
15-17 years	31	24	72	4	16	-	-	3	12
Girls									
5-17 years	22	17	73	4	17	-	-	1	10
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	1	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	4	2	66	2	17		-	0	17
13-14 years	6	5	76	1	19	-	-	0	5
15-17 years	11	9	72	1	16	-	-	1	12
Boys									
5-17 years	39	29	72	6	16	-	-	4	12
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	1	1	77	0	23	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	6	4	75	1	15	-	-	1	10
13-14 years	12	9	69	2	17	-	-	1	14
15-17 years	20	15	73	3	16	-	-	2	11

Table 1.40

Children by occurrence of illnesses

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %			
		fell ill often	fell ill occasionally	always healthy	unspecified
Total					
5-17 years	308	8	58	26	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	11	54	35	-
10-12 years	65	8	59	26	7
13-14 years	82	9	62	20	9
15-17 years	144	5	58	29	8
Girls					
5-17 years	108	8	61	24	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	7	47	46	-
10-12 years	22	9	61	25	5
13-14 years	29	12	62	17	9
15-17 years	50	5	62	25	8
Boys					
5-17 years	200	6	59	27	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	14	59	27	-
10-12 years	43	7	59	26	8
13-14 years	53	8	61	22	9
15-17 years	94	5	57	30	8

Table 1.41

**Children by occurrence of illnesses
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %			
		fell ill often	fell ill occasionally	always healthy	unspecified
Total					
5-17 years	173	10	64	18	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	8	22	68	10	-
10-12 years	35	10	65	16	9
13-14 years	46	13	65	13	9
15-17 years	84	7	63	22	8
Girls					
5-17 years	55	12	66	13	9
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	16	67	17	-
10-12 years	11	14	62	15	9
13-14 years	14	17	68	5	10
15-17 years	28	8	66	16	10
Boys					
5-17 years	118	9	64	20	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	25	68	7	-
10-12 years	24	9	66	17	8
13-14 years	32	12	64	16	8
15-17 years	56	6	63	24	7

Table 1.42

**Children by occurrence of illnesses
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %			
		fell ill often	fell ill occasionally	always healthy	unspecified
Total					
5-17 years	135	3	53	37	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	9	-	40	60	-
10-12 years	30	5	52	37	6
13-14 years	36	4	57	29	10
15-17 years	60	2	52	39	7
Girls					
5-17 years	53	4	56	35	5
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	-	33	67	-
10-12 years	11	3	60	35	2
13-14 years	15	8	57	26	9
15-17 years	22	2	56	37	5
Boys					
5-17 years	82	3	50	38	9
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	-	47	53	-
10-12 years	19	6	48	38	8
13-14 years	21	1	56	32	11
15-17 years	38	2	49	40	9

Section 1

GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC

**1.3. Work as a key occupations
(children not attending school)**

Table 1.43

Children by employment status

	Total employed children, person	inclusive of, %				
		hired workers		in family business	self- employed	working collectively
		in business, institution organization	at a physical entity			
Total						
5-17 years	42441	40	29	13	15	3
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	767	-	40	21	19	20
10-12 years	850	-	33	11	56	-
13-14 years	1616	21	15	24	19	21
15-17 years	39208	42	29	13	14	2
Girls						
5-17 years	13909	36	26	16	21	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	145	-	-	-	100	-
10-12 years	242	-	-	-	100	-
13-14 years	479	69	31	-	-	-
15-17 years	13043	35	27	18	19	1
Boys						
5-17 years	28532	41	31	12	12	4
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	622	-	49	26	-	25
10-12 years	608	-	46	15	39	-
13-14 years	1137	-	9	33	27	31
15-17 years	26165	45	31	11	11	2

Table 1.44

Children by types of economic activity

	Total employed children, person	inclusive of, %				
		agriculture, forestry and fish farming	industry	construction	trade	services
Total						
5-17 years	42441	43	8	9	21	19
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	767	19	-	-	60	21
10-12 years	850	61	16	-	-	23
13-14 years	1616	44	-	-	6	50
15-17 years	39208	43	8	10	21	18
Girls						
5-17 years	13909	39	6	3	35	17
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	145	100	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	242	100	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	479	68	-	-	-	32
15-17 years	13043	36	6	3	38	17
Boys						
5-17 years	28532	44	9	12	14	21
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	622	-	-	-	74	26
10-12 years	608	46	22	-	-	32
13-14 years	1137	33	-	-	9	58
15-17 years	26165	46	9	13	13	19

Table 1.45

Children by physical and mental work

	Total employed children, person	inclusive of work			
		mental		physical	
		person	%	person	%
<i>Total</i>					
5-17 years	42441	1359	3	41082	97
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	767	-	-	767	100
10-12 years	850	92	11	758	89
13-14 years	1616	89	6	1527	94
15-17 years	39208	1178	3	38030	97
<i>Girls</i>					
5-17 years	13909	1044	8	12865	92
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	145	-	-	145	100
10-12 years	242	-	-	242	100
13-14 years	479	-	-	479	100
15-17 years	13043	1044	8	11999	92
<i>Boys</i>					
5-17 years	28532	315	1	28217	99
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	622	-	-	622	100
10-12 years	608	92	15	516	85
13-14 years	1137	89	8	1048	92
15-17 years	26165	134	1	26031	99

Table 1.46

Children by length of working time

	Total employed children, person	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	< 56
Total									
5-17 years	42441	14	7	18	14	32	7	2	6
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	767	61	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	850	40	44	16	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	1616	27	7	37	23	-	-	6	-
15-17 years	39208	12	6	17	14	35	8	2	6
Girls									
5-17 years	13909	16	5	12	11	34	13	3	6
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	145	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	242	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	479	69	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
15-17 years	13043	13	3	12	12	36	14	3	7
Boys									
5-17 years	28532	13	8	22	15	31	4	2	5
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	622	51	-	49	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	608	56	22	22	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	1137	8	10	40	33	-	-	9	-
15-17 years	26165	10	8	20	15	34	5	2	6

Table 1.47

**Children by length of working time
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children, person	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	< 56
Total									
5-17 years	21085	17	5	22	10	30	7	1	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	466	35	-	65	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	194	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	761	14	14	59	-	-	-	13	-
15-17 years	19664	15	5	20	11	32	7	1	9
Girls									
5-17 years	8044	16	2	14	8	39	8	2	11
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-17 years	8044	16	2	14	8	39	8	2	11
Boys									
5-17 years	13041	17	7	27	11	25	5	1	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	466	35	-	65	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	194	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	761	14	14	59	-	-	-	13	-
15-17 years	11620	16	6	24	12	28	6	-	8

Table 1.48

**Children by length of working time
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children, person	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	< 56
Total									
5-17 years	21356	10	9	15	18	33	8	4	3
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	301	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	656	22	57	21	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	855	39	-	17	44	-	-	-	-
15-17 years	19544	8	8	15	17	37	8	4	3
Girls									
5-17 years	5865	19	8	9	15	26	19	4	-
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	145	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	242	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	479	69	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
15-17 years	4999	12	5	8	17	31	22	5	-
Boys									
5-17 years	15491	7	10	17	19	36	3	4	4
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	156	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	414	34	33	33	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	376	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
15-17 years	14545	5	10	17	18	38	4	4	4

Table 1.49

Children by length of working time and types of economic activity

	Total employed children, person	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	< 56
Total	42441	14	7	18	14	32	7	2	6
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	18200	11	10	19	15	30	8	4	3
Industry	3360	21	17	12	22	17	11	-	-
Construction	3723	5	5	35	15	40	-	-	-
Trade	8880	13	-	15	10	28	12	3	19
Services	8278	18	5	17	11	43	2	-	4
Girls									
Overall	13909	16	5	12	11	34	13	3	6
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	5449	22	4	17	10	27	16	4	-
Industry	852	14	27	-	32	-	27	-	-
Construction	331	-	58	-	-	42	-	-	-
Trade	4900	9	-	13	10	36	14	3	15
Services	2377	27	-	6	8	53	-	-	6
Boys									
Overall	28532	13	8	22	15	31	4	2	5
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	12751	7	13	20	17	31	4	4	4
Industry	2508	24	14	16	18	22	6	-	-
Construction	3392	7	-	38	16	39	-	-	-
Trade	3980	19	-	17	10	19	10	3	22
Services	5901	14	7	22	13	38	3	-	3

Table 1.50

**Children by length of working time and types of economic activity
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children, person	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	< 56
Total	21085	17	5	22	10	30	7	1	8
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	3591	12	13	53	4	18	-	-	-
Industry	1622	44	-	8	29	9	10	-	-
Construction	1890	11	10	25	16	38	-	-	-
Trade	8210	12	-	16	5	31	13	3	20
Services	5772	19	7	15	14	40	3	-	2
Girls									
Overall	8044	16	2	14	8	39	8	2	11
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	1179	17	-	43	-	40	-	-	-
Industry	391	30	-	-	70	-	-	-	-
Construction	331	-	58	-	-	42	-	-	-
Trade	4584	10	-	13	4	39	15	3	16
Services	1559	32	-	-	12	47	-	-	9
Boys									
Overall	13041	17	7	27	11	25	5	1	7
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	2412	9	19	58	7	7	-	-	-
Industry	1231	48	-	11	16	12	13	-	-
Construction	1559	13	-	30	19	38	-	-	-
Trade	3626	16	-	19	5	21	11	3	25
Services	4213	15	9	20	14	38	4	-	-

Table 1.51

**Children by length of working time and types of economic activity
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children, person	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	< 56
Total	21356	10	9	15	18	33	8	4	3
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	14609	12	10	10	18	32	10	5	3
Industry	1738	-	34	15	15	23	13	-	-
Construction	1833	-	-	45	14	41	-	-	-
Trade	670	23	-	-	77	-	-	-	-
Services	2506	15	-	24	6	48	-	-	7
Girls									
Overall	5865	19	8	9	15	26	19	4	-
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	4270	21	6	9	13	24	21	6	-
Industry	461	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	316	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Services	818	18	-	17	-	65	-	-	-
Boys									
Overall	15491	7	10	17	19	36	3	4	4
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	10339	7	11	11	20	36	5	5	5
Industry	1277	-	27	21	20	32	-	-	-
Construction	1833	-	-	45	14	41	-	-	-
Trade	354	44	-	-	56	-	-	-	-
Services	1688	13	-	27	9	40	-	-	11

Table 1.52

Children by length of working time and earnings

Average hours worked in a week	Total paid workers, person	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	< 50
Total	30126	12	22	40	10	16
>10	4144	23	42	30	5	-
10-14	2331	18	23	37	15	7
15-24	5882	8	28	37	15	12
25-34	3396	5	16	57	8	14
35-41	9084	8	17	39	6	30
42-48	2425	19	8	51	16	6
49-55	830	29	-	71	-	-
< 56	2034	-	19	33	19	29
Girls						
Total	10013	14	13	39	12	22
>10	1119	-	29	53	18	-
10-14	423	-	-	55	45	-
15-24	1402	11	20	10	36	23
25-34	647	-	42	43	-	15
35-41	3821	13	9	40	4	34
42-48	1328	35	-	65	-	-
49-55	390	62	-	38	-	-
< 56	883	-	15	17	21	47
Boys						
Total	20113	10	26	41	9	14
>10	3025	32	47	21	-	-
10-14	1908	22	28	33	8	9
15-24	4480	7	31	44	9	9
25-34	2749	6	9	61	9	15
35-41	5263	4	23	38	7	28
42-48	1097	-	18	33	35	14
49-55	440	-	-	100	-	-
< 56	1151	-	21	45	17	17

Table 1.53

**Children by length of working time and earnings
(urban areas)**

Average hours worked in a week	Total paid workers, person	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	< 50
Total	17670	5	19	42	16	18
>10	2882	24	39	30	7	-
10-14	921	-	31	12	38	19
15-24	3684	3	32	32	24	9
25-34	1787	-	15	71	9	5
35-41	5464	3	7	47	8	35
42-48	1079	-	-	50	35	15
49-55	249	-	-	100	-	-
< 56	1604	-	8	42	24	26
Girls						
Total	7122	3	14	36	17	30
>10	781	-	15	60	25	-
10-14	191	-	-	-	100	-
15-24	1119	-	25	-	45	30
25-34	647	-	42	43	-	15
35-41	2989	6	6	39	5	44
42-48	365	-	-	100	-	-
49-55	147	-	-	100	-	-
< 56	883	-	15	17	21	47
Boys						
Total	10548	7	23	46	15	9
>10	2101	31	49	20	-	-
10-14	730	-	39	15	22	24
15-24	2565	5	35	45	15	-
25-34	1140	-	0	87	13	-
35-41	2475	-	8	56	11	25
42-48	714	-	-	25	53	22
49-55	102	-	-	100	-	-
< 56	721	-	-	100	-	-

Table 1.54

**Children by length of working time and earnings
(rural areas)**

Average hours worked in a week	Total paid workers, person	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	< 50
Total	12456	19	26	38	2	15
>10	1262	24	49	27	-	-
10-14	1410	29	18	53	-	-
15-24	2198	16	21	45	-	18
25-34	1609	10	16	42	6	26
35-41	3620	15	32	27	3	23
42-48	1346	34	15	51	-	-
49-55	581	42	-	58	-	-
< 56	430	-	57	-	-	43
Girls						
Total	2891	40	13	47	-	-
>10	338	-	63	37	-	-
10-14	232	-	-	100	-	-
15-24	283	52	-	48	-	-
25-34	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-41	832	36	19	45	-	-
42-48	963	48	-	52	-	-
49-55	243	100	-	-	-	-
< 56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys	9565	14	30	36	2	18
Total	924	32	44	24	-	-
>10	1178	35	21	44	-	-
10-14	1915	11	24	45	-	20
15-24	1609	10	16	42	6	26
25-34	2788	8	36	22	4	30
35-41	383	-	52	48	-	-
42-48	338	-	-	100	-	-
49-55	430	-	57	-	-	43
< 56	430	-	57	-	-	43

Table 1.55

Children by remuneration of labour

	Total employed children, person	inclusive of remunerations, %		
		in money	in kind	worked unpaid
Total				
5-17 years	42441	71	10	19
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	767	42	0	58
10-12 years	850	72	0	28
13-14 years	1616	73	20	7
15-17 years	39208	72	10	18
Girls				
5-17 years	13909	72	11	17
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	145	0	0	100
10-12 years	242	0	0	100
13-14 years	479	31	69	0
15-17 years	13043	76	9	15
Boys				
5-17 years	28532	71	10	19
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	622	51	0	49
10-12 years	608	100	0	0
13-14 years	1137	89	0	11
15-17 years	26165	70	11	19

Table 1.56

Children by size of earnings and employment status

	Total hired workers, person	inclusive of payments (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	< 50
Total	30126	12	22	40	10	16
inclusive of workers in						
business institution, organization	10859	10	20	40	8	22
at a physical entity	11141	4	26	44	9	17
family business	2655	26	17	37	11	9
self-employed	4468	18	16	38	18	10
working collectively	1003	35	35	30	-	-
Girls	10013	14	13	39	12	22
inclusive of workers in						
business institution, organization	3429	9	5	44	10	32
at a physical entity	3450	10	31	42	5	12
family business	943	23	0	31	21	25
self-employed	2056	24	6	24	25	21
working collectively	135	-	-	100	-	-
Boys	20113	10	26	41	9	14
inclusive of workers in						
business institution, organization	7430	11	26	38	7	18
at a physical entity	7691	2	24	44	11	19
family business	1712	27	26	41	6	-
self-employed	2412	13	25	50	12	-
working collectively	868	41	40	19	-	-

Table 1.57

Children by size of earnings

	Total paid workers, person	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total						
5-17 years	30126	12	22	40	10	16
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	320	100	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	608	56	-	44	-	-
13-14 years	1165	30	52	18	-	-
15-17 years	28033	9	21	41	11	18
Girls						
5-17 years	10013	14	13	39	12	22
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	148	100	-	-	-	-
15-17 years	9865	12	14	39	13	22
Boys						
5-17 years	20113	10	26	41	9	14
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	320	100	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	608	56	-	44	-	-
13-14 years	1017	20	59	21	-	-
15-17 years	18168	7	26	42	10	15

Table 1.58

Children by size of earnings and types of economic activity

	Total paid workers, person	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total	30126	12	22	40	10	16
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	10114	19	34	31	12	4
Industry	3074	-	49	46	5	-
Construction	3547	6	10	26	15	43
Trade	7142	5	7	45	9	34
Services	6249	15	14	54	7	10
Girls						
Overall	10013	14	13	39	12	22
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	2942	35	18	18	29	-
Industry	852	-	46	54	-	-
Construction	331	-	-	-	58	42
Trade	3960	5	7	33	5	50
Services	1928	8	7	85	-	-
Boys						
Overall	20113	10	26	41	9	14
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	7172	13	39	37	6	5
Industry	2222	-	50	43	7	-
Construction	3216	7	11	28	11	43
Trade	3182	5	7	63	13	12
Services	4321	18	17	41	10	14

Table 1.59

Children by use of earnings

	Total paid workers, person	inclusive of, %			
		bought household goods	bought goods for personal use	waved money for own use	other
Total					
5-17 years	30126	39	45	14	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	320	-	100	-	-
10-12 years	608	54	24	22	-
13-14 years	1165	82	9	9	-
15-17 years	28033	37	46	14	3
Girls					
5-17 years	10013	34	49	14	3
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	148	100	-	-	-
15-17 years	9865	33	49	15	3
Boys					
5-17 years	20113	41	43	14	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	320	0	100	-	-
10-12 years	608	54	24	22	-
13-14 years	1017	79	11	10	-
15-17 years	18168	39	45	14	2

Table 1.60

Children by form of recruitment

	Total hired workers, person	inclusive of			
		labor contract		verbal arrangement	
		person	%	person	%
Total					
5-17 years	29261	13136	45	16125	55
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	302	-	-	302	100
10-12 years	279	-	-	279	100
13-14 years	581	180	31	401	69
15-17 years	28099	12956	46	15143	54
Girls					
5-17 years	8590	3712	43	4878	57
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	479	180	38	299	62
15-17 years	8111	3532	44	4579	56
Boys					
5-17 years	20671	9424	46	11247	54
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	302	-	-	302	100
10-12 years	279	-	-	279	100
13-14 years	102	-	-	102	100
15-17 years	19988	9424	48	10564	52

Table 1.61

Children by form of recruitment and types of economic activity

	Total hired workers, person	inclusive of			
		labor contract		verbal arrangement	
		person	% of respective type of activity	person	% of respective type of activity
Total	29261	13136	45	16125	55
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	11315	5078	45	6237	55
Industry	2334	1166	50	1168	50
Construction	3723	654	18	3069	82
Trade	6107	1542	25	4565	75
Services	5782	4696	81	1086	19
Girls					
Overall	8590	3712	43	4878	57
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	2795	1593	57	1202	43
Industry	503	-	-	503	100
Construction	331	-	-	331	100
Trade	2880	602	21	2278	79
Services	2081	1517	73	564	27
Boys					
Overall	20671	9424	46	11247	54
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	8520	3485	41	5035	59
Industry	1831	1166	64	665	36
Construction	3392	654	19	2738	81
Trade	3227	940	29	2287	71
Services	3701	3179	86	522	14

Table 1.62

Children by relations with employers

	Total hired workers, person	inclusive of relations							
		good		satisfactory		poor		unspecified or nonresponse	
		person	%	person	%	person	%	person	%
<i>Total</i>									
5-17 years	29261	20586	71	5095	17	-	-	3580	12
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	302	302	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	279	-	-	279	100	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	581	433	75	-	-	-	-	148	25
15-17 years	28099	19851	71	4816	17	-	-	3432	12
<i>Girls</i>									
5-17 years	8590	6147	71	1522	18	-	-	921	11
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	479	331	69	-	-	-	-	148	31
15-17 years	8111	5816	72	1522	19	-	-	773	9
<i>Boys</i>									
5-17 years	20671	14439	70	3573	17	-	-	2659	13
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	302	302	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	279	-	-	279	100	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	102	102	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-17 years	19988	14035	70	3294	17	-	-	2659	13

Table 1.63

**Children by relations with employers
(urban areas)**

	Total hired workers, person	inclusive of relations							
		good		satisfactory		poor		unspecified or nonresponse	
		person	%	person	%	person	%	person	%
Total									
5-17 years	14422	10893	75	2007	14	-	-	1522	11
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	302	302	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	102	102	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-17 years	14018	10489	75	2007	14	-	-	1522	11
Girls									
5-17 years	5360	3690	69	1110	21	-	-	560	10
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-17 years	5360	3690	69	1110	21	-	-	560	10
Boys									
5-17 years	9062	7203	79	897	10	-	-	962	11
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	302	302	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	102	102	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-17 years	8658	6799	79	897	10	-	-	962	11

Table 1.64

**Children by relations with employers
(rural areas)**

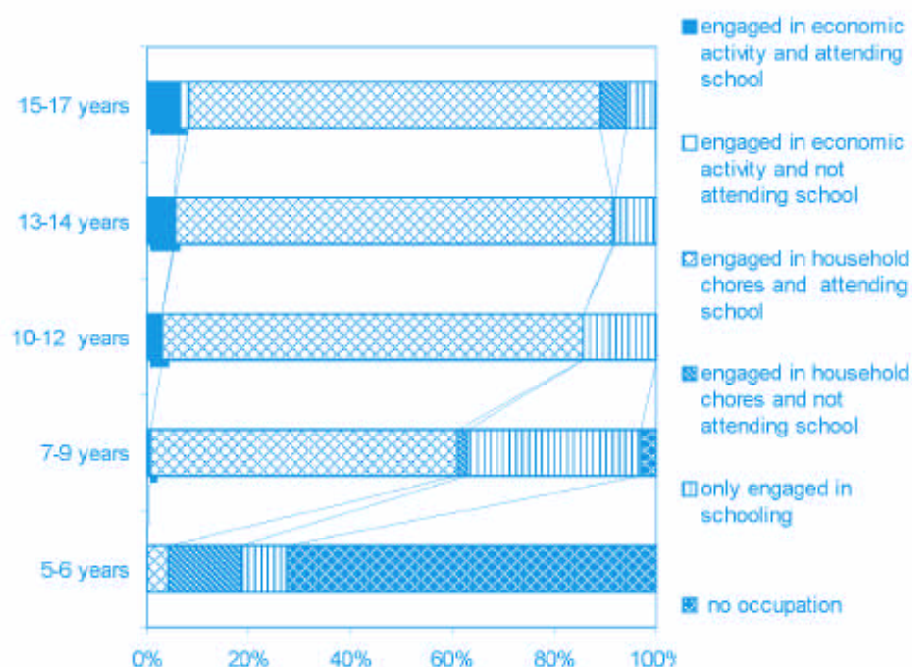
	Total hired workers, person	inclusive of relations							
		good		satisfactory		poor		unspecified or nonresponse	
		person	%	person	%	person	%	person	%
Total									
5-17 years	14839	9693	65	3088	21	-	-	2058	14
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	279	-	-	279	100	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	479	331	69	-	-	-	-	148	31
15-17 years	14081	9362	66	2809	20	-	-	1910	14
Girls									
5-17 years	3230	2457	76	412	13	-	-	361	11
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	479	331	69	-	-	-	-	148	31
15-17 years	2751	2126	77	412	15	-	-	213	8
Boys									
5-17 years	11609	7236	62	2676	23	-	-	1697	15
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	279	-	-	279	100	-	-	-	-
13-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-17 years	11330	7236	64	2397	21	-	-	1697	15

Table 1.65

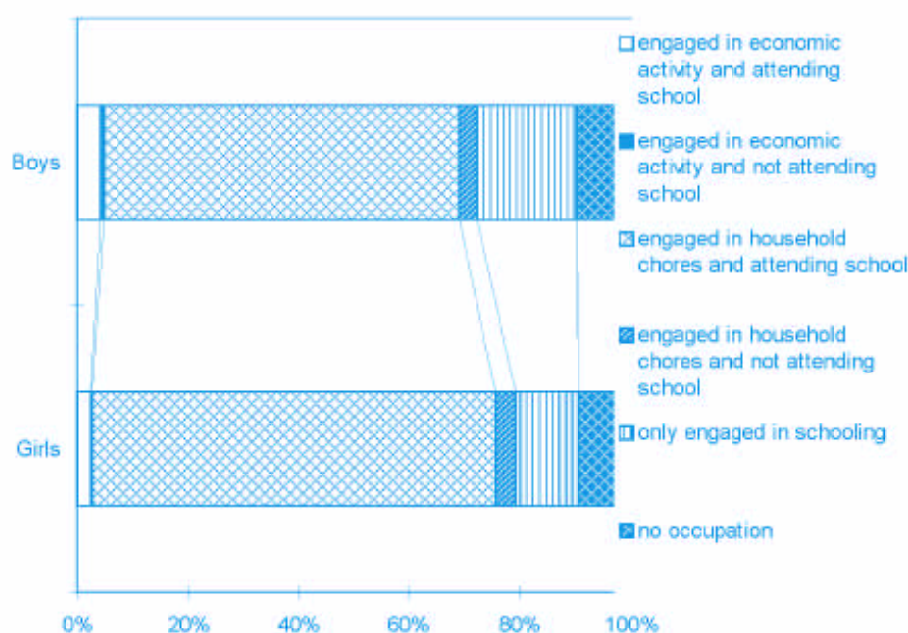
Children by occurrence of illnesses

	Total employed children, person	inclusive of, %			
		fell ill often	fell ill	always healthy	unspecified
Total					
5-17 years	42441	8	48	33	11
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	767	-	40	60	-
10-12 years	850	-	55	45	-
13-14 years	1616	-	57	23	20
15-17 years	39208	9	48	32	11
Girls					
5-17 years	13909	12	51	26	11
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	145	-	100	-	-
10-12 years	242	-	100	-	-
13-14 years	479	-	31	-	69
15-17 years	13043	13	49	28	10
Boys					
5-17 years	28532	6	48	36	10
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	622	-	26	74	-
10-12 years	608	-	37	63	-
13-14 years	1137	-	67	33	-
15-17 years	26165	7	47	35	11

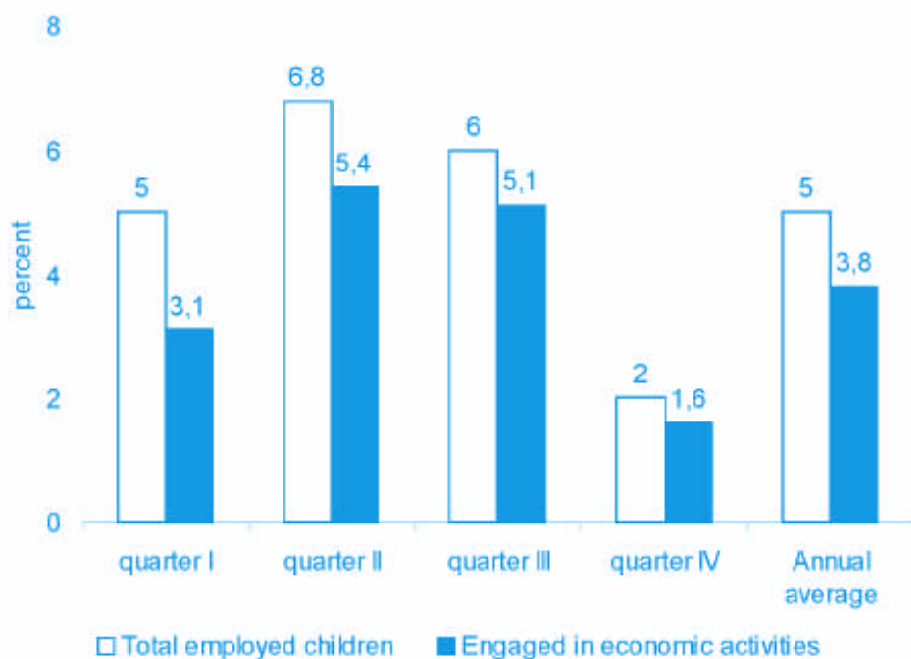
Children by type of activity and age



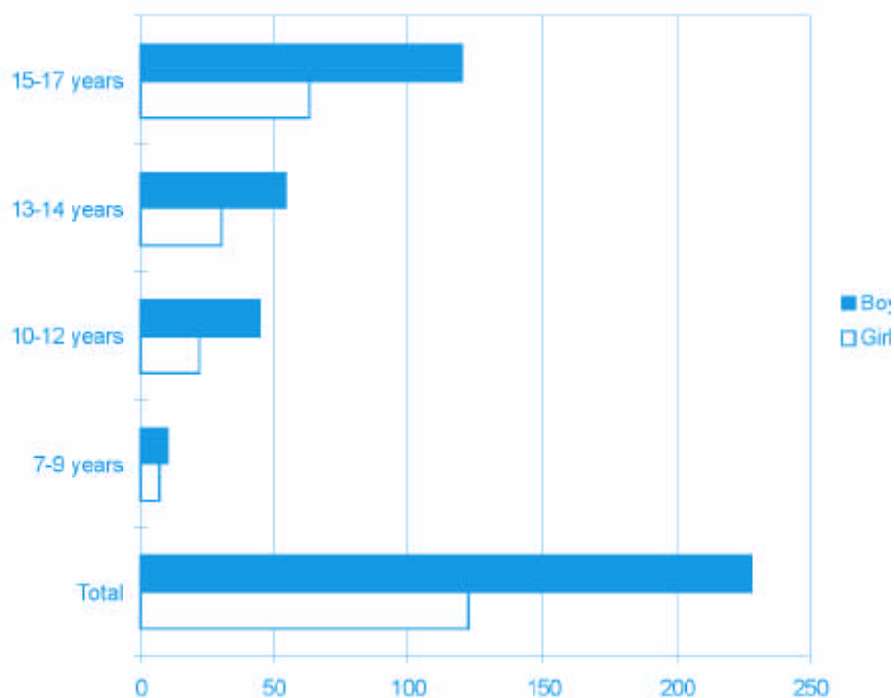
Children by type of activity and sex



Working children, by quarter



Children engaged in economic activity, by age and sex, annual average



Section 2

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



2.1. Type of employment

Table 2.1

Children by nature of work

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of work (occupation), %		
		regular, casual	occasional, one-time	in school holidays
Total				
5-17 years	350	74	5	21
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	74	6	20
10-12 years	66	70	7	23
13-14 years	84	71	5	24
15-17 years	183	77	4	19
Girls				
5-17 years	122	70	5	25
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	68	4	28
10-12 years	22	67	10	23
13-14 years	30	69	3	28
15-17 years	63	73	4	23
Boys				
5-17 years	228	76	5	19
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	78	7	15
10-12 years	44	70	6	24
13-14 years	54	72	6	22
15-17 years	120	80	4	16

Table 2.2

**Children by nature of work
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of work (occupation), %		
		regular, casual	occasional, one-time	in school holidays
Total				
5-17 years	194	73	7	20
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	8	70	10	20
10-12 years	35	66	10	24
13-14 years	47	70	7	23
15-17 years	104	77	6	17
Girls				
5-17 years	63	68	7	25
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	60	9	31
10-12 years	11	60	16	24
13-14 years	14	64	4	32
15-17 years	36	73	5	22
Boys				
5-17 years	131	76	7	17
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	75	10	15
10-12 years	24	69	7	24
13-14 years	33	72	9	19
15-17 years	68	79	6	15

Table 2.3

**Children by nature of work
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of work (occupation), %		
		regular, casual	occasional, one-time	in school holidays
Total				
5-17 years	156	75	3	22
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	9	77	2	21
10-12 years	31	74	4	22
13-14 years	37	72	2	26
15-17 years	79	77	2	21
Girls				
5-17 years	59	73	3	24
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	73	-	27
10-12 years	11	74	4	22
13-14 years	16	73	2	25
15-17 years	27	73	3	24
Boys				
5-17 years	97	77	2	21
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	82	3	15
10-12 years	20	73	4	23
13-14 years	21	72	1	27
15-17 years	52	79	2	19

Table 2.4

Children by types of economic activity

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %				
		agriculture, forestry, fish farming	industry	construction	trade	services
Total						
5-17 years	350	46	5	4	26	19
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	57	3	3	25	12
10-12 years	66	52	4	1	25	18
13-14 years	84	47	3	3	28	19
15-17 years	183	42	7	5	26	20
Girls						
5-17 years	122	52	6	2	23	17
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	74	-	6	13	7
10-12 years	22	61	5	1	14	19
13-14 years	30	59	1	3	25	12
15-17 years	63	43	9	2	26	20
Boys						
5-17 years	228	42	5	5	27	21
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	46	5	-	33	16
10-12 years	44	46	4	1	31	18
13-14 years	54	39	4	4	29	24
15-17 years	120	42	6	7	25	20

Table 2.5

**Children by types of economic activity
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %				
		agriculture, forestry, fish farming	industry	construction	trade	services
Total						
5-17 years	194	22	7	5	38	28
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	8	22	7	5	43	23
10-12 years	35	32	7	1	34	26
13-14 years	47	22	4	3	42	29
15-17 years	104	19	9	6	37	29
Girls						
5-17 years	63	26	8	3	36	27
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	36	-	16	31	17
10-12 years	11	38	10	1	23	28
13-14 years	14	34	2	2	40	22
15-17 years	36	19	11	3	38	29
Boys						
5-17 years	131	21	6	5	39	29
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	16	9	-	49	26
10-12 years	24	29	6	1	39	25
13-14 years	33	18	5	3	42	32
15-17 years	68	19	7	8	37	29

Table 2.6

**Children by types of economic activity
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %				
		agriculture, forestry, fish farming	industry	construction	trade	services
Total						
5-17 years	156	75	3	3	11	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	9	92	-	-	6	2
10-12 years	31	73	1	1	15	10
13-14 years	37	77	2	4	10	7
15-17 years	79	72	5	4	10	9
Girls						
5-17 years	59	80	3	1	9	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	100	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	11	82	-	-	7	11
13-14 years	16	80	1	4	12	3
15-17 years	27	76	6	-	10	8
Boys						
5-17 years	97	71	3	5	12	9
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	85	-	-	11	4
10-12 years	20	68	1	2	20	9
13-14 years	21	75	2	4	9	10
15-17 years	52	70	4	6	10	10

Table 2.7

**Children by nature of work, types of economic activity
and residence**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of work (occupation), %		
		regular, casual	occasional, one-time	in school holidays
Total	350	74	5	21
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	160	71	3	26
Industry	19	94	1	5
Construction	14	70	9	21
Trade	90	75	8	17
Services	67	76	7	17
 Urban areas	 194	 73	 7	 20
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	43	63	5	32
Industry	14	96	-	4
Construction	8	64	15	21
Trade	74	74	9	17
Services	55	75	7	18
 Rural areas	 156	 75	 3	 22
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	117	74	2	24
Industry	5	87	5	8
Construction	6	78	-	22
Trade	16	76	6	18
Services	12	80	4	16

Table 2.8

Children by nature of work, types of economic activity and sex

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of work (occupation), %		
		regular, casual	occasional, one-time	in school holidays
<i>Girls</i>				
Total	122	70	5	25
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	64	65	3	32
Industry	7	91	4	5
Construction	3	41	7	52
Trade	28	80	4	16
Services	20	73	11	16
<i>Boys</i>				
Total	228	76	5	19
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	96	75	2	23
Industry	12	95	-	5
Construction	11	76	10	14
Trade	62	72	10	18
Services	47	77	5	18

Table 2.9

Children by physical and mental work

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of work			
		mental		physical	
		(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Total					
5-17 years	350	19	6	331	94
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	0	2	17	98
10-12 years	66	4	6	62	94
13-14 years	84	3	3	81	97
15-17 years	183	12	7	171	93
Girls					
5-17 years	122	7	6	115	94
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	-	-	7	100
10-12 years	22	1	5	21	95
13-14 years	30	0	2	30	98
15-17 years	63	6	9	57	91
Boys					
5-17 years	228	12	5	216	95
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	0	3	10	97
10-12 years	44	3	6	41	94
13-14 years	54	3	4	51	96
15-17 years	120	6	5	114	95

Table 2.10

Children by age of first employment

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of age of first employment, %				
		5-6 years	7-9 years	10-12 years	13-14 years	15-17 years
Total						
5-17 years	350	-	18	32	22	28
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	-	100	-	-	-
10-12 years	66	-	38	62	-	-
13-14 years	84	-	12	54	34	-
15-17 years	183	-	6	14	26	54
Girls						
5-17 years	122	-	22	31	18	29
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	-	100	-	-	-
10-12 years	22	-	46	54	-	-
13-14 years	30	-	16	57	27	-
15-17 years	63	-	7	13	21	59
Boys						
5-17 years	228	-	16	33	24	27
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	-	100	-	-	-
10-12 years	44	-	34	66	-	-
13-14 years	54	-	10	53	37	-
15-17 years	120	-	6	15	28	51

Table 2.11

**Children by age of first employment
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of age of first employment, %				
		5-6 years	7-9 years	10-12 years	13-14 years	15-17 years
Total						
5-17 years	194	-	11	31	23	35
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	8	-	100	-	-	-
10-12 years	35	-	26	74	-	-
13-14 years	47	-	5	53	42	-
15-17 years	104	-	1	9	25	65
Girls						
5-17 years	63	-	10	28	18	44
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	-	100	-	-	-
10-12 years	11	-	29	71	-	-
13-14 years	14	-	-	58	42	-
15-17 years	36	-	0	6	16	78
Boys						
5-17 years	131	-	11	32	26	31
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	-	100	-	-	-
10-12 years	24	-	25	75	-	-
13-14 years	33	-	7	51	42	-
15-17 years	68	-	1	10	29	60

Table 2.12

**Children by age of first employment
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of age of first employment, %				
		5-6 years	7-9 years	10-12 years	13-14 years	15-17 years
Total						
5-17 years	156	-	27	34	19	20
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	9	-	100	0	0	0
10-12 years	31	-	51	49	0	0
13-14 years	37	-	21	56	23	0
15-17 years	79	-	13	21	27	39
Girls						
5-17 years	59	-	34	33	17	16
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	-	100	0	0	0
10-12 years	11	-	61	39	0	0
13-14 years	16	-	30	55	15	0
15-17 years	27	-	16	22	28	34
Boys						
5-17 years	97	-	23	34	21	22
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	-	100	0	0	0
10-12 years	20	-	45	55	0	0
13-14 years	21	-	14	57	29	0
15-17 years	52	-	12	20	27	41

Table 2.13

Children by reasons for working

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of reasons for working, %			
		own pocket money	professional skills	assist family with money	other
Total					
5-17 years	350	45	14	33	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	42	26	26	6
10-12 years	66	46	7	36	11
13-14 years	84	42	13	33	12
15-17 years	183	48	14	33	5
Girls					
5-17 years	122	36	19	35	10
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	24	49	23	4
10-12 years	22	37	12	41	10
13-14 years	30	34	15	35	16
15-17 years	63	38	21	34	7
Boys					
5-17 years	228	51	10	32	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	55	10	28	7
10-12 years	44	49	5	34	12
13-14 years	54	47	11	32	10
15-17 years	120	52	12	32	4

Table 2.14

**Children by reasons for working
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of reasons for working, %			
		own pocket money	professional skills	assist family with money	other
Total					
5-17 years	194	50	13	29	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	8	51	11	31	7
10-12 years	35	49	4	31	16
13-14 years	47	52	10	27	11
15-17 years	104	50	17	29	4
Girls					
5-17 years	63	39	17	34	10
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	31	24	45	-
10-12 years	11	37	4	41	18
13-14 years	14	49	6	30	15
15-17 years	36	37	24	32	7
Boys					
5-17 years	131	56	10	27	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	61	5	24	10
10-12 years	24	54	4	27	15
13-14 years	33	52	12	27	9
15-17 years	68	57	13	27	3

Table 2.15

**Children by reasons for working
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of reasons for working, %			
		own pouchet money	professional skills	assist family with money	other
Total					
5-17 years	156	40	14	38	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	9	32	41	22	5
10-12 years	31	41	10	42	7
13-14 years	37	28	17	41	14
15-17 years	79	45	12	37	6
Girls					
5-17 years	59	33	22	36	9
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	19	66	8	7
10-12 years	11	35	20	42	3
13-14 years	16	21	23	40	16
15-17 years	27	43	15	35	7
Boys					
5-17 years	97	43	10	40	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	44	18	34	4
10-12 years	20	45	4	42	9
13-14 years	21	34	12	42	12
15-17 years	52	45	11	39	5

Section 2

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

2.2. Labour relations

Table 2.16

Children by employment status

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %				
		hired workers		in family business	self- employed	working collectively
		in business, institution, organization	at a physical entity			
Total						
5-17 years	350	24	28	15	27	6
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	8	17	7	59	9
10-12 years	66	9	24	18	41	8
13-14 years	83	23	26	19	25	7
15-17 years	184	31	32	13	19	5
				0		
Girls				0		
5-17 years	122	25	26	16	27	6
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	15	14	-	61	10
10-12 years	22	11	26	16	41	6
13-14 years	30	25	22	21	23	9
15-17 years	63	31	29	16	21	3
				0		
Boys				0		
5-17 years	228	23	30	14	26	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	3	19	12	58	8
10-12 years	44	7	23	19	42	9
13-14 years	53	22	28	17	26	7
15-17 years	121	32	33	11	18	6

Table 2.17

**Children by employment status
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %				
		hired workers		in family business	self- employed	working collectively
		in business, institution, organization	at a physical entity			
Total						
5-17 years	194	21	35	16	21	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	9	6	25	12	42	15
10-12 years	35	6	30	24	30	10
13-14 years	47	14	33	24	20	9
15-17 years	104	31	35	12	17	5
Girls						
5-17 years	63	24	35	18	16	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	3	18	29	-	27	26
10-12 years	11	10	38	22	19	11
13-14 years	14	15	38	30	6	11
15-17 years	36	32	32	14	19	3
Boys						
5-17 years	131	20	33	15	24	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	-	23	18	48	11
10-12 years	24	4	27	24	36	9
13-14 years	33	13	31	21	26	9
15-17 years	68	31	37	10	16	6

Table 2.18

**Children by employment status
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %				
		hired workers		in family business	self- employed	working collectively
		in business, institution, organization	at a physical entity			
Total						
5-17 years	156	28	21	13	33	5
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	9	11	9	2	76	2
10-12 years	31	12	17	12	54	5
13-14 years	37	34	17	13	31	5
15-17 years	80	32	26	15	22	5
Girls						
5-17 years	59	26	17	14	39	4
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	13	4	-	83	-
10-12 years	12	12	14	10	62	2
13-14 years	17	34	8	13	38	7
15-17 years	27	30	24	18	25	3
Boys						
5-17 years	97	28	24	12	30	6
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	8	14	4	71	3
10-12 years	20	11	19	12	50	8
13-14 years	20	36	23	13	25	3
15-17 years	53	33	27	13	20	7

Table 2.19

Children by employment status, types of economic activity and residence

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %				
		hired workers		in family business	self- employed	working collectively
		in business, institution, organization	at a physical entity			
Total	350	24	28	15	27	6
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	160	28	22	17	28	5
Industry	19	31	21	13	27	8
Construction	14	36	44	8	8	4
Trade	90	10	39	13	32	6
Services	67	28	27	15	18	12
Urban area	194	21	35	16	21	7
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	43	19	34	28	14	5
Industry	14	31	16	17	29	7
Construction	8	45	33	8	8	6
Trade	74	12	41	12	29	6
Services	55	29	27	15	17	12
Rural area	156	28	21	13	33	5
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	117	31	18	13	34	4
Industry	5	29	36	3	24	8
Construction	6	23	62	7	8	-
Trade	16	4	26	17	48	5
Services	12	23	28	13	24	12

Table 2.20

Children by employment status, types of economic activity and sex

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %				
		hired workers		in family business	self- employed	working collectively
		in business, institution, organization	at a physical entity			
<i>Girls</i>						
Total	122	25	26	16	27	6
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	64	28	22	16	31	3
Industry	7	25	16	21	33	5
Construction	3	36	28	6	13	17
Trade	28	10	38	19	31	2
Services	20	32	25	13	13	17
<i>Boys</i>						
Total	228	23	30	14	26	7
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	96	27	23	18	26	6
Industry	12	34	25	8	24	9
Construction	11	37	48	7	7	1
Trade	62	10	39	11	33	7
Services	47	26	28	16	21	9

Table 2.21

Children by form of recruitment

	Total hired workers (000s)	inclusive of			
		labor contract		verbal arrangement	
		(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Total					
5-17 years	182	33	18	149	82
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	-	-	4	100
10-12 years	21	1	6	20	94
13-14 years	41	4	9	37	91
15-17 years	116	28	24	88	76
Girls					
5-17 years	61	12	19	49	81
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	-	-	2	100
10-12 years	8	1	10	7	90
13-14 years	14	2	14	12	86
15-17 years	37	9	25	28	75
Boys					
5-17 years	121	21	18	100	82
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	-	-	2	100
10-12 years	13	0	4	13	96
13-14 years	27	2	7	25	93
15-17 years	79	19	24	60	76

Table 2.22

Children by form of recruitment and types of economic activity

	Total hired workers (000s)	inclusive of			
		labor contract		verbal arrangement	
		(000s)	% of respective type of activity	(000s)	% of respective type of activity
Total	182	33	18	149	82
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	80	13	17	67	83
Industry	10	4	35	6	65
Construction	11	2	14	9	86
Trade	44	5	13	39	87
Services	37	9	25	28	75
Girls					
Overall	61	12	19	49	81
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	32	5	16	27	84
Industry	3	1	35	2	65
Construction	2	1	25	1	75
Trade	13	2	17	11	83
Services	11	3	27	8	73
Boys					
Overall	121	21	18	100	82
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	48	8	18	40	82
Industry	7	3	34	4	66
Construction	9	1	12	8	88
Trade	31	3	11	28	89
Services	26	6	25	20	75

Table 2.23

Children by relations with employers

	Total hired workers (000s)	inclusive of relations							
		good		satisfactory		poor		unspecified or nonresponse	
		(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Total									
5-17 years	182	131	72	30	16	-	-	21	12
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	4	84	0	9	-	-	0	7
10-12 years	21	15	71	3	14	-	-	3	15
13-14 years	41	29	72	7	17	-	-	5	11
15-17 years	116	83	72	20	17	-	-	13	11
Girls									
5-17 years	61	45	74	10	16	-	-	6	10
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	2	75	0	9	-	-	0	16
10-12 years	8	6	75	1	12	-	-	1	13
13-14 years	14	10	74	3	19	-	-	1	7
15-17 years	37	27	74	6	16	-	-	4	10
Boys									
5-17 years	121	86	71	20	17	-	-	15	12
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	2	90	0	10	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	13	9	68	2	16	-	-	2	16
13-14 years	27	19	71	4	16	-	-	4	13
15-17 years	79	56	72	14	17	-	-	9	11

Table 2.24

**Children by relations with employers
(urban areas)**

	Total hired workers (000s)	inclusive of relations							
		good		satisfactory		poor		unspecified or nonresponse	
		(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Total									
5-17 years	106	77	73	17	16	-	-	12	11
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	2	81	0	7	-	-	0	12
10-12 years	12	9	71	1	12	-	-	2	17
13-14 years	22	15	72	4	18	-	-	3	10
15-17 years	70	51	74	12	16	-	-	7	10
Girls									
5-17 years	36	27	74	6	16	-	-	3	10
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	1	1	61	0	14	-	-	0	25
10-12 years	5	4	80	0	9	-	-	1	11
13-14 years	7	5	72	2	20	-	-	0	8
15-17 years	23	17	74	4	16	-	-	2	10
Boys									
5-17 years	70	50	72	11	16	-	-	9	12
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	1	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	7	5	65	1	14	-	-	1	21
13-14 years	15	10	72	2	16	-	-	3	12
15-17 years	47	34	73	8	16	-	-	5	11

Table 2.25

**Children by relations with employers
(rural areas)**

	Total hired workers (000s)	inclusive of relations							
		good		satisfactory		poor		unspecified or nonresponse	
		(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Total									
5-17 years	76	54	71	13	17	-	-	9	12
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	2	86	0	14	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	9	6	70	2	18	-	-	1	12
13-14 years	19	14	72	3	17	-	-	2	11
15-17 years	46	32	71	8	17	-	-	6	12
Girls									
5-17 years	25	18	74	4	16	-	-	3	10
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	1	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	3	2	66	1	17	-	-	1	17
13-14 years	7	5	76	1	18	-	-	0	6
15-17 years	14	10	73	2	16	-	-	2	11
Boys									
5-17 years	51	36	70	9	18	-	-	6	12
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	1	1	77	0	23	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	6	4	71	1	19	-	-	0	10
13-14 years	12	9	70	2	16	-	-	1	14
15-17 years	32	22	69	6	18	-	-	4	13

Table 2.26

Children by job search options

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of jobs found, %				
		via parents	via friends	in advertisement	on their own	other
Total						
5-17 years	350	37	23	2	31	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	26	20	3	40	11
10-12 years	66	36	27	1	29	7
13-14 years	84	41	25	1	25	8
15-17 years	183	37	21	2	34	6
Girls						
5-17 years	122	47	18	2	23	10
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	35	7	-	39	19
10-12 years	22	43	20	-	25	12
13-14 years	30	48	18	1	21	12
15-17 years	63	48	19	3	22	8
Boys						
5-17 years	228	33	25	2	35	5
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	21	29	4	40	6
10-12 years	44	34	30	1	31	4
13-14 years	54	36	30	2	27	5
15-17 years	120	32	22	1	40	5

Table 2.27

**Children by job search options
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of jobs found, %				
		via parents	via friends	in advertisement	on their own	other
Total						
5-17 years	194	41	27	1	26	5
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	8	29	27	3	27	14
10-12 years	35	45	25	1	23	6
13-14 years	47	43	31	0	22	4
15-17 years	104	40	25	2	28	5
Girls						
5-17 years	63	55	22	1	15	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	44	12	-	18	26
10-12 years	11	54	19	-	16	11
13-14 years	14	60	27	-	10	3
15-17 years	36	54	21	2	17	6
Boys						
5-17 years	131	34	29	1	31	5
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	21	34	5	32	8
10-12 years	24	41	28	1	26	4
13-14 years	33	35	33	0	27	5
15-17 years	68	30	28	2	35	5

Table 2.28

**Children by job search options
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of jobs found, %				
		via parents	via friends	in advertisement	on their own	other
Total						
5-17 years	156	34	18	2	37	9
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	9	25	13	2	52	8
10-12 years	31	28	28	1	35	8
13-14 years	37	39	18	3	28	12
15-17 years	79	36	15	2	40	7
Girls						
5-17 years	59	37	15	2	32	14
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	30	4	-	52	14
10-12 years	11	31	21	-	34	14
13-14 years	16	39	10	2	30	19
15-17 years	27	39	17	4	29	11
Boys						
5-17 years	97	33	20	2	40	5
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	22	21	3	51	3
10-12 years	20	25	32	1	37	5
13-14 years	21	38	24	4	27	7
15-17 years	52	34	14	1	46	5

Section 2

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

2.3. Time of work

Table 2.29

Children by length of working time

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	<56
Total									
5-17 years	350	36	14	23	10	11	3	1	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	70	18	5	2	5	-	-	-
10-12 years	66	48	19	20	7	5	1	-	-
13-14 years	84	40	16	23	8	7	3	2	1
15-17 years	183	26	11	27	13	16	4	1	2
Girls									
5-17 years	122	32	13	24	13	13	3	1	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	67	16	5	-	12	-	-	-
10-12 years	22	39	21	21	12	7	-	-	-
13-14 years	30	37	13	28	9	9	3	1	-
15-17 years	63	25	10	24	17	17	4	1	2
Boys									
5-17 years	228	37	15	23	9	10	3	1	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	72	19	5	4	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	44	53	18	19	4	4	2	-	-
13-14 years	54	42	18	20	7	6	3	2	2
15-17 years	120	26	12	28	11	15	4	2	2

Table 2.30

**Children by length of working time
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	<56
Total									
5-17 years	194	42	15	20	7	10	3	1	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	8	69	19	3	-	9	-	-	-
10-12 years	35	55	19	15	4	5	2	-	-
13-14 years	47	53	16	15	7	5	2	2	-
15-17 years	104	32	12	26	9	14	3	1	3
Girls									
5-17 years	63	37	14	18	12	13	3	1	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	43	28	-	-	29	-	-	-
10-12 years	11	43	24	18	9	6	-	-	-
13-14 years	14	49	12	13	11	6	6	3	-
15-17 years	36	29	11	21	14	16	4	1	4
Boys									
5-17 years	131	46	15	21	5	8	2	1	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	80	15	5	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	24	62	17	13	1	4	3	-	-
13-14 years	33	55	18	16	5	4	-	2	-
15-17 years	68	34	12	28	7	12	3	1	3

Table 2.31

**Children by length of working time
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	<56
Total									
5-17 years	156	27	14	27	14	13	3	1	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	9	72	16	7	5	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	31	38	19	26	10	6	1	-	-
13-14 years	37	25	16	33	10	9	4	1	2
15-17 years	79	17	11	27	18	19	5	2	1
Girls									
5-17 years	59	28	13	29	15	12	2	1	-
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	84	7	9	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	11	35	19	24	15	7	-	-	-
13-14 years	16	26	14	41	8	11	-	-	-
15-17 years	27	18	10	27	21	18	4	2	-
Boys									
5-17 years	97	24	15	26	14	13	4	2	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	61	24	5	10	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	20	41	19	27	7	5	1	-	-
13-14 years	21	22	18	28	11	8	7	2	4
15-17 years	52	15	12	27	17	19	5	3	2

Table 2.32

Children by length of working time and types of economic activity

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	<56
Total	350	36	14	23	10	11	3	1	2
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	160	24	15	28	14	13	4	1	1
Industry	19	34	15	26	11	9	3	1	1
Construction	14	31	12	19	17	20	-	1	-
Trade	90	45	14	18	6	10	3	1	3
Services	67	49	15	20	5	8	1	1	1
Girls									
Overall	122	32	13	24	13	13	3	1	1
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	64	30	10	28	16	14	2	-	-
Industry	7	25	21	25	21	2	3	3	-
Construction	3	24	42	13	16	5	-	-	-
Trade	28	32	15	17	11	13	5	2	5
Services	20	48	16	19	4	11	1	-	1
Boys									
Overall	228	37	15	23	9	10	3	1	2
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	96	20	18	28	13	12	5	2	2
Industry	12	41	11	26	5	13	3	-	1
Construction	11	31	5	21	18	24	-	1	-
Trade	62	53	13	18	3	8	2	1	2
Services	47	50	14	20	5	6	2	2	1

Table 2.33

**Children by length of working time and types of economic activity
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	<56
Total	194	42	15	20	7	10	3	1	2
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	43	33	14	27	11	12	3	-	-
Industry	14	40	15	19	13	9	2	2	-
Construction	8	38	16	17	16	13	-	-	-
Trade	74	43	15	18	5	10	4	1	4
Services	55	53	14	18	4	8	1	1	1
Girls									
Overall	63	37	14	18	12	13	3	1	2
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	16	38	3	29	12	16	2	-	-
Industry	6	30	21	14	28	3	-	4	-
Construction	1	23	41	8	21	7	-	-	-
Trade	23	25	17	16	12	15	7	2	6
Services	17	53	16	14	4	11	1	-	1
Boys									
Overall	131	46	15	21	5	8	2	1	2
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	27	29	21	27	10	9	3	1	-
Industry	8	46	11	22	4	13	4	-	-
Construction	7	44	8	19	14	15	-	-	-
Trade	51	51	14	19	2	8	2	1	3
Services	38	52	14	20	4	6	1	2	1

Table 2.34

**Children by length of working time and types of economic activity
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	<56
Total	156	27	14	27	14	13	3	1	1
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	117	22	15	28	16	13	4	1	1
Industry	5	20	15	45	5	8	5	-	2
Construction	6	14	6	24	20	33	-	3	-
Trade	16	53	10	17	8	9	1	2	-
Services	12	39	15	27	6	9	3	-	1
Girls									
Overall	59	28	13	29	15	12	2	1	-
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	48	26	12	28	17	14	2	1	-
Industry	1	8	21	58	-	-	13	-	-
Construction	2	24	45	31	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	5	51	8	23	9	6	-	3	-
Services	3	30	17	39	-	14	-	-	-
Boys									
Overall	97	24	15	26	14	13	4	2	2
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	69	18	17	28	15	13	5	2	2
Industry	4	26	11	38	8	13	-	-	4
Construction	4	14	-	23	23	37	-	3	-
Trade	11	54	12	14	7	10	2	1	-
Services	9	41	14	22	9	8	4	-	2

Table 2.35

Children engaged in regular or casual work (occupation), by length of working time

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	<56
Total									
5-17 years	259	34	14	23	10	13	3	1	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	13	73	12	7	3	5	-	-	-
10-12 years	46	48	18	19	8	6	1	-	-
13-14 years	59	42	17	23	8	7	1	2	0
15-17 years	141	24	11	25	13	18	4	2	3
Girls									
5-17 years	86	33	13	22	13	14	2	1	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	66	13	8	-	13	-	-	-
10-12 years	15	39	19	19	15	8	-	-	-
13-14 years	21	37	14	30	10	7	-	2	-
15-17 years	45	25	11	20	15	19	5	2	3
Boys									
5-17 years	173	35	14	23	9	12	3	2	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	8	77	11	7	5	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	31	54	17	19	4	5	1	-	-
13-14 years	38	42	19	19	7	8	2	2	1
15-17 years	96	25	12	27	12	17	3	2	2

Table 2.36

**Children engaged in regular or casual work (occupation), by length of working time
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	<56
Total									
5-17 years	142	44	14	19	7	11	2	1	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	76	9	5	-	10	-	-	-
10-12 years	23	56	21	11	6	5	1	-	-
13-14 years	33	53	16	16	6	6	-	3	-
15-17 years	80	30	12	24	9	16	4	1	4
Girls									
5-17 years	43	35	15	15	12	15	3	2	3
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	46	19	-	-	35	-	-	-
10-12 years	6	37	27	13	15	8	-	-	-
13-14 years	9	50	14	16	11	5	-	4	-
15-17 years	26	29	13	16	12	19	5	1	5
Boys									
5-17 years	99	44	14	21	6	10	2	1	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	87	6	7	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	17	64	19	10	2	4	1	-	-
13-14 years	24	53	17	16	5	6	-	3	-
15-17 years	54	31	11	28	8	14	4	1	3

Table 2.37

**Children engaged in regular or casual work (occupation), by length of working time
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %							
		>10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	42 - 48	49 - 55	<56
Total									
5-17 years	117	25	14	27	14	14	3	2	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	71	14	9	6	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	23	40	15	27	10	7	1	-	-
13-14 years	26	25	18	32	11	9	3	1	1
15-17 years	61	17	11	26	17	21	4	3	1
Girls									
5-17 years	43	30	12	29	14	12	2	1	-
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	3	77	10	13	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	9	39	14	24	16	7	-	-	-
13-14 years	12	26	15	41	10	8	-	-	-
15-17 years	19	23	9	26	18	18	4	2	-
Boys									
5-17 years	74	23	15	26	14	16	3	2	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	64	18	6	12	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	14	39	16	30	7	7	1	-	-
13-14 years	14	23	20	25	12	10	6	2	2
15-17 years	42	15	12	26	17	22	3	3	2

Table 2.38

Children by length of working time and earnings

Average hours worked in a week	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total	236	32	31	26	5	6
>10	92	49	34	14	1	2
10-14	37	37	31	25	3	4
15-24	48	20	35	32	6	7
25-34	21	14	24	47	5	10
35-41	27	9	23	37	14	17
42-48	5	22	7	46	15	10
49-55	3	8	39	37	6	10
<56	3	-	11	34	29	26
Girls						
Total	74	30	31	26	7	6
>10	25	46	38	13	2	1
10-14	10	38	28	28	4	2
15-24	15	29	39	25	3	4
25-34	9	17	29	38	6	10
35-41	11	10	14	36	20	20
42-48	2	22	8	70	-	-
49-55	1	27	38	35	-	-
<56	1	-	9	10	53	28
Boys						
Total	162	33	31	26	4	6
>10	67	50	33	14	1	2
10-14	27	37	32	24	3	4
15-24	33	16	33	35	7	9
25-34	12	12	19	55	4	10
35-41	16	8	28	39	10	15
42-48	3	23	6	29	25	17
49-55	2	-	39	38	8	15
<56	2	-	13	53	10	24

Table 2.39

**Children by length of working time and earnings
(urban areas)**

Average hours worked in a week	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total	152	28	33	27	5	7
>10	64	46	37	14	1	2
10-14	24	28	35	26	5	6
15-24	30	16	37	31	8	8
25-34	11	14	27	46	3	10
35-41	16	5	18	48	11	18
42-48	3	5	6	55	14	20
49-55	2	-	55	26	-	19
<56	2	-	5	38	40	17
Girls						
Total	46	24	33	29	6	8
>10	15	34	45	19	2	-
10-14	7	28	34	29	6	3
15-24	9	28	36	22	6	8
25-34	5	16	30	41	3	10
35-41	7	7	12	45	7	29
42-48	1	-	14	86	-	-
49-55	1	-	70	30	-	-
<56	1	-	9	10	54	27
Boys						
Total	106	31	33	25	5	6
>10	49	49	35	13	-	3
10-14	17	28	36	25	5	6
15-24	21	10	38	35	9	8
25-34	6	11	24	52	3	10
35-41	9	4	22	49	14	11
42-48	2	8	-	32	24	36
49-55	1	-	48	23	-	29
<56	1	-	0	81	19	-

Table 2.40

**Children by length of working time and earnings
(rural areas)**

Average hours worked in a week	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total	84	39	26	25	5	5
>10	28	59	27	11	2	1
10-14	13	53	24	23	-	-
15-24	18	27	32	33	2	6
25-34	10	15	20	48	7	10
35-41	11	14	30	24	18	14
42-48	2	41	8	35	16	-
49-55	1	18	21	49	12	-
<56	1	-	26	23	-	51
Girls						
Total	28	41	28	21	8	2
>10	10	65	28	4	1	2
10-14	3	56	18	26	-	-
15-24	6	27	43	30	-	-
25-34	4	19	28	34	11	8
35-41	4	17	18	19	42	4
42-48	1	48	-	52	-	-
49-55	0	60	-	40	-	-
<56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys						
Total	56	35	26	28	4	7
>10	18	56	26	15	3	-
10-14	10	52	26	22	-	-
15-24	12	27	25	35	3	10
25-34	6	12	15	57	5	11
35-41	7	13	36	26	6	19
42-48	1	36	13	25	26	-
49-55	1	-	30	53	17	-
<56	1	-	26	23	-	51

Section 2

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

2.4. Remuneration of labour

Table 2.41

Children by remuneration of labor

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of remunerations, %		
		in money	in kind	worked unpaid
<i>Total</i>				
5-17 years	350	68	9	23
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	60	3	37
10-12 years	66	68	3	29
13-14 years	84	65	12	23
15-17 years	183	70	10	20
<i>Girls</i>				
5-17 years	122	61	11	28
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	43	7	50
10-12 years	22	64	5	31
13-14 years	30	50	17	33
15-17 years	63	68	11	21
<i>Boys</i>				
5-17 years	228	71	8	21
5-6 years	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	72	0	28
10-12 years	44	69	3	28
13-14 years	54	72	10	18
15-17 years	120	71	10	19

Table 2.42

**Children by remuneration of labor, types of economic activity
and residence**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of remunerations, %		
		in money	in kind	worked unpaid
Total	350	68	9	23
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	160	49	14	37
Industry	19	80	9	11
Construction	14	78	5	17
Trade	90	86	4	10
Services	67	81	5	14
 Urban areas	194	78	6	16
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	43	58	12	30
Industry	14	77	11	12
Construction	8	82	-	18
Trade	74	87	4	9
Services	55	82	4	14
 Rural areas	156	54	13	33
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	117	46	15	39
Industry	5	90	3	7
Construction	6	72	13	15
Trade	16	83	2	15
Services	12	75	10	15

Table 2.43

Children by remuneration of labor, types of economic activity and sex

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of remunerations, %		
		in money	in kind	worked unpaid
<i>Girls</i>				
Overall	122	61	11	28
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	64	44	16	40
Industry	7	66	15	19
Construction	3	35	7	58
Trade	28	84	6	10
Services	20	81	5	14
<i>Boys</i>				
Overall	228	71	8	21
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	96	51	14	35
Industry	12	90	5	5
Construction	11	88	4	8
Trade	62	87	3	10
Services	47	80	6	14

Table 2.44

Children by size of earnings

	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total						
5-17 years	236	32	31	26	5	6
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	76	15	9	-	-
10-12 years	44	49	32	14	3	2
13-14 years	54	43	30	20	4	3
15-17 years	128	17	32	34	7	10
Girls						
5-17 years	74	30	31	26	7	6
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	3	65	18	17	-	-
10-12 years	14	38	38	15	8	1
13-14 years	15	46	27	18	5	4
15-17 years	42	21	30	33	7	9
Boys						
5-17 years	162	33	31	26	4	6
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	80	14	6	-	-
10-12 years	30	54	29	14	1	2
13-14 years	39	41	31	21	4	3
15-17 years	86	16	33	35	6	10

Table 2.45

**Children by size of earnings
(urban areas)**

	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total						
5-17 years	152	28	33	27	5	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	69	20	11	-	-
10-12 years	26	49	36	11	2	2
13-14 years	35	43	30	23	1	3
15-17 years	85	12	35	34	8	11
Girls						
5-17 years	46	24	33	29	6	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	1	23	40	37	-	-
10-12 years	8	33	42	23	2	-
13-14 years	8	42	30	24	-	4
15-17 years	29	16	31	32	9	12
Boys						
5-17 years	106	31	33	25	5	6
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	82	14	4	-	-
10-12 years	18	58	33	6	1	2
13-14 years	27	45	30	22	1	2
15-17 years	56	10	37	35	8	10

Table 2.46

**Children by size of earnings
(rural areas)**

	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total						
5-17 years	84	39	26	25	5	5
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	86	8	6	-	-
10-12 years	18	50	25	18	5	2
13-14 years	19	42	29	16	10	3
15-17 years	43	28	27	34	3	8
Girls						
5-17 years	28	41	28	21	8	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	100	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	6	43	33	6	16	2
13-14 years	7	51	22	12	12	3
15-17 years	13	30	31	34	3	2
Boys						
5-17 years	56	35	26	28	4	7
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	78	13	9	-	-
10-12 years	12	52	22	24	-	2
13-14 years	12	35	33	19	10	3
15-17 years	30	26	26	34	3	11

Table 2.47

Children by size of earnings and types of economic activity

	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total	236	32	31	26	5	6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	78	37	31	23	6	3
Manufacturing	15	35	36	21	2	6
Construction	11	6	37	28	8	21
Trade	78	29	27	32	5	7
Services	54	34	33	23	3	7
Girls						
Total	74	30	31	26	7	6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28	38	33	15	11	3
Manufacturing	5	28	36	18	4	14
Construction	1	-	33	31	21	15
Trade	23	19	27	41	4	9
Services	17	37	32	25	2	4
Boys						
Total	162	33	31	26	4	6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50	37	29	27	3	4
Manufacturing	10	37	36	22	2	3
Construction	10	6	39	27	7	21
Trade	55	33	27	28	6	6
Services	37	31	35	22	4	8

Table 2.48

**Children by size of earnings and types of economic activity
(urban areas)**

	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total	152	28	33	27	5	7
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	25	23	41	26	7	3
Industry	11	39	36	14	3	8
Construction	7	8	49	26	8	9
Trade	64	28	27	32	5	8
Services	45	32	33	23	4	8
Girls						
Total	46	24	33	29	6	8
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	9	16	50	19	12	3
Industry	3	43	30	-	6	21
Construction	1	-	46	-	31	23
Trade	19	15	27	43	5	10
Services	14	39	30	23	3	5
Boys						
Total	106	31	33	25	5	6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16	27	37	29	4	3
Manufacturing	8	37	39	20	2	2
Construction	6	9	49	28	6	8
Trade	45	34	27	27	6	6
Services	31	29	35	23	4	9

Table 2.49

**Children by size of earnings and types of economic activity
(rural areas)**

	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total	84	39	26	25	5	5
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	53	43	26	22	6	3
Industry	4	25	36	36	-	3
Construction	4	-	19	31	7	43
Trade	14	33	26	34	4	3
Services	9	38	30	25	2	5
Girls						
Total	28	41	28	21	8	2
Agriculture, forestry and fish farming	19	48	25	14	11	2
Industry	2	-	47	53	-	-
Construction	0	-	-	100	-	-
Trade	4	39	27	30	-	4
Services	3	34	35	31	-	-
Boys						
Total	56	35	26	28	4	7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34	40	26	27	3	4
Manufacturing	2	40	29	27	-	4
Construction	4	-	20	25	8	47
Trade	10	31	25	36	6	2
Services	6	41	28	21	3	7

Table 2.50

Children by size of earnings and employment status

	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total	236	32	31	26	5	6
inclusive of workers in						
business institution,						
organization	49	18	36	29	6	11
at a physical entity	88	25	30	32	6	7
family business	20	41	31	16	3	9
self-employed	63	46	26	21	5	2
working collectively	16	44	35	12	4	5
Girls	74	30	31	26	7	6
inclusive of workers in						
business institution,						
organization	14	27	36	21	5	11
at a physical entity	27	24	31	35	5	5
family business	8	18	32	27	7	16
self-employed	21	43	24	20	11	2
working collectively	4	51	46	3	-	-
Boys	162	33	31	26	4	6
inclusive of workers in						
business institution,						
organization	35	14	36	33	6	11
at a physical entity	61	25	30	32	6	7
family business	12	56	29	9	1	5
self-employed	42	48	27	21	2	2
working collectively	12	43	31	14	5	7

Table 2.51

**Children by size of earnings and employment status
(urban areas)**

	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total	152	28	33	27	5	7
inclusive of workers in						
business institution, organization	30	12	37	33	6	12
at a physical entity	59	23	34	31	6	6
family business	14	33	27	22	4	14
self-employed	37	44	29	21	3	3
working collectively	12	44	36	11	5	4
Girls	46	24	33	29	6	8
inclusive of workers in						
business institution, organization	10	23	36	20	8	13
at a physical entity	19	22	34	36	4	4
family business	6	7	23	38	10	22
self-employed	8	29	27	31	8	5
working collectively	3	52	48	-	-	-
Boys	106	31	33	25	5	6
inclusive of workers in						
business institution, organization	20	6	37	40	6	11
at a physical entity	40	23	35	28	7	7
family business	8	51	30	11	-	8
self-employed	29	48	30	19	1	2
working collectively	9	42	32	14	7	5

Table 2.52

**Children by size of earnings and employment status
(rural areas)**

	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of (weekly average, UAH), %				
		>10	10-19	20-39	40-49	<50
Total	84	39	26	25	5	5
inclusive of workers in						
business institution,						
organization	19	27	36	24	4	9
at a physical entity	29	28	22	38	5	7
family business	6	59	36	3	2	-
self-employed	26	49	21	21	8	1
working collectively	4	47	31	14	-	8
Girls	28	41	28	21	8	2
inclusive of workers in						
business institution,						
organization	4	35	38	23	-	4
at a physical entity	8	29	22	37	6	6
family business	2	46	54	-	-	-
self-employed	13	51	22	14	13	-
working collectively	1	46	40	14	-	-
Boys	56	35	26	28	4	7
inclusive of workers in						
business institution,						
organization	15	25	35	24	6	10
at a physical entity	21	28	22	37	5	8
family business	4	67	26	4	3	-
self-employed	13	47	20	28	3	2
working collectively	3	47	29	14	-	10

Table 2.53

Children by use of earnings

	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of, %			
		bought household goods	bought goods for personal use	saved money for own use	other
Total					
5-17 years	236	29	39	29	3
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	31	53	14	2
10-12 years	44	35	31	31	3
13-14 years	54	30	35	33	2
15-17 years	128	27	42	28	3
Girls					
5-17 years	74	32	38	28	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	3	27	56	17	0
10-12 years	14	45	22	30	3
13-14 years	15	31	29	37	3
15-17 years	42	28	45	25	2
Boys					
5-17 years	162	28	40	30	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	33	52	12	3
10-12 years	30	30	35	32	3
13-14 years	39	29	38	31	2
15-17 years	86	26	41	30	3

Table 2.54

**Children by use of earnings
(urban areas)**

	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of, %			
		bought household goods	bought goods for personal use	saved money for own use	other
Total					
5-17 years	152	26	43	30	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	32	51	14	3
10-12 years	26	27	32	38	3
13-14 years	35	27	37	36	0
15-17 years	85	24	48	27	1
Girls					
5-17 years	46	28	42	28	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	1	58	23	19	0
10-12 years	8	39	21	38	2
13-14 years	8	19	39	42	0
15-17 years	29	26	50	21	3
Boys					
5-17 years	106	25	42	32	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	25	58	13	4
10-12 years	18	22	37	39	2
13-14 years	27	30	36	34	-
15-17 years	56	23	47	30	-

Table 2.55

**Children by use of earnings
(rural areas)**

	Total paid workers (000s)	inclusive of, %			
		bought household goods	bought goods for personal use	saved money for own use	other
Total					
5-17 years	84	35	32	27	6
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	29	58	13	0
10-12 years	18	46	29	22	3
13-14 years	19	35	31	27	7
15-17 years	43	31	31	31	7
Girls					
5-17 years	28	37	31	29	3
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	0	85	15	0
10-12 years	6	53	24	19	4
13-14 years	7	45	17	32	6
15-17 years	13	31	34	33	2
Boys					
5-17 years	56	34	33	27	6
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	48	41	11	0
10-12 years	12	42	31	23	4
13-14 years	12	29	40	24	7
15-17 years	30	32	30	30	8

Section 2

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

2.5. Conditions of work

Table 2.56

Children by working conditions and types of economic activity

	Total employed children	there of				
		agriculture, forestry, fish farming	industry	construction	trade	services
Total (000s)	350	160	19	14	90	67
<i>Hazardous working conditions, total</i>						
(000s)	147	67	7	9	37	27
% of total	42	42	35	64	41	40
inclusive of:						
dusty, noisy work	8	9	9	14	7	4
high-altitude work	1	1	1	6	-	2
heavy physical labor	19	22	13	35	13	17
work environment too cold, draughts	2	1	2	1	4	2
high work intensity	9	7	8	7	13	13
other	3	2	2	1	4	2
<i>Normal conditions, total</i>						
(000s)	203	93	12	5	53	40
% of total	58	58	65	36	59	60

Table 2.57

Girls by working conditions and types of economic activity

	Total employed children	there of				
		agriculture, forestry, fish farming	industry	construction	trade	services
Total (000s)	122	64	7	3	28	20
<i>Hazardous working conditions, total</i>						
(000s)	52	29	2	2	13	6
% of total	42	45	22	75	45	32
inclusive of:						
dusty, noisy work	7	8	7	21	5	1
high-altitude work	1	1	-	11	-	-
heavy physical labor	15	23	2	13	6	6
work environment too cold, draughts	1	0	3	-	4	-
high work intensity	15	9	5	24	28	20
other	3	4	5	6	2	5
<i>Normal conditions, total</i>						
(000s)	70	35	5	1	15	14
% of total	58	55	78	25	55	68

Table 2.58

Boys by working conditions and types of economic activity

	Total employed children	there of				
		agriculture, forestry, fish farming	industry	construction	trade	services
Total (000s)	228	96	12	11	62	47
<i>Hazardous working conditions, total</i>						
(000s)	95	38	5	7	24	21
% of total	42	39	43	61	39	44
inclusive of:						
dusty, noisy work	8	10	10	12	7	6
high-altitude work	2	2	1	5	-	3
heavy physical labor	21	20	22	40	17	21
work environment too cold, draughts	3	1	1	1	4	3
high work intensity	6	5	9	3	6	10
other	2	1	-	-	5	1
<i>Normal conditions, total</i>						
(000s)	133	58	7	4	38	26
% of total	58	61	57	39	61	56

Table 2.59

**Children by working conditions and types of economic activity
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children	there of				
		agriculture, forestry, fish farming	industry	construction	trade	services
Total (000s)	194	43	14	8	74	55
<i>Hazardous working conditions, total</i>						
(000s)	82	20	5	5	30	22
% of total	42	47	33	61	40	40
inclusive of:						
dusty, noisy work	7	7	7	19	7	5
high-altitude work	2	3	1	10	-	3
heavy physical labor	17	30	11	23	13	13
work environment too cold, draughts	3	1	3	-	4	2
high work intensity	10	4	9	9	11	14
other	3	2	2	-	5	3
<i>Normal conditions, total</i>						
(000s)	112	23	9	3	44	33
% of total	58	53	67	39	60	60

Table 2.60

**Children by working conditions and types of economic activity
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children	there of				
		agriculture, forestry, fish farming	industry	construction	trade	services
Total (000s)	156	117	5	6	16	12
<i>Hazardous working conditions, total</i>						
(000s)	65	47	2	4	7	5
% of total	41	40	41	67	43	43
inclusive of:						
dusty, noisy work	8	10	13	6	2	-
high-altitude work	0	1	-	-	-	-
heavy physical labor	20	18	25	53	15	29
work environment too cold, draughts	2	1	-	2	4	5
high work intensity	9	8	3	3	22	7
other	2	2	-	3	-	2
<i>Normal conditions, total</i>						
(000s)	91	70	3	2	9	7
% of total	59	60	59	33	57	57

Table 2.61

Children by working conditions

	Total employed children (000s)	there of, in %						
		dusty, noisy work	high- altitude work	heavy physical labor	work environ- ment too cold, draughts	high work intensity	other	normal conditions
Total								
5-17 years	350	8	1	18	2	9	3	59
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	3	-	9	-	10	5	73
10-12 years	66	6	1	15	1	8	4	65
13-14 years	84	4	2	17	2	8	4	63
15-17 years	183	11	1	21	3	10	1	53
Girls								
5-17 years	122	7	1	15	1	15	4	57
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	-	-	-	-	23	4	73
10-12 years	22	7	2	15	1	14	7	54
13-14 years	30	4	1	14	1	14	5	61
15-17 years	63	9	-	17	2	15	2	55
Boys								
5-17 years	228	8	2	20	3	6	2	59
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	5	-	15	-	2	5	73
10-12 years	44	5	1	15	1	5	3	70
13-14 years	54	4	3	18	3	5	4	63
15-17 years	120	12	1	24	3	8	1	51

Table 2.62

Children by reasons for dissatisfaction with work

	Total of those dissatisfied		inclusive of, %			
	(000s)	% of all those employed	low wage	hazardous working conditions	work is too far from dwelling	other
Total						
5-17 years	73	21	8	9	1	3
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	13	5	5	3	-
10-12 years	12	19	5	9	1	4
13-14 years	19	23	8	9	2	4
15-17 years	40	22	9	9	1	3
Girls						
5-17 years	29	24	7	12	2	3
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	1	17	3	7	7	-
10-12 years	4	19	3	13	1	2
13-14 years	9	31	5	17	4	5
15-17 years	15	23	11	9	2	1
Boys						
5-17 years	44	19	8	7	1	3
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	1	10	7	3	-	-
10-12 years	8	19	6	7	2	4
13-14 years	10	18	9	4	2	3
15-17 years	25	21	9	8	0	4

Table 2.63

Children by reasons for dissatisfaction with work and types of economic activity

	Total of those dissatisfied		inclusive of, %			
	(000s)	% of all those employed	low wage	hazardous working conditions	work is too far from dwelling	other
Total	73	21	8	9	1	3
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	38	24	7	12	2	3
Industry	2	10	7	1	1	1
Construction	3	25	2	17	-	6
Trade	15	16	8	5	1	2
Services	15	23	12	6	1	4
Girls						
Total	29	24	7	12	2	3
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	18	29	7	17	3	2
Industry	1	10	6	4	-	-
Construction	1	54	-	54	-	-
Trade	4	14	5	5	3	1
Services	5	23	15	3	-	5
Boys						
Total	44	19	8	7	1	3
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	20	20	7	9	1	3
Industry	1	11	7	-	2	2
Construction	2	18	2	9	-	7
Trade	11	17	9	5	0	3
Services	10	23	11	7	1	4

Table 2.64

**Children by reasons for dissatisfaction with work and types of economic activity
(urban areas)**

	Total of those dissatisfied		inclusive of, %			
	(000s)	% of all those employed	low wage	hazardous working conditions	work is too far from dwelling	other
Total	42	21	9	8	1	3
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	13	30	9	18	2	1
Industry	2	14	9	2	2	1
Construction	2	22	-	19	-	3
Trade	11	15	8	5	0	2
Services	14	25	14	6	1	4
Girls						
Total	15	24	10	10	2	2
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	6	37	9	23	5	-
Industry	1	13	8	5	-	-
Construction	1	49	-	49	-	-
Trade	3	14	6	6	1	1
Services	4	26	18	3	-	5
Boys						
Total	27	20	9	7	1	3
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	7	27	8	15	1	3
Industry	1	15	10	-	3	2
Construction	1	14	-	10	-	4
Trade	8	16	9	4	-	3
Services	10	24	12	7	2	3

Table 2.82

**Children by reasons for dissatisfaction with work and types of economic activity
(rural areas)**

	Total of those dissatisfied		inclusive of, %			
	(000s)	% of all those employed	low wage	hazardous working conditions	work is too far from dwelling	other
Total	31	20	6	9	2	3
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	25	21	6	10	1	4
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	1	30	5	15	-	10
Trade	4	21	8	5	5	3
Services	1	13	4	5	-	4
Girls						
Total	14	24	5	13	3	3
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	12	27	6	15	2	4
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	0	69	-	69	-	-
Trade	1	15	4	-	11	-
Services	1	7	-	-	-	7
Boys						
Total	17	18	7	7	1	3
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	13	18	7	6	1	4
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	1	24	5	7	-	12
Trade	3	24	11	8	2	3
Services	0	15	6	7	-	2

Table 2.66

Children by work - related injuries and illnesses

	Total children with deteriorated health		Cold and other illnesses		Physical injury	
	person	% of all those employed	person	% of all those employed	person	% of all those employed
Total						
5-17 years	9608	3	3224	1	6384	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	2657	4	1291	2	1366	2
13-14 years	1631	2	815	1	816	1
15-17 years	5320	3	1118	1	4202	2
Girls						
5-17 years	2704	2	1340	1	1364	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	1131	5	811	4	320	1
13-14 years	438	2	290	1	148	1
15-17 years	1135	2	239	0	896	1
Boys						
5-17 years	6904	3	1884	1	5020	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	1526	4	480	1	1046	2
13-14 years	1193	2	525	1	668	1
15-17 years	4185	4	879	1	3306	3

Table 2.67

**Children by work - related injuries and illnesses
(urban areas)**

	Total children with deteriorated health		Cold and other illnesses		Physical injury	
	person	% of all those employed	person	% of all those employed	person	% of all those employed
Total						
5-17 years	6308	3	2517	1	3791	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	1619	5	909	3	710	2
13-14 years	1158	3	644	1	514	1
15-17 years	3531	3	964	1	2567	3
Girls						
5-17 years	2003	3	958	2	1045	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	749	7	429	4	320	3
13-14 years	438	3	290	2	148	1
15-17 years	816	2	239	1	577	2
Boys						
5-17 years	4305	3	1559	1	2746	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	870	4	480	2	390	2
13-14 years	720	2	354	1	366	1
15-17 years	2715	4	725	1	1990	3

Table 2.68

**Children by work - related injuries and illnesses
(rural areas)**

	Total children with deteriorated health		Cold and other illnesses		Physical injury	
	person	% of all those employed	person	% of all those employed	person	% of all those employed
Total						
5-17 years	3300	2	707	1	2593	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	1038	3	382	1	656	2
13-14 years	473	1	171	1	302	1
15-17 years	1789	2	154	0	1635	2
Girls						
5-17 years	701	1	382	1	319	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	382	3	382	3	-	-
13-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-17 years	319	1	-	-	319	1
Boys						
5-17 years	2599	3	325	0	2274	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12 years	656	3	-	-	656	3
13-14 years	473	2	171	1	302	2
15-17 years	1470	3	154	0	1316	3

Table 2.69

Children by work - related injuries and illnesses, by types of economic activity

	Total children with deteriorated health		Cold and other illnesses		Physical injury	
	person	% of all those employed	person	% of all those employed	person	% of all those employed
Total	9608	3	3224	1	6384	2
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	1567	1	624	0	943	1
Industry	1320	7	-	-	1320	7
Construction	661	5	290	2	371	3
Trade	2819	3	1145	1	1674	2
Services	3241	5	1165	2	2076	3
Girls						
Total	2704	2	1340	1	1364	1
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	665	1	345	1	320	1
Industry	437	6	-	-	437	6
Construction	290	11	290	11	-	-
Trade	567	2	116	-	451	2
Services	745	4	589	2	156	1
Boys						
Total	6904	3	1884	1	5020	2
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	902	1	279	0	623	1
Industry	883	8	-	-	883	8
Construction	371	3	-	-	371	3
Trade	2252	4	1029	2	1223	2
Services	2496	5	576	1	1920	4

Table 2.70

Children by types of benefits and types of economic activity

	Total benefit recipients		of total benefit recipients, % **				
	person	% of total hired workers	paid vacation	paid meals, fare, medical services	paid short working day	use of special gear	other
Total	30264	17	26	54	22	11	2
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	8592	11	37	54	12	12	2
Industry	3022	31	24	65	21	5	7
Construction	1694	15	9	48	31	30	-
Trade	6572	15	20	53	24	12	1
Services	10384	28	23	51	28	7	1
Girls							
Total	12671	21	16	47	32	9	2
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	4166	13	27	56	20	9	-
Industry	750	26	-	49	22	-	29
Construction	284	17	-	-	100	-	-
Trade	3139	23	10	45	32	17	-
Services	4332	37	15	43	41	5	-
Boys							
Total	17593	15	32	58	15	12	2
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	4426	9	46	53	5	15	4
Industry	2272	34	32	71	21	7	-
Construction	1410	15	10	58	17	36	-
Trade	3433	11	29	61	17	8	3
Services	6052	24	30	56	19	9	2

** In this and subsequent tables two answer option are acceptable

Table 2.71

**Children by types of benefits and types of economic activity
(urban areas)**

	Total benefit recipients		of total benefit recipients, % **				
	person	% of total hired workers	paid vacation	paid meals, fare, medical services	paid short working day	use of special gear	other
Total	20357	19	19	58	22	9	3
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	2149	9	16	76	-	8	8
Industry	2247	35	21	60	22	-	10
Construction	902	13	-	73	27	16	-
Trade	6005	15	22	52	23	14	1
Services	9054	29	19	56	26	7	1
Girls							
Total	7979	22	14	48	27	12	3
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	1086	9	31	69	-	15	-
Industry	382	21	-	-	43	-	57
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	2960	24	10	48	28	18	-
Services	3551	37	12	48	34	6	-
Boys							
Total	12378	18	22	64	18	7	3
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	1063	9	-	83	-	-	17
Industry	1865	40	26	72	17	-	-
Construction	902	16	-	73	27	16	-
Trade	3045	11	33	56	19	9	3
Services	5503	26	23	62	21	7	2

Table 2.72

**Children by types of benefits and types of economic activity
(rural areas)**

	recipients		of total benefit recipients, % **				
	person	% of total hired workers	paid vacation	paid meals, fare, medical services	paid short working day	use of special gear	other
Total	9907	13	40	44	23	16	-
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	6443	11	44	47	17	14	-
Industry	775	25	32	81	21	21	-
Construction	792	18	18	19	36	45	-
Trade	567	11	-	68	32	-	-
Services	1330	21	55	14	45	11	-
Girls							
Total	4692	19	21	45	41	4	-
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	3080	15	26	51	28	7	-
Industry	368	35	-	100	-	-	-
Construction	284	60	-	-	100	-	-
Trade	179	14	-	-	100	-	-
Services	781	38	24	24	76	-	-
Boys							
Total	5215	10	57	43	7	26	-
Agriculture, forestry, fish farming	3363	9	61	43	6	20	-
Industry	407	20	61	63	39	39	-
Construction	508	13	29	30	-	70	-
Trade	388	10	-	100	-	-	-
Services	549	12	100	-	-	27	-

Table 2.73

Children by occurrence of illness

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %			
		fell ill often	fell ill occasionally	always healthy	unspecified
<i>Total</i>					
5-17 years	350	7	58	27	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	17	11	53	36	-
10-12 years	66	8	59	26	7
13-14 years	84	9	61	20	10
15-17 years	183	6	57	29	8
<i>Girls</i>					
5-17 years	122	8	60	24	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	7	48	45	-
10-12 years	22	9	61	25	5
13-14 years	30	12	62	16	10
15-17 years	63	7	59	26	8
<i>Boys</i>					
5-17 years	228	6	58	28	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	13	57	30	-
10-12 years	44	7	58	27	8
13-14 years	54	8	61	22	9
15-17 years	120	5	55	31	9

Table 2.74

**Children by occurrence of illness
(urban areas)**

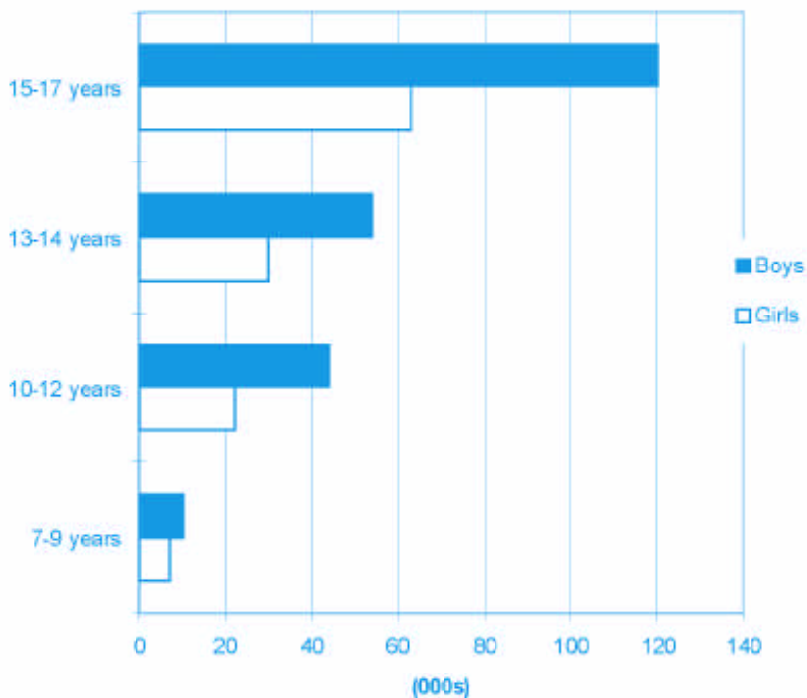
	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %			
		fell ill often	fell ill occasionally	always healthy	unspecified
Total					
5-17 years	194	10	63	19	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	8	21	66	13	-
10-12 years	35	10	66	16	8
13-14 years	47	13	65	13	9
15-17 years	104	8	61	23	8
Girls					
5-17 years	63	12	65	14	9
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	16	67	17	-
10-12 years	11	14	62	15	9
13-14 years	14	17	68	5	10
15-17 years	36	10	63	18	9
Boys					
5-17 years	131	9	62	21	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	23	65	12	-
10-12 years	24	9	66	17	8
13-14 years	33	12	63	17	8
15-17 years	68	7	60	25	8

Table 2.75

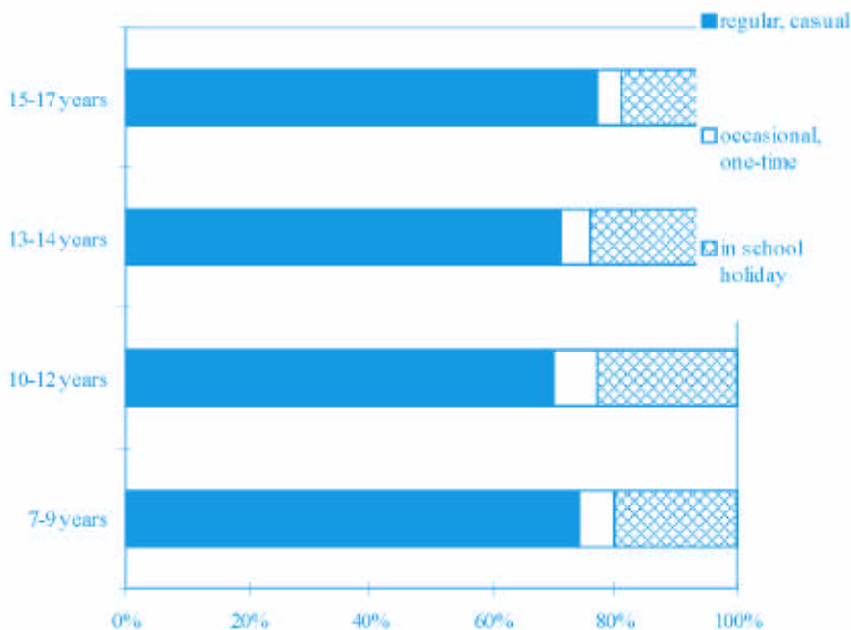
**Children by occurrence of illness
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %			
		fell ill often	fell ill occasionally	always healthy	unspecified
Total					
5-17 years	156	3	52	37	8
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	9	-	40	60	-
10-12 years	31	5	52	37	6
13-14 years	37	4	56	29	11
15-17 years	79	2	51	38	9
Girls					
5-17 years	59	4	55	35	6
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	-	36	64	-
10-12 years	11	3	61	34	2
13-14 years	16	7	58	25	10
15-17 years	27	2	54	37	7
Boys					
5-17 years	97	2	51	38	9
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	-	45	55	-
10-12 years	20	6	47	39	8
13-14 years	21	1	57	31	11
15-17 years	52	2	49	39	10

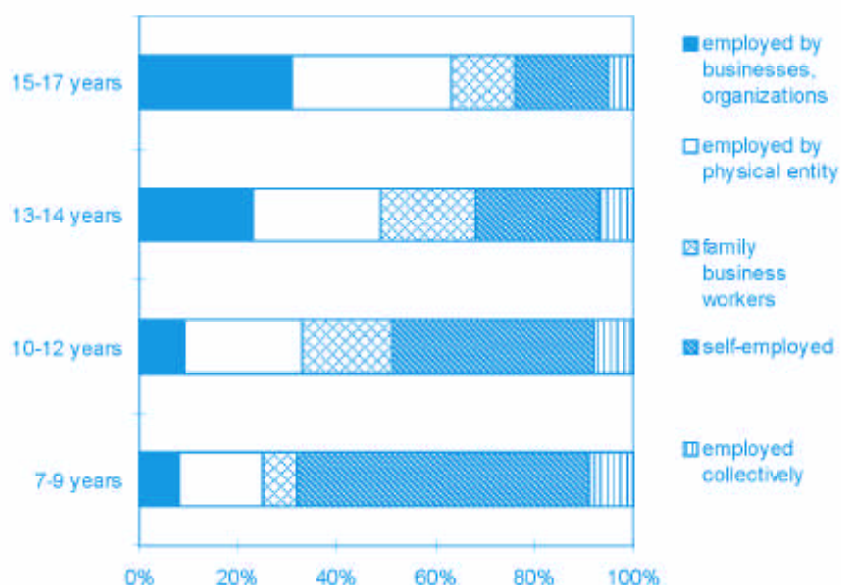
Children engaged in economic activity, by age and sex



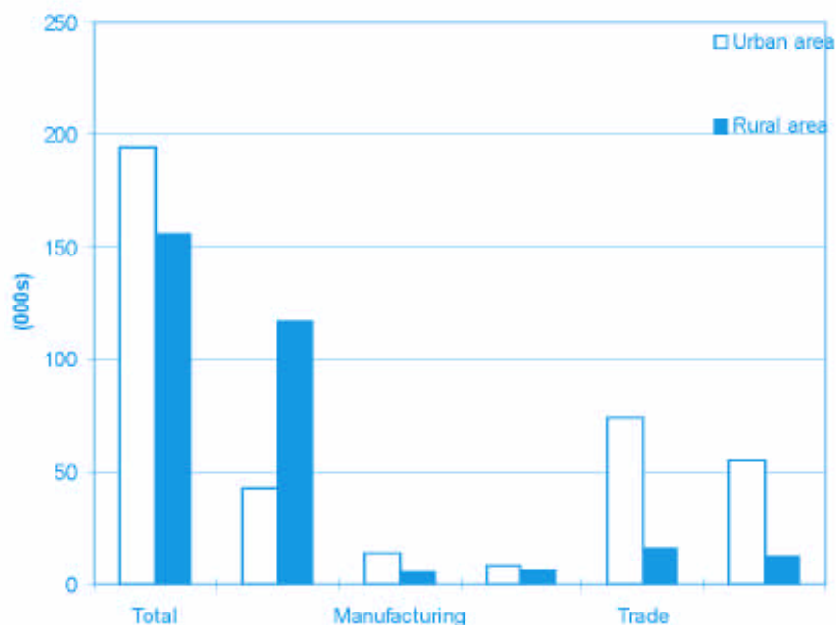
Children engaged in economic activity, by nature of work



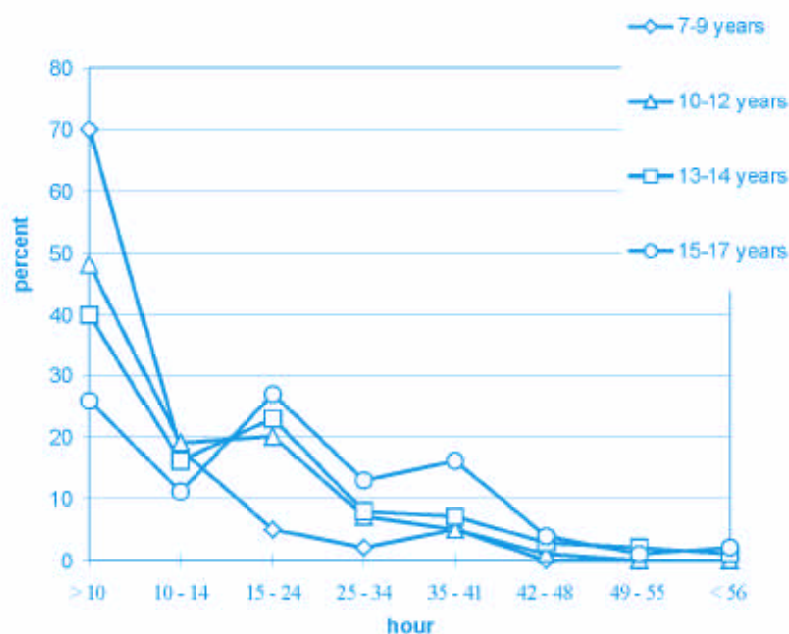
Children by age and status of employment



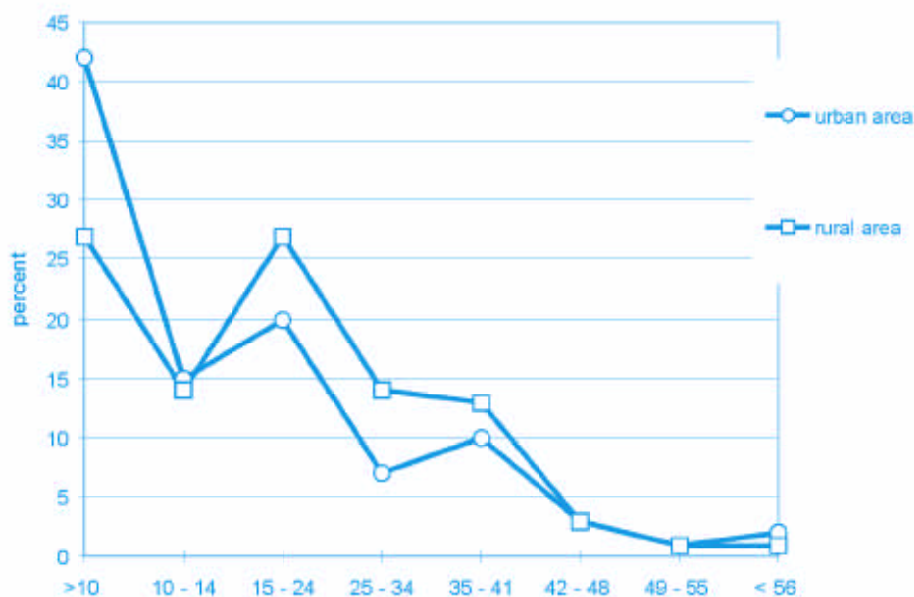
Children by type of economic activity and place of residence



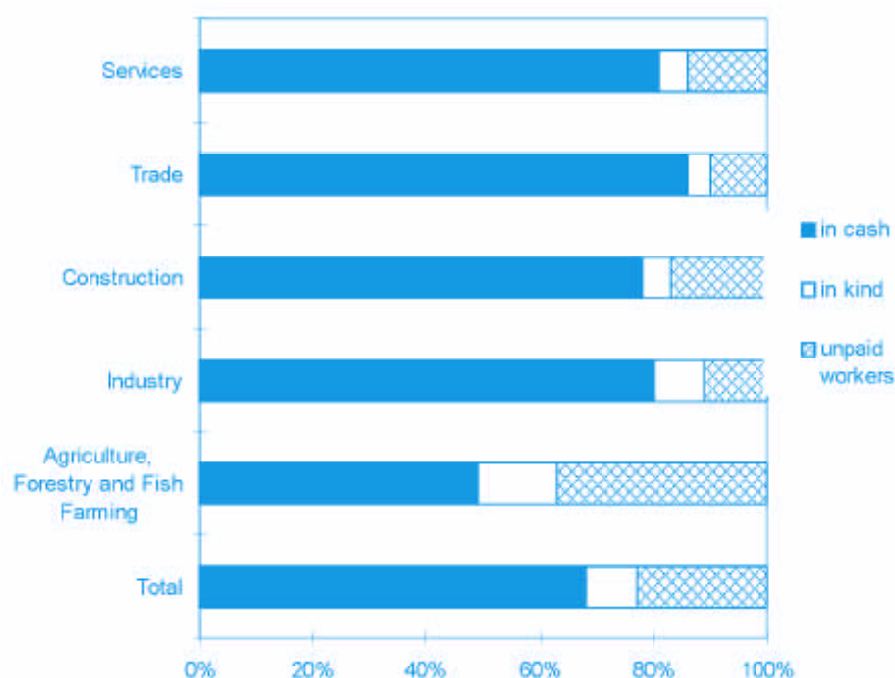
Hours of work, by age group



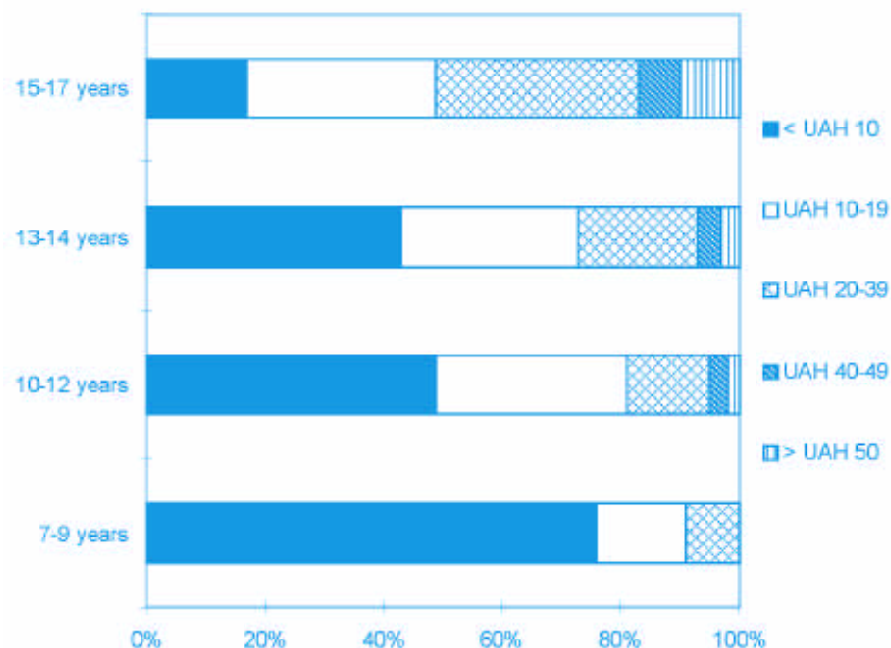
Hours of work, by residence



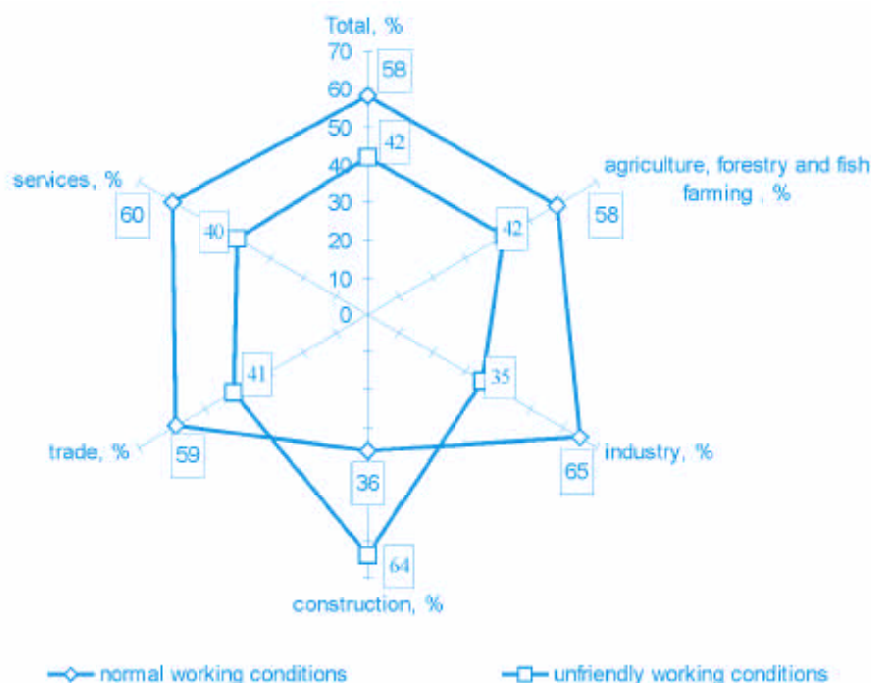
Children by type of economic activity



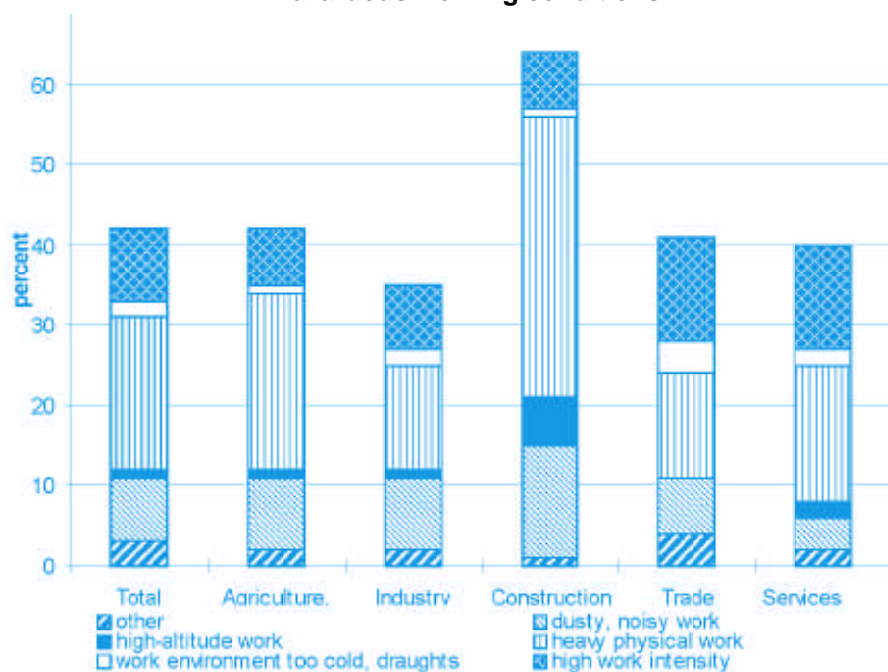
Children by age and size of earnings



Children by type of economic activity and working conditions



Hazardous working conditions



Section 3

HOUSEHOLD WORK



Table 3.1

Children engaged in household work, by type of occupation

	Total children (000s)	of total by types of occupation, % **				
		cooking, cleaning, foodstuff purchases, other	looking after family members	laging in fodder, tending the cattle	tending family plot	other
Total						
5-17 years	6585	81	13	10	28	1
5-6 years	205	80	14	6	11	2
7-9 years	1222	80	18	7	17	1
10-12 years	1892	81	14	9	26	1
13-14 years	1337	81	11	11	33	1
15-17 years	1929	82	10	11	35	1
Girls						
5-17 years	3434	93	14	3	23	1
5-6 years	97	88	13	2	6	2
7-9 years	646	89	18	2	12	1
10-12 years	980	93	14	4	22	0
13-14 years	699	95	12	3	26	0
15-17 years	1012	96	11	3	29	1
Boys						
5-17 years	3151	68	12	16	34	1
5-6 years	108	73	15	9	16	2
7-9 years	576	69	18	11	22	1
10-12 years	912	69	13	15	31	1
13-14 years	638	66	10	20	40	1
15-17 years	917	66	9	20	41	1

** In this and subsequent tables two answer options are acceptable

Table 3.2

**Children engaged in household work, by type of occupation
(urban areas)**

	Total children (000s)	of total by types of occupation, % **				
		cooking, cleaning, foodstuff purchases, other	looking after family members	laging in fodder, tending the cattle	tending family plot	other
Total						
<i>5-17 years</i>	4441	91	12	3	17	1
<i>5-6 years</i>	139	92	10	2	6	1
<i>7-9 years</i>	814	89	14	2	10	1
<i>10-12 years</i>	1250	91	13	3	16	1
<i>13-14 years</i>	894	92	11	3	21	1
<i>15-17 years</i>	1344	91	11	3	22	1
Girls						
<i>5-17 years</i>	2345	96	13	1	14	1
<i>5-6 years</i>	68	92	9	1	4	2
<i>7-9 years</i>	436	93	14	1	7	1
<i>10-12 years</i>	655	96	13	2	13	0
<i>13-14 years</i>	474	98	11	1	16	0
<i>15-17 years</i>	712	98	13	1	17	1
Boys						
<i>5-17 years</i>	2096	85	12	5	21	1
<i>5-6 years</i>	71	92	12	3	9	1
<i>7-9 years</i>	378	84	15	4	13	1
<i>10-12 years</i>	595	86	13	4	18	1
<i>13-14 years</i>	420	85	10	5	26	1
<i>15-17 years</i>	632	84	10	6	27	1

Table 3.3

**Children engaged in household work, by type of occupation
(rural areas)**

	Total children (000s)	of total by types of occupation, % **				
		cooking, cleaning, foodstuff purchases, other	looking after family members	laging in fodder, tending the cattle	tending family plot	other
Total						
5-17 years	2144	61	14	23	50	1
5-6 years	66	55	23	14	21	5
7-9 years	408	61	27	15	31	1
10-12 years	642	61	15	22	47	1
13-14 years	443	60	11	28	57	1
15-17 years	585	60	6	29	66	1
Girls						
5-17 years	1089	87	16	8	42	1
5-6 years	29	80	23	7	10	4
7-9 years	210	81	28	6	22	0
10-12 years	325	85	17	8	39	1
13-14 years	225	91	13	8	48	1
15-17 years	300	93	7	8	59	1
Boys						
5-17 years	1055	33	13	40	59	1
5-6 years	37	36	22	19	30	6
7-9 years	198	41	26	26	41	1
10-12 years	317	36	14	36	56	1
13-14 years	218	29	9	48	67	1
15-17 years	285	27	5	50	73	1

Table 3.4

Children engaged in household work, by hours of occupation

	Total children (000s)	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %					
		> 10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	< 42
Total							
5-17 years	6585	74	19	6	1	0	0
5-6 years	205	93	6	1	-	-	-
7-9 years	1222	87	11	2	0	0	0
10-12 years	1892	77	17	5	1	0	0
13-14 years	1337	68	23	8	1	0	0
15-17 years	1929	61	25	10	3	1	0
Girls							
5-17 years	3434	72	20	7	1	0	0
5-6 years	97	98	2	0	-	-	-
7-9 years	646	88	10	2	0	0	0
10-12 years	980	76	18	5	1	0	0
13-14 years	699	66	24	9	1	0	0
15-17 years	1012	59	28	10	3	0	0
Boys							
5-17 years	3151	75	18	6	1	0	0
5-6 years	108	90	9	1	-	-	-
7-9 years	576	86	12	2	0	0	0
10-12 years	912	79	17	4	0	0	0
13-14 years	638	70	21	8	1	0	0
15-17 years	917	66	22	9	2	1	0

Table 3.5

**Children engaged in household work, by hours of occupation
(urban areas)**

	Total children (000s)	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %					
		> 10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	< 42
Total							
5-17 years	4441	81	15	3	1	0	0
5-6 years	139	96	4	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	814	92	7	1	0	0	0
10-12 years	1250	85	13	2	0	0	0
13-14 years	894	78	18	4	0	0	0
15-17 years	1344	71	22	6	1	0	0
Girls							
5-17 years	2345	78	17	4	1	0	0
5-6 years	68	98	2	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	436	93	6	1	0	0	-
10-12 years	655	83	14	3	0	0	0
13-14 years	474	77	19	4	0	0	0
15-17 years	712	67	25	7	1	0	0
Boys							
5-17 years	2096	84	13	3	0	0	0
5-6 years	71	93	7	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	378	91	8	1	0	0	0
10-12 years	595	86	12	2	0	0	0
13-14 years	420	81	16	3	0	0	0
15-17 years	632	77	17	5	1	0	0

Table 3.6

**Children engaged in household work, by hours of occupation
(rural areas)**

	Total children (000s)	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %					
		> 10	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 41	< 42
Total							
5-17 years	2144	57	27	12	3	1	0
5-6 years	66	89	9	2	-	-	-
7-9 years	408	76	18	5	1	0	0
10-12 years	642	64	26	9	1	0	0
13-14 years	443	46	33	17	3	1	0
15-17 years	585	41	33	19	6	1	0
Girls							
5-17 years	1089	56	27	13	3	1	0
5-6 years	29	96	3	1	-	-	-
7-9 years	210	77	18	5	0	0	0
10-12 years	325	64	25	10	1	0	0
13-14 years	225	45	34	18	2	1	0
15-17 years	300	40	33	19	6	1	1
Boys							
5-17 years	1055	57	27	12	3	1	0
5-6 years	37	83	14	3	-	-	-
7-9 years	198	77	18	4	1	0	0
10-12 years	317	65	26	8	1	0	0
13-14 years	218	49	31	16	3	1	0
15-17 years	285	41	33	19	5	2	0

Table 3.7

Children engaged in household work, by hours of occupation

	Total children (000s)	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %				
		1	2 - 3	4 - 12	13 - 24	<24
Total						
5-17 years	6585	7	19	56	16	2
5-6 years	205	21	49	27	3	-
7-9 years	1222	11	25	56	8	0
10-12 years	1892	7	19	60	13	1
13-14 years	1337	5	15	58	20	2
15-17 years	1929	4	14	56	23	3
Girls						
5-17 years	3434	6	18	57	17	2
5-6 years	97	19	53	28	0	-
7-9 years	646	11	25	56	8	0
10-12 years	980	7	18	60	14	1
13-14 years	699	4	14	60	21	1
15-17 years	1012	3	12	55	26	4
Boys						
5-17 years	3151	8	19	56	15	2
5-6 years	108	23	45	27	5	-
7-9 years	576	11	25	55	8	1
10-12 years	912	8	20	59	12	1
13-14 years	638	5	16	58	19	2
15-17 years	917	5	15	56	21	3

Table 3.8

**Children engaged in household work, by hours of occupation
(urban areas)**

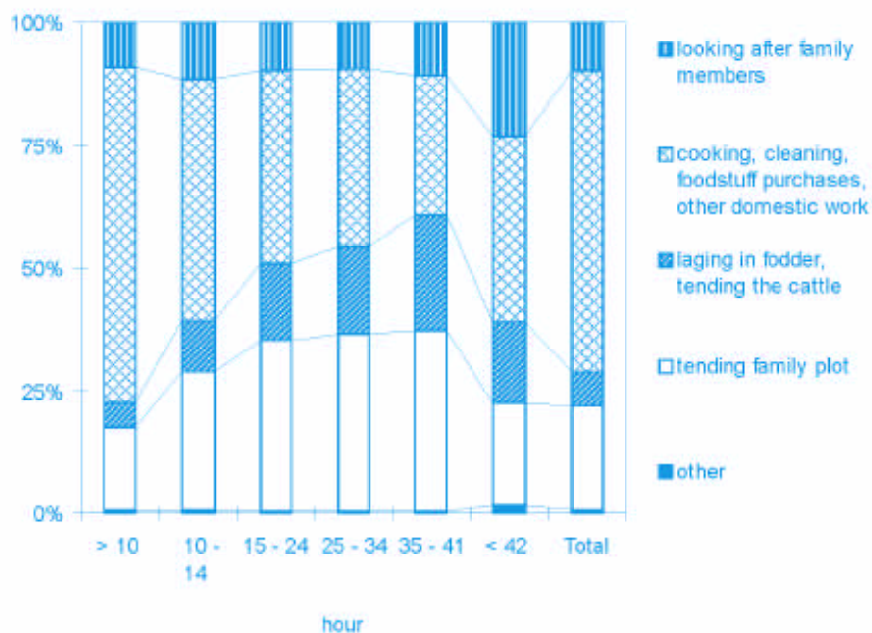
	Total children (000s)	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %				
		1	2 - 3	4 - 12	13 - 24	<24
Total						
5-17 years	4441	9	22	57	11	1
5-6 years	139	25	53	20	2	-
7-9 years	814	15	28	52	5	0
10-12 years	1250	9	23	59	9	0
13-14 years	894	6	19	60	14	1
15-17 years	1344	5	17	59	17	2
Girls						
5-17 years	2345	8	21	57	13	1
5-6 years	68	20	57	23	0	-
7-9 years	436	14	29	52	5	0
10-12 years	655	9	22	59	10	0
13-14 years	474	6	17	61	15	1
15-17 years	712	4	14	59	21	2
Boys						
5-17 years	2096	10	24	55	10	1
5-6 years	71	30	50	16	4	-
7-9 years	378	16	28	50	6	0
10-12 years	595	10	24	59	7	0
13-14 years	420	7	20	60	12	1
15-17 years	632	6	19	61	13	1

Table 3.9

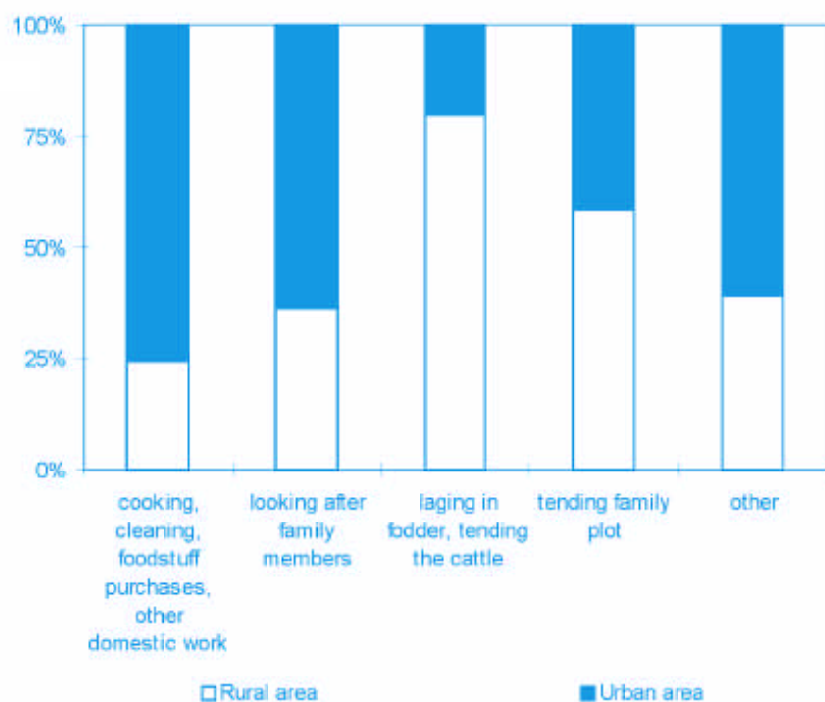
**Children engaged in household work, by hours of occupation
(rural areas)**

	Total children (000s)	inclusive of average hours worked in a week, %				
		1	2 - 3	4 - 12	13 - 24	<24
Total						
5-17 years	2144	3	11	57	26	3
5-6 years	66	14	40	42	4	-
7-9 years	408	5	17	63	14	1
10-12 years	642	3	11	64	21	1
13-14 years	443	2	8	54	33	3
15-17 years	585	1	7	47	37	8
Girls						
5-17 years	1089	3	11	56	27	3
5-6 years	29	17	46	36	1	-
7-9 years	210	6	16	63	14	1
10-12 years	325	4	11	61	22	2
13-14 years	225	1	8	53	35	3
15-17 years	300	1	7	47	37	8
Boys						
5-17 years	1055	3	11	58	25	3
5-6 years	37	11	35	47	7	-
7-9 years	198	3	17	66	13	1
10-12 years	317	3	11	65	20	1
13-14 years	218	2	8	55	31	4
15-17 years	285	1	7	48	36	8

Children engaged in household work, by hours of occupation and by types of work

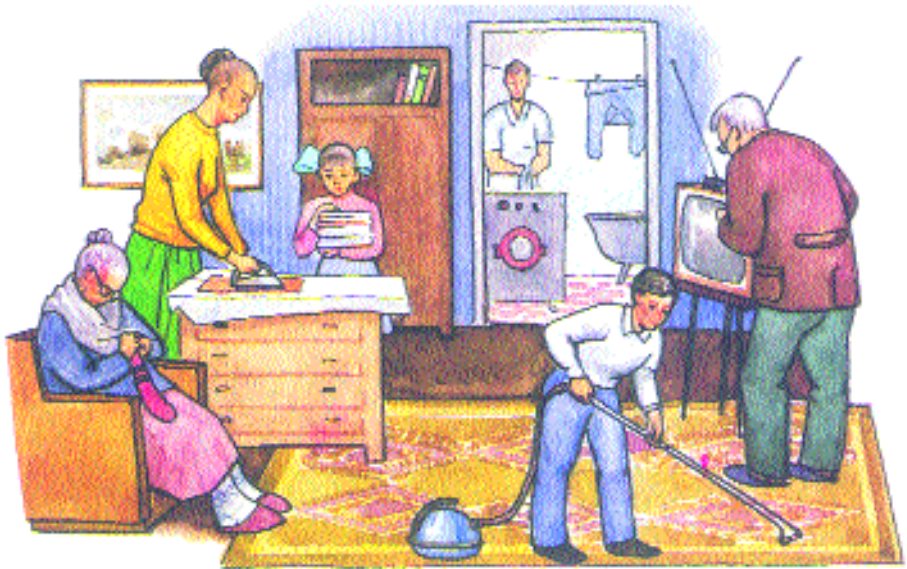


Children engaged in household, by types of work and place of residence



Section 4

CHILD LIVING CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS



4.1. Living conditions of children

Table 4.1

Children by size of household and type of activity

Total household residents	Total resident children (000s)	inclusive of, %			
		engaged in economic activities	engaged in household work	attended school only	no activity
Total	9132	3	71	16	10
> 3	3059	3	71	16	10
3 - 4	3861	3	73	15	9
5 - 6	1948	3	71	16	10
7 - 8	199	7	64	17	12
< 9	65	3	73	10	14
Girls	4477	2	76	12	10
> 3	1502	2	76	12	10
3 - 4	1883	2	77	12	9
5 - 6	964	2	74	14	10
7 - 8	94	4	70	15	11
< 9	34	3	76	6	15
Boys	4655	4	67	19	10
> 3	1557	3	68	20	9
3 - 4	1978	4	69	18	9
5 - 6	984	4	67	19	10
7 - 8	105	8	61	19	12
< 9	31	4	69	13	14

Table 4.2

Children by number of children in household by type of activity

Number of children residing in household	Total resident children (000s)	inclusive of, %			
		engaged in economic activities	engaged in household work	attended school only	no activity
Total	9132	3	71	16	10
<i>1</i>	4825	3	70	17	10
<i>2</i>	3610	3	73	15	9
<i>3</i>	627	4	75	14	7
<i>4-5</i>	38	10	68	11	11
<i>< 6</i>	32	10	75	5	10
Girls	4477	2	76	12	10
<i>1</i>	2384	2	74	13	11
<i>2</i>	1744	2	77	12	9
<i>3</i>	313	3	77	13	7
<i>4-5</i>	20	5	73	9	13
<i>< 6</i>	16	8	81	5	6
Boys	4655	4	67	19	10
<i>1</i>	2441	3	67	20	10
<i>2</i>	1866	3	71	17	9
<i>3</i>	314	5	71	16	8
<i>4-5</i>	18	16	62	13	9
<i>< 6</i>	16	11	70	4	15

Table 4.3

Children by living conditions

	Total children (000s)	inclusive of those living, %			
		in a separate room	with other children	rooming-in with parents	rooming-in with other relatives
<i>Total</i>					
<i>5-17 years</i>	9132	36	42	19	3
<i>5-6 years</i>	1132	23	36	35	6
<i>7-9 years</i>	1963	29	44	23	4
<i>10-12 years</i>	2277	34	46	17	3
<i>13-14 years</i>	1544	39	44	15	2
<i>15-17 years</i>	2216	48	39	11	2
<i>Girls</i>					
<i>5-17 years</i>	4477	36	41	19	4
<i>5-6 years</i>	552	22	37	35	6
<i>7-9 years</i>	959	28	44	24	4
<i>10-12 years</i>	1117	34	44	18	4
<i>13-14 years</i>	759	39	44	15	2
<i>15-17 years</i>	1090	49	38	11	2
<i>Boys</i>					
<i>5-17 years</i>	4655	36	43	18	3
<i>5-6 years</i>	580	24	35	36	5
<i>7-9 years</i>	1004	30	44	22	4
<i>10-12 years</i>	1160	34	46	17	3
<i>13-14 years</i>	785	39	45	14	2
<i>15-17 years</i>	1126	48	39	11	2

Table 4.4

Children engaged in regular and casual work, by size of household consumption expenditure

Average size of consumption expenditure per month, UAH	Total resident children (000s)	of them engaged in economic activity, %		
		overall	inclusive of	
			attending school	not attending school
Total	9132	2,9	2,5	0,4
>100	2296	3,4	2,9	0,5
100 - 400	5911	2,7	2,4	0,3
401 -700	250	2,0	1,8	0,2
701 - 1000	17	2,3	2,3	
< 1000	9	-	-	-
not certain	649	3,2	2,6	0,6
Girls	4477	2,1	1,9	0,2
>100	1150	2,7	2,4	0,3
100 - 400	2880	2,1	1,9	0,2
401 -700	122	1,6	1,1	0,5
701 - 1000	8	2,1	2,1	-
< 1000	5	-	-	-
not certain	312	1,7	1,3	0,4
Boys	4655	3,6	3,1	0,5
>100	1146	4,1	3,4	0,7
100 - 400	3031	3,4	2,9	0,5
401 -700	128	2,5	2,5	-
701 - 1000	9	2,5	2,5	-
< 1000	4	-	-	-
not certain	337	4,6	3,8	0,8

Table 4.5

**Children engaged in regular and casual work, by size of household
consumption expenditure
(urban areas)**

Average size of consumption expenditure per month, UAH	Total resident children (000s)	of them engaged in economic activity, %		
		overall	inclusive of	
			attending school	not attending school
Total	6159	2,3	2,0	0,3
>100	928	2,2	1,9	0,3
100 - 400	4427	2,3	2,0	0,3
401 - 700	239	2,1	1,9	0,2
701 - 1000	15	2,5	2,5	-
< 1000	7	-	-	-
not certain	543	2,9	2,3	0,6
Girls	3022	1,7	1,4	0,3
>100	460	1,5	1,3	0,2
100 - 400	2174	1,8	1,5	0,3
401 - 700	115	1,6	1,1	0,5
701 - 1000	7	2,3	2,3	-
< 1000	3	-	-	-
not certain	263	1,3	1,0	0,3
Boys	3137	3,0	2,6	0,4
>100	468	2,9	2,5	0,4
100 - 400	2253	2,8	2,5	0,3
401 - 700	124	2,6	2,6	-
701 - 1000	8	2,9	2,9	-
< 1000	4	-	-	-
not certain	280	4,0	3,5	0,5

Table 4.6

**Children engaged in regular and casual work, by size of household consumption expenditure
(rural areas)**

Average size of consumption expenditure per month, UAH	Total resident children (000s)	of them engaged in economic activity, %		
		overall	inclusive of	
			attending school	not attending school
Total	2973	4,1	3,5	0,6
>100	1368	4,2	3,6	0,6
100 - 400	1484	3,8	3,3	0,5
401 -700	11	-	-	-
701 - 1000	2	-	-	-
< 1000	2	-	-	-
not certain	106	5,8	4,2	1,6
Girls	1455	3,1	2,9	0,2
>100	690	3,5	3,2	0,3
100 - 400	706	2,7	2,6	0,1
401 -700	7	-	-	-
701 - 1000	1	-	-	-
< 1000	2	-	-	-
not certain	49	3,4	2,8	0,6
Boys	1518	5,0	4,0	1,0
>100	678	5,0	4,0	1,0
100 - 400	778	4,8	3,9	0,9
401 -700	4	-	-	-
701 - 1000	1	-	-	-
< 1000	0	-	-	-
not certain	57	0,1	0,1	0,0

Table 4.7

Children by health status

	Total children (000s)	inclusive of health status, %			
		good	satisfactory	ill	unspecified
Total					
5-17 years	9132	33	59	5	3
5-6 years	1132	32	61	4	3
7-9 years	1963	33	59	5	3
10-12 years	2277	32	59	5	4
13-14 years	1544	33	58	6	3
15-17 years	2216	35	57	5	3
Girls					
5-17 years	4477	33	59	5	3
5-6 years	552	30	62	4	4
7-9 years	959	32	61	4	3
10-12 years	1117	33	59	5	3
13-14 years	759	32	58	6	4
15-17 years	1090	34	58	5	3
Boys					
5-17 years	4655	34	58	5	3
5-6 years	580	33	60	4	3
7-9 years	1004	34	57	5	4
10-12 years	1160	32	59	5	4
13-14 years	785	34	57	6	3
15-17 years	1126	36	56	5	3

Table 4.8

Children by types of health rehabilitation

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %			
		organized leisure	in the country or in cummer cottage	no rehabilitation possibility	unspecified or nonresponse
<i>Total</i>					
5-17 years	9132	22	24	52	2
5-6 years	1132	14	24	60	2
7-9 years	1963	22	24	52	2
10-12 years	2277	24	24	50	2
13-14 years	1544	26	23	49	2
15-17 years	2216	22	22	54	2
<i>Girls</i>					
5-17 years	4477	22	23	53	2
5-6 years	552	13	24	61	2
7-9 years	959	22	23	53	2
10-12 years	1117	24	23	51	2
13-14 years	759	27	22	49	2
15-17 years	1090	22	22	54	2
<i>Boys</i>					
5-17 years	4655	22	24	52	2
5-6 years	580	15	25	58	2
7-9 years	1004	22	25	51	2
10-12 years	1160	24	25	49	2
13-14 years	785	25	24	49	2
15-17 years	1126	21	23	54	2

Table 4.9

Children by problems of maintenance

	Total children (000s)	inclusive of, % **							
		clothing, footwear purchases	insuf- ficient nutri- tion	poor training in school	paid tuition	absent rehabili- tation and recrea- tional facilities	child spend much time on domestic work	absence of hardships	not certain or nonre- sponse
Total									
5-17 years	9132	75	42	2	4	14	1	14	2
5-6 years	1132	70	44	0	1	8	0	19	4
7-9 years	1963	73	42	2	3	14	0	16	2
10-12 years	2277	76	43	3	3	15	1	13	2
13-14 years	1544	77	41	3	3	15	1	12	2
15-17 years	2216	78	39	3	7	15	1	12	2
Girls									
5-17 years	4477	76	41	2	4	14	1	14	2
5-6 years	552	70	43	0	1	9	0	19	4
7-9 years	959	73	41	2	3	15	0	16	2
10-12 years	1117	76	42	3	3	15	1	13	2
13-14 years	759	79	41	3	3	15	1	12	2
15-17 years	1090	78	37	2	8	15	2	12	2
Boys									
5-17 years	4655	75	43	3	3	13	1	14	2
5-6 years	580	70	44	0	1	7	0	19	4
7-9 years	1004	74	43	2	3	14	0	16	2
10-12 years	1160	77	44	3	2	14	1	13	2
13-14 years	785	76	41	4	3	15	1	12	2
15-17 years	1126	77	40	3	6	14	1	12	2

** In construction of this and the next tables, two options of responds of child parents/guardian could be accounted

Table 4.10

**Children by problems of maintenance
(urban areas)**

	Total children (000s)	inclusive of, % **							
		clothing, footware purchases	insuf- ficient nutri- tion	poor training in school	paid tuition	absent rehabili- tation and recrea- tional facilities	child spend much time on domestic work	absence of hardships	not certain or nonre- sponse
Total									
5-17 years	6159	74	48	2	5	11	0	15	2
5-6 years	722	69	50	0	1	5	0	20	4
7-9 years	1311	72	48	2	4	11	0	17	2
10-12 years	1527	74	49	3	4	12	0	14	2
13-14 years	1047	75	47	4	4	13	0	13	2
15-17 years	1552	76	44	3	8	12	0	13	2
Girls									
5-17 years	3022	74	46	2	5	11	0	15	2
5-6 years	352	68	50	0	2	5	-	21	4
7-9 years	639	71	47	2	4	11	0	17	2
10-12 years	749	74	48	3	4	12	0	15	2
13-14 years	515	76	47	4	4	13	0	13	2
15-17 years	767	76	43	2	9	12	1	13	2
Boys									
5-17 years	3137	74	49	3	4	11	0	15	2
5-6 years	370	69	50	-	1	5	-	20	4
7-9 years	672	72	49	2	4	11	0	16	2
10-12 years	778	75	51	3	3	12	0	14	2
13-14 years	532	74	47	5	4	13	0	13	2
15-17 years	785	76	46	3	7	12	0	12	2

Table 4.11

**Children by problems of maintenance
(rural areas)**

	Total children (000s)	inclusive of, % **							
		clothing, footware purchases	insuf- ficient nutri- tion	poor training in school	paid tuition	absent rehabili- tation and recrea- tional facilities	child spend much time on domestic work	absence of hardships	not certain or nonre- sponse
Total									
5-17 years	2973	79	29	2	2	19	2	12	2
5-6 years	410	73	33	0	1	13	0	17	4
7-9 years	652	77	31	2	1	20	1	14	2
10-12 years	750	80	30	2	1	21	2	10	2
13-14 years	497	82	28	2	2	20	3	10	2
15-17 years	664	81	26	2	4	20	4	11	2
Girls									
5-17 years	1455	79	28	2	2	21	2	12	2
5-6 years	200	74	32	0	1	15	0	16	3
7-9 years	320	77	30	2	1	22	1	13	2
10-12 years	368	79	29	2	1	22	2	11	2
13-14 years	244	83	28	2	2	21	3	10	1
15-17 years	323	82	24	2	5	22	4	10	2
Boys									
5-17 years	1518	79	30	2	2	18	2	12	3
5-6 years	210	72	34	0	0	11	0	19	4
7-9 years	332	77	31	3	1	18	1	15	2
10-12 years	382	81	30	3	1	20	2	9	3
13-14 years	253	81	29	3	1	19	3	10	3
15-17 years	341	80	28	2	4	18	4	11	2

Section 4

CHILD LIVING CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

4.2. Economic activity

Table 4.12

Children engaged in regular or casual work, by types of household

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of residents, %				
		complete families	overall	broken families		
				inclusive of		
				mother only	father only	guardians
Total						
5-17 years	264	76	24	21	1	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	16	83	17	12		5
10-12 years	51	78	22	16	1	5
13-14 years	58	73	27	24	1	2
15-17 years	139	75	25	21	2	2
Girls						
5-17 years	95	77	23	19	1	3
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	86	14	10		4
10-12 years	19	80	20	14		6
13-14 years	23	77	23	21		2
15-17 years	47	74	26	20	3	3
Boys						
5-17 years	169	75	25	22	1	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	81	19	14		5
10-12 years	32	77	23	18	1	4
13-14 years	35	70	30	27	2	1
15-17 years	92	76	24	22	1	1

Table 4.13

**Children engaged in regular or casual work, by types of household
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of residents, %				
		complete families	broken families			
			overall	inclusive of		
				mother only	father only	guardians
Total						
5-17 years	143	71	29	27	1	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	75	25	25	-	-
10-12 years	25	76	24	22	-	2
13-14 years	32	67	33	30	2	1
15-17 years	79	71	29	27	1	1
Girls						
5-17 years	49	71	29	26	1	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	79	21	21	-	-
10-12 years	9	78	22	20	-	2
13-14 years	10	66	34	32	-	2
15-17 years	28	70	30	26	2	2
Boys						
5-17 years	94	71	29	27	1	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	73	27	27	-	-
10-12 years	16	74	26	24	-	2
13-14 years	22	67	33	31	2	-
15-17 years	51	71	29	27	1	1

Table 4.14

**Children engaged in regular or casual work, by types of household
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of residents, %				
		complete families	broken families			
			overall	inclusive of		
				mother only	father only	guardians
Total						
5-17 years	121	82	18	13	1	4
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	9	90	10	2	-	8
10-12 years	26	81	19	10	1	8
13-14 years	26	80	20	16	1	3
15-17 years	60	81	19	15	2	2
Girls						
5-17 years	46	82	18	12	1	5
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	90	10	4	-	6
10-12 years	10	82	18	8	-	10
13-14 years	13	85	15	12	-	3
15-17 years	19	79	21	13	4	4
Boys						
5-17 years	75	81	19	15	1	3
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	90	10	-	-	10
10-12 years	16	80	20	12	2	6
13-14 years	13	75	25	20	2	3
15-17 years	41	82	18	15	1	2

Table 4.15

Children attending school and engaged in regular or casual work, by types of household

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of residents, %				
		complete families	broken families			
			overall	inclusive of		
				mother only	father only	guardians
Total						
5-17 years	226	77	23	19	1	3
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	15	83	17	12	-	5
10-12 years	50	79	21	15	1	5
13-14 years	56	73	27	24	1	2
15-17 years	105	77	23	20	1	2
Girls						
5-17 years	84	78	22	17	1	4
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	0
7-9 years	6	85	15	11	-	4
10-12 years	19	80	20	14	-	6
13-14 years	22	77	23	21	-	2
15-17 years	37	75	25	19	3	3
Boys						
5-17 years	142	76	24	21	1	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	0
7-9 years	9	81	19	14	-	5
10-12 years	31	78	22	17	1	4
13-14 years	34	70	30	27	2	1
15-17 years	68	77	23	21	1	1

Table 4.16

**Children attending school and engaged in regular or casual work, by types of household
(urban areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of residents, %				
		complete families	broken families			
			overall	inclusive of		
				mother only	father only	guardians
Total						
5-17 years	124	72	28	26	1	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	7	75	25	25	-	-
10-12 years	25	76	24	22	-	2
13-14 years	31	67	33	30	2	1
15-17 years	61	71	29	25	2	2
Girls						
5-17 years	42	72	28	25	1	2
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	2	78	22	22	-	-
10-12 years	9	78	22	20	-	2
13-14 years	10	66	34	32	-	2
15-17 years	21	71	29	24	3	2
Boys						
5-17 years	82	72	28	26	1	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	5	73	27	27	-	-
10-12 years	16	75	25	23	-	2
13-14 years	21	68	32	30	2	-
15-17 years	40	72	28	26	1	1

Table 4.17

**Children attending school and engaged in regular or casual work, by types of household
(rural areas)**

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of residents, %				
		complete families	broken families			
			overall	inclusive of		
				mother only	father only	guardians
Total						
5-17 years	102	82	18	13	1	4
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	8	89	11	2	-	9
10-12 years	25	81	19	10	1	8
13-14 years	25	79	21	17	1	3
15-17 years	44	84	16	12	1	3
Girls						
5-17 years	42	83	17	11	1	5
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	90	10	4	-	6
10-12 years	10	82	18	8	-	10
13-14 years	12	85	15	12	-	3
15-17 years	16	81	19	11	3	5
Boys						
5-17 years	60	82	18	13	1	4
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	4	89	11	-	-	11
10-12 years	15	80	20	12	2	6
13-14 years	13	74	26	21	2	3
15-17 years	28	85	15	13	-	2

Table 4.18

Children engaged in regular or casual work, by types of health rehabilitation

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %			
		organized leisure	in the country or in cummer cottage	no rehabilitation possibility	unspecified or nonresponse
Total					
5-17 years	264	19	21	57	3
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	16	18	17	62	3
10-12 years	51	16	24	58	2
13-14 years	58	18	20	60	2
15-17 years	139	20	20	57	3
Girls					
5-17 years	95	21	19	59	1
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	25	12	63	-
10-12 years	19	11	21	68	-
13-14 years	23	14	14	71	1
15-17 years	47	27	22	49	2
Boys					
5-17 years	169	18	21	58	3
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	14	20	62	4
10-12 years	32	19	26	51	4
13-14 years	35	21	24	52	3
15-17 years	92	16	19	62	3

Table 4.19

Children engaged in regular or casual work, by effect of work on their self-organization

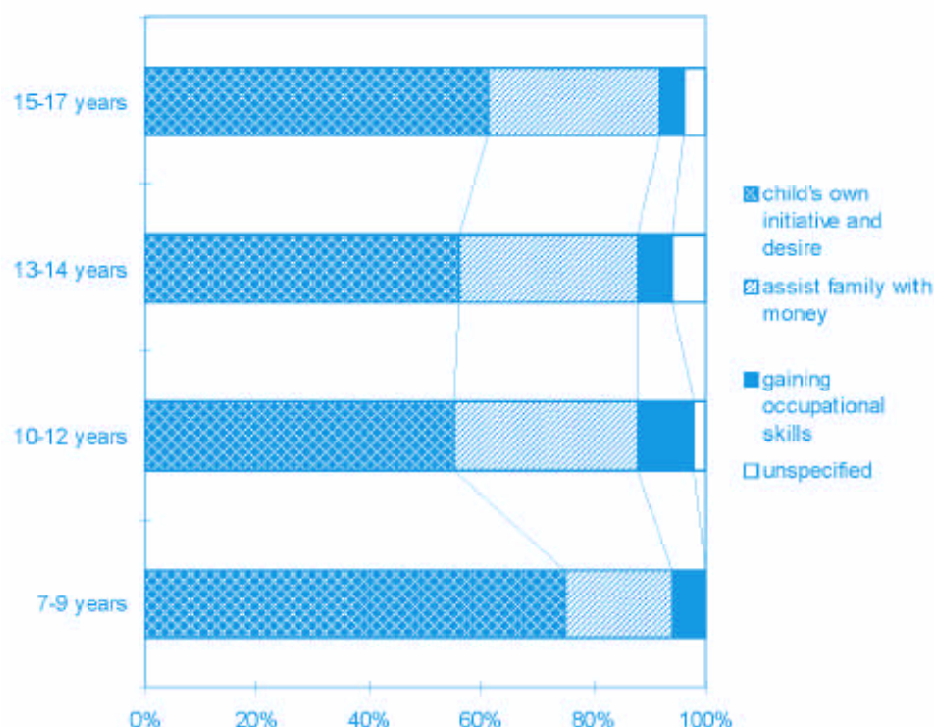
	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %			
		child became more self-organized	worse schooling performance	in effect	unspecified
Total					
5-17 years	264	38	2	48	12
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	16	50	-	39	11
10-12 years	51	33	2	52	13
13-14 years	58	34	2	51	13
15-17 years	139	40	1	46	13
Girls					
5-17 years	95	38	1	50	11
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	62	-	25	13
10-12 years	19	36	2	53	9
13-14 years	23	35	1	51	13
15-17 years	47	36	1	53	10
Boys					
5-17 years	169	38	2	47	13
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	43	-	48	9
10-12 years	32	31	2	52	15
13-14 years	35	33	3	51	13
15-17 years	92	42	2	43	13

Table 4.20

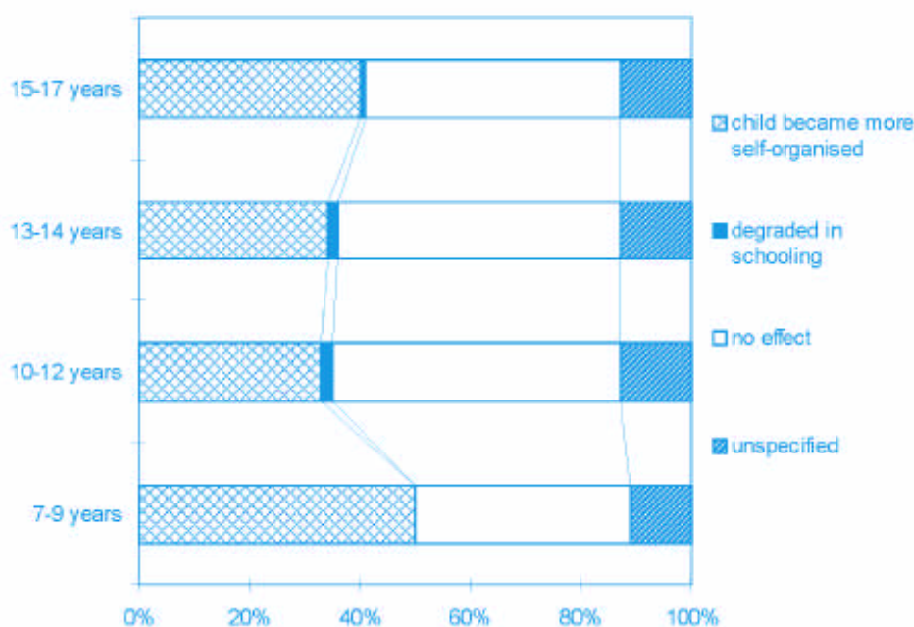
Children engaged in regular or casual work, by reasons for working

	Total employed children (000s)	inclusive of, %			
		child's own initiative and desire	assist family with money	gain professional skills	unspec- ified
Total					
5-17 years	264	59	31	6	4
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	16	75	19	6	-
10-12 years	51	55	33	10	2
13-14 years	58	56	32	6	6
15-17 years	139	61	31	4	4
Girls					
5-17 years	95	57	32	5	6
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	6	76	24	-	-
10-12 years	19	56	33	8	3
13-14 years	23	50	36	7	7
15-17 years	47	59	31	4	6
Boys					
5-17 years	169	60	30	6	4
5-6 years	-	-	-	-	-
7-9 years	10	74	16	10	-
10-12 years	32	54	32	12	2
13-14 years	35	59	30	6	5
15-17 years	92	62	31	4	3

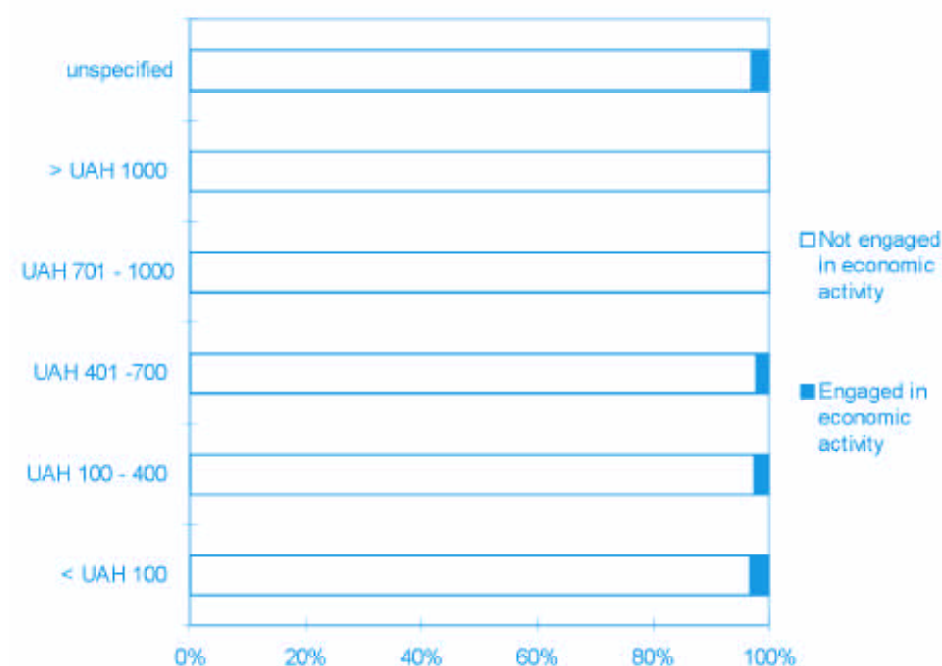
Children engaged in regular and casual work, by reason for working



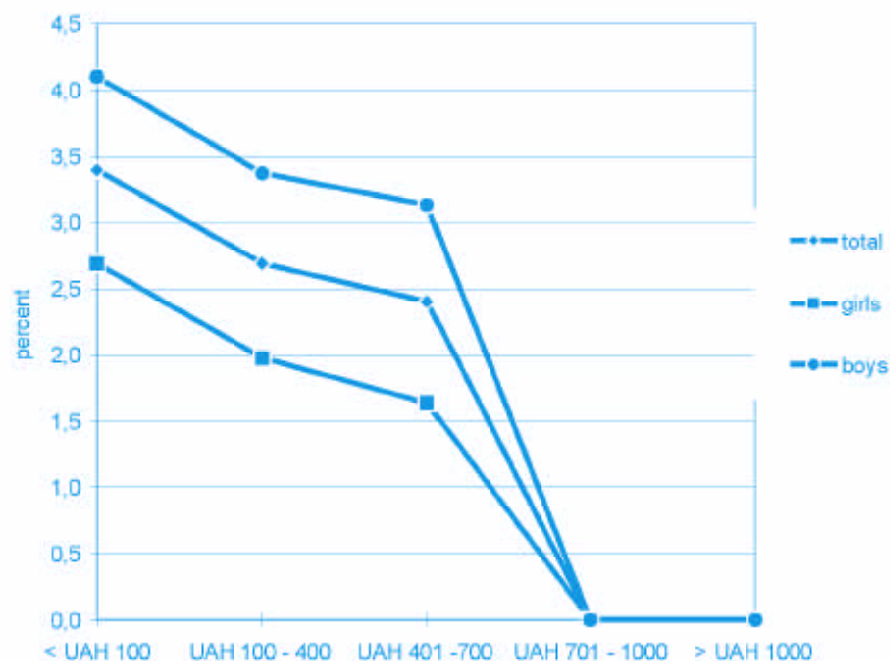
Children engaged in regular and casual work, by work-related effects on their self-organization



Children by regular and casual work and size of consumption expenses



Children by employment level and size of household consumption expenditure



ANNEXES

Annex 1

Administered to children and adolescents aged 5-17
(included) except foreign citizens

Annex 2 to quarterly population economic activity
survey questionnaire (form #1)

Children over 12 years of age complete this
questionnaire on their own

*“Nations recognize the right of every child to a
living standard necessary for physical, mental,
spiritual, moral and social development of the child”
(UN Convention on Children’s Rights, Article 27)*

Household address:												
Survey #	KOATUU territory	Area (urban-1, rural-2)	PSU #	PSU household #	Rotation group #	Inter viewer #	Respon dent #					
CODES												
Reference period	1999	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
		year		quarter		month		week				

QUESTIONNAIRE

Child labour survey

All information herein contained is strictly confidential
and will be used solely for the purpose of this survey

Child’s name _____

Age _____

Gender _____

#/n		Answer score	Moving on to question
	Education and leisure		
1	What is your activity? (specify the main occupation)		
	- attend school	1	2
	- work	2	7
	- combine job and schooling	3	7
	- do not attend school	4	3
	- go to kindergarten	5	7
	- I’m brought up at home (for preschool children)	6	7
	- no occupation (neither attend school nor work)	7	4
	- other (indicate) _____	8	7
2	What is your occupation in the non-schooling time (one answer)?		
	- have fun with friends, read books, watch TV, etc.	1	5
	- engage in my favorite occupation (embroidery, braiding, drawing, playing musical instruments, sports games, etc.)	2	5
	- attend special courses, circles (foreign languages, fitting school, sports settings)	3	5
	- hold out a job	4	7
	- take care of other children	5	5
	- help my parents with housekeeping (cleaning, cooking, ironing, tending family plot, etc.)	6	5
	- do not do anything (idle about)	7	5
	- other (indicate) _____	8	5
3	Why don’t You attend school (indicate main reason)?		
	- work	1	7
	- dropped school, do not want to attend it	2	5
	- completed secondary school (11 grades), prepare to enter a higher educational institution	3	5
	- got expelled from school	4	5

#/n		Answer score	Moving on to question
	- commuting problems (school is too far away from my dwelling)..	5	5
	- poor relations with teachers	6	5
	- poor relations with children	7	5
	- ill health, handicapped	8	5
	- help parents in household domestic work	9	5
	- under school age	10	5
	- other (indicate)	11	5
4	If You neither attend school nor work, what do You do then?		
	- amuse myself	1	40
	- do not do anything	2	40
	- work at times	3	40
	- panhandle	4	7
	- do not want to answer	5	40
	- do not know	6	40
	- other (indicate)	7	40
5	Who gives You allowance (one answer)?		
	- parents, grandparents, other relatives.....	1	6
	- earn on my own	2	6
	- do not have any	3	7
	- other (indicate)	4	6
6	How do You spend it (two answers maximum)?		
	- buy sweets, books, stationery, sundries	1	7
	- buy audio and video cassettes	2	7
	- go to cafes, movies, discotheques, etc.	3	7
	- stash it away for own needs	4	7
	- other (indicate)	5	7
Job, occupation			
7	Did You do any paid or unpaid work over the last three months?		
	Yes	1	8
	No	2	9
8	Your job was:		
	- regular.....	1	11
	- casual	2	11
	- seasonal (e.g. worked in summer only)	3	11
	- one-time	4	11
9	Did You do anything else or occasional jobs for pay (selling stamps, badges, contest reward, invention, programming, etc.)? (in the last three months)		
	Yes	1	11
	No	2	10
10	Did You happen to work in school holiday over the last three months?		
	Yes	1	11
	No	2	40
	Do not attend school	3	40
11	At what age did You first begin working?		
	_____ years	_____ ?	12
12	Why did You work (indicate main reason)?		
	- want to have own pocket money	1	13
	- to gain professional experience	2	13
	- to assist family with money	3	13
	- did non-schooling labour practice	4	13
	- other (indicate)	5	13
13	What kind of job did You have?		
	- mental	1	14
	- physical	2	14

#/n		Answer score	Moving on to question
	- hard to say	3	14
14	What work did You do (what was it about)?	?	
15	Where did You work (one answer only)?		
	- at a business, institution, organization	1	18
	- at a physical entity	2	18
	- at a family business	3	23
	- self-employed	4	23
	- work collectively with other children	5	16
	- other (indicate)	6	23
16	How many other children aged 5-17 (included) work together with You (indicate a number of those)?	?	17
17	What do Your friends do in Your joint work or what job are they engaged in (use the numbered blank lines to state the child's name and describe respective work)?		
	1	1	23
	2	1	23
	3	1	23
	4	1	23
	5	1	23
18	How did You get employed?		
	- wrote an application	1	19
	- made an oral arrangement about conditions of work and pay	2	19
	- other (indicate)	3	19
19	What relations did You have with your employer?		
	- good	1	21
	- poor	2	20
	- neutral (neither good nor bad)	3	21
	- do not know	4	21
	- do not want to answer	5	21
	- other (indicate)	6	21
20	What is the main reason for poor relations?		
	- high work intensity, tiring work	1	21
	- too much work to be done	2	21
	- bad working conditions	3	21
	- late payments	4	21
	- physical abuse	5	21
	- verbal abuse	6	21
	- other (indicate)	7	21
	- do not want to answer	8	21
21	Are you recipient of the following employment and social security benefits (two answers maximum)?		
	- paid vocation	1	22
	- paid meals, fare, medical services	2	22
	- payment for a shorter working day	3	22
	- use of special gear	4	22
	- do not enjoy any	5	22
	- other (indicate)	6	22
22	Did Your work require prior special instruction or individual training under a skilled employee?		
	Yes	1	23
	No	2	23
23	How many hours in a week on average did You work?	*	24
24	Did You receive payment for Your work?		
	Yes	1	25
	No	2	26

#/n		Answer score	Moving on to question
25	What were Your average weekly earnings? _____ UAH (indicate)	_____*	27
26	Why did You not receive payment? ?? worked unpaid with parents: - at a family business - at a personal farm ?? it was in kind payment (goods or foodstuffs) - worked instead of parents - other (indicate) _____	1 2 3 4 5	28 28 28 28 28
27	How do You use Your earnings (one answer only)? - give them away to parents..... - buy some goods for myself - buy goods for parents - stash them away for own needs - other (indicate) _____	1 2 3 4 5	28 28 28 28 28
28	How did You find this job (one answer only)? - via parents - via friends..... - in an advertisement - on my own - via employment service - other (indicate) _____	1 2 3 4 5 6	30 30 30 29 30 30
29	Did You apply to incumbents when searching for a job? - to school principal - to company manager - to businessmen, private persons - other (indicate) _____ - did not apply - do not want to answer	1 2 3 4 5 6	30 30 30 30 30 30
30	Do You enjoy Your work? Yes No Hard to say	1 2 3	32 31 32
31	Why are You dissatisfied with Your job? - low pay - adverse conditions of work - work is too far away from dwelling - poor relations with other workers - racket problem - other (indicate) _____	1 2 3 4 5 6	32 32 32 32 32 32
Conditions of work and health care			
32	What are your working conditions? - dusty, noisy work - high-altitude work - heavy physical work - cold working environment, draughts - increased nervous load - eye strain - continuous concentration - no lunch break or time-outs - other (indicate) _____ - normal conditions.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33
33	How often do You become ill? - frequently - occasionally - never do	1 2 3	34 34 34

#/n		Answer score	Moving on to question
	- hard to say	4	34
34	Did You experience any industrial injuries or occupational diseases?		
	Yes	1	35
	No	2	40
	Do not remember	3	40
	Do not want to answer	4	40
35	What were those injuries or illnesses (one answer only)?		
	- colds	1	36
	- physical injury	2	36
	- burns	3	36
	- eye or ear impairment	4	36
	- bodily harm	5	36
	- do not want to answer	6	36
	other (indicate)	7	36
36	How long did Your illness continue?		
 (indicate number of days)	_____*	37
37	Did You obtain medical service?		
	Yes	1	38
	No	2	40
38	What kind of medical service did You receive?		
	- treatment at home	1	39
	- hospitalization	2	39
	- other (indicate number of days)	3	39
39	Who paid for Your treatment?		
	- business, institution, organization	1	40
	- parents	2	40
	- physical entity (employer)	3	40
	- do not know	4	40
	- do not want to answer	5	40
	- other (indicate)	6	40
	Household work		
40	Did You do housekeeping work?		
	Yes	1	41
	No	2	End of interview
41	What duties did You perform at home (two answers maximum)?		
	- cleaning, cooking, ironing, washing, foodstuff purchases	1	42
	- taking care of younger siblings or ill member(s)	2	42
	- laying in fodder and tending the cattle	3	42
	- tending family plot and other household work	4	42
	- other (indicate)	5	42
42	How often did You do household work?		
	- regularly	1	43
	- occasionally	2	43
	- rarely	3	43
	- do not remember	4	43
	- other (indicate)	5	43
43	How many hours a week do You spend on domestic work?		
 hours (indicate)	_____*	End of interview

***Thank you very much indeed!
Best of luck!***

[?] To be filled out by state statistical offices

[?] Interviewer provides a code according to supplementary card #5

Annex 2

Administered to children and adolescents aged 5-17
(included) except foreign citizens

Annex 1 to quarterly population economic activity
survey questionnaire (form #1)

Entries reflect answers furnished by the child's
parents or a guardian

**“For complete and harmonious development a child
needs love and understanding” (Declaration of
Children's Rights)**

Household address:													
Survey#	KOATUU territory	Area (urban- 1, rural-2)	PSU#				PSU household#	Rotation group#				Interviewer #	
CODES													
Reference period		1999	1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4	
		year	quarter				month		week				

QUESTIONNAIRE

Child labour survey

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#/n	Entries reflect answers furnished by the household head	Answer score	Moving on to question
	Household profile and dwelling conditions		
1	How many persons reside in Your household? _____	_____*)	2
2	How many children aged under 17 (included) live in Your household? _____	_____*)	3
3	How many children aged 5-17 (included) live in Your household? _____	_____*)	4
4	Who brings up and maintains a child (children) (one answer only)? - mother, father ?? single parent (broken family): - mother - father - grandparent - other guardians.....	1 2 3 4 5	5 5 5 5 5
5	What is the status of ownership of Your dwelling? - leasehold (state, communal, departmental property) - freehold (private property) - private property in rural area - other (indicate)	1 2 3 4	6 6 6 6
6	How many rooms are there in Your dwelling: _____ rooms	_____*)	7
7	Do you take out a subsidy for dwelling, gas and other utilities? Yes No	1 2	8 8
8	Do You have a family plot (food garden, cattle, etc.)? Yes No	1 2	9 9
9	What heating system is there in Your dwelling? - natural (firewood, coal) - steam (gas, etc.) - other (indicate)	1 2 3	10 10 10

#/n	<i>Entries reflect answers furnished by the household head</i>	Answer score	Moving on to question
10	What is the average size of Your household's consumption expenditure over the last 3 months? _____ UAH (indicate) _____*)		11
	- do not know	1	11
	- do not want to answer	2	11
11	What is the average size of Your household's consumption expenditure per month? _____ UAH (indicate) _____*)		12
	- do not know	1	
	- do not want to answer	2	
12	What is the main source of income in your household? (two answers maximum)		
	- wage	1	13
	- pension, other social aid	2	13
	- gains from family plot	3	13
	- gains from real estate (renting out the dwelling)	4	13
	- income from entrepreneurial activity	5	13
	- other (indicate)	6	13

The following questions relate to Your child (children) aged 5 through 17, key aspects of his/her (their) schooling and upbringing, labour activity and work in household

#/n	Questions relate to children aged 5 through 17	Answer score			Moving on to question
	Respondent (child) # _____→				
	Name of child _____→				
	Age of child _____→				
	Gender of child _____→				
	<i>Schooling and upbringing</i>				
13	Do all of Your children live with You in this household?				
	Yes	1	1	1	14
	No	2	2	2	29 ¹
14	Does Your child have a separate room?				
	- yes, he/she does	1	1	1	15
	- lives together with other children	2	2	2	15
	- lives together with a grandparent	3	3	3	15
	- lives together with parents or a single parent	4	4	4	15
	- do not want to answer.....	5	5	5	15
	- other (indicate)	6	6	6	15
15	What is the main activity of your child? (specify the main occupation)?				
	- goes to school	1	1	1	16
	- works	2	2	2	19
	- combines schooling and job	3	3	3	19
	- does not go to school	4	4	4	19
	- goes to kindergarten	5	5	5	19
	- is brought up at home (for preschool children)	6	6	6	19
	- no occupation (neither job nor schooling)	7	7	7	23
	- other (indicate)	8	8	8	19

¹ Data on the child living away from parents should be stated from item 29 onwards

#/n	Questions relate to children aged 5 through 17	Answer score			Moving on to question
	Respondent (child) # →				
16	What educational institution does Your child attend? - secondary school - specialized school - vocational training school - college, technical secondary school, higher educational institution - other (indicate)	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	17 17 17 17 17
17	Do You check to see if Your child regularly attends school or other educational institution? - constantly - occasionally - sometimes - no, I do not - other (indicate)	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	18 18 18 18 18
18	When does Your child attend school? - in the morning (morning session) - in the afternoon (afternoon session) - is in residence all week (for boarding school) - do not know - other (indicate)	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	19 19 19 19 19
Job, occupation					
19	Did Your child do any paid or unpaid work over the last three months? Yes No	1 2	1 2	1 2	20 23
20	What is the reason for working (indicate main reason)? - child's own initiative and willingness - assist family with money - obtain money for own use (buying goods, paying for schooling, etc.) - obtain money for parents - I think working is useful - do not know - do not want to answer - other (indicate)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21
21	What effect does work have on the child's schooling? - makes it more difficult - makes it easier - no effect - do not know - do not want to answer - child does not attend school - other (indicate)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	22 22 22 22 22 22 22
22	What is the work-related impact on the child's self-organization? - self-organization improved - schooling performance became worse - no impact - do not know - other (indicate)	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	23 23 23 23 23
Household work					
23	Does Your child do housekeeping work? Yes No	1 2	1 2	1 2	24 26

#/n	Questions relate to children aged 5 through 17	Answer score			Moving on to question
	Respondent (child) # →				
24	What duties does Your child perform at home (two answers maximum)?				
	- cleaning, cooking, washing, ironing, foodstuff purchases	1	1	1	25
	- taking care of younger siblings or ill member(s)	2	2	2	25
	- laying in fodder and tending the cattle	3	3	3	25
	- tending family plot and other household work	4	4	4	25
	- other (indicate)	5	5	5	25
25	How many hours per week does the child spend on household work (to be stated in Development Code column)?	—	—	—	26
	Child's health				
26	How do You find the health status of Your child?				
	- good	1	1	1	28
	- satisfactory	2	2	2	28
	- bad	3	3	3	27
	- hard to say	4	4	4	28
27	Why do You think Your child's health is bad (indicate)?				28
28	How do You rehabilitate Your child health?				
	- organized leisure (in summer camps, youth hostels, sanatoria, boarding houses, family leisure, etc.)	1	1	1	32
	- in the country, in summer cottage, etc.	2	2	2	32
	- no rehabilitation possibility	3	3	3	32
	- do not want to answer	4	4	4	32
	- other (indicate)	5	5	5	32
	Children living away from parents				
29	Who is the child currently living with (grandparents, mother, father, other relatives):				
	1.				30
	2.				30
	- living on his/her own	1	1	1	30
30	Do You know what Your child does where he/she lives?				
	Yes	1	1	1	31
	No	2	2	2	32
31	What is your child activity? (one answer)				
	- goes to school	1	1	1	32
	- works for a business, institution, organization or physical entity ...	2	2	2	32
	- self-employment	3	3	3	32
	- helps a family business	4	4	4	32
	- neither attends school nor works	5	5	5	32
	- do not know	6	6	6	32
	- do not want to answer	7	7	7	32
	- other (indicate)	8	8	8	32
32	What child maintenance problems are faced by the household (two answers maximum)?				
	- clothing, footwear purchases	1	1	1	33
	- insufficient nutrition	2	2	2	33
	- poor training in school	3	3	3	33
	- paid tuition	4	4	4	33
	- child cannot spend his/her leisure time amusingly	5	5	5	33
	- household work takes a lot of child's time	6	6	6	33
	- no problem	7	7	7	33

#/n	Questions relate to children aged 5 through 17	Answer score			Moving on to question
	Respondent (child) # ➡				
33	- do not know	8	8	8	33
	- do not want to answer.....	9	9	9	33
	other (indicate) _____	10	10	10	33
	What do You think of children who work for pay?				End of interview
	- consider it useful	1	1	1	
	- does not make a difference to me	2	2	2	
	- disapprove of it	3	3	3	
	- do not know	4	4	4	
	- do not want to answer.....	5	5	5	
	- other (indicate)	6	6	6	

** To be filled out by state statistics offices*

THANK YOU FOR THE INTERVIEW!

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)

IPEC's aim is the progressive elimination of child labour worldwide, emphasising the eradication of the worst forms as rapidly as possible. It works to achieve this in several ways: through country-based programmes which promote policy reform and put in place concrete measures to end child labour and through international and national campaigning intended to change social attitudes and promote ratification and effective implementation of ILO child labour conventions. Complementing these efforts are in-depth research, legal expertise, policy analysis and programme evaluation carried out in the field and at the regional and international levels.

The political will and commitment of individual governments to address child labour – in alliance with employers' and workers' organizations, non-governmental organizations, and other civil society actors – is the foundation for ILO-IPEC action. IPEC relies on a coalition of nearly 100 partners, comprising member countries that have invited IPEC to set up local programmes, donor governments and other contributing governmental and non-governmental organizations. Since its inception in 1992, IPEC programmes in more than 60 countries have had considerable impact in both removing hundreds of thousands of children from the workplace and raising general awareness of the scourge of child labour. A tremendous amount of work lies ahead, however. According to ILO's latest research, the number of children aged five to 14 working worldwide is estimated at 250 million. Nearly half, about 120 million, are working full-time and many are doing work that is hazardous and exploitative. IPEC also recognises the particular vulnerability of girls and the fact that much of their work is hidden, as with domestic labour and bondage, and thus difficult to combat.

Country-based programmes:

IPEC has a strong presence in the three regions most affected by child labour – Africa, Asia and Latin America. IPEC works with local partner organizations to develop and implement measures which aim at *preventing* child labour, *withdrawing* children from hazardous work and providing *alternatives* to them and their families, and *improving working conditions* as a transitional measure towards the elimination of child labour. An important thrust of its programmes is the expansion of local governments' capacities to build on and duplicate successful programmes. IPEC programmes also rely on the expertise and contributions of professionals from many disciplines to attack the root causes of child labour and assure that the solutions are sustainable.

The multi-sectoral strategy of IPEC country-based programmes comprises actions that:

- encourage ILO constituents and other partners to begin dialogue and create alliances;
- determine the extent and nature of the child labour problem and assist in devising national policies and protective legislation to counter it;
- set up mechanisms to provide in-country ownership and operation of a national programme of action;
- create awareness in the community and the workplace;
- support direct action aimed at preventing child labour or withdrawing children from work; and
- replicate successful projects and integrate child labour issues systematically into social and economic development policies, programmes and budgets.

Research, Policy Analysis and Evaluation:

Among the strengths of IPEC's work are the solid research, analysis and evaluation efforts which complement its country programme and campaigning functions and which help reinforce ILO's role as a global clearing house for child labour information and legal expertise.

Demand for child labour research and policy analysis has risen in recent years along with the increased political will to act against it. IPEC is responding to this need by undertaking a number of issue-specific research projects. It also collaborates with other institutions, such as UNICEF, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. IPEC's statistical research on the scope of child labour is the responsibility of the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC). SIMPOC carries out child labour surveys in member countries and provides technical assistance to them to improve data collection methods.

During 2000, an overall evaluation strategy was developed for IPEC, outlining the elements of a system to improve further monitoring and evaluation of its activities at all levels, from country programmes, to research, to international campaigning.

Policy reform: Ratification of Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour

The policy framework for IPEC is based on the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, adopted in 1998, along with the Minimum Age Convention No.138 (1973) abolishing child labour and Convention No.182 (1999) eliminating and prohibiting the worst forms of child labour. Eradicating the worst forms of child labour, such as slavery, forced labour, trafficking, debt bondage, serfdom, prostitution, pornography, and various forms of hazardous and exploitative work, is an important first step in the wider effort to eradicate all child labour and, thus, a principal concern and focus of IPEC.

IPEC was mandated by ILO Director General Juan Somavia in June 1999 to lead the worldwide campaign for swift and universal ratification by ILO member states of Convention No. 182. By ratifying this new Convention, member countries agree to take immediate and effective measures to abolish the worst forms of child labour as rapidly as possible. Ratification by ILO members will strengthen the hand of governments, employers, trade unions, NGOs and concerned citizens everywhere to combat child labour.

Follow-up to Convention no.182 Ratification: Time Bound Programmes

Upon ratification of Convention No.182, member states must put in place national laws, policies and programmes to fulfil their commitment to prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labour. Here IPEC is assisting member countries to do this through the development of Time Bound Programmes that formulate concrete policies and programmes to implement the eradication of the worst forms of child labour within a defined period of time. IPEC is helping member states:

- create a comprehensive framework for countries to determine which are its own hazardous forms of child labour and understand the underlying causes;
- assess the importance of the various parameters for preventing children from falling in to the worst forms and rehabilitating those who already are victims;
- develop a monitoring and evaluation system – including targets and indicators – for assessment of the impact, cost effectiveness and sustainability of the programme; and
- promote monitoring and enforcement of national legislation.

Recommendations from subregional conference child labour statistics in Ukraine (May 21-24 2000, Yalta)

The ILO survey findings suggest there are close to 250 million of working children and adolescents under 15 years working world-wide. About 120 million work full-time; half the working children do not attend school. Considering the global nature of the child labour problem and intending to define the size and causes of it as well as to investigate working conditions, effects of labour activity at an early age on physical and mental health of a child, formation of its personality and further fate, the ILO initiated a series of national and international comparative surveys.

Among Central and Eastern European nations and the CIS Ukraine was the first to begin such surveys. The source data were findings of quarterly child labour surveys based on population economic activity surveys. The data collected indicate the size of and reasons for employment of children living in households with their parents or guardians, key areas of activity, forms, etc. The household surveys afford, however, only a partial estimate of work-related impact on schooling (parents' responses) and do not provide information about homeless children. That is why the household surveys have to be augmented by data from other sources: schools (to see the link between schooling and job), businesses (working conditions), children's homes and "street kids" (children living or working on the street).

A problem to be addressed is the child labour in the informal sector of economy where working children do not enjoy adequate legal protection.

Special surveys of statistical rather than sociological kind need to be oriented towards this group of children.

Current socio-economic situation in the region (including Ukraine) is characterized by increasing poverty, especially among families with minors, a large share of informal sector in the national economy, which leads to the spread of child labour. It is only better material well-being of population that will enable a limited use of child labour. At present, physical and mental health of children can be safeguarded through elimination of most harmful child labour, e.g. drug use, sex business, involvement with crime, etc.

In pursuance of UN Convention on Children's Rights and based on an analysis of child labour in Ukraine and around the globe the Conference deems it a necessity to further refine on the legal setting and database, create a holistic mechanism for consolidating and directing efforts of governmental and non-governmental socio-economic agencies towards legislative regulation of allowable types of child labour and total elimination of its most hazardous and harmful forms.

Refinements on the legal setting include:

Legislative regulation of labour activity for children under 15 years (statutory limit in Ukraine), provided that they continue their schooling.

With regard to ILO Conventions #138 and #182, there is a need to review the list of jobs not allowed to be done by adolescents under 18 because of resulting adverse health effects. According to Article 7 of ILO Convention #138, provisions should be developed on types of "simple work" which can be performed by children attending school. Length of time to be worked in a week and working conditions should be defined in relation to the child's age.

Disciplinary, administrative, civil and criminal liability for the violation of child labour laws has to be tightened up.

General, regional, sector and tariff agreements as well as labour contracts should contain clauses stipulating a higher level of social guarantees for working children and better legal protection.

A special program has to be developed and approved aiming to prevent children's involvement with prostitution, pornography, other criminal activities and facilitate social adaptation of minors engaged in those activities whatever the reason.

An improved mechanism is needed for keeping state and civil watch on compliance with labour legislation with a special emphasis placed on working children.

A national workshop should be organized to consider improving the child labour legislation.

A series of national and regional workshops need to be held to provide advanced training for representatives from interested ministries, agencies, organizations dealing with statutory provisions on working children's rights.

Database development includes:

Developing a system of indicators characterizing the child labour supply (sizes by age groups, reasons for working, etc.), demand (by sectors, employment status, branches of economy), employment (conditions, length of working time, remuneration of labour, social protection, etc.), impact of employment at an early age on children's health (gained job skill, communication with peers).

Conducting systematic child labour surveys with the use of statistical and sociological techniques based on a single methodology to enable integration of data obtained from different sources. It is advisable to make use of the following sources when setting up the database:

- survey of households with children aged 5-17;
- survey of schools;
- survey of businesses and organizations employing children under 18;
- survey of informal sector where most of the children work;
- survey of homeless children and "street kids".

Reflecting key characteristics of child labour in the system of existing regional and social indicators and human development index.

Keeping renewed records of school age children, conducting systematic interviews of parents (guardians) as to family's orientation towards school and professional education of the child.

Monitoring school drop-outs, subsequent analysis and generalization of those.

Continuing the practice of exchanging international expertise in child labour surveys.

The development of national child labour policy (program) implies an impact on the situation in various areas of people's life and branches of economy:

National Partnership Council

Establishing a Child Labour Commission at respective executive institutions in all regions of Ukraine, organizations and associations of trade unions, Employment Coordination Committee.

Developing a set of measures enabling children from low-income families to attain their full secondary education.

Renewing night school and extramural courses as schooling options for working children and adolescents.

Ensuring effectiveness of children's institutions (all types of boarding schools and children's homes) to prevent child homelessness and offer assistance to children experiencing poor living conditions, impaired access to education as well as children in need of medical and social rehabilitation.

Having Ukraine's Ministry of Labour and Science effect respective measures to provide against forced labour of school students under a pretext of school labour training, assistance to farms, etc.

Setting up social rehabilitation centers and educational programs for children who have long been out of school (or did not attend it at all).

Establishing social patronage for children not attending school (except those expelled from school) and children from unreliable families.

Creating at regional executive institutions a special agency for job advise and employment (including casual jobs) of children and adolescents; organizing public, seasonal and intervention work for them.

Offering vocational guidance to children and adolescents, filling them in on developments in the labour market and training them in market behavior.

Developing children's vocational and labour training programs.

In furtherance of Ukraine's Law on Encouraging Social Formation and Development of Youth in Ukraine, economic incentives have to be developed for businesses and organizations employing adolescents attending school, orphans, children with imperfect development.

Enhancing responsibility of incumbents for providing labour inspectors and juvenile delinquency offices with information about conditions and remuneration of child labour, social protection of children.

Fostering cooperation between government agencies, trade unions and leagues of entrepreneurs in order to resolve the child labour problem.

Collabourating with international organizations to apply best practices in resolving child labour problems.

Raising awareness of the public and NGOs of child labour tendencies in Ukraine to increase public involvement in combating respective problems.

Recognizing the role of international community in resolving the child labour problem, the Conference deems it a necessity to direct to ILO the following proposals:

- *To produce a document where international experience in conducting child labour surveys and developing a general concept of child labour is pooled together.*
- *To put together recommendations for setting up the database and introducing new techniques of measurement and child labour analysis.*
- *To incorporate interested nations represented at this Conference in IPEC/SIMPOC.*

The Conference underscores a necessity for efforts to be made to ensure that nations participating in the Conference ratify the ILO Convention #182 Prohibition of Child Labour and Elimination of its Worst Forms.

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