



International
Labour
Office

UKRAINE CHILD LABOUR DATA COUNTRY BRIEF



International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child Labour
(IPEC)

SELECTED SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

Population (millions)	47
Population under 15 years (percentage of total)	15.4
Literacy rate (percentage of people ages 15 and above)	99.7
Net primary school enrolment rate	82
GDP per capita, PPP	\$6,394
Human Development Index Value	0.774
HDI ranking	77/177

Source: 2004 data from UNDP Human Development Report 2006



I. Legislative Framework

RATIFIED CONVENTIONS RELATING TO CHILD LABOUR (as of 1 March 2005)

Convention	Ratification	Entry into force
The Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) (minimum age specified: 16 years)	03-05-1979	03-05-1980
The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182)	14-12-2000	14-12-2001
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	28-08-1991	27-09-1991

RELEVANT NATIONAL LEGISLATION

- Article 15 of the Constitution of Ukraine, 1996 – completion of general secondary education is compulsory, i.e. education is compulsory for children ages 6-15;
- The Labour Code, 1994;
- Order No. 46 of the Minister of Health Protection, 31 March 1994.
- Workers' Protection Act, 14 October 1992.

REGULATION OF WORK FOR PERSONS BELOW 18 YEARS

Regulation of work for persons below 18 years	Age	Legislation
General minimum age for admission to employment or work	16 years	Section 188 (1) of the Labour Code
Admission to light work activities	No minimum age for light work specified	
Admission to hazardous work	18 years	Section 43 (5) of the Constitution; Section 190 of the Labour Code; and also Section 15 of Workers' Protection Act Types of hazardous work determined: Section 18 of Order No. 46 of the Minister of Health Protection, 31 March 1994

II. Child Labour Indicators

Key child labour indicators can be derived from the National Child Labour Survey (NCLS), conducted by the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine in 1999. The survey was carried out within the framework of the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme (SIMPOC) of the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). The NCLS collected information from children aged 5-17 and their parents or guardians. The NCLS was intended to determine the extent and nature of child labour and its effects on children's health and schooling.

Children's activities

Results from the National Child Labour Survey (SIMPOC, 1999) indicate that 3.0 per cent (107,312) of boys and 1.7 per cent (59,259) of girls ages 5-14 work, resulting in a combined total of 2.4 per cent (166,571) of all children in that age group working. 0.02 per cent (3,233) of children participate in the labour force without attending school. In urban areas, more boys than girls 5-14 years work without attending school.

CHILDREN AGED 5–14, BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND RESIDENCE

Sex	Activity	Urban		Rural		Total	
		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Male	Work only ^a	0.1	1,421	0.1	946	0.1	2,367
	Study only ^b	90.0	2,122,548	85.7	1,010,775	88.6	3,133,323
	Work and study ^c	2.6	61,628	3.7	43,317	3.0	104,945
	Total work*	2.7	63,049	3.8	44,263	3.0	107,312
	Total study**	92.6	2,184,176	89.4	1,054,092	91.5	3,238,268
	Neither	7.4	173,688	10.5	124,134	8.4	297,822
Female	Work only ^a	0.0	0	0.1	866	0.0	866
	Study only ^b	92.0	2,078,285	85.5	971,666	89.8	3,049,951
	Work and study ^c	1.2	26,940	2.8	31,453	1.7	58,393
	Total work*	1.2	26,940	2.8	32,319	1.7	59,259
	Total study**	93.2	2,105,225	88.3	1,003,119	91.5	3,108,344
	Neither	6.8	153,724	11.7	132,388	8.4	286,112
Total	Work only ^a	0.0	1,421	0.1	1,812	0.0	3,233
	Study only ^b	91.0	4,200,833	85.6	1,982,441	89.2	6,183,274
	Work and study ^c	1.9	88,568	3.2	74,770	2.4	163,338
	Total work*	1.9	89,989	3.3	76,582	2.4	166,571
	Total study**	92.9	4,289,401	88.8	2,057,211	91.5	6,346,612
	Neither	7.1	327,412	11.1	256,522	8.4	583,934

* "Total work" refers to children that work only and children that work and study, i.e. a+c.

** "Total study" refers to children that study only and children that work and study, i.e. b+c.

As of age 8, the majority of children carry out household chores. The involvement in housework increases with children's age. Girls are more likely than boys to be involved in household chores (73.0 per cent vs. 65.8 per cent).

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN INVOLVED IN HOUSEHOLD CHORES*, BY AGE AND SEX

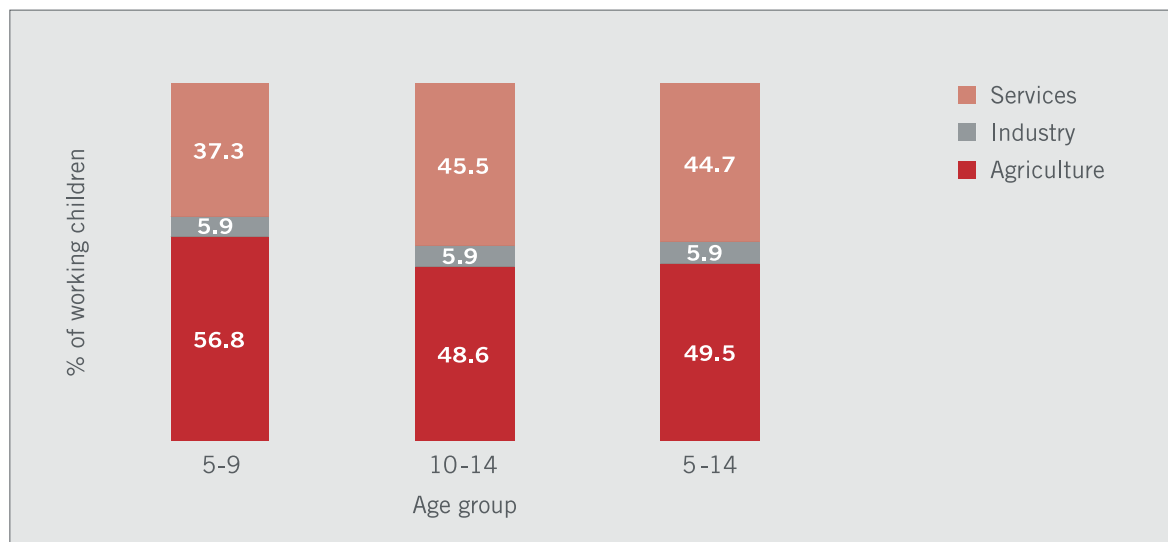
Age	Male	Female	Total
5	11.9	13.7	12.8
6	24.6	21.2	22.9
7	43.3	55.5	49.0
8	59.7	67.2	63.5
9	69.0	78.7	73.7
10	77.7	85.6	81.6
11	82.0	89.9	85.8
12	85.1	92.7	88.9
13	85.8	94.4	90.0
14	88.7	96.6	92.6
Total	65.8	73.0	69.4

* Children performing household chores for at least one hour per day

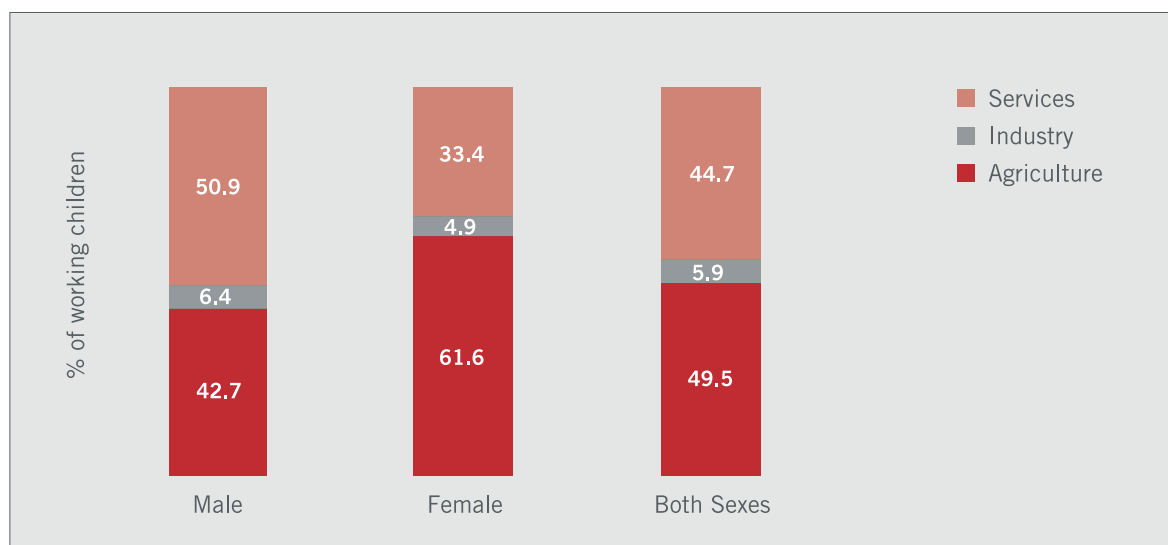
Characteristics and conditions of child labour

Among working children 5-14 years of age, about half are employed in the agricultural sector, 5.9 per cent are employed in the industrial sector and the remaining 44.7 per cent work in services. This breakdown by industry is also consistent among working children 5-9 years and 10-14 years. Girls are more likely than boys to be employed in the agricultural sector (61.6 per cent vs. 42.7 per cent) and are less likely to work in services (33.4 per cent vs. 50.9 per cent).

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN AGED 5-14 BY INDUSTRY AND AGE GROUP

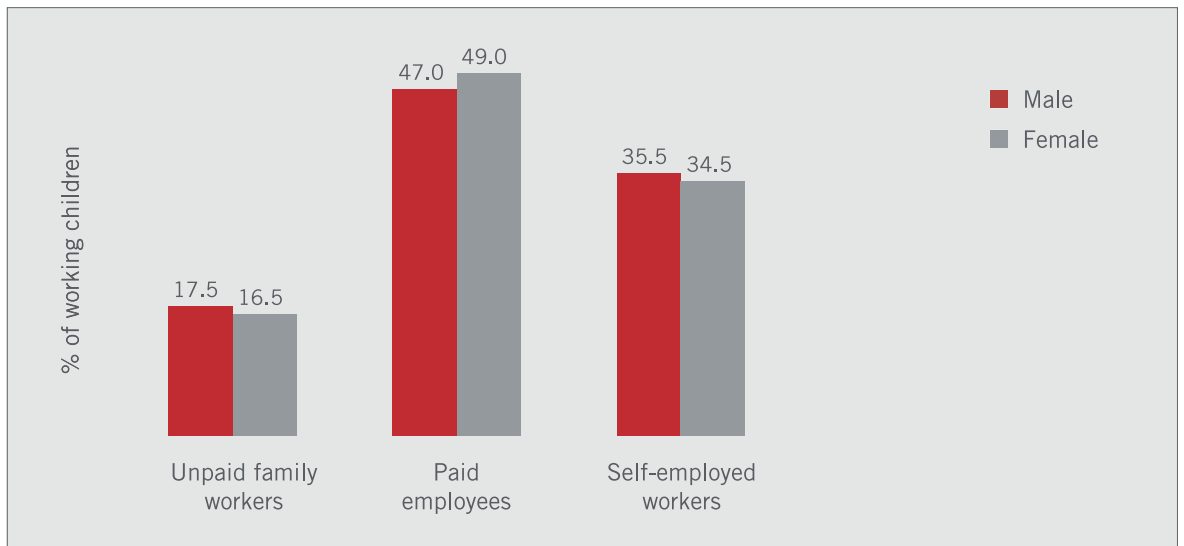


DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN AGED 5-14 BY INDUSTRY AND SEX

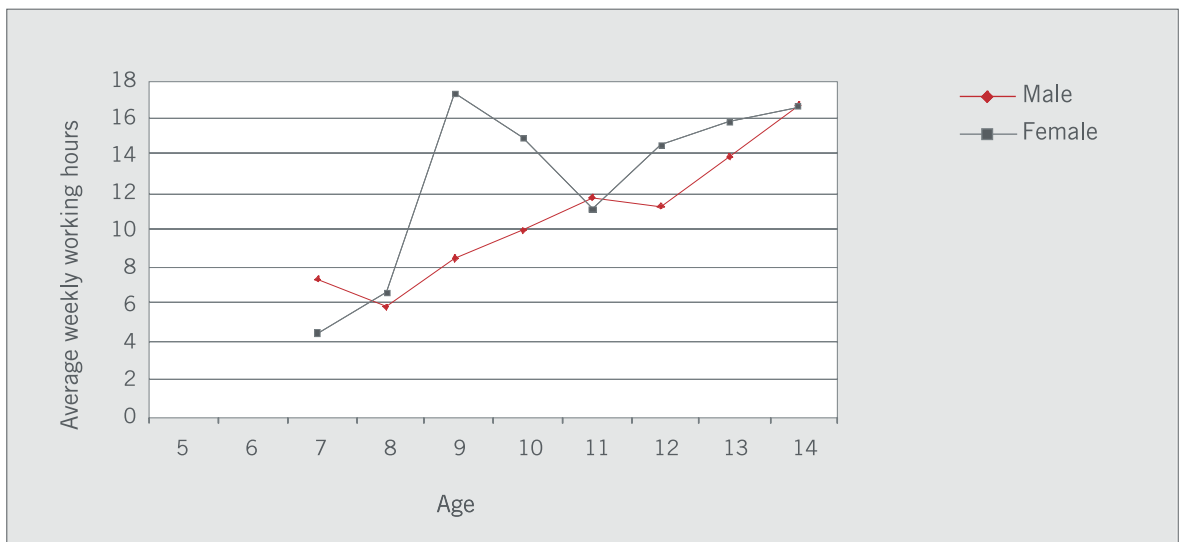


Most working children ages 5-14 years either work as paid employees (47 per cent of boys and 49 per cent of girls) or are self-employed (35.5 per cent of boys and 34.5 per cent of girls). More working boys (17.5 per cent) than girls (16.5 per cent) are unpaid family workers. Girls on average tend to work more hours per week than boys.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN AGED 5-14 BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX



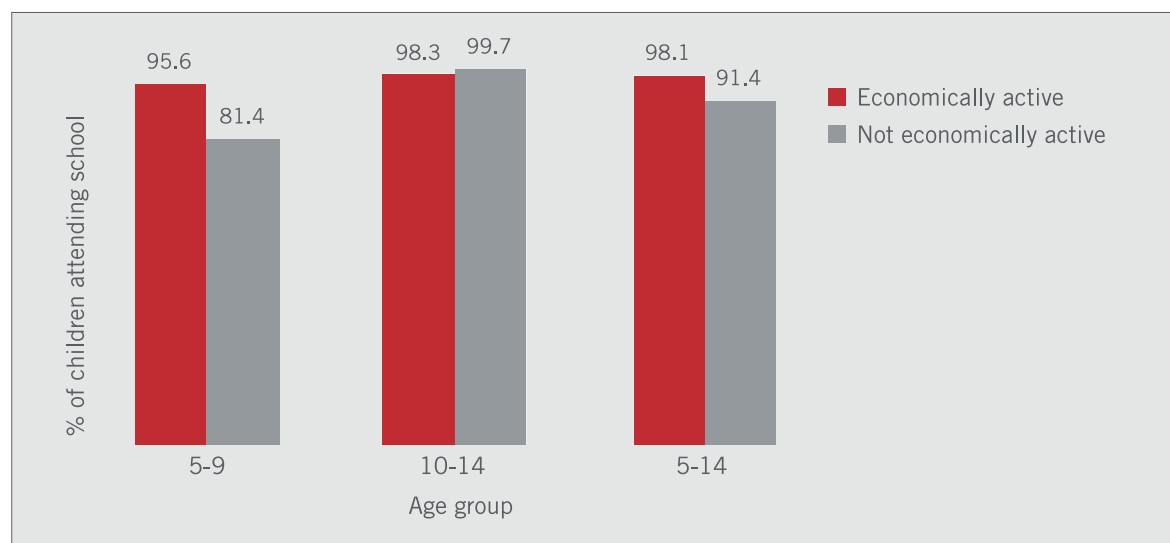
CHILDREN WORKING: AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS BY AGE AND SEX



Child labour and children's education

Among children 5-14 years, those who are economically active are more likely to attend school than those who are not (98.1 per cent vs. 91.4 per cent). This holds for children 5-9 years (95.6 per cent vs. 81.4 per cent). However, in 10-14 years age group, economically active children are less likely to attend school than those who are not (98.3 per cent vs. 99.7 per cent).

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY VERSUS CHILDREN NOT IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



Children's activity status and household income* level

Only 87.7 per cent of children coming from the lowest-expenditure households attend school without participating in the labour force, compared to 92.2 per cent in the richest households. This relationship is consistent across both sexes.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 5-14, BY PER CAPITA INCOME QUINTILES, SEX, AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Sex	Type of activity	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	NC**	Total
Male	Work only	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Study only	87.8	88.5	90.7	89.2	91.7	90.9	89.6
	Work and study	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.6	3.0
	Neither	9.1	8.4	6.5	7.8	4.8	6.2	7.3
Female	Work only	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Study only	87.6	88.7	92.2	92.1	92.6	93.6	90.8
	Work and study	3.0	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.8
	Neither	9.3	9.6	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.1	7.4
Total	Work only	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Study only	87.7	88.6	91.4	90.6	92.2	92.2	90.2
	Work and study	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.4
	Neither	9.2	9.0	6.3	7.2	5.5	5.7	7.4

Note: Totals may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

* The household expenditure is used as a proxy for income.

** Not classified

III. Information on the worst forms of child labour

RATIFICATION OF SPECIFIC TREATIES

CONVENTION	RATIFICATION	ENTRY INTO FORCE
Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	03-07-2003	03-08-2003
Optional Protocol to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict	Not ratified	
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC)	21-05-2004	21-06-2004
Human Trafficking Protocol, supplementing the CTOC	21-05-2004	21-06-2004
Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, supplementing the CTOC	21-05-2004	21-06-2004
The ILO Forced Labour Convention (No. 29)	10-08-1956	10-08-1957

SIMPOC STUDIES

- Child Labour in Ukraine 1999: Statistical Bulletin, ILO-IPEC and the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, 2001.
- Rapid assessment on trafficking in children for labour exploitation in Ukraine, 2004;
- Manual for Rapid Assessment on the Trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation in the Balkans and Ukraine, 2004.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME ON THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR (IPEC)

International Labour Office
4, route des Morillons
CH 1211 Geneva 22
Switzerland

E-mail: ipec@ilo.org

Tel: (+41 22) 799 81 81

Fax: (+41 22) 799 87 71



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