



International
Labour
Organization



Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms



State Statistics Service of Ukraine



Ukraine

National Child Labour Survey 2014-2015

Analytical Report

UKRAINE NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY

2014-2015

Main findings

International Labour Organization
Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms
State Statistics Service of Ukraine

2015

Copyright © International Labour Organization, and the Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms and the State Statistics Service of Ukraine 2017

First published 2017

For rights of reproduction application should be made either to the ILO: ILO Publications (Rights and Permissions), International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland, or by email: pubdroit@ilo.org or to the Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms, 60, T. Shevchenko boulevard by email: ucsr2012@ukr.net and the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 3, Shota Rustaveli str., Kyiv, 01601 Ukraine by email: office@ukrstat.gov.ua. For rights of translation application should be made to the ILO, acting on behalf of both organizations, to the address mentioned above.

Libraries, institutions and other users registered with reproduction rights organizations may make copies in accordance with the licenses issued to them for this purpose. Visit www.ifpro.org to find the reproduction rights organization in your country

FUNDAMENTALS Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms and State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Ukraine National Child Labour Survey 2014-2015 - Main findings / International Labour Office, Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch; Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms. - Kyiv: ILO, 2017.

ISBN: 978-92-2-130808-9 (Print); 978-92-2-130809-6 (Web PDF)

International Labour Office. Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch; Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms.

child labour / working conditions / survey / Ukraine - 13.01.2

This publication is also available in Ukrainian: Національне обстеження дитячої праці в Україні 2014-2015 – основні результати, ISBN: 978-92-2-831308-6 (Print), 978-92-2-831309-3 (Web PDF), Kyiv, 2017.

ILO Cataloguing in Publication Data

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report contains the results of the survey on child labour in Ukraine conducted by the Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms, State Statistics Service of Ukraine and the Social Monitoring Centre with the technical assistance of the ILO.

Funding of US Dollar 248,378.- for this publication was provided by the United States Department of Labor (USDOL) (Project GLO/11/11/USA) under cooperative agreement number ILO-GAP-22509-11-75-K. 100 percent of the total costs of this project is financed with federal funds, for a total of US\$ 15,000,000.

This publication does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of USDOL, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the United States Government.

The designations employed in this publication and the presentation of data therein do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the ILO and the State Statistics Service of Ukraine concerning the legal status of any country, area or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

ILO and the State Statistics Service of Ukraine do not accept any responsibility in case of inaccuracy, error or omission of for any consequence related of the use of this data.

Printed in Ukraine

Photocomposed by [Grynyak Konstantin, Kyiv , Ukraine]

CONTENTS

page

CONTENTS	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
INTRODUCTION	1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
SECTION 1: NATIONAL CONTEXT	13
1.1. Population	13
1.2. Economic situation and income	15
1.3. General characteristics of the labour market	17
SECTION 2: MODULAR CHILD LABOUR SURVEY	19
2.1. National child labour legislation	19
2.2. Concepts and definitions	22
2.3. Survey history	24
2.4. Modular Child Labour Survey program development	25
2.5. Questionnaires	25
SECTION 3: CHILDREN AND TYPES OF THEIR ACTIVITY	27
3.1. Number and demographic composition of children aged 5–17 years	27
3.2. Working children	28
3.3. Household duties	30
3.4. School attendance	32
3.5. Combination of several types of activity	33
SECTION 4: CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKING CHILDREN	35
4.1. Characteristics of households having working children	35
4.2. Types of economic activity	40
4.3. Occupational group	41
4.4. Employment status	42
4.5. Place of work	43
4.6. Work hours of children and average wage	43
4.7. Earnings and wages of children	45
4.8. Territory differences in children employment	47
4.9. Children and reasons for work	48
4.10. Parents attitude to work	49
SECTION 5: CHILD LABOUR AND HAZARDOUS WORK	52
5.1. Children in child labour (general characteristic)	52
5.2. Children in child labour (except hazardous work)	55
5.3. Children in hazardous work	57
5.4. Territorial differentiation of child labour	63
SECTION 6: IMPACT OF EMPLOYMENT ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	65
6.1. Health indices of working children	65
6.2. Children's participation in education	67
6.2.1. School attendance rate	67
6.2.2. School-starting age	70
6.2.3. Days absents from school	71
6.2.4. Vocational training	72
SECTION 7: SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN WORKING ON THE STREET	73
7.1. Purpose and framework arrangements for conducting sociological survey	73
7.2. Methodological framework and sociological survey agenda	74

7.3. Main findings of the sociological survey of children working on the street	75
7.3.1. Socio-demographic characteristics and study	75
7.3.2. Employment of children	78
7.3.3. Workplace	82
7.3.4. Earnings and duration of work	83
7.3.5. Child labour	88
7.3.6. Child by cases of insults at workplace.....	91
7.3.7. Impact of child labour on health and studying	94
CONCLUSIONS	97
REFERENCES	99
Annex A: Survey methodology of the Modular Child Labour Survey	100
Annex B: Tables on main findings of the Modular Child Labour Survey	113
Annex C: Tables on sociological survey of streets working children results	151
Annex D: Questionnaires of the Modular Child Labour Survey	157
Annex E: Questionnaire of rapid assessment of children working on the street.....	172
Annex F: Information about performers Ukraine national child labour survey.....	188

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report contains the results of the survey on child labour in Ukraine conducted by the Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms, State Statistics Service of Ukraine and the Centre «Social Monitoring» with the technical assistance of the ILO. Authors of the report were Ella Libanova, Alexandr Cymbal, Lidia Tkachenko and Irina Novak. Sub-section 2.4 and annex A providing details on the sample design was contributed by Volodymyr Sorioglo and paragraphs 7.1 and 7.2 of the report text, which discloses information on the methodology of the sociological component of the National Child Labor Survey in Ukraine, was prepared by Tetyana Bondar. Statistical computations for the report and helpful recommendations were made by Natalia Vlasenko, Inesa Senyk, Alla Solop, Olena Samoylenko, Natalya Kobryanska, Iryna Valchuk and Olga Lisa. We are grateful to Oleh Yarosh and Konstantin Grinyak for formatting and getting ready the report to printing.

The survey was conducted under the coordination and supervision of Bijoy Raychaudhuri, Project Director, and Sergiy Savchuk, National Coordinator in Ukraine of the ILO's Global Action Programme on Child Labour (GLO/11/11/USA), and the contribution of Igor Chernyshev, ILO's senior international consultant. All of whom provided valuable advice with regard to the survey methodology, report structure and content.

Funding of US Dollar 248,378 - for this publication was provided by the United States Department of Labor (USDOL) (Project GLO/11/11/USA) under cooperative agreement number ILO-GAP-22509-11-75-K. 100 percent of the total costs of this project is financed with federal funds, for a total of US\$ 15,000,000.

This publication does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of USDOL, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the United States Government.

INTRODUCTION

This report contains the results of the survey on child labour in Ukraine conducted by the Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms¹ jointly with the State Statistics Service of Ukraine² and the Centre «Social Monitoring» (Annex F) with the technical assistance of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

The purpose of the survey is to expand the knowledge base and improve data on child labour in Ukraine as a part of the national strategy of the elimination of child labour, especially its worst forms.

The survey methodology is based on the Resolution concerning statistics of child labour approved at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (2008).

The statistical basis of the survey is the results of the Modular Sample population (household) survey on child labour in Ukraine³ (hereinafter referred to as the Modular Child Labour Survey) conducted by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine in October-December 2014 as an attachment to the permanent population (households) sample survey on issues of economic activity (hereinafter referred to as the Labour Force Survey). Modular Sample population (household) survey provided the reliable quantitative estimate of child labour in Ukraine which is representative for the entire territory of Ukraine excluding the temporary occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol City.

The second source of information for the estimates was the sociological survey of 402 children working on the street (hereinafter referred as a rapid assessment) was conducted by the Centre «Social Monitoring» in March 31-April 14, 2015 and May 08-28, 2015 in 13 regions of Ukraine. The results of the sociological survey yield information of prime importance on the situation with regard to child labour among the most vulnerable categories of children – children working on the street. However, the estimates obtained based on this information are qualitative characteristics and cannot be in absolute terms extrapolated to the entire sample of children in Ukraine who worked on the street.

Conclusions and recommendations included in the report have been validated by all key stakeholders in the sphere of social policy regarding prevention of child labour at the roundtable meeting held on 13 July, 2017 in Kiev. The roundtable was attended by the representatives of the concerned parties (the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine, State Labour Inspection of Ukraine, Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine, Federation of Employers of Ukraine, UNICEF, etc.).

The report's authors and survey's organizers express their sincere gratitude to the employees of territorial statistics bodies, all interviewers and respondents who helped to organize and conduct the Modular Child Labour Survey and the sociological survey of children working on the street.

The report consists of 7 Sections. Section 1 provides a context description of the general situation with the population, economic development and labour market

¹ <http://ucsr.kiev.ua/mi.html>

² <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>

³ The first modular survey was conducted in 1999, its results were published in *Child Labour in Ukraine: Results of 1999 Sample Child Labour Survey*. International Labour Organization, IPEC, State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2001 Statistical Yearbook. (Please note that the estimates of the first and second child labour surveys cannot be compared due to substantial methodological differences.)

in Ukraine. Section 2 contains the list of international standards, concepts and definitions of the Modular Child Labour Survey. Sections 3 to 6 reflect the results of the Modular Child Labour Survey about the structure of children by demographic attributes and types of activity; children's employment characteristics; information on child labour, in particular, on hazardous work; and the impact of employment on children's health and studying. Section 7 contains the analysis of data received from non-quantitative sociological survey (the rapid assessment) of children working in the street.

Annex A describes the methodology of Modular Child Labour Survey. Annex B contains all important data on the Modular Sample population (household) survey which are considered in this report more particularly. Annex C presents detailed information on special aspects of child labour among children working on the street. Annexes D and E contain the child household survey and sociological survey questionnaires, respectively. Annex F includes the information on the organizations due to which contribution the National Child Labour Survey was conducted in Ukraine.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ukraine National Child Labour Survey

The Ukraine National Child Labour Survey (2014-2015) was conducted by the Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms, State Statistics Service of Ukraine and the Centre «Social Monitoring» with the technical assistance of the International Labour Organization (ILO). The Survey combines findings of the Modular Sample population (household) survey on child labour in Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the Modular Child Labour Survey) (State Statistics Service of Ukraine) and the Sociological Survey of Children Working on the Street (Centre «Social Monitoring»). This is the second Modular Child Labour Survey after the survey conducted in 1999. Similarly to the 1999, the 2014 survey was conducted as a module to the population (households) sample survey on issues of economic activity (hereinafter referred to as the Labour Force Survey).

The Modular Child Labour Survey (MCLS) was conducted in 25 regions of the country (except the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol City)⁴. It was conducted based on the national representative territorial sample of households for the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Out of 22.5 thousand households interviewed during the LFS, 5.0 thousand households with children in the target age range of 5–17 years were selected for the MCLS. Effectively, 4.8 thousand households were interviewed.

6.4 thousand children aged 5–17 were interviewed regarding their education, household duties, possible occupations, reasons for working, and working conditions. The response rate of the sampled households' participation in the MCLS was 96.2 percent, while that of sampled respondents was 93.3 percent.

During the sociological survey (method - rapid assessment of children working on the street), interviews were conducted with 401 children working on the street, construction sites, workshops, trade outlets, catering organizations and other spots allowing access for interviewers (the Center «Social Monitoring»). This survey was conducted in 13 regions (Annex C.1)⁵. It cannot be considered representative, it includes a quantitative and category feature but given the main focus placed on the target group – working children – the survey allows capturing predominate features of work performed by children, their motives and reasons of engagement, consequences and future plans.

Children and types of their activity

According to the Modular Child Labour Survey results, the estimated total population of children aged 5–17 years was 5.2 million, of which 2.5 million were girls, and 2.7 million were boys. It was observed that 65 percent of children aged 5–

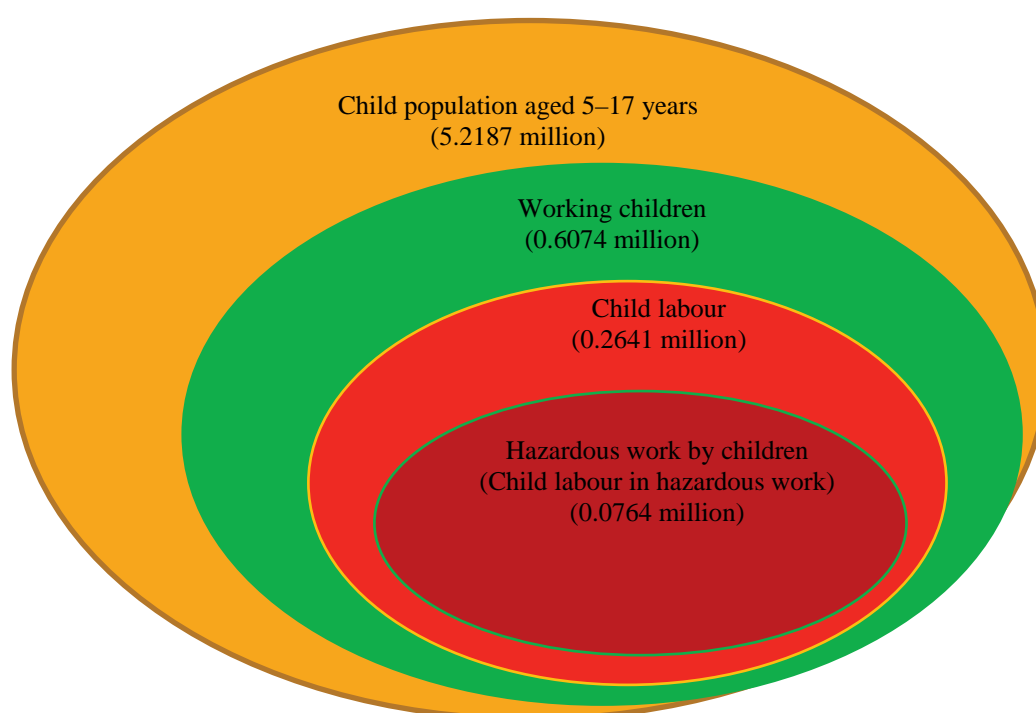
⁴ The survey was performed on three waves in October, November and December 2014. Children were surveyed in all the regions in Ukraine excluding the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol City. It is particularly noteworthy that according to the sample planned in 2013 the survey was conducted also in certain districts in Ukraine in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts which are currently controlled by Russia-oriented collaborationists and which during October-December 2014 were under authority of Ukraine.

⁵ The sociological survey of children working on the street was conducted in two stages: in April and March 2015. Children working in the mining industry (so-called "small illegal coalmines") were not covered by the report because illegal coal mines are concentrated in those locations of the Donbas where military operations took place in that period..

17 years lived in cities and 35 percent in rural areas. The age structure of children aged 5–17 years is determined by birth rate fluctuations, as a result of which children aged 12–14 years, who were born in the years of an extremely low birth rate, turned out to be the smallest age-group.

As illustrated above, the Ukraine Modular Child Labour Survey 2014–15 distinguishes between ‘working children’⁶, of which a sub-set is ‘child labour’, and a still smaller group of ‘hazardous work by children’. Briefly, working children were those engaged in economic activities for at least 1 hour in the reference week, while child labour is defined as children performing work threatening their health, education or moral development. Hazardous work by children is that designated as hazardous to children, or work in which the child is exposed to harmful work conditions such as long hours, carrying heavy loads, or even abuse at the workplace.

The main estimates from the Modular Ukraine Child Labour 2014–15 Survey are illustrated below:



The number of children aged 5–17 years who worked during the survey week was 607.4 thousand or 11.6 percent of their total number. Just like for the adult population, a higher employment rate was observed for males, that is, 12.9 percent in boys versus 10.3 percent in girls. Over three-fourths (76.6 percent) of children employed in the reference week resided in rural areas. The higher number of rural children at work is explained by their much higher rate of employment: 25.5 percent versus 4.2 percent for urban children.

Rural children involved in economic activity are mainly in private subsidiary agriculture which is traditionally an important source of livelihood for rural households in Ukraine.

Almost 5 million children or 95.6 percent of the total number of children aged 5–17 years were involved in performing household duties⁷. Girls spend, on average,

⁶ The working children include both those who are engaged in economic activity and those who perform work (purposeful and useful activity), which is not included in the economic activity..

⁷ ‘household duties’ are also termed as ‘household chores’ or ‘unpaid household services’ and are performed by members of the household within their own household. This is not considered to be an economic activity.

one hour more per week on household tasks than boys. Rural children in each age group spend, on average, one hour more per week on household work than their urban peers.

School attendance is the most prevalent among children's activity with almost 5.1 million (97.1 percent of the total number of children aged 5–17 years) attending a school or other educational institution.

The overwhelming majority of children were engaged in more than one activity. School attendance and household duties are combined at most times (for 82.1 percent of children aged 5–17 years). Economic activity is often combined with studying and performing household duties (this applies to 11.1 percent of the total number of children aged 5–17 years, or 95.9 percent of the working children).

The table I below presents an overview of the key estimates from the modular child labour survey of Ukraine 2014.

Table I. Number of children (5–17 years) distributed by working children, child labour, children in hazardous work, by sex, age group, area of residence, and education status

Characteristic	Number of children (5–17 years)			Types of working children aged 5–17 years					Education status of working children		
	Total	Working children	Not working	Child Labour			Working children who are not child labour	Percent Distribution		Attending school	Not attending school
				Total Child Labour	Child Labour in hazardous work	Other Child Labour		Working children as per cent of total children	Child Labour as per cent of total children		
Total	5,218.7	607.4	4,611.3	264.1	76.4	187.7	343.3	11.6	5.0	592.5	14.9
Sex											
Boys	2,680.4	346.0	2,334.4	164.9	56.3	108.6	181.1	12.9	6.2	339.5	6.5
Girls	2,538.3	261.4	2,276.9	99.2	20.1	79.1	162.2	10.3	3.9	253.0	8.4
Age group											
5–11	2,897.0	180.7	2,716.3	180.7	12.2	168.5	-	6.2	6.2	177.3	3.4
12–14	1,080.8	204.5	876.3	43.0	25.4	17.6	161.5	18.9	4.0	204.5	-
15–17	1,240.9	222.2	1,018.7	40.4	38.8	1.6	181.8	17.9	3.2	210.7	11.5
Area of residence:											
Urban	3,395.9	142.2	3,253.7	51.8	18.7	33.1	90.4	4.2	1.5	136.3	5.9
Rural	1,822.8	465.2	1,357.6	212.3	57.7	154.6	252.9	25.5	11.6	456.2	9.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Characteristics of working children

The analysis of the characteristics of working children's households indicated that the factors pushing a child to work are as follows: living in a disrupted family (particularly if a child does not live with his/her mother), the father has no job (especially in case of urban children), parents do not have higher education, or should a household have a large land plot and cattle. The low living standard of the household is another incentive for urban children to start working to earn an income. In rural areas, the nature of children's economic activity is mainly related to the large scale of a family farm.

The overwhelming majority of working children (93.3 percent of their total number) were employed in agriculture. Among children aged 5–11 years who were economically active, the share of the agricultural economy constituted 98.5 percent, as they were involved in economic activity almost only because of the need to work in a personal farm. Children aged 15–17 years demonstrated engagement in a wider

range of economic activity sectors: in addition to agriculture (86.9 percent), they also worked in trade (4.4 percent), construction (2.0 percent).

Most child workers were in elementary occupations (96.2 percent), and qualified work requiring skills was performed by only 3.8 percent of the total number of working children.

Most of the time children helped in the family farm or business (85.3 percent of all working children). 8.7 percent of working children worked independently, 4.6 percent was hired (including 2.0 percent at an enterprise, and 2.6 percent by other persons/households).

The usual workplace of children is a farm, land plot or a garden (91.3 percent of all working children). Another 2.1 percent of children performed work at home, and 2.3 percent worked at a client's or employer's household. Only 2.5 percent of working children had a specialized workplace outside a household, while 1.1 percent of child workers did not have a permanent workplace.

The average number of working hours for children aged 5–11 years was 6 hours per week, for children aged 12–14 years was 8 hours per week, for children aged 15–17 years was 10 hours per week. The length of the work week over 34 hours was observed almost only among children of the older age group.

The overwhelming majority of children explained their motivation/ compulsion to work by the desire to help their family, and only 7.1 percent worked to have their own money, while 1.1 percent worked to gain professional experience.

The specifics of the underlying motives and economic profiles of child employment conditions reveal the fact that 86.8 percent of working children had no remuneration. Children who received money spent it mostly on themselves (51.8 percent of children who earned money bought goods for themselves, and 31.2 percent were saving up for their own goals), while 16.1 percent of them gave all or most of it to parents/guardians.

Most of the interviewed parents expressed an approving attitude to a child working for remuneration, with the parents of working children treating child employment in a much more positive way. 50.9 percent of them considered that children must get accustomed to work (35.6 percent of the parents of non-working children also chose this variant), while 10.5 percent of parents were of the view that working for money stimulates children and is useful (7.9 percent of the parents of non-working children also supported this view), and only 4.5 percent disapproved of it (15.3 percent of the parents for non-working children).

The positive attitude to child employment of working children's parents is based on their conviction that generally work positively influences child's behaviour and health. Only less than 1 percent of parents stated that a child began to get tired and sick more often because of employment. However, the parents' evaluation of the work's influence on child's behaviour and health could also be a guarded response in an attempt to justify the need for child employment due to other material factors.

Child labour

According to the Modular Survey Data, 264.1 thousand children were involved in child labour, which is 5.1 percent of the total number of children aged 5–17 years and 43.5 percent of the total number of children working during the reference week.

Children in child labour included 164.9 thousand boys and 99.2 thousand girls. The level of boys' involvement in child labour is one and a half times higher than

that of girls (6.2 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively, of the total number of children aged 5–17 years of the relevant sex).

Over 80 percent of the total number of children involved in child labour lived in rural areas (212.3 thousand in rural areas and 51.8 thousand in urban areas). The share of rural children's involvement in child labour was 11.6 percent, while the corresponding level for urban children was 1.5.

The differences in the level of involvement in child labour by gender and residence is related to both the general features of working children profiles and the age specificity of criteria of child labour itself.

The survey estimated that 187.7 thousand children in child labour (71.1 percent of their total number) performed work which was not hazardous. The largest group (168.5 thousand) was the one consisting of children aged 5–11 years engaged in economic activity for at least one hour per week. As has been mentioned, children of this age group worked almost only at family farms.

Hazardous work was performed by 76.4 thousand children (28.9 percent of the total number of children in child labour), comprising 20.1 thousand girls and 56.3 thousand boys. The hazardous nature of the type of activity (construction, manufacturing) engaged in and/or job (workers at construction, workers servicing vehicles) was reported by 6.8 thousand children, of which 0.9 thousand were children aged 12–14 years and 5.9 thousand aged 15–17 years. Another 1.3 thousand children worked more than 42 hours per week (consisting of 0.8 thousand aged 12–14 years and 0.5 thousand aged 15–17 years). Adverse working conditions were the underlying factor determining hazardous work for the remaining 68.3 thousand children.

Impact of employment on children's health

The survey found that 44.4 thousand children (7.3 percent of the total number of working children) who worked during the survey week noted that there were harmful conditions at their workplace. Unsafe instruments (specified by 59.7 percent of children working in unfavorable or harmful environment), dust, gas pollution (21.2 percent), very low or very high temperatures (17.8 percent) were the most common factors. Furthermore, 26.6 thousand children (4.4 percent of the total number of working children) carried heavy objects at work and 18.8 thousand (3.1 percent) worked with machines or heavy equipment.

The total number of working children who had work-related diseases or injuries during the last 12 months was 33.7 thousand (5.5 percent of the total number of working children). Fever (specified by 13.7 thousand children), small injuries or open wounds (12.5 thousand), respiratory diseases (7.0 thousand), dislocations, sprains or bruises (6.6 thousand children) were most frequently indicated.

In addition to the threats to physical health, working children experienced other risks of moral harm. The survey shows that 10.6 thousand children (1.7 percent of the total number of working children) found themselves in an unpleasant situation at work. Most of such children confronted shouting, swearing (8.4 thousand children), while another 1.2 thousand children were insulted and humiliated at their workplace.

The danger of the negative impact of employment on working children's health is amplified by the fact that not many families have the financial resources to organize regular medical check-ups for their children.

Despite working conditions often harmful to health, 61.6 percent of working children reported to have good health, and 37.0 percent to have satisfactory health. The parents of only 1.4 percent of working children evaluated their children's health condition as bad.

Impact of employment on children's studying

The proportion of children who were studying was marginally higher for those children who worked during the reference week (97.5 percent versus 97.1 percent for non-working children), and is partly explained by the older age composition of working children. The higher presence of students in IHEs (institutes of higher education) among urban working children may be due not only to the concentration of IHEs in cities, but also to the fact that living separately from parents stimulates students to look for a job as an additional source of income.

Of the 149.8 thousand children who did not attend school or other educational institution during the survey week, 105.3 thousand had never studied. These are almost only children of pre-school age who are not involved in pre-school preparation. Most frequent causes chosen by children as for why they have not ever attended an educational institution were "too young" (46.8 percent of the total number of children who have not ever attended an educational institution), "no school or kindergarten nearby" (25.1 percent) and "poor health condition" (17.7 percent). Only 2.1 thousand children answered frankly that their family had no money for their education, another 8.9 thousand children chose the variant "other", which may also imply the lack of material funds.

The overwhelming majority of 44.5 thousand children who studied earlier but did not attend an educational institution during the survey week (34.4 thousand or 77.3 percent) stopped studying after getting a high school diploma or stopped studying at a vocational college (VC) or IHE; this concerns only children aged 15–17.

The survey data demonstrates that the parents of working children do not pay much attention to controlling their child's attendance of school or other educational institution, which may be related to the peculiarities of working children's households (a disrupted family and/or higher employment of parents).

Sociological survey of children working on the street

The Sociological survey of children working on the street reveals the peculiarities of work by children staying in the street for a long time, whose circle of acquaintances and interests is concentrated on the street, and activities are determined by the relations dominating there.

The rapid assessment covered working children aged 5–17 from 13 regions. It was split into two stages. During both stages, a total of 401 persons aged 5–17 years (I stage – 200 persons and II stage – 201 persons) were interviewed.

Most interviewed children (92 percent) had a fixed abode, but 81 percent of the interviewed children spend most of the time on the street. 33.2 percent of such children did not live with parents or did not have both parents. At the same time, street children are likely to be involved in studying to a great extent: 95.3 percent attended school, 83.5 percent started school at appropriate age (at 6 or 7 years), and

68.6 percent are still attending an educational institution. Skipping classes is a bigger problem: 10.5 percent skip school regularly and 24.9 percent skip school sometimes.

The overwhelming majority (98.5 percent) of children working on the street, pursuant to the survey criteria, are referred to as children in child labour, with the overwhelming majority of them being classified such because of the criteria of hazardous working conditions. Most hazardous working conditions of children were related to a climatic (low or high temperature, draughts, humidity) and technological discomfort (noise, vibration, insufficient lighting), which accounted for 86.8 percent. Other hazardous working conditions reported by children included air pollution at workplace (65.3 percent), intense psychological pressure (35.2 percent) and physically hard work.

A workplace is the most significant factor threatening the health, morality and education of a child staying on the street. No matter what type of activity a child is engaged in, the highest number of insults, perils and humiliations they confront are in open markets, movable workplaces and specialized premises for trade, catering organization and entertainment.

The average income per hour of children working on the street is 21.7 UAH. Such income is much higher when it comes to girls and boys aged 15–17 years: 33 and 27.5 UAH per hour, respectively. Given the average work week length of 27.2 hours, the average monthly earnings could reach 2,480 UAH, which is 1.4 times lower than the average monthly wage across Ukraine in 2014. Almost all working children (90.0 percent) receive their earned money personally. However, only 37.9 percent of children were paid on time, 20.4 percent of all children received a much lower remuneration than agreed, and payment was delayed for a long time for 17.0 percent of all working children.

The consequences of child labour among children working on the street strongly correlated to the high injury or disease rate when working, which was reported by 46.1 percent of children; to the harm a child is suffering from drinking alcohol and taking drugs, which was reported by 65.3 percent and 28.3 percent, respectively; to a negative impact on studying, which was mentioned by 30.4 percent of children; to a regular exposure to insults (40.0 percent), quarrels (48.1 percent), moral humiliation (39.7 percent), sexual harassment (14.7 percent) and physical violence (12.5 percent).

Table II. Key Findings of Ukraine NCLS 2014–15 (thousand persons)

SL. No.	Characteristics	Total	Boys	Girls
1.	Child population by age group			
	5–17 years: total	5,218.7	2,680.4	2,538.3
	5–11 years	2,897.0	1,489.7	1,407.3
	12–14 years	1,080.8	555.5	525.3
	15–17 years	1,240.9	635.2	605.7
2.	No. of children attending school by age group			
	5–17 years: total	5,068.9	2,607.0	2,461.9
	5–11 years	2,788.1	1,435.3	1,352.8
	12–14 years	1,079.0	555.2	523.8
	15–17 years	1,201.8	616.5	585.3

SL. No.	Characteristics	Total	Boys	Girls
3.	No. of children not attending school by age group			
	5–17 years: total	149.8	73.4	76.4
	5–11 years	108.9	54.4	54.5
	12–14 years	1.8	0.3	1.5
	15–17 years	39.1	18.7	20.4
4.	Children who never attended school by main reason			
	5–17 years: total	105.3	54.6	50.7
	Too young	49.3	25.4	23.9
	Disability/illness	18.6	9.5	9.1
	No school	26.4	14.3	12.1
	In family no money for my education	2.1	0.4	1.7
	Other	8.9	5.0	3.9
5.	Current activity status of children aged 5–17 years			
	Not working	4,611.3	2,334.4	2,276.9
	Working (children in employment)	607.4	346.0	261.4
	<i>of which:</i>			
	child labour , total	264.1	164.9	99.2
	Hazardous child labour	76.4	56.3	20.1
	Other child labour	187.7	108.6	79.1
6.	Number of children performing household chores			
	5–17 years: total	4,392.8	2,211.4	2,181.4
	5–11 years	2,538.4	1,289.3	1,249.1
	12–14 years	868.9	430.1	438.8
	15–17 years	985.5	492.0	493.5
7.	Children by activity status			
	5–17 years: total	5,218.7	2,680.4	2,538.3
	Working only	3.6	0.6	3.0
	Attending school only	193.6	108.5	85.1
	Only perform household chores	110.0	52.4	57.6
	Working and attending school	10.1	8.5	1.6
	Working and perform household chores	11.3	5.9	5.4
	Attending school and perform household chore	4,282.8	2,159.0	2,123.8
	Working, attending school and perform household chores	582.4	331.0	251.4
	Neither activity	24.9	14.5	10.4
8.	No. of working children by age group			
	5–17 years: total	607.4	346.0	261.4
	5–11 years	180.7	109.7	71.0
	12–14 years	204.5	120.3	84.2
	15–17 years	222.2	116.0	106.2
9.	Work participation rate (percent) of children			
	5–17 years: total	11.6	12.9	10.3
	5–11 years	6.2	7.4	5.0
	12–14 years	18.9	21.7	16.0
	15–17 years	17.9	18.3	17.5

SL. No.	Characteristics	Total	Boys	Girls
10.	No. of working children by major occupational groups			
	5-17 years: total	607.4	346.0	261.4
	Technicians and associate professionals	2.5	0.6	1.9
	Clerks	1.3	-	1.3
	Service and sales workers	12.8	3.3	9.5
	Craft and related trades workers	3.3	2.9	0.4
	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	2.9	0.4	2.5
	Elementary occupations	584.6	338.8	245.8
11.	No. of working children by status in employment			
	5-17 years: total	607.4	346.0	261.4
	Employees in enterprises' sector	12.4	4.4	8.0
	Employees in households' sector	15.5	11.6	3.9
	Contributing family workers	518.0	295.2	222.8
	Own-account workers	52.7	29.9	22.8
	Members of producers' cooperatives	2.2	-	2.2
	Other	6.6	4.9	1.7
12.	No. of working children by major economic activity/ industry			
	5-17 years: total	607.4	346.0	261.4
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	566.9	326.4	240.5
	Manufacturing	1.8	0.8	1.0
	Construction	4.7	4.7	-
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13.4	5.6	7.8
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.1	1.2	3.9
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.4	1.0	3.4
	Other types of economic activities	11.1	6.3	4.8
13.	Working children by weekly hours			
	5-17 years: total	607.4	346.0	261.4
	1-13 hours	517.0	299.4	217.6
	14-24 hours	77.7	38.9	38.8
	25-35 hours	6.6	3.7	2.9
	36-42 hours	3.7	1.9	1.8
	43 hours and over	2.4	2.1	0.3
14.	Percent distribution of working children by weekly hours			
	5-17 years: total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1-13 hours	85.1	86.5	83.3
	14-24 hours	12.8	11.2	14.8
	25-35 hours	1.1	1.1	1.1
	36-42 hours	0.6	0.6	0.7
	43 hours and over	0.4	0.6	0.1
15.	Child workers by main reason for working			
	5-17 years: total	607.4	346.0	261.4
	Wish to have own money	43.0	22.8	20.2
	Gaining of professional skills	6.5	1.4	5.1
	Additional family income	52.3	23.8	28.5
	Help in family business	9.7	2.4	7.3
	Help to parents	486.3	288.4	197.9
	Other	9.6	7.2	2.4

SL. No.	Characteristics	Total	Boys	Girls
16.	Child workers by place of main work			
	5–17 years: total	607.4	346.0	261.4
	Enterprise	7.2	1.7	5.5
	On the farm, land, in the garden	554.6	318.8	235.8
	On the construction site	0.6	0.6	-
	At own household	12.5	6.1	6.4
	In household client or employer place	14.2	11.0	3.2
	In stores, stalls, cafes, restaurants, hotels	2.9	-	2.9
	In the open market or street tray	4.3	2.5	1.8
	No fixed place of work	6.7	2.1	4.6
	Other	4.4	3.2	1.2
17.*	Working children by type of illness/ injury at place of work			
	5–17 years: total	607.4	346.0	261.4
	Superficial injuries or open wounds	12.5	9.5	3.0
	Dislocation, sprain or strain	6.6	5.0	1.6
	Breathing problems	7.0	3.1	3.9
	Eye problems	1.3	-	1.3
	Fever	13.7	7.8	5.9
	Extreme fatigue	1.7	1.7	-
	No such situations	573.7	324.9	248.8
18.*	Working children by type of hazardous working conditions			
	5–17 years: total	607.4	346.0	261.4
	Dust, fumes	9.4	6.1	3.3
	Fire, gas, flames	1.5	1.1	0.4
	Loud noise and vibration	2.6	2.6	-
	Extreme cold or heat	7.9	5.4	2.5
	Dangerous tools	26.5	19.3	7.2
	Work at heights	3.7	3.3	0.4
	Insufficient ventilation	3.0	1.7	1.3

*multiple answers allowed.

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

SECTION 1: NATIONAL CONTEXT

1.1. Population

As of 1 January 2015, the resident population in Ukraine was about 42.8 million persons of which around 19.8 million are men and almost 23 million are women, the ratio of women to men being 100 to 86.⁸ In Ukraine the men-to-women population ratio is one of the lowest in the world, in particular, for most countries in Europe (except the Baltic States, where the situation is similar) this ratio is close to parity.

Gender imbalance is the result of an extremely high mortality rate of men in Ukraine – the probability of death for men aged 20–59 years is three times higher compared to women. The high mortality rate is one of the biggest problems in Ukraine which currently is among the five countries in Europe with the lowest life expectancy.⁹ According to the 2014 estimates, the average life expectancy at birth is 71.37 years, being 66.25 years for men and 76.37 years for women.

As of 1 January 2015, the number of children below 18 years old was 7.6 million and its ratio to the adult population aged 18–59 years (25.8 million) constituted 29.5 percent (namely, for 100 adults there are less than 30 children).

Over 1990–2013, the child population of Ukraine dropped by 5.3 million (almost by 40 percent) due to a dramatic fertility decline in the transition period: the cumulative fertility rate showed a decrease from 1.850 children per a woman in 1990 to 1.078 children in 2001. With an improvement of the overall situation in the country, the fertility rate has somewhat recovered, but this improvement has been rather slow and not full, and the maximum rates were recorded in 2012 and 2013 at 1.5 children per a woman.¹⁰

During 2000–2013, Ukraine demonstrated a significant progress in reduction of the mortality rate for children below 5 years old, especially boys (the rates for boys went down from 17.8 to 10.5, those for girls – from 13.2 to 8.2 deaths per 1,000 live births).¹¹ According to the 2013 data, probability to live and enter the adult life (that is, 18 years) for newborn boys was 98.5 percent, for newborn girls was 98.9 percent.¹²

A significant reduction of the marriage and fertility rates for adolescents is also a positive development which enables wider opportunities for the full development of children, in particular, obtaining general and occupational education. In 2013, 239 men and 2,758 women of age below 18 years old registered their marriage accounting for 0.1 percent and 0.9 percent of the total stock of marriages (in fact, this statistics covers only officially registered marriages). Mothers below 18 years old

⁸Express information dated 19.06.2015 No № 116/0/10.2BH-15 «Distribution of the resident population in Ukraine by sex and age as of 1 December 2015», site of State Statistics Service of Ukraine http://ukrstat.gov.ua/express/expr2015/06/158_w.zip.

⁹World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision. Key Findings and Advance Tables / Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, United Nations, New York, 2015.p. 13–17.

¹⁰Data from the site of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine

http://ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2007/ds/nas_rik/nas_u/nas_rik_u.html. The period of comparison of changes in absolute indicators is limited by 2013 as in 2014 Ukraine lost a part of the territory as a result of occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and c. Sevastopol.

¹¹Demographic yearbook «Population in Ukraine, 2013», the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2014, p.203.

¹²Table of mortality and average life expectancy, Ukraine, 2013. Site of the Ptoukha Institute for Demography and Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine http://idss.org.ua/arhiv/2013_LifeTables.rar.

gave birth to 7,500 children what constituted 1.5 percent of total births. More than half (54.4 percent) mothers below 18 years old lived in rural areas.¹³

Low fertility and a lack of substantial progress in reduction of the mortality rate have predetermined the population decrease in Ukraine in the long run. According to the UN forecast, Ukraine is one in eleven countries in the world with the highest rates of population decline: by 2050, the fall in the population of Ukraine could reach 21.7 percent.¹⁴

According to the forecast made by the Ptoukha Institute for Demography and Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, depending on the scenario of the demographic situation, by 2050 population in Ukraine could go down by 12-30 percent. To avoid the decrease, it is necessary to ensure a sustained growth of the fertility rate (the cumulative fertility rate should go up to 2 children per woman) and life duration (up to 79 years for men and 84 years for women by the end of the forecast period).¹⁵ Unfortunately, presently, these tasks seem difficult to be accomplished.

Considerable fertility fluctuations over the past 25 years form the so-called 'demographic waves' when an exceedingly different number of newborn generations (given in the population pyramid by sex and age, Figure 1.1) could adversely affect the general economic and social situation in the country significantly by posing new and/or making the existing challenges stronger. Presently, the 1990 fertility reduction implications impacted most acutely the sphere of education: the number of school children decreased almost two-fold, the number of students dropped by a quarter, leading to the necessity of efforts to optimize the network of educational institutions and reduce the number of pedagogical personnel.¹⁶ In a few years these challenges will have an effect on the labour market as a lower number of cohorts will be entering it on account of a large number pursuing university studies. Since the first entry in labour market normally falls at the age of 22–25 years, its contribution in the composition of the labour force will be pronounced.

While in previous years the reduction in population was predominantly due to children, in the short run this will be determined almost exclusively by reduction of the population in the active employment age. Again, as the retirement age will be reached by generations who are higher in number, the population aging rate (a proportion of persons aged 60+ years) will go up from 22 percent recorded currently to 32 percent in 2050.¹⁷ The higher dependency ratio and labour force deficit could be one of the determinants of a larger children employment and, in particular, of child labour.

¹³Demographic yearbook «Population in Ukraine, 2013», the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2014, p.93, 173 - 175.

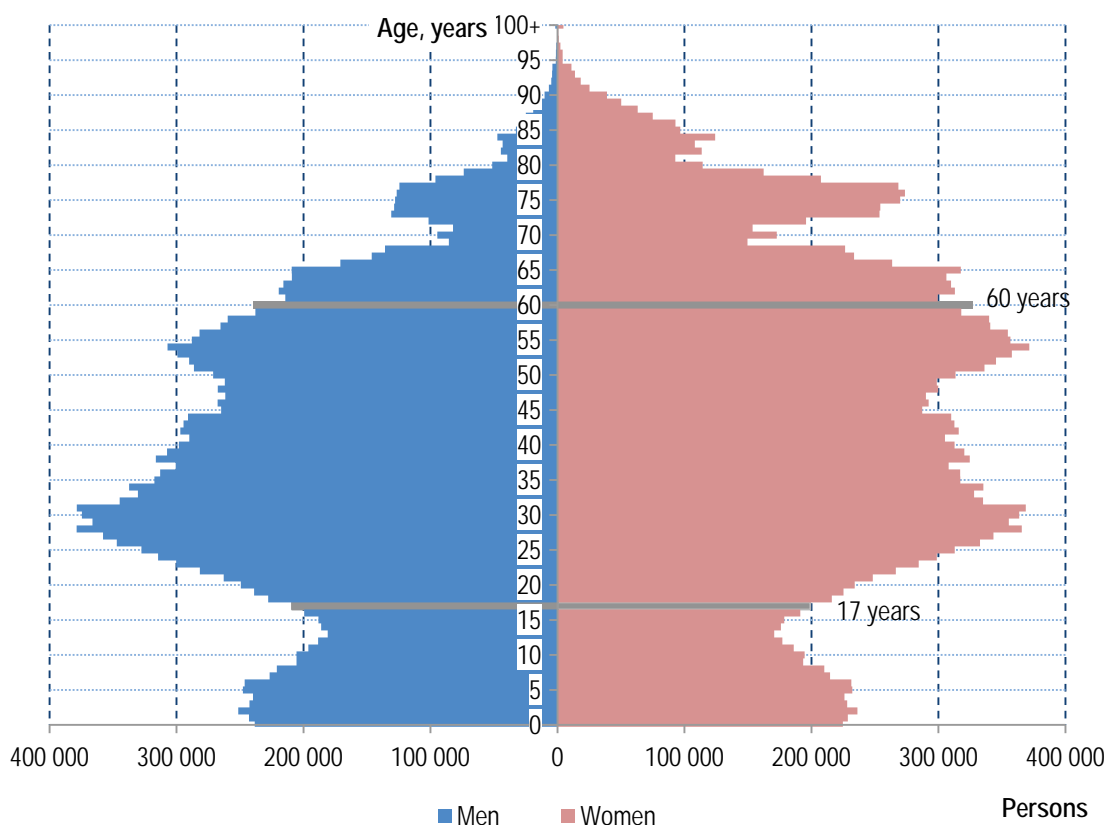
¹⁴ World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision. Key Findings and Advance Tables / Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, United Nations, New York, 2015.p. 9, 26.

¹⁵Demographic forecast for Ukraine, 2014.Site of the Ptoukha Institute for Demography and Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine <http://idss.org.ua/monografii/popforecast2014.rar>.

¹⁶Data from the site of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/menu/menu_u/osv.htm.

¹⁷ World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision. Key Findings and Advance Tables / Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, United Nations, New York, 2015.p. 30.

Figure 1.1. Population of Ukraine by sex and age, on 1 January 2015



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

1.2. Economic situation and income

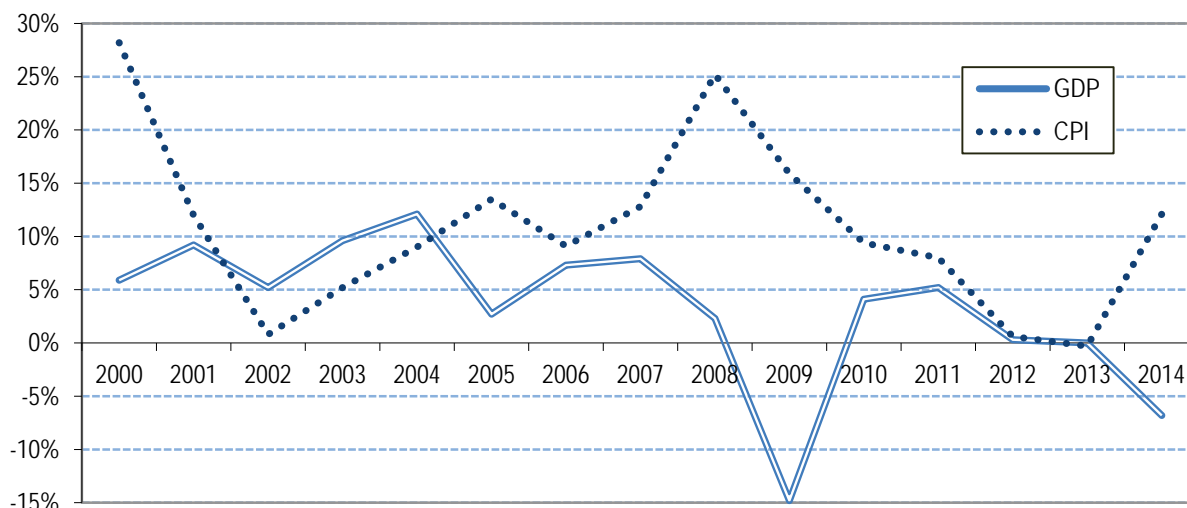
After a long-standing crisis over the transition period, beginning from the year 2000, Ukraine demonstrated rather high real GDP growth rates (Figure 1.2). However, these growth rates failed to reach the pre-crisis level of production (in 2008 the GDP reached only three-fourths of the GDP in 1990) and the impact of the global financial and economic crisis showed the extent to which growth of Ukraine is exposed to outside challenges. In 2009, the GDP of Ukraine dropped by 14.8 percent, and gradual recovery in 2010–2011 gave way to stagnation in 2012–2013, but the situation aggravated due to the military-and-political situation and escalated into a full-scale crisis. In 2014 the GDP dropped by 6.6 percent.¹⁸

The International Monetary Fund estimates of the GDP in Ukraine for 2014 are at the level of 370.8 billions current international dollars with account taken for the purchasing power parity (in 2013 it was 392.3 billions), while the purchasing power parity GDP per capita was 8,668 current international dollars with account taken for the purchasing power parity (in 2013 it was 9,143 dollars). Presently, the purchasing power parity GDP per capita in Ukraine is 4.2 times lower than the average level across the EU member-countries and 2 times lower compared to developing states.¹⁹

¹⁸ Site of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine http://ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2005/vvp/vvp_ric/vvp_u.htm

¹⁹ World Economic Outlook Database, April 2015, site of the IMF <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2015/01/weodata/index.aspx>.

Figure 1.2. Dynamics of real GDP and consumer prices (year to previous year)



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

In addition to a high-level of exposure to outside economic shocks and the internal political situation, high inflation is also a determinant of the macroeconomic environment in Ukraine. Consumer price growth by 10 percent and more was recorded both over the years of crisis and over the years of economic advance; zero inflation was reported only over the years of stagnation in 2012–2013.

Consumer price index in December 2014 when compared to December 2013 went as high as 124.9 percent. The maximum price increase was recorded for housing-and-communal services and transport; and across foodstuffs – for bread and bread products, fish and fish product, eggs and fruit.²⁰

As a consequence of a rapid price rise and freezing the minimum social security guarantees (minimum wage, minimum pension, etc.) the real available per capita income decreased by 8.4 percent in December 2014 compared to December 2013.²¹ In December 2014, compared to December 2013, real wages were cut by 13.6 percent²².

The entire population suffered from the current economic crisis to varying extents; however, households with children faced perhaps the worst situation since in Ukraine the presence and number of children in households is a key factor contributing to the inequality by income and living conditions.²³ Over the entire period of poverty monitoring (from 1999), the poverty rate across households having children (31–35 percent) has remained almost twice as high compared to households without children (15–19 percent); for households having three children and more the poverty rate is as high as 60 percent.²⁴

²⁰Site of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2014/ct/is_c/isc_u/isc2014gr_u_.html.

²¹Site of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2014/gdn/dvn_ric/dvn_ric_u/dvn_kv14_u.htm.

²²Site of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2005/gdn/tznr/tznr_u/tznr_u_bez.htm.

²³Unequal opportunities for children in Ukraine: analysis and recommendations for policy (based on monitoring of economic household inequality and children access to services in social sphere). UNICEF, the Ptoukha Institute for Demography and Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 2011.

²⁴Materials of the round table «Progress on the way of reaching the Millennium Development Goals (discussion of the draft of the National Report «MDG. Ukraine: 2000 - 2015», c. Kiev, 6 June 2015. Site of the Ptoukha Institute

1.3. General characteristics of the labour market

In comparison with changes in the GDP and prices, the labour market in Ukraine demonstrated a less pronounced exposure to crisis downturns but this is more due to the amorphous employment structure rather than the social protection system. Under crisis conditions, jobs are largely reduced in the segment of formal employment, but at the same time self-employment and informal employment show higher figures and this offsets the unemployment numbers. The low employment-to-GDP elasticity is a direct evidence of the low level of production in general.²⁵

Over 2000–2013, the size of the labour force in Ukraine remained rather stable and a smooth downsize over this period is a consequence of reduction in the overall population aged 15–70 years old (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1. Population aged 15–70 years by participation in the labour market (thousands persons, on average per year)

	Population aged 15–70 years	Economically active population			Economically inactive population
		total	employed	unemployed*	
2000	36,149.2	22,830.8	20,175.0	2,655.8	13,318.4
2001	36,022.1	22,426.5	19,971.5	2,455.0	13,595.6
2002	35,899.4	22,231.9	20,091.2	2,140.7	13,667.5
2003	35,858.9	22,171.3	20,163.3	2,008.0	13,687.6
2004	35,825.3	22,202.4	20,295.7	1,906.7	13,622.9
2005	35,840.5	22,280.8	20,680.0	1,600.8	13,559.7
2006	35,787.5	22,245.4	20,730.4	1,515.0	13,542.1
2007	35,634.3	22,322.3	20,904.7	1,417.6	13,312.0
2008	35,368.5	22,397.4	20,972.3	1,425.1	12,971.1
2009	34,973.3	22,150.3	20,191.5	1,958.8	12,823.0
2010	34,627.1	22,051.6	20,266.0	1,785.6	12,575.5
2011	34,322.4	22,056.9	20,324.2	1,732.7	12,265.5
2012	34,066.8	22,011.5	20,354.3	1,657.2	12,055.3
2013	33,842.3	21,980.6	20,404.1	1,576.5	11,861.7
2013 ¹	32,094.7	20,824.6	19,314.2	1,510.4	11,270.1
2014 ¹	31,943.9	19,920.9	18,073.3	1,847.6	12,023.0

Source: the results of the LFS, website SSSU

http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2007/rp/ean/ean_u/osp_rik_b_07u.htm

* **Unemployed (by ILO methodology)** are persons aged 15–70 who meet the following three basic requirements: were without work (gainful employment); were actively seeking a job or were trying to establish their own business during the last 4 weeks before questioning, i.e. were making specific steps during the mentioned period in order to find a gainful employment or work on own enterprise; were available to work during the two coming weeks, i.e. started working as an employed person or work on own enterprise in order to get payment or income. The category of the unemployed includes also persons who will start working during the next two weeks; have found a job or await a reply.

Note: Data for 2013 and 2014 are marked "¹" – excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

for Demography and Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.http://idss.org.ua/arhiv/2015_06_07Cherenko.pptx.

²⁵ World employment and social outlook 2015: The changing nature of jobs / International Labour Office. – Geneva: ILO, 2015. p. 19–20.

The highest unemployment (based on the ILO methodology) was recorded in 2000–2001 (2.7–2.5 million persons, the unemployment rate was approximately 11 percent); the lowest unemployment was reported in 2007–2008 (1.4 million persons, the unemployment rate was 6.4 percent). During the 2009 financial and economic crisis, unemployment grew to almost 2 million persons; the unemployment rate went up to 8.8 percent. In later years, despite the recession, unemployment downsized and was close to the pre-crises numbers.

When compared to 2013, special aspects of the situation in 2014 are marked by a dramatic reduction in numbers of the labour force (by 0.9 million persons) and lower labour force participation (from 64.9 percent to 62.4 percent). Employment went down by 1.2 million, the employment rate from 60.2 percent to 56.6 percent. Whereas the lower numbers of the labour force were largely due to withdrawal of persons in the pensionable age from the labour market (here they made up almost 60 percent), the employment downsize is a result of job loss by 336.8 thousand persons in the working age who became unemployed, and 421.2 thousand persons who quit the labour market and acquired the status of inactive.

The employment structure in Ukraine is characterized by a lack of meaningful positive developments. The proportion of employees in companies, where employment is characterized by stability and security, went down to 58.5 percent.²⁶ Almost 60 percent of persons in employment hold blue-collar occupations and 18.3 percent hold elementary occupations. Over one-half of total employment is accounted for by 3 sectors: trade (21.9 percent in total employment), agriculture (17.1 percent) and industry (16.0 percent).²⁷ In industry more than one-third of the employed work in hazardous conditions.²⁸

Informal employment covers 4.5 million persons which make up one-fourth of the total number of workers. Historically, the largest segment of informal employment is in subsistence agriculture aimed at marketing of the products produced in rural areas and accounting for 30 percent in total employment. The other wide-spread activities attributed to the informal sector are street and market-place trade, construction, and the sphere of retail services.²⁹

The main issue in the Ukraine labour market is not unemployment but rather poor quality of employment characterized by a low productivity and that which does not ensure fundamental principles and rights at work. It is this feature that poses high risks for the economically active population, especially children who traditionally are the most vulnerable segment in the labour market.

²⁶Statistical publication «Labour in Ukraine, 2014», the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2015. Responsible for the edition I. Senyk.p. 25-26.

²⁷Statistical publication «Economic activity of population in Ukraine, 2014», the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2015. Responsible for the edition I. Senyk.p.80, 83.

²⁸Statistical publication «Status of work conditions for employees in 2013», the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2014. Responsible for the edition I. Senyk. p. 7.

²⁹Statistical publication «Economic activity of population in Ukraine, 2014», the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2015. Responsible for the edition I. Senyk.p. 107 - 109.

SECTION 2: MODULAR CHILD LABOUR SURVEY

2.1. National child labour legislation

Child labour in Ukraine is a problem which the society has recognized in recent years only. Despite the fact that the spread of child labour in Ukraine was repeatedly emphasized in the special reports of the leading scientific institutions³⁰ and at the highest level in the reports the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights,³¹ an efficient system for state control and prevention of spread in child labour is being evolved rather slowly in the country.

The reasons for the slow formulation of an efficient national policy targeted to prevent the spread of child labour are related to the peculiar combination of formal and informal institutes regulating child labour in Ukraine.

The legislative regulation prohibiting the use of child labour in Ukraine is based on the provisions of the ratified international documents and the Constitution of Ukraine recognizing persons' honour and dignity protection (Section 3), childhood and motherhood protection (Section 51), guarantees of maintenance and upbringing of orphans and children deprived of parental care by the state (Section 52) as the highest among social values.

Ukraine has acceded to the fundamental ILO Conventions on child labour:

No. 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment and work (1973) (ratified by Ukraine May 03, 1979, 16 years is specified as minimum age); and

No. 182 concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (1999) (ratified by Ukraine on December 14, 2000).

Having ratified ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, Ukraine has accepted the obligations to prohibit child labour. The ratification of ILO Convention No. 138 resulted in the automatic "absorption" of many ILO Conventions ratified by Ukraine in 1956³².

In addition to the Conventions directly related to labour, Ukraine has also ratified other important international instruments concerning children:

³⁰Child Labour in Ukraine: Thematic State Report on State of Children in Ukraine (by results of 2000). – Kyiv: Ukrainian Institute for Social Research, 2001. – 127 p.

³¹ State of Observance and Protection of the Rights of the Child in Ukraine: Special Report of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights. – Kyiv, 2010. – 228 p.

State of the Observance and Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms in Ukraine: Report of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights [Electronic Resource]. – Access Regime:

http://www.ombudsman.gov.ua/images/stories/07022011/Dopovid_5.pdf

³² Including: Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 10); Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921 (No. 15); Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937 (No. 59); Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937 (No. 60); and Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965 (No. 123) (ratified by Ukraine in 1970).

Already before 1956, Ukraine had ratified the following ILO Conventions: Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1946 (No. 77); Medical Examination of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946 (No. 78); Night Work of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946 (No. 79); Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 90); and Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965 (No. 124) in 1970. Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 5); Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 6); Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932 (No. 33) were revised by ILO Conventions No. 59, 90 and 60, respectively.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) (February 27, 1991);

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2000) (April 03, 2003);

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) (February 04, 2004).

In accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Section 19 paragraph 1), Ukraine is committed to take all necessary legislative, administrative and educational measures to protect children from violence in any forms, insults, abuse, negligent care or absence of any care. Pursuant to the provisions of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, these actions are recognized to be criminal offences, regardless of where they are committed.

The national legislation regulating child labour generally complies with the international requirements and includes:

Constitution of Ukraine (1996);

Labour Code of Ukraine (as of December 10, 1971 No. 322-VIII);

Childhood Protection Act of Ukraine (as of April 26, 2001 No. 2402-III);

Employment of Population Act of Ukraine (as of July 05, 2012 No. 5067-VI);

Bodies and Services for Children and Special Facilities for Children Act of Ukraine (as of January 24, 1995 No. 20/95-VR);

Promotion of Social Advancement and Youth Development in Ukraine Act of Ukraine (as of February 05, 1993 No. 2998-XII);

Ensuring Organizational and Legal Conditions for Social Protection of Orphans and Children Deprived of Parental Care Act of Ukraine (as of January 13, 2005 No. 2342-IV);

Norms and regulations.

The Constitution of Ukraine (1996) defines the general provisions on child's rights protection, guarantees of prosecution of any violence against children and their exploitation, and ensuring the maintenance and upbringing of orphans and children deprived of parental care by the state.

The *Childhood Protection* Act of Ukraine contains the norms detailing the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine and United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child as regards the state obligations on the protection of the child's rights, protection of children from child labour, and from the worst forms of child labour.

16 years is the age starting from which a child may be admitted to work in Ukraine. As an exception, by the consent of one of the parents, or a person replacing parents,

children who have reached 15 years, and pupils of secondary general schools, vocational colleges and secondary special educational institutions who have become 14 years (during their free time from studying) (Section 188 of the Labour Code of Ukraine) may be admitted to work if the work engaged in neither harms their health nor interferes with their studying.

The provision in the national labour law regarding the possibility of involving children aged 14 years in work is not fully consistent with ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment and work (1973), which stipulates that the minimum age for admission to work cannot be less than the age of graduation from school, as well as less than 15 years. However, it is worth noting that the standardization in the national labour legislation of the issue of the involvement of 14 years old pupils in work was implemented earlier during the 1980s and the 1990s when children of this age obtained the middle school diploma (8 forms in a secondary general school) and continued studying in vocational and secondary special educational institutions, where they obtained the profession and the high school diploma simultaneously. In this setting, the influence of informal child work arrangements and social traditions and customs on legislation becomes a sensitive issue

The duration of work for children is limited according to the needs of their development and professional training. The time spent by a child by the consent of an owner or a body authorized by such an owner for professional training within the working time established by legislation is recognized as working time. The law however, prohibits the involvement of children in the worst forms of child labour, their participation in heavy work, and work in the harmful and hazardous working conditions, as well as in underground work, and work exceeding the upper limit on working hours under the law.

The national labour legislation (Section 51 of the Labour Code of Ukraine) established the limit number of working hours for persons aged:

from 16 to 18 years at 36 hours per week; and

from 15 to 16 years (pupils aged from 14 to 15 years working during school summer holidays) at 24 hours per week.

The number of working hours for pupils working during a school year on their time free from studying may not exceed one-half of the maximum number of working hours established for persons of the corresponding age.

Accordingly, in Ukraine the engagement of pupils aged from 14 to 15 years in work during summer holidays for less than 24 hours per week, is not classified as child labour. Likewise, children aged from 16 to 18 years in Ukraine must work no more than 36 hours per week. Given this fact, children in Ukraine who work within the limit of weekly working hours established by the national legislation are not considered to be involved in child labour.

At the same time, the national legislation provides several safeguards to protect children from exploitation. The Criminal Code of Ukraine (as of April 05, 2001 No. 2341-III) establishes criminal responsibility for violating the rights of the child, engaging children in the worst forms of child labour, exploiting children, and applying violence against children. The Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine (as of December 07, 1984 No. 8073-X) regulates the powers of state-owned institutions and defines the mechanism of bringing to administrative responsibility, particularly in the form of fines, those persons breaching the laws on the rights of the child. Ukraine adopted the Concept of Prevention and Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in 2003 (approved by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as of June 16, 2003 No. 364-p.).

Activities aimed at addressing the problem of child labour, in particular with regard to the prohibition and elimination of its worst forms, are coordinated by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine involving the Ministry of Youth and Sports of

Ukraine, Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Healthcare, other central and local executive power bodies. An important condition for the successful implementation of the legislative provisions is to involve local self-government bodies, civil society organizations, mass media, employers and trade union, working children and members of their families.

Overall, Ukraine has fully ratified the international documents on child labour, generally ensuring the creation of national legislation consistent with the norms of international law, although some discrepancies relating to the minimum age for admission to work and the limit to working hours for workers below the minimum age.

2.2. Concepts and definitions

In accordance with the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 182 concerning the prohibition and requirement for immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (approved in Geneva in 1999 and ratified by Ukraine in 2000) a child is a person under 18 years, and pursuant to the *Childhood Protection Act of Ukraine* (Section 1), a child who is a person under 18 years (minor) cannot acquire before reaching 18 years of age the rights of an adult especially in the matter of employment and work.

The following categories of children are distinguished in the Ukraine Modular Child Labour Survey report:

Working children are children involved in economic production of goods and services for sale in the market, and children performing non-market types of work (conducting building works or major repairs at home; carrying water or picking up wood, producing other objects to use them in household) which has an economic value.

Children involved in economic activity, that is, working children, include those who:

worked during the survey week for at least an hour, and were hired for remuneration in cash or in kind, independently, by individual citizens;

worked for free at an enterprise, in family business belonging to any member of a household, or a personal farm with the aim of selling products manufactured in the course of this activity;

were temporarily absent at work, that is they were formally employed but were temporarily absent during the survey week for certain reasons (disease, leave, etc.).

Furthermore, the survey collected information on children who worked during the 12 months preceding the survey with a view to studying the seasonality in child employment.

“Child labour” in Ukraine is defined as children performing too heavy work or work threatening their health, education or moral development. The national definition is based on ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment and work (1973) and ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

Regardless of their age, “child labour” covers children who perform hazardous work including the worst forms of child labour (for example, prostitution,

pornography, slavery, forced labour, participation in warfare and illegal activity etc.), as well as other work which may be harmful for physical, social or psychological child development.

The statistical definition of this phenomenon is based on such criteria as age, duration and nature of work and conditions this work is performed in.

Table 2.1. Ukraine NCLS 2014–15: Framework for statistical identification of ‘child labour’ and ‘child labour in hazardous work’ among child population 5–17 years

Age group	SNA production boundary				Worst forms of child labour		unconditional worst forms of child labour ³³
	(1a) 1 hour and more per week in non-hazardous work (economic activity)	(1b) 14 hours and more per week in non-hazardous work (economic activity)	(1c) 25 hours and more per week in non-hazardous work (economic activity)	(1d) 36 hours and more per week in non-hazardous work (economic activity)	(2a) Hazardous work 1 hour and more per week in hazardous industries and hazardous occupations/professions/work conditions	(2b) 1 hour and more in ‘the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work’	
5–11 years	155.9	11.1	1.5	-	-	12.2	
12–14 years	161.5	17.4	0.2	-	0.8	24.6	
15–16 years	108.5	30.3	-	1.1	0.6	24.5	
17 years	29.8	11.4	1.8	0.5	1.0	12.7	

A	Child labour (aged 5–17 years) not in hazardous work
B	Child labour (aged 5–17 years) in hazardous work
C	Child workers (aged 12–17 years) in permissible work

Children in Employment (Working children)	=	A + B + C	=	607.4
Child Labour	=	A + B	=	264.1
Child Labour in Hazardous Work	=	B	=	76.4

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Thus, “child labour” measurement includes:

a) hazardous work

- 1) children employed in hazardous types of economic activity (such as, mining and construction);
- 2) children employed in hazardous professions (those working with metal, equipment, and related professions, professions related to accuracy, printing, etc.);
- 3) children working over 42 hours per week; and

³³ Children trafficked for work; forced and bonded child labour; commercial sexual exploitation of children; use of children for illicit activities and armed conflict [NOT COVERED BY THE UKRAINE NCLS 2014-15]

4) children whose work involves carrying heavy objects, heavy equipment, or are exposed to a harmful work environment (namely, dust, gas pollution, fire, noise, etc., as also children who suffered physical or verbal violence and abuse).

b) work which is child labour, but not considered hazardous

- 1) children aged 5–11 years working 1 hour and more per week;
- 2) children aged 12–14 years working 14 and more hours per week;
- 3) children aged 15–16 years working 25 and more hours per week;
- 4) children aged 17 years working 36 and more hours per week.

As provided by the 18th ICLS Resolution on statistics concerning child labour, and following the practice of the SNA, the Modular Child Labour Survey does not cover the performance of household duties/chores (also called unpaid household chores) as an economic activity or work. In addition, children working in mining have not been covered by the survey due the constraint imposed on data collection in selected regions as a result of the military action.

2.3. Survey history

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” in October 1998. Research into the employment of children and adolescents fell within the scope of this program.

While developing the above-mentioned program, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine and the ILO concluded the Agreement in February 1999 for the period from January 01, 1999 to April 01, 2000 with regard to organizing and conducting the national child labour survey of children living in households with parents or guardians during 1999 within the framework of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC).

According to the said 1999 survey results, the number of working children aged 5–17 was 350 thousand or 3.8 percent of the total number of children of the mentioned age. Almost two-thirds (65.1 percent) of the total number of working children were boys. Every second child (about 50 percent) specified that the main reason for working was the desire to have their own money, every third child (about 33 percent) cited poor standard of living of the family as the factor, and only 14 percent worked to gain professional experience.

The most common sectors for child labour included agriculture (46 percent), trade (26 percent) and services (19 percent). A smaller number of children worked in industry (5 percent) and construction (4 percent).

The average age for starting to work was 12 years. A little more than the half (183 thousand) of working children were adolescents 15–17 years of age.

The main reason for concern was the fact that about 6 percent of children aged 13–14 years worked over 41 hours per week, and 2 percent of children aged 15–17 worked over 56 hours per week. Moreover, children in rural areas worked longer than children in urban settlements.

The survey revealed that parents have a positive attitude to child labour, that is, were in support of their children working.

The survey results were discussed at a sub-regional conference in May 2000 in Yalta City (the Autonomous Republic of Crimea). The conference participants

recommended the further development of informational and analytical research, attention to the normative and legal framework, consolidation of efforts of public and non-public bodies intended for the legislative regulation of acceptable types of labour, and the complete elimination of child labour in its worst and most harmful manifestations.

2.4. Modular Child Labour Survey program development

The present Modular Child Labour Survey is the second national survey on this issue conducted by the state statistics bodies with the ILO's technical assistance under the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)

Just like the 1999 survey, the October–December 2014 survey was conducted as a module attached to the sample population (household) survey on economic activity (hereinafter referred to as the Labour Force Survey).

Children aged 5–17 years and one of the parents or guardians of the surveyed household who had children of the mentioned age were subject to interview.

The purpose of the Modular Child Labour Survey was to determine the scope and prevalence of child labour, its causes, industries and occupations which engage children at work, working conditions and consequences for child health, as well as the impact of working on children's education quality and school attendance.

The survey also collected information on the main socio-economic characteristics of households, in particular, living conditions, income size of households, children's education, and parents' (guardians') participation in their upbringing etc.

The modular child labour survey was conducted in 25 regions of the country (except the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimean and Sevastopol City).

The survey was conducted based on the LFS national representative territorial sample of households. Information on the organizational aspects of the survey and the sample design characteristics and data processing procedures, evaluation of reliability of the modular child labour survey results, and general characteristics of the Modular Child Labour Survey results are presented in Annex A.

2.5. Questionnaires

The development of the Modular Child Labour Survey questionnaires took into account the experience of the first child labour survey conducted in 1999, questionnaire samples and ILO methodological materials, provisions of the Resolution concerning the statistics of child labour approved at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) held in 2008, recommendations of the ILO experts and the national specialists of the concerned ministries, other central executive power bodies, representatives of labour unions, employers and scientists.

The Modular Child Labour Survey questionnaires include:

Annex 1 to the Questionnaire of the Sample Population (Household) Survey on Economic Activity (Form No. 1- EAP) is filled out by an interviewer according to oral information provided by the parents (guardians) of children aged 5–17 years (hereinafter referred to as Annex 1 to Form No. 1- EAP);

Annex 2 to the Questionnaire of the Sample Population (Household) Survey on Economic Activity (Form No. 1-EAP) is filled out for children aged 5–17 years (hereinafter referred to as Annex 2 to Form No. 1- EAP);

Annex 1 to Form No. 1- EAP is filled out by an interviewer according to oral information provided by one of the parents (guardians) of a child aged 5–17 years.

The questionnaire contains 34 questions under the following sections:

- Household and housing characteristics
- School and upbringing of the child
- Work, schooling
- Household chores (within own household)
- Child's health
- Children who live separately

Annex 2 to Form No. 1- EAP is filled out according to oral information provided by a child 5–17 years of age and provides for receiving information by the following sections:

- Education
- Employment activities
- Main work (occupation)
- Working conditions and healthcare
- Job search
- Household chores (with own household)

Information from the household questionnaire (Form No. 2- EAP) of the Labour Force Survey regarding the household composition and socio-economic characteristics of respondents (children 5–17 years of age) and their parents (guardians) was used for the survey. Questions in the questionnaires for the interview with a child (Annex 2 to Form No. 1- EAP), and parents or guardians (Annex 1 to Form No. 1- EAP) were designed to be complementary. These questionnaires are presented in Annex D.

SECTION 3: CHILDREN AND TYPES OF THEIR ACTIVITY

3.1. Number and demographic composition of children aged 5–17 years

According to the Modular Child Labour Survey results, the total number of children aged 5–17 years was 5.2 million, of whom 2.5 million were girls and 2.7 million were boys (Table 3.1). The structure by sex (48.6 percent girls, 51.4 percent boys) practically corresponds to the natural share of each sex among newborns, which implies that there are no substantial gender differences in child lifestyle and mortality.

Table 3.1. Children aged 5–17 years by sex, age, and area of residence (thousands persons)

Characteristic	Total	Age groups (years)		
		5–11	12–14	15–17
Total				
Total	5,218.7	2,897.0	1,080.8	1,240.9
Boys	2,680.4	1,489.7	555.5	635.2
Girls	2,538.3	1,407.3	525.3	605.7
Urban				
Total	3,395.9	1,932.3	670.9	792.7
Boys	1,742.9	994.0	345.4	403.5
Girls	1,653.0	938.3	325.5	389.2
Rural				
Total	1,822.8	964.7	409.9	448.2
Boys	937.5	495.7	210.1	231.7
Girls	885.3	469.0	199.8	216.5

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

65 percent of the total number of children aged 5–17 years lived in cities and 35 percent in rural areas. The share of rural residents among children is higher than among the whole population (31 percent), as the birth rate is traditionally much higher in rural areas. In particular, the gross birth rate in rural areas was 1.6–1.3 times higher than that of urban population during 1990–2014.³⁴

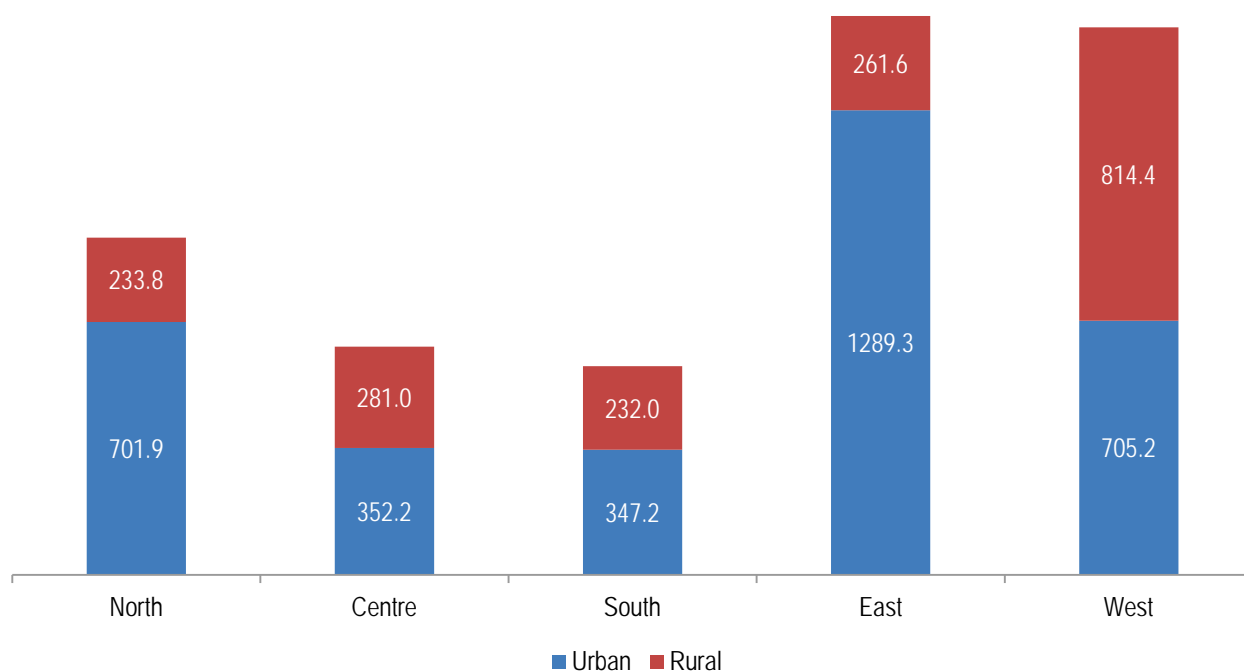
The age structure of children aged 5–17 years is determined by birth rate fluctuations which considerably influenced the initial size of these generations. Children aged 12–14 years who were born in the period of extremely low birth rates turned out to be, among children 5–17 years, the age group with the lowest population.

The largest number of children lived in the country's Eastern and Western zones, having over 1.5 million children in each of them, which altogether is almost 60 percent of the total number of children aged 5–17 years (Figure 3.1). These zones have high residential density (around 100 inhabitants per square kilometre), but there

³⁴Population of Ukraine, 2013 Demographic Yearbook, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2014, p. 73

are also additional factors of the “concentration” of a high number of children in them. The Western zone includes oblasts with the highest birth rate (Volyn, Rivne, Khmelnytskyi, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi, Zakarpattia, Lviv), and the Eastern zone includes oblasts with a large territory (Kharkiv, Luhansk, Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Dnipropetrovsk). Oblasts in the Eastern zone are characterized by high urbanization (the share of urban population reaches 80–90 percent),³⁵ that is why 83.1 percent of children in these zones lived in cities. Most oblasts in the Western zone are inhabited by rural population, so the share of urban children constituted only 46.4 percent.

Figure 3.1. Children aged 5–17 years by area of residence and territorial zone



Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

The country’s Northern zone (it includes Chernihiv, Sumy, Kyiv, Zhytomyr oblasts and Kyiv City) was inhabited by 935.7 thousand children (17.9 percent of the total child population aged 5–17 years).

The smallest contingents of children lived in the Central (Vinnytsia, Kirovohrad, Poltava, Cherkasy oblasts) and Southern³⁶ (Mykolaiv, Odessa, Kherson oblasts) zone which have small territory and low residential density.

3.2. Working children

The number of children aged 5–17 years who worked during the reference week was 607.4 thousand or 11.6 percent of their total number (Table 3.2). A higher work participation rate was observed for boys, 12.9 percent versus 10.3 percent in girls.

Over three-fourths (76.6 percent) of working children resided in rural areas. The higher number of rural children at work is explained by their much higher ratio of working: 25.5 percent versus 4.2 percent for urban children.

³⁵ *Population of Ukraine, 2013 Demographic Yearbook*, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2014, p. 20

³⁶ Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

Table 3.2. Working children by sex, area of residence, and age group

Characteristic	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 year
Total children aged 5–17, thous. persons	5,218.7	2,680.4	2,538.3	3,395.9	1,822.8	2,897.0	1,080.8	1,240.9
Worked during reference week, thous. persons	607.4	346.0	261.4	142.2	465.2	180.7	204.5	222.2
In percent to the total number of children aged 5–17 years	11.6	12.9	10.3	4.2	25.5	6.2	18.9	17.9
Looked for job during last month, thous. persons	17.0	9.9	7.1	13.5	3.5	2.3	0.4	14.3

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Rural children involved in work activity are mainly in subsistence agriculture which is traditionally an important source of livelihood for rural households in Ukraine. In 2014, the income from selling agricultural products ensured 9.2 percent of total resources to rural households, and another 11.1 percent pertained to the cost of consumed products by subsistence agriculture and from self-production.³⁷

Subsistence agriculture plays a great role in agricultural production. To give an idea of the scale of the sector's they work at, it is worth noting that they produced 40.6 percent of the total gross output of plant growing, and 54.5 percent of the total gross output of livestock raising.³⁸

The importance of subsistence agriculture as a source of income and an agricultural producer along with the traditionally archaic production methods is facilitated by a high demand for cheap unqualified workforce, including child labour.

The concentration of child work activity in subsistence agriculture explains, in particular, whence the work participation rate among children aged 15–17 years (that is legal working age) turned out to be even lower than that of children aged 12–14 years (17.9 percent and 18.9 percent, respectively).

The survey also registered 17.0 thousand children (0.3 percent of the total number of children aged 5–17 years) who were looking for a job during the last month before the inquiry. These were mainly urban children aged 15–17 years.

Almost one-half (277.7 thousand or 45.7 percent) of children who worked during the reference week lived in the Western zone. This is explained by a larger rural child population which is the main source of working children, rather than by the high overall number of children in the region. Thus, in the Eastern zone where the total number of children is somewhat greater than that in the Western zone, but urban children prevail, the number of working children constituted only 108.3 thousand (17.8 percent of all working children), and almost the same number as in the Northern or Central zone.

The highest ratio of working children was registered in the Western zone with 18.3 percent of the total child population being at work during the reference

³⁷ Expenses and Resources of Households of Ukraine in 2014 (on the basis of data from sample survey on the living conditions of Ukraine's households) Statistical Yearbook, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2015, p. 199.

³⁸ *Agriculture of Ukraine, 2014* Statistical Yearbook, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2015, p. 45.

week. In the Western zone, the ratio was 11.1 percent even among children aged 5–11 years, and for children aged 12–17 years was about 27 percent; among rural children the ratio reached 28.8 percent (Table 3.3).

The lowest children’s work activity was registered in the Eastern and Southern zones (7.0 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively). In case of the Eastern zone, this is explained by the higher share of the urban population. Rural children in the Southern zone had the lowest work activity ratio at 18.1 percent, when it was 24 percent and higher in other zones. According to the household living conditions survey data, households in the Southern zone leased over three-quarters of their land rather than till it themselves. Only 6.9–7.8 percent of the households’ land area is used to grow products solely for personal needs, while this share is over 40 percent in most oblasts of the Western zone.³⁹

Table 3.3. Portion of working children by territorial zone, sex, area of residence, and age group (as percent of total child population by corresponding group)

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total	11.6	12.9	10.3	4.2	25.5	6.2	18.9	17.9
<i>by territorial zone</i>								
North	9.8	12.0	7.4	4.9	24.4	6.1	12.7	16.0
Centre	13.6	16.1	11.1	5.1	24.3	6.9	20.3	22.4
South	7.5	7.5	7.6	0.4	18.1	2.7	13.0	14.1
East	7.0	7.4	6.5	3.5	24.0	2.8	15.9	9.5
West	18.3	19.8	16.6	6.1	28.8	11.1	27.1	26.7

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

The above findings suggest that the level of rural children’s involvement in labour in subsistence agriculture depends on the prevailing organizational and technological land tilling practices. When households till the land on their own, all their members, including young children, will be involved. If households lease most of the land to agricultural enterprises, children’s involvement in agriculture goes down.

3.3. Household duties

As the survey results show, most children were engaged in household chores. Almost 5 million children or 95.6 percent of the total number of children aged 5–17 years were involved in performing household chores during the reference week (Table 3.4).

The rate of involvement in household chores, also called unpaid household services, depends very little on the sex, area of residence and age of children, but these factors substantially influence, both, the number of hours spent in household chores and the range of chores performed by the child.

Girls spend, on average, one hour per week more on household tasks than boys. This difference exists only due to the older age group: girls 15–17 years of age spend on average 8 hours per week on household chores, while for boys of the same age it is 7 hours weekly. Children of the youngest age group (5–11 years) spend on average

³⁹*Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Ukraine’s Households in 2015 (on the basis of data from the sample survey on the living conditions of Ukraine’s households)* Statistical Yearbook, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2015, p. 47–48.

4 hours weekly doing unpaid household services, while children who are 12–14 years of age spend 6 hours per week, whether they are boys or girls.

Table 3.4. Children involved in household chores by sex, area of residence, and age group

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Number of children, who performed household chores during reference week, thous. persons	4,986.5	2,548.3	2,438.2	3,274.0	1,712.5	2,711.3	1,069.1	1,206.1
In percent to the total number of children aged 5–17 years	95.6	95.1	96.1	96.4	93.9	93.6	98.9	97.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Rural children in each age group spend, on average, one hour more per week on household tasks than their urban peers.

Regardless of the sex and area of residence, picking up toys and belongings is the most common type of household services of children aged 5–11 years, while cleaning a house or a yard is the most common task for children aged over 11 years.

Girls are more often, as compared to boys, engaged in cooking, laundry and ironing. And the gender difference in the rate of involvement in these types of services increases proportionally with the age.

Rural children are involved to a greater degree in cooking, laundry, ironing and buying food, which is related to fact that rural households have less modern domestic appliances and it is harder for them to access the relevant infrastructure. However, rural children look after younger or elderly/sick member of their family more often, because the birth rate is higher and there are more multi-generation families in rural areas.

The regional variation of children’s involvement in performing household chores is insignificant at less than 5 percent (Table 3.5). The highest rate of participation by children in household chores during the reference week was observed in the Eastern zone (97.0 percent), the lowest one – in the Southern zone (92.3 percent). The Southern zone stands out by indicating a much lower rate of involvement of its rural children (85.6 percent, while it is 93.9 percent and higher in other zones), and also for its children of the youngest age group (88.6 percent, while it is 91.9 percent and higher in other zones).

Table 3.5. Rate of children’s involvement in performing household chores by territorial zone (in percent to the total number of children)

Territorial zone	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total	95.6	95.1	96.1	96.4	93.9	93.6	98.9	97.2
<i>by territorial zone</i>								
North	96.7	96.9	96.5	96.8	96.2	95.0	99.8	98.0
Centre	94.5	93.1	95.9	93.6	95.6	91.9	98.0	97.1
South	92.3	91.3	93.3	96.7	85.6	88.6	98.2	95.8
East	97.0	96.7	97.4	97.6	94.3	95.7	99.6	98.0
West	95.0	94.5	95.6	95.1	95.0	93.1	98.4	96.5

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

The largest gender difference in the rate of children’s involvement in performing household chores is observed in the Central zone (involvement rate of girls is 2.8 percent higher than that of boys), the lowest difference in the urbanized Eastern and Northern zones (where the difference is less than 1 percent). This reflects the fact that urban lifestyle generally promotes lower gender inequality in the distribution of household chores.

3.4. School attendance

School attendance is the most important among children’s activities with almost 5.1 million (97.1 percent of the total of children aged 5–17 years) attending a school or other educational institution during the reference week (Table 3.6). The difference by gender is insignificant. A slightly lower involvement of rural children attending a school (96.1 percent for rural areas versus 97.7 percent of urban children) is related to the gaps in the rural educational infrastructure.

Table 3.6. Children’s school attendance by sex, area of residence, and age group

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Number of children, who attended school or other educational institution during reference week, thous. persons	5,068.9	2,607.0	2,461.9	3,317.1	1,751.8	2,788.1	1,079.0	1,201.8
In percent to the total number of children aged 5–17 years	97.1	97.3	97.0	97.7	96.1	96.2	99.8	96.8

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

The highest rate of school attendance is observed among children aged 12–14 years (99.8 percent), while the lowest rate is found among children aged 5–11 years (96.2 percent) and is related to a low school attendance level for the youngest. The Preschool Education Act of Ukraine⁴⁰ provides for the obligatory attendance in a preschool institution by five-year-old children (this is also for six-year-old children if they do not go to school). This legislative regulation was introduced in 2010 but has not been fully enforced.

School attendance by the older age group was 96.8 percent, which is an evidence of the early cessation of studying by a section of children, including leaving school without getting a high school diploma, although general secondary education is obligatory and guaranteed by state in accordance with the national legislation.⁴¹

According to the education bodies’ registration data, there were 43,997 children aged 6–17 years as of September 01, 2014 who did not get a high school diploma, with almost 44 percent of them due to reasons not related to health condition; and information was lacking with regard to another 17,341 children.⁴²

The regional variation of children’s school attendance is insignificant (2.7 percentage points) (Table 3.7). The highest rate of attendance in an educational

⁴⁰ The *Preschool Education Act of Ukraine*, web-site of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/2628-14>

⁴¹ *General Secondary Education Act of Ukraine*, web-site of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/651-14>

⁴² *General Educational Institutions of Ukraine at Beginning of 2014/15 School Year* Statistical Yearbook, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2015, p. 87–88.

institution by children during the reference week was registered in the Northern zone (98.5 percent overall, and 99.2 percent in urban areas), and this is not only due to Kyiv City. According to the education bodies' data, the oblasts of this zone have one of the highest rates of involvement of five-year-old children in studying (over 81 percent, while it is 70–75 percent in most oblasts).⁴³

Table 3.7. School attendance rate by territorial zone, sex, area of residence, and age group (in percent of the total number of children)

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total	97.1	97.3	97.0	97.7	96.1	96.2	99.8	96.8
<i>thereof by territorial zone</i>								
North	98.5	98.8	98.2	99.2	96.5	98.1	99.9	98.2
Centre	97.8	97.6	98.1	98.2	97.4	97.0	100.0	97.7
South	95.8	95.5	96.0	96.1	95.3	93.8	99.7	96.9
East	96.8	97.4	96.1	97.0	95.9	96.0	99.6	96.3
West	96.9	96.7	97.1	98.0	95.8	95.9	100.0	96.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

The lowest rate of school attendance is in the Southern zone at overall 95.8 percent, and 93.8 percent among children aged 5–11 years which is related to the low rate of five-year-old children's school attendance. In particular, only 61.1 percent of the total number of five-year-old children attended preschool institutions in Odessa oblast.⁴⁴

The issue of children's school attendance and the potential influence of work activity on schooling are addressed in more detail in Section 6.2.

3.5. Combination of several types of activity

The overwhelming majority of children were engaged in more than one activity during the reference week (Table 3.8). Schooling and household chores are combined at most times (82.1 percent of the total number of children aged 5–17 years). Work activity was often combined with schooling and performing household chores (11.1 percent of the total number of children aged 5–17 years, or 95.9 percent of the working children).

The combination of three activities (attending school, working and household chores) was more frequently observed among boys (12.3 percent versus 9.9 percent among girls) and among rural children (24.5 percent versus 3.9 percent among urban children). Children aged 5–11 years mostly had one activity, namely, attending school and performing household chores. The percent of children aged 12–14 who combined two and three activities was higher than for children 15–17 years of age since the oldest age group is less involved in schooling.

⁴³Preschool Education of Ukraine, 2014 Statistical Yearbook, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2015, p. 17.

⁴⁴Preschool Education of Ukraine, 2014 Statistical Yearbook, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2015, p. 17.

Table 3.8. Children by types of activity, sex, area of residence and age group (thous. persons)

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total children aged 5–17 years	5,218.7	2,680.4	2,538.3	3,395.9	1,822.8	2,897.0	1,080.8	1,240.9
<i>by activity types</i>								
Attending school only	193.6	108.5	85.1	109.3	84.3	156.4	7.1	30.1
Working and attending school	10.1	8.5	1.6	2.3	7.8	4.8	4.3	1.0
Attending school and perform household chores	4,282.8	2,159.0	2,123.8	3,071.5	1,211.3	2,454.3	867.4	961.1
Working, attending school and perform household chores	582.4	331.0	251.4	134.0	448.4	172.6	200.2	209.6
Working only	3.6	0.6	3.0	3.0	0.6	3.0	-	0.6
Only perform household chores	110.0	52.4	57.6	65.6	44.4	84.1	1.5	24.4
Working and perform household chores	11.3	5.9	5.4	2.9	8.4	0.3	-	11.0
Neither activity	24.9	14.5	10.4	7.3	17.6	21.5	0.3	3.1

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

SECTION 4: CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKING CHILDREN

4.1. Characteristics of households with working children

Analysis of the characteristics of households with working children enables specific aspects of their living conditions and reasons motivating them to get to work to be revealed. In the reference week, among working children 30.8 percent lived in one-parent families (Table 4.1). Across Ukraine the proportion of children who are from one-parent families is considerably lower at 26.9 percent, and therefore it could be asserted that a one-parent family is one of the determinants which force children into work activity.

Table 4.1. Working children by type of family (percent)

	Complete family	Broken family				
		Total	Household elder who looks after child			
			only mother	only father	grandmother/ grandfather	other guardians
Total children	73.1	26.9	23.9	1.4	1.2	0.3
Working children	69.2	30.8	26.0	2.5	1.7	0.6

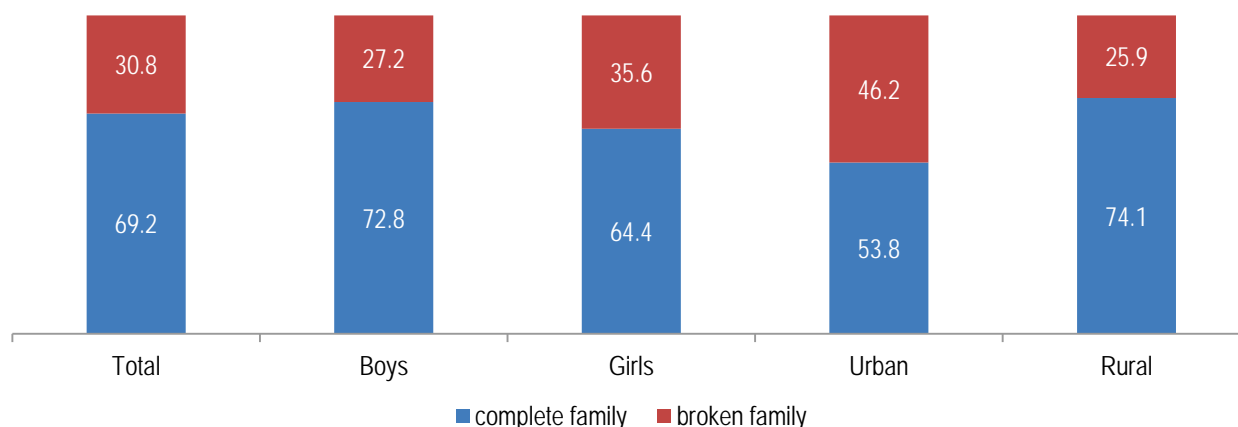
Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

In most one-parent families, children are sustained and brought up by mothers what is associated with the national legal and family practices under which children are entrusted to the mother's care after a divorce. At the same time, it is not possible to assert univocally that particularly absence of the father in a family motivates children for work, since the survey estimated a somewhat higher percentage of working children in one-parent families where children are sustained by a father, grandmother/grandfather or other guardian.

According to the survey findings, among all girls, 28.1 percent live in a one-parent family compared to 25.7 percent of boys. However, among working girls the proportion of those living in one-parent families is considerably higher compared to that for working boys (35.6 percent in contrast to 27.2 percent) (Figure 4.1). It does not necessary mean that compared to boys mostly girls are forced to work, rather girls get mature faster and exhibit a higher activity.

In urban areas the proportion of children who work and live in one-parent families is 1.8-times higher compared to that in rural areas (46.2 percent and 25.9 percent, respectively). One explanation could be in terms of historically more stable marriages and a lower occurrence of extramarital births in rural areas which provides more protection to children. Another factor is that there is an equal demand for child labour in the subsistence agriculture by both full and one-parent families in rural areas, whereas children in urban areas are motivated for work mainly due to a lack of earnings by adult family members.

Figure 4.1. Working children by type of family



Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

There is a mild influence of the parents' status in the labour market and children's work activity. In comparison to the total children population, among working children the proportion is larger for those whose fathers are not in employment (Table 4.2). This correlate is more pronounced in urban areas.

Table 4.2. Working children by status of parents in labour market (percent)

Status of parents	Status of father		Status of mother	
	Total children, who have father	Working children, who have father	Total children, who have mother	Working children, who have mother
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>by status of parents</i>				
Employed	88.0	86.0	72.2	77.4
Unemployed	2.6	3.9	3.2	2.5
Pensioners	4.4	4.9	2.3	2.9
Performed household/family chores	3.2	3.1	20.1	15.6
Other	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.6

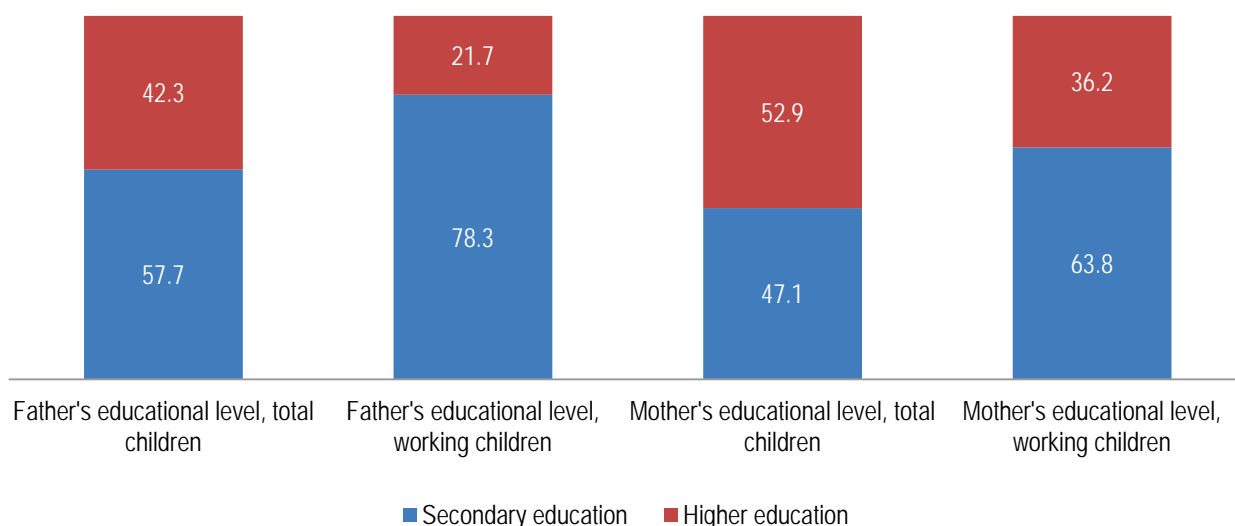
Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

At the same time, among working children, the proportion is considerably higher for those whose mothers are employed and it is lower for those whose mothers are not in employment. This is explained by the higher work activity for children from one-parent families, where mothers perform as main bread-earners. In this situation, children are rather motivated for work activity by low mothers' earnings. According to the enterprises survey, the average wage of women is by 23.7 percent lower compared to that of men.⁴⁵

Children's work activity is also dependent on the parents' level of education: in families with working children the proportion of those whose parents' have higher education is much lower compared to the total families (Figure. 4.2). The secondary education status of parents whose children are at work is a direct correlate with their rural area of residence, because rural population traditionally has a considerably lower level of education than of urban dwellers.

⁴⁵Statistical publication «Labour in Ukraine, 2014», the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2015. Responsible for the edition I. Senyk.p. 177.

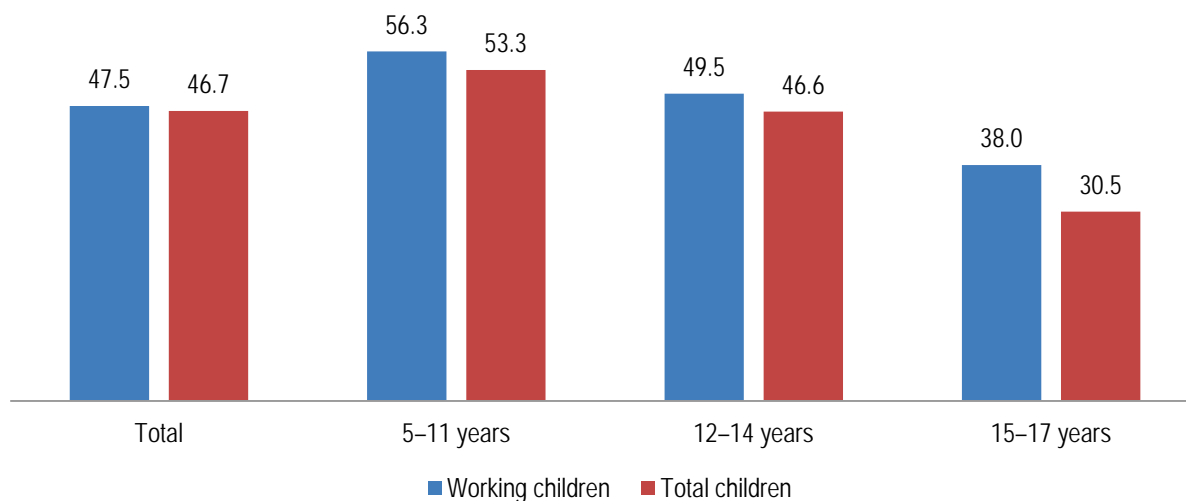
Figure 4.2. Working children by educational level of parents (percent)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

In terms of housing condition, the proportion of working children who have no separate room is the same as for total children, but there are some differences with regard to age and area of residence. The share of children with a separate room increases with age, however, among working children aged 15–17 years the proportion of those who have no separate room reaches 38.0 percent, while for total children it is 30.5 percent (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3. Proportion of children who have no separate room by age group (percent)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Also it is noteworthy that in urban households working children more often have no separate room (50.2 percent against 45.7 percent for the overall children population in urban areas) and, conversely, in rural areas working children have a somewhat better living conditions (the percentage of working children who have no separate room constitutes 46.6 percent, for the overall children population in rural areas it is 48.9 percent).

Since the largest number of working children are those engaged in the subsistence agriculture, as may be expected their households have land plots of a large size. Among working children only 6.6 percent live in households which do not

have a land plot, and for the overall child population those account for almost a half (45.2 percent). Even in urban areas 78.5 percent of working children are from households which have plots of land, prevalently they are residents of small towns and urban-type settlements. In rural households more than two-thirds of working children live in households having plots of land which acreage exceeded 25 acres (Table 4.3).

As suggested by the data, an availability of a plot of land in household is a reason for children's work activity, and the larger land plot acreage, the higher probability of children at work. Apart from the presence of a land plot, presence of farm animals and poultry is an additional determinant of the children's work activity (especially for children in the junior age group and children in urban areas).

Table 4.3. Working children by size of household land plot (percent)

Size of land plot	Total children			Working children		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Number of children residing in households with land plot	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>by size of land plot</i>						
to 10 acres	39.7	81.8	13.7	21.8	75.2	8.0
10.1–25 acres	21.6	14.8	25.8	21.8	21.6	21.8
25.1–50 acres	17.0	2.5	26.0	25.0	3.2	30.5
50.1–100 acres	15.8	0.9	25.0	22.6	-	28.5
over 100 acres	5.9	-	9.5	8.8	-	11.1

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

A prevalent number of working children live in households where the main source of income is wages (75.3 percent). In urban areas this indicator is 89.6 percent in contrast to 70.7 percent in rural areas (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4. Working children by sources of household income, sex, and area of residence

Sources of household income	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural
Total, thous. persons	547.0	309.8	237.2	133.3	413.7
<i>by sources of household income, percent</i>					
Salary	75.3	75.2	75.5	89.6	70.7
Pension, other social benefits	37.4	36.3	38.9	29.6	40.0
Income from subsistence agriculture	49.0	52.0	45.1	31.4	54.7
Income from real estate (rental housing)	0.2	0.4	-	0.6	0.1
Income from business activities	3.8	4.9	2.3	5.6	3.2
Other	6.7	8.9	3.8	17.6	3.2

Note: multiple answers allowed

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Income raised from the subsistence agriculture is the second ranking in importance as a source of income for households having working children. It is noteworthy, that the importance of this source of income ranks second not only for rural households (54.7 percent), but also for those in the urban locality (31.4 percent).

Almost 40.0 percent of rural households receive pensions or other types of social benefits. It is much higher the relevant indicator for urban households (29.6 percent), because rural households are of a larger size and more complex structure which more often include small children and/or pensioners.

The proportion of working children whose parents perceive that their income is sufficient but does not allow them to have savings constitutes 51.2 percent. At the same time, the proportion of those, who deny themselves in what they need except foodstuffs, accounts for 37.2 percent (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5. Working children by level of household's well-being as perceived by their parents by sex and area of residence (percent)

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Failed to provide even sufficient food	3.3	3.0	3.8	2.3	3.6
Constantly denied the essentials except food	37.2	35.3	39.6	41.8	35.7
Had enough but the savings didn't do	51.2	54.5	46.9	49.1	51.9
Had enough and made savings	5.6	5.8	5.4	2.8	6.6
Hard to decide	2.7	1.4	4.3	4.0	2.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

The proportion of children from rural and urban households having sufficient income but not allowing savings is 51.9 percent and 49.1 percent, respectively, and for those households whose income allowed savings the corresponding shares are 6.6 percent and 2.8 percent. To a certain extent, however, this pattern could be associated with less demands in daily life (life in rural areas is more simple, generally), but it could also be evidence of the fact that in rural areas the determinant of child labour is rather not poverty, but the traditional rural form of life when a child at work has been an accepted way of daily life in households.

According to parents' responses for the question related to problems of maintenance of children, 41.0 percent of working children live in families where parents asserted absence of difficulties in their sustaining; 39.5 percent of children are from families which encounter difficulties in purchase of clothes and shoes, and 38 percent expressed inability to provide for interesting leisure (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6. Children by problems of their maintenance (by parents' opinions) (percent)

	Total	No problems	by problems of child's maintenance				
			purchase of clothes, shoes	poor nutrition	need to pay for education	no opportunity for interesting leisure	much time for household chores
Total children	100.0	40.4	38.8	3.7	4.7	35.0	0.8
Working children	100.0	41.0	39.5	2.8	4.9	38.0	3.7

Note: no more than two answers allowed

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

The proportion of parents who perceive absence of problems in child's maintenance is practically the same as for working and total children. At the same time certain differences are observed in identification of problems. The proportion of

children who, as perceived by parents, have many household tasks is only 0.8 percent, while among parents of working children this perception is for 3.7 percent.

The analysis as regard to time needed for children to perform household duties also gives evidence of more hours needed when children combine household tasks with studies and/or employment. Thus, it could be asserted that children engagement in economic activity does not reduce their household responsibilities and, consequently, employment, regardless its motivation and nature, could hinder children from their key activity area – schooling.

4.2. Types of economic activity

Among working children, the vast majority (93.3 percent) are employed in agriculture. The participation rate of boys and girls in this activity area slightly differs (94.3 percent for boys and 92.0 percent for girls). Here, however, it is necessary to account for a significantly higher number of working boys in general (346 thousand) against 261.4 thousand working girls (Table 4.7). Consequently, among those who are engaged in agriculture the gender ratio is in favour of boys (57.6 percent against 42.4 percent). Given the gender distribution of children who work in agriculture, most of those are from the senior age groups of 12–14 and 15–17 years old (34.5 and 34.1 percent, respectively). But the proportion of those who are employed in agriculture reduces considerably with age. In the age group of 5–11 years old the share is 98.5 percent, for 12–14 years is 95.7 percent and for the age group of 15–17 years is 86.9 percent.

Table 4.7. Working children by type of economic activity, sex, area of residence and age group

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total, thous. persons	607.4	346.0	261.4	142.2	465.2	180.7	204.5	222.2
<i>by type of economic activity, percent</i>								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	93.3	94.3	92.0	80.9	97.1	98.5	95.7	86.9
Industry	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	-	0.7	0.2
Construction	0.8	1.4	-	-	1.0	-	0.2	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.2	1.6	3.0	9.3	-	0.8	1.1	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.9	0.4	1.5	3.6	-	-	0.8	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.7	0.3	1.3	2.5	0.2	-	0.2	1.8
Other types of economic activity	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.7	1.6	0.7	1.3	3.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Children employment in other economic activities is extremely low. By the proportion of the employed the second ranking activity is trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (2.2 percent of children in employment), other types of economic activity (1.8 percent); professional, research and technical activity (0.9 percent). The share of working girls in these activity groups is higher than for working boys: in trade (3.0 percent for girls in contrast to 1.6 percent for boys); and

in professional, research and technical activities boys are prevalent (1.5 percent for girls against 0.4 percent for boys).

In rural areas, other types of economic activity (1.6 percent of children) and construction (1.0 percent) are not much less important alternatives to work in agriculture. Again, children in urban areas have a lower opportunity to choose place of employment and, consequently, almost one in eleven (9.3 percent) of those over the reference week worked in wholesale and retail trade; motor vehicles and motor-cycles repair. Also, for children in urban areas a noticeable activity is recorded in such branches as professional, research and technical activity (3.6 percent); other types of economic activity (2.7 percent); arts, entertainment and recreation (2.5 percent) and manufacturing (1.0 percent).

4.3. Occupational group

The overwhelming majority of working children performs work in agriculture and related industries, which requires elementary qualification (94.1 percent). Work that requires the same level of qualification in the field of trade and services is performed by 1.5 percent of children, and in construction – 0.6 percent⁴⁶. The second ranking occupational category is sales workers (1.7 percent). Smaller shares of children in employment is recorded for workers serving machines and assemblers of machines (0.5 percent) (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8. Working children by occupational group, sex, area of residence and age group

Occupational group	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total, thous. persons	607.4	346.0	261.4	142.2	465.2	180.7	204.5	222.2
<i>by occupational group, percent</i>								
Elementary occupations in agricultural and related industries	94.1	95.4	92.4	83.6	97.4	99.2	95.9	88.5
Sales workers	1.7	0.8	3.0	7.2	–	–	1.0	3.7
Elementary occupations in trade and sphere of services	1.5	1.4	1.6	4.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	2.9
Elementary occupations in mining, construction, industry and transport	0.6	1.1	–	0.4	0.7	–	0.2	1.5
Workers serving machines and assemblers of machines	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.5	0.2	–	0.7	0.7
Personal and protective services workers	0.4	0.2	0.6	–	0.5	–	0.6	0.5
Workers of mining and construction	0.4	0.7	–	–	0.5	–	–	1.1
Office clerks	0.2	–	0.5	0.9	–	–	0.6	–
Workers in the field of fine mechanics, hand crafts and printing	0.1	–	0.2	0.3	–	–	0.2	–
Other skilled workers with a tool	0.1	0.1	–	0.3	–	–	0.2	–
Technicians and associate professionals	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.8	–	–	–	1.1

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

A more detailed analysis of children employment by occupational categories testifies to a somewhat higher prevalence of elementary occupations among boys in comparison with girls in agriculture and similar branches, however this difference is

⁴⁶ Refers to the group: «Elementary occupations in mining, construction, industry and transport»

small (95.4 percent for boys against 92.4 percent for girls). As may be expected, the percentage of working children in this occupation group for rural areas is 97.4 percent and is by 13.8 percentage points higher than in urban areas (83.6 percent). At the same time, it should be noted that the recorded prevalence of this occupational category across children in urban areas seems to be extremely high. This may be explained by the fact that children in employment in small towns are with families who live in individual houses and have household plots of land which they use for own needs in foodstuffs and raising earnings. In addition, the presence of summer cottage allotments where urban residents raise crop species (being not permanent rural residents) is also a contributing factor. The declining age-related trend in the proportions of children holding elementary occupations in agriculture looks logical. Whereas the proportion of children aged 5–11 years who hold these occupations makes up 99.2 percent, for 12–14 years age-group is 95.9 percent, and for those aged 15–17 years is 88.5 percent.

In rural areas, the proportion of working children holding elementary occupations in agriculture constitutes 97.4 percent, at the same time among other occupational categories the shares are always below 1 percent. In contrast to this, in urban areas in addition to elementary occupations in agriculture and similar branches, a sizeable proportion is recorded for children holding occupations of sales workers at 7.2 percent; while 4 percent hold elementary occupations in trade and sphere of services; 1.5 percent are employed as workers serving machines and assemblers of machines; and others are at 1.8 percent.

With the exception of elementary occupations in agriculture, gender differences by occupational categories are characterized by a considerable prevalence of girls compared to boys in a such occupational category as "sales workers", namely, 3.0 percent against 0.7 percent. As expected, prevalence of boys is observed in the occupational category "elementary occupations in mining, construction, industry and transport" and is at 1.1 percent, while girls do not engage in these occupations.

4.4. Employment status

Among children who worked in the reference week the majority (518.0 thousand persons or 85.3 percent) are family contributing workers for the benefit of family income (Annex B, Table B.3.3). This employment status is predominant for children in rural areas at 87.9 percent and children in the lowest age group of 5–11 years (89.4 percent). One in twelve children (8.7 percent) works independently, predominantly in the subsistence farming.

Among children in employment only 4.6 percent are hired workers (that is, salaried employees on a wage): 2.6 percent worked for other individuals and households and only 2.0 percent worked in companies and establishments. Wage employment is more prevalent for children in urban areas at 11.7 percent and for the senior age group of 15–17 years is 10.9 percent. Gender differences look to be negligible (4.6 percent for girls and 4.7 percent for boys). It is to be noted that employment of children below 14 years old in companies is not recorded. This supports the hypothesis that companies belonging to the formal sector comply with the labour legislation.

4.5. Place of work

The place of work for most children is farms, lands, and in gardens (91.3 percent) (Table 4.9). Most of this work is subsistence farming. As expected, this place of work is by the order of magnitude of a greater importance for children in rural areas (95.3 percent) in comparison with those in urban areas (78.3 percent). Among children in the senior-most age group the above indicator is 85.1 percent and is by 11.1 percentage points lower compared to the junior-most age group for which is 96.2 percent.

Table 4.9. Working children by place of work, sex, area of residence and age group

Place of working	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total, thous. persons	607.4	346.0	261.4	142.2	465.2	180.7	204.5	222.2
<i>by place of working, percent</i>								
At own household	2.1	1.8	2.4	4.6	1.3	1.5	2.8	1.8
On specialized workplace outside the household	2.5	1.4	3.9	9.0	0.4	-	1.0	5.8
In household client or employer	2.3	3.2	1.2	3.7	1.9	0.7	1.1	4.9
On the farm, land, in the garden	91.3	92.1	90.2	78.3	95.3	96.2	93.7	85.1
No fixed place of work	1.1	0.6	1.8	3.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.9
Other	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

In private households and in households of other individuals or employers, employment of children aged 5–17 years is 2.1 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively. It is to be noted that, compared to boys, girls largely perform domestic work (their proportion is 1.3–times higher) and compared to children in rural areas those in urban areas largely are engaged in household activities (exceeding 3.5–times). Among children who work in households of other individuals or employers the shares are higher for boys, and for children aged 15–17 years.

Outside households (both private and those belonging to other individuals or employers) 2.5 percent of children work at specially organized workplaces.⁴⁷ These workplaces are important for children in the senior age group 15–17 years (5.8 percent), and those living in cities and towns (9.0 percent). The key difference in the distribution of girls and boys by workplace is that girls more often compared to boys worked at specially organized workplaces outside households (3.9 percent against 1.4 percent).

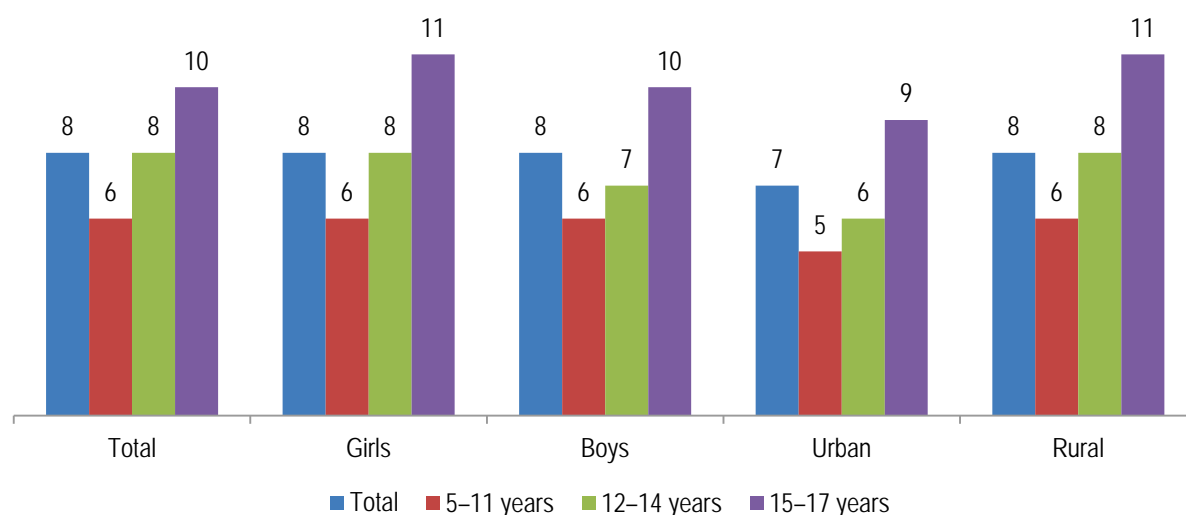
4.6. Work hours of children and average wage

Excessive duration of working time has a negative effect on child health and development. Consequently, hours worked is an important indicator in estimation of child employment and child labour (the analysis is given in Section 5).

⁴⁷The said category involves the following three groups: «enterprise», «in the open market or street tray», «in stores, stalls, cafes, restaurants, hotels», «on the construction site» (see Annex B, Table B.15).

The average duration of work hours per week for working children is 8 hours. Similar hours of work are reported for children of either sex and those living in rural areas, and children in urban areas work 7 hours (Figure 4.4). For children aged 15–17 years the average work hours were 1.7 times longer (10 hours) than the respective indicator for children in to the junior age group (5–11 years) which is 6 hours.

Figure 4.4. Average work hours per week for children in employment (hours)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

The employment distribution analysis demonstrates that children predominantly work less than 24 hours per week. Thus, the proportion of children aged 5–11 years, who worked the above weekly hours, constitutes 99.2 percent, whereas among children in the senior-most age group 15–17 years is 95.4 percent.

The highest proportion of children, who in reality work over a week 25 hours and more (4.6 percent), is found for the senior age group (Table 4.10). This indicator taken by sex is almost the same (boys – 4.6 percent and girls – 4.5 percent). It is to be noted that such high work intensity pertains exclusively to children in rural areas. And among children in urban settlements no child works more than 24 hours in a week, while the share of working children in rural areas children aged 15–17 years who have considerably longer work hours is 5.9 percent.

Table 4.10. Children who worked in the reference week, by weekly hours of work, sex, age group and area of residence

Age group	Total, thous. persons	by weekly hours of work, percent				
		1–13 hours	14–24 hours	25–35 hours	36–42 hours	43 hours and more
Total						
5–11 years	180.7	92.5	6.7	0.8	-	-
12–14 years	204.5	87.8	11.7	0.1	-	0.4
15–17 years	222.2	76.6	18.8	2.2	1.7	0.7
Total	607.4	85.1	12.8	1.1	0.6	0.4
Boys						
5–11 years	109.7	92.1	6.5	1.4	-	-
12–14 years	120.3	89.4	9.9	-	-	0.7
15–17 years	116.0	78.2	17.2	1.9	1.6	1.1
Total	346.0	86.5	11.2	1.1	0.6	0.6

Girls						
5–11 years	71.0	93.1	6.9	-	-	-
12–14 years	84.2	85.4	14.4	0.2	-	-
15–17 years	106.2	75.0	20.5	2.5	1.7	0.3
Total	261.4	83.3	14.8	1.1	0.5	0.6
Urban						
5–11 years	36.2	94.5	5.5	-	-	-
12–14 years	55.9	96.1	3.9	-	-	-
15–17 years	50.1	75.2	24.8	-	-	-
Total	142.2	88.3	11.7	-	-	-
Rural						
5–11 years	144.5	92.0	6.9	1.1	-	-
12–14 years	148.6	84.7	14.7	0.1	-	0.5
15–17 years	172.1	77.1	17.0	2.8	2.2	0.9
Total	465.2	84.2	13.1	1.4	0.8	0.5

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

4.7. Earnings and wages of children

The average hourly earnings of the working children are equal to UAH 10 (Table 4.11), which is 2 times lower than the actual average hourly wage of the regular employees working at the Ukrainian enterprises for the corresponding period. However, the actual difference between the children's rated average monthly wage and the average monthly wage of regular employees was even higher as children work for only 8 hours per week on the average. The rated average monthly wage of children would be 465 UAH, which is only 38.8percent of the officially adopted minimum wage (Annex B, Table B.2.10).

Table 4.11. Average hourly earnings of working children, by sex, age group, area of residence and economic activity (UAH)

Characteristics	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	10.0	8.2	12.2
Age group			
5–11 years	7.1	8.3	3.8
12–14 years	8.1	8.0	8.3
15–17 years	12.4	8.2	15.3
Area of residence			
Urban	17.2	11.2	23.6
Rural	6.0	6.6	5.3
Type of economic activity			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.9	6.5	4.8
Manufacturing industry	11.6	5.3	16.7
Construction	13.0	13.0	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19.1	23.6	16.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	22.8	3.8	33.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	26.4	9.9	31.3
Other types of economic activity	9.0	8.7	9.2

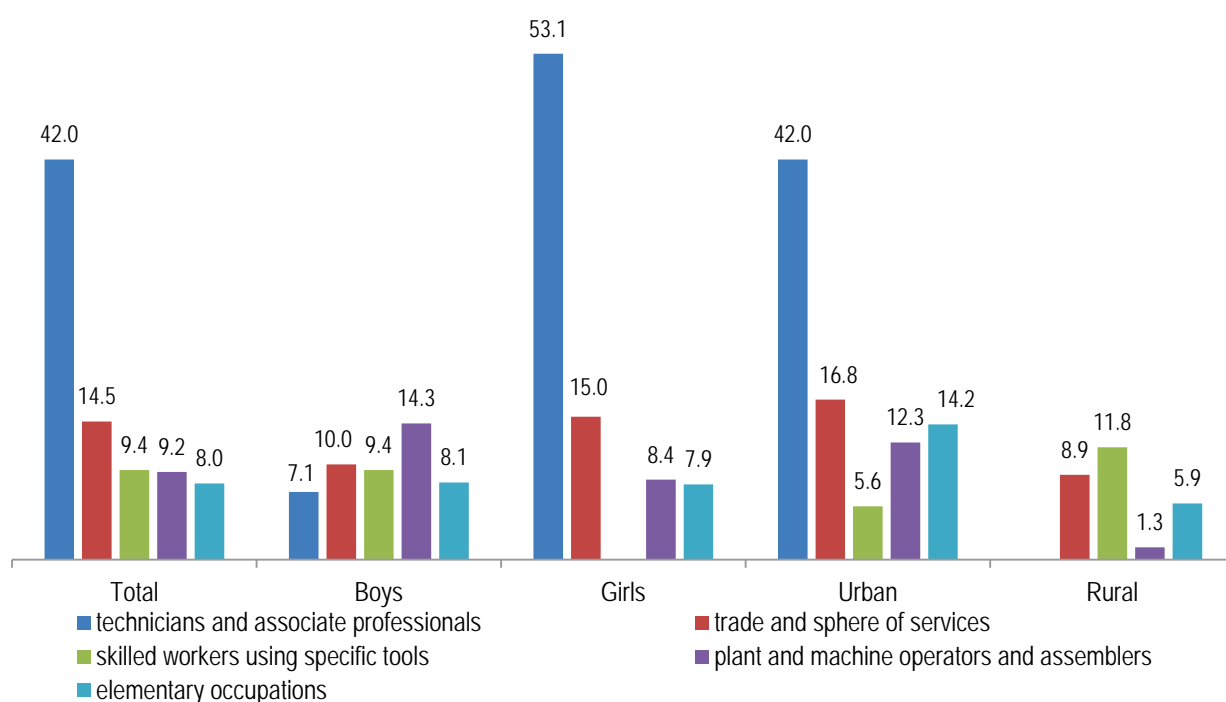
Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

The average hourly earnings of working children reveal differences by the area of residence, sex and age group. The hourly earnings are considerably higher for girls compared to boys (in general 1.5–times). This is most pronounced in urban areas (2.1–times); among children in the senior age group (1.9–times); among individuals employed in manufacturing (3.2–times); professional, research and technical activity (8.9–times) and arts, sport, recreation and leisure (3.1–times). Prevalence of higher hourly earnings of boys compared to girls is observed only in the junior age group (2.2–times), agriculture (1.4–times) and in trade (1.4–times).

Child labour earnings are the highest in services (in professional, research and technical activity as well as arts, sport, recreation and leisure at 22.8 and 26.4 UAH per hour, respectively), also in trade at 19.1 UAH. The lowest earnings are in agriculture (5.9 UAH per hour). It is interesting to note that in agriculture, the difference in the hourly work compensation for children and adults is the largest and is 3.4–times.

Earnings of children having better occupational skills are noticeably higher. The best compensated among child workers are: technicians and associate professionals⁴⁸ (their hourly earnings are 42 UAH), workers in the sphere of trade and services (14.5 UAH per hour) (Figure 4.5). Naturally, it is important that these works by the said occupations are held exclusively by children in the senior age group (15–17 years) (Annex B, Table B.2.11). Namely their age allows formalization of their longer work hours and more strict formal procedures as regard to labour relations.

Figure 4.5. Hourly earnings of working children (UAH)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

A low level of hourly earnings in elementary occupations is the result of the lowest wage rates in agriculture and the highest number of children employed in this sector. When they are excluded, the pay rate in elementary occupations is almost

⁴⁸ Among the working children, whose work corresponds to the level of qualification of the technical and associate professional, are found: clowns and other graduates of the circus school, as well as sports trainers.

equal to that of skilled workers. Thus, those who hold elementary occupations in trade and sphere of services have even higher hourly earnings compared to skilled sales workers, and other skilled workers with tools have hourly earnings which are almost 2-fold lower than those individuals holding elementary occupations in industry, construction and transport.

The average hourly earnings of working children in the urban areas almost three times exceed a corresponding indicator among rural children. This difference is mostly specified by three factors: a wage rate for the same economic activity is higher in urban than in rural areas; the structure of economic activities in rural areas traditionally include more trades with the lowest wage; even children of the same professional group earn more money in the urban than in rural areas (aside from the qualified employees, Fig 4.5).

The level of compensation for child labour is extremely low. Among working children the proportion of those who worked for pay is only 13.2 percent. In the overall number of children who worked without pay, 86.3 percent work in the subsistence farming or farms, 6.3 percent work in family enterprise owned by their family, 4.8 percent replaced parents, and the remaining individuals (2.5 percent) are paid in goods, foodstuffs, etc. (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12. Working children who did not receive pay by reasons

	Thous. persons	percent
Total	527.3	100.0
Worked for free with parents at family enterprise	33.3	6.3
Worked for free with parents at own agriculture plot	454.7	86.3
Received pay in kind (goods or food)	13.3	2.5
Worked for parents	25.3	4.8
Other	0.7	0.1

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

4.8. Territory differences in children employment

To estimate differences between the regions as regard to employment of children and child labour, the 25 regions in Ukraine were divided into five economic zones: North (Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Sumy, Chernihiv oblasts and the city of Kyiv), East (Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Luhansk, Kharkivoblasts), South⁴⁹ (Mykolaiv, Odesa, Kherson oblasts), Center (Vinnytsia, Kirovograd, Poltava, Cherkasy oblasts) and West (Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano–Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi, Chernivtsi oblasts). Such an approach in grouping the regions was necessitated by the low reliability of all estimates obtained in the sample survey on issues of migration at the level of regions.

The employment rate of children aged 5–17 years is 11.6 percent nationwide. By broad areas, the highest values of this indicator are captured in the West and the Center, while the lowest values are found for the South and the East (Table 4.13).

Employment rate of working boys constitutes 12.9 percent against 10.3 percent for girls. A considerably higher prevalence of working boys over working girls is observed in the North and the Center (1.6- and 1.5–times, respectively). Almost no

⁴⁹ Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

differences are found with regard to this indicator for children in the South and East (1.0- and 1.1–times).

Table 4.13. Employment of children by sex and territorial zone

Territorial zone	Working children aged 5–17 years, total		by sex			
	thous. persons	in percent to the total children of relevant age	boys		girls	
			thous. persons	in percent to the total children of relevant age	thous. persons	in percent to the total children of relevant age
Total	607.4	11.6	346.0	12.9	261.4	10.3
<i>by territorial zone</i>						
North	91.4	9.8	57.8	12.0	33.6	7.4
Centre	86.4	13.6	52.3	16.1	34.1	11.1
South	43.6	7.5	22.2	7.5	21.4	7.6
East	108.3	7.0	59.2	7.4	49.1	6.5
West	277.7	18.3	154.5	19.8	123.2	16.6

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

4.9. Children and reasons for work

The main reason for children to work is their wish to give assistance to parents, and this response is by 80.0 percent of children who worked over the reference week (Table 4.12). This reason is more typical for boys than girls (83.3 percent against 75.7 percent), for children living in villages than those in urban settlements (83.3 percent against 69.4 percent) as well as for children aged 5–11 years than those aged 12–14, 15–17 years (85.4, 83.5, and 72.5 percent, respectively). Noteworthy, that the next important reason for work is the wish to improve family well-being (8.6 percent). Here, by this reason, the proportion for girls compared to boys is by 4 percentage points higher; for children in urban areas compared to those in rural areas it is by 6.0 percentage points higher; for children aged 5–17 years compared to those aged 12–14 years it is by 5.1 percentage points higher (Table 4.14).

Table 4.14. Main reasons for work among all working children (percent)

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Worked during reference week, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>by main reasons for work</i>								
Parents help	80.0	83.3	75.7	69.4	83.3	85.4	83.5	72.5
To add to family's wages	8.6	6.9	10.9	13.2	7.2	7.1	6.6	11.7
Wish to have own money	7.1	6.6	7.7	10.1	6.2	4.6	5.8	10.3
Help in the family business (for free)	1.6	0.7	2.8	5.3	0.5	1.7	1.3	1.8
For gaining professional experience	1.1	0.4	2.0	0.3	1.3	-	1.5	1.6
Other	1.6	2.1	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.1

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Among children the third most noticeable motivation for work is making own money (7.1 percent) (Table 4.14). Its gender differentiation is negligible, but there are large variations when motivation is estimated by area of residence and among certain age groups. Thus, the proportion of children who worked for this reason is almost two-fold higher for children in urban areas than in rural areas and for children aged 15–17 years in comparison with those aged 12–14 years. The importance of other reasons for work by children is of lower magnitudes.

The main objective to have own money is recorded for 43.0 thousand children of which 66.5 percent spend their earnings. Most children spent money for own needs (51.8 percent) to buy goods and 31.2 percent of children make savings to meet personal goals (Table 4.15).

Table 4.15. Children who worked in the reference week by way of using earnings, sex, area of residence and age group (percent)

Way of using earnings	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>by way of using earnings</i>								
Buy certain things for myself	51.8	42.3	63.5	68.6	42.1	46.7	39.0	60.6
Save money for personal purposes	31.2	39.6	20.9	19.5	38.0	44.9	51.8	14.9
Give all or most part of the money to parents or guardians	16.1	16.5	15.6	11.9	18.5	8.4	9.2	22.8
Buy things for parents	0.9	1.6	-	-	1.4	-	-	1.7

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Children in rural areas and children aged 15–17 years, in the overall, give a large part of their earnings to parents or guardians. And here the gender determinant is almost negligible (Table 4.15). The detailed analysis gives evidence that such application of earnings mainly concerns children aged 15–17 years who live in small towns, are engaged in agriculture, and have the highest earnings.

4.10. Parents attitude toward work

The Modular Child Labour Survey revealed, that the proportion of total children whose parents are indifferent to whether or not their child engages in work constitutes only 3 percent. Usually parents see in a positive light the work of children for pay: parents of 37.2 percent of children believe that work is necessary to be taught to children; 8.2 percent believe that work for pay encourages children and is to their benefit; 37.2 percent mentioned that in general they feel comfortable and most important that work should not be detrimental to studies (Figure 4.6). At the same time, parents of 14.1 percent of children categorically objected to children going to work.

It is to be noted that parents of working children viewed child labour more positively. In particular, parents of 50.9 percent of children believe that children should be accustomed to work; 10.5 percent believe that work encourages children and is of use; and only 4.5 percent were negative about it.

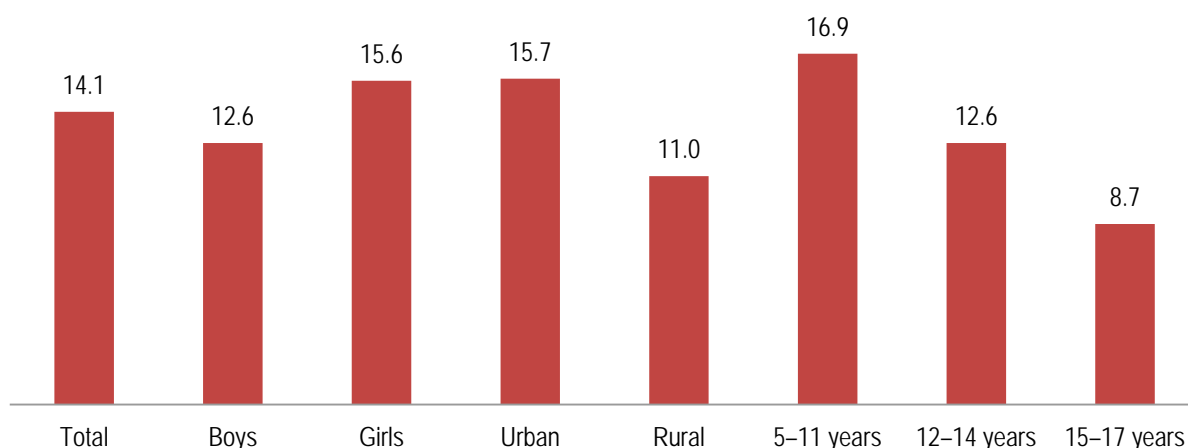
Figure 4.6. Distribution of children by parents' attitude to work for pay by activity status (percent)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

In the sample, the proportion of working children whose parents objected the child employment is largely affected by sex, area of residence and age of a child (Figure 4.6). Work of children is more often objected by parents of girls when compared to boy's parents (15.6 percent against 12.6 percent) and those who live in urban areas (15.7 percent against 11.0 percent in rural areas). 16.9 percent of parents of children aged 5–11 years and 8.7 percent of parents of children aged 15–17 years objected to work of children (Figure 4.7).

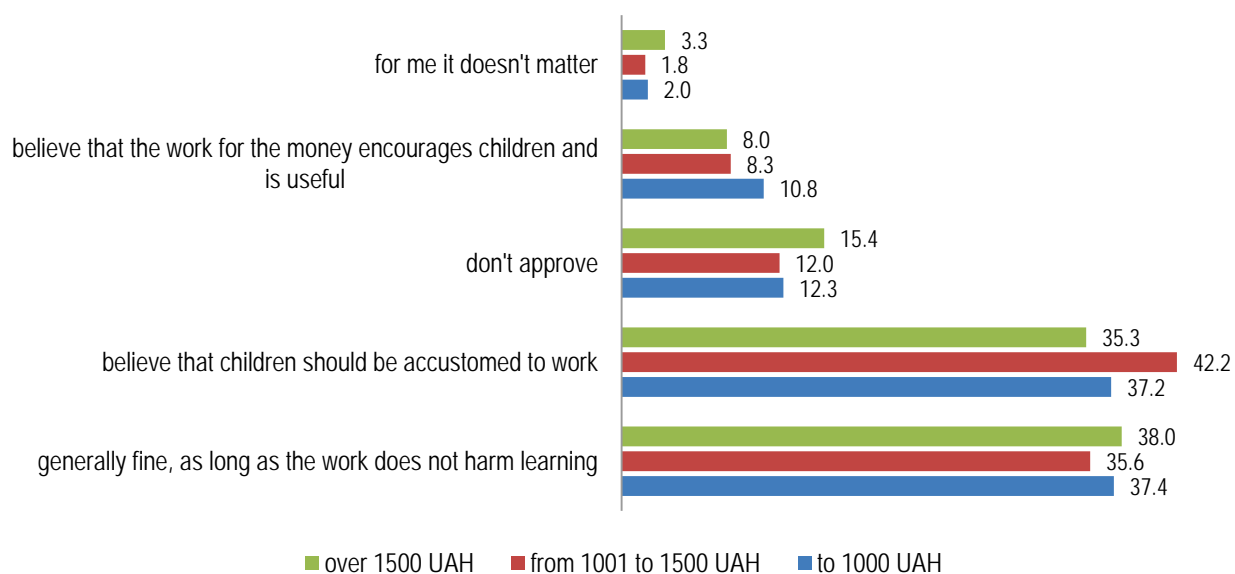
Figure 4.7. Distribution of working children whose work is objected by parents by sex, area of residence and age group (percent)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Certain regularity is found with regard to the parents' attitude to work of children and the level of household material well-being (Figure 4.8). In households where consumer spending is the lowest (not exceeding 1,000 UAH per month) parents more often attach importance to child interest in work for pay. In households where consumer spending exceeds 1,500 UAH per month parents more often have cautionary or negative attitude to child work for pay.

Figure 4.8. Distribution of children by attitude of parent to child work for pay by consumer spending (percent)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Parents of most working children (84.7 percent) emphasized the necessity to work on the reasoning that a child should be taught to work; 7.8 percent of children rely on the wish to have earnings to implement some of their plans; and 3.7 percent linked it to financial difficulties in the family (Annex B, Table B.6.3). Two last reasons are more often mentioned by parents of working girls, children in urban areas and children in the senior age group. Therefore, the level of household material well-being is an important determinant of children entering employment.

SECTION 5: CHILD LABOUR AND HAZARDOUS WORK

5.1. Children in child labour (general characteristics)

Regardless of their age, “child labour” covers children who perform hazardous work including the worst forms of child labour (for example, prostitution, pornography, slavery, forced labour, participation in warfare and illegal activity etc.), as well as other work which may be harmful for physical, social or psychological child development.

The statistical definition of this phenomenon is based on such criteria as age, duration and nature of work and conditions this work is performed in.

Thus, “child labour” measurement includes:

a) hazardous work

1) children employed in hazardous types of economic activity (such as, mining and construction);

2) children employed in hazardous professions (those working with metal, equipment, and related professions, professions related to accuracy, printing, etc.);

3) children working over 42 hours per week; and

4) children whose work involves carrying heavy objects, heavy equipment, or are exposed to a harmful work environment (namely, dust, gas pollution, fire, noise, etc., as also children who suffered physical or verbal violence and abuse).

b) work which is child labour, but not considered hazardous

1) children aged 5–11 years working 1 hour and more per week;

2) children aged 12–14 years working 14 and more hours per week;

3) children aged 15–16 years working 25 and more hours per week;

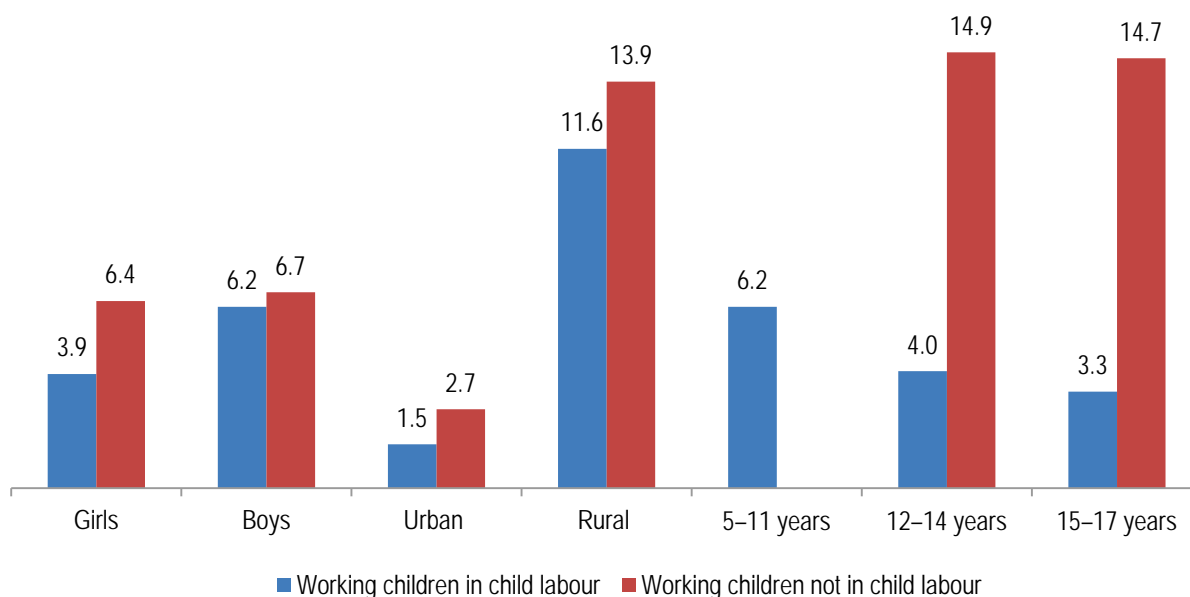
4) children aged 17 years working 36 and more hours per week.

As provided by the 18th ICLS Resolution on statistics concerning child labour, and following the practice of the SNA, the modular child labour survey did not cover the performance of household duties/chores (also called unpaid household chores) as an economic activity or work. In addition, children working in mining have not been covered by the survey due to the constraint imposed on data collection in selected regions as a result of the military action.

According to the Modular Child Labour Survey data, 264.1 thousand children were involved in child labour, which is 5.1 percent of the total number of children and 43.5 percent of children working during the reference week.

Boys were characterized by a higher participation in child labour than girls (6.2 percent versus 3.9 percent) (Figure 5.1). The share of children involved in child labour was larger in the age group of 5–11 years (6.2 percent), and it was 4.0 percent and 3.3 percent in the age groups of 12–14 years and 15–17 years, respectively. For the country, 1.5 percent of the total child population was involved in child labour. This share by an order of magnitude was larger for rural areas and constituted 11.6 percent of all children living in rural settlements.

Figure 5.1. Participation of children aged 5–17 years in child labour by sex, area of residence and age group



Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

The overwhelming majority of children in child labour (63.8 percent) are under 11 years and work more than an hour per week. This is more pronounced for girls than for boys (68.0 percent versus 61.3 percent), and for those living in rural areas than in cities (Annex B, Table B.3.3). Children who worked at hazardous jobs took the second place, although was much less. The corresponding share among all children was 28.9 percent. Unlike the previous reason, the likelihood of getting involved in child labour for boys is almost 1.5 higher than for girls and much higher in cities than in rural areas (36.1 percent versus 27.2 percent). The share of child labour by other criteria was lower.

With a view to better understanding the source of the negative consequences of child labour and focusing the national policy on topical reasons of its formation, the children involved in child labour are grouped in mutually exclusive categories by the degree of risk. To reveal the degree of the relevant risks, children are divided in the way that each of them is counted only once, even if they face numerous risks. For instance, children working in mining and construction belong to those involved in hazardous types of economic activity, regardless of whether they worked the excessive number of hours, or faced other risks.

The division of child labour by the types of economic activity corresponds to the division of all working children. Most children involved in “child labour” (94.5 percent), worked in agriculture, forestry and fishery, as well as in construction (1.8 percent) and trade (1.7 percent) (Table 5.1). The division of child labour for boys and girls working in agriculture did not differ (93.3 percent and 96.4 percent, respectively). Likewise, as the survey data shows, boys worked mainly in construction and industry, and girls in entertainment.

Table 5.1. Children in child labour by sex, area of residence and types of economic activity

Types of economic activity	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural
Total, thous. persons	264.1	164.9	99.2	51.8	212.3
<i>by types of economic activity, percent</i>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	94.5	93.3	96.4	86.7	96.4
Industry	0.3	0.5	-	1.0	0.1
Construction	1.8	2.9	-	-	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.7	2.2	0.8	8.3	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.6	-	1.5	1.4	0.4
Activities of households	0.9	1.1	0.8	2.6	0.6
Other types of economic activity	0.2	-	0.5	-	0.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

The division of children involved in child labour by major occupational groups corresponded to their division by the types of economic activity. Thus, 95.0 percent of children aged 5–17 years was employed by elementary occupations in agriculture, forestry and similar sectors, another 2 percent in other elementary occupations (outside agriculture) (Table 5.2).

0.8 percent of children were employed by blue-collar professions which may be referred to as qualified labour (servicing and assembling vehicles and working with tools), the rest at 1.3 percent worked in the services sector, another 0.9 percent worked as miners and in construction.

As the above data regarding the number of children involved in child labour by the types of economic activity and professional groups, their difference between the relevant division of all working children is not the type of work they perform, but rather the working conditions they work in.

Table 5.2. Children in child labour by sex, area of residence and occupational group

Occupational group	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural
Total, thous. persons	264.1	164.9	99.2	51.8	212.3
<i>by occupational group, percent</i>					
Elementary occupations in agricultural and related industries	95.0	94.1	96.7	89.2	96.5
Sales workers	0.9	1.0	0.8	4.6	-
Elementary occupations in trade and sphere of services	0.5	0.8	-	2.6	-
Elementary occupations in mining, construction, industry and transport	1.5	2.4	-	1.2	1.6
Workers serving machines and assemblers of machines	0.6	-	1.5	1.4	0.4
Personal and protective services workers	0.4	-	1.0	-	0.4
Workers of mining and construction	0.9	1.4	-	-	1.1
Other skilled workers with a tool	0.2	-	-	1.0	-

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

208.7 thousand or 79.0 percent of children in “child labour” worked during the reference week from 1 to 13 hours. The share for boys was higher than for girls (62.8 percent versus 37.2 percent) and rural area inhabitants also indicated a higher share

over urban children (77.5 percent). Such work duration was more inherent – as compared to other age groups – to children of the youngest age group (80.1 percent). Over one-half (54.0 percent) of children aged 12–14 years was employed from 14 to 24 hours per week. And there were over two-thirds (77.3 percent) of children in the oldest age group 15–17 years (Table 5.3) among all children working 25 hours and more.

Table 5.3. Children in child labour by duration of working week, sex, area of residence and age group (thous. persons)

Characteristics	Total	by duration of working week				
		from 1 to 13 hours	from 14 to 24 hours	from 25 to 35 hours	from 36 to 42 hours	43 and more
Total	264.1	208.7	44.4	5.0	6.3	2.4
Sex						
Boys	164.9	131.1	26.6	3.2	1.9	2.1
Girls	99.2	77.6	17.8	1.8	1.7	0.3
Age group						
5–11 years	180.7	167.2	12.0	1.5	-	-
12–14 years	43.0	18.1	23.9	0.2	-	0.8
15–17 years	40.4	23.4	8.5	3.3	3.6	1.6
Area of residence						
Urban	51.8	30.1	4.9	-	-	-
Rural	212.3	102.2	39.5	5.0	3.6	2.4

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

5.2. Children in child labour (excluding hazardous work)

Most children in child labour – 187.7 thousand – did not formally face the risks of hazardous work. The criterion of referring them to child labour was exceeding the established number of hours worked over the number considered to be harmful for child health and development. The overwhelming majority of children of this category (82.4 percent) are rural area inhabitants (Table 5.4). There are more boys than girls among children in child labour (except hazardous work) (57.9 and 42.1 percent, respectively).

Table 5.4. Children involved in child labour (except hazardous work) by sex, age group and area of residence

Characteristics	Total in child labour (except hazardous work)		by age group					
			5–11 years		12–14 years		15–17 years	
	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent
Total	187.7	100.0	168.5	100.0	17.6	100.0	1.6	100.0
Sex								
Boys	108.6	57.9	101.0	59.9	7.6	43.2	-	-
Girls	79.1	42.1	67.5	40.1	10.0	56.8	1.6	100.0
Area of residence								
Urban	33.1	17.6	31.3	18.6	1.8	10.2	-	-
Rural	154.6	82.4	137.2	81.4	15.8	89.8	1.6	100.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Almost all children referred to child labour by the criteria of hours worked were employed in agriculture, forestry and fishery (98.0 percent) (Annex B, Table B.3.6). At the same time, the advantage of this type of economic activity was evident in all divisions – by sex, age and area of residence (Table 5.5). It is worth noting certain demographic peculiarities of this subcategory of child labour. 16.5 percent of all children working by this type of economic activity lived in cities. In the age group of 12–14 years, the share of children employed by this type of economic activity was by an order of magnitude smaller (9.3 percent) than in the youngest age group (90.1 percent), while it was only 0.6 percent in the oldest group (15–17 years).

Table 5.5. Children in child labour (except hazardous work) by sectors of activity, sex, age group and area of residence

	Total in child labour (except hazardous work)		in percent to the total						
	thous. persons	percent	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total	187.7	100.0	57.9	42.1	17.6	82.4	89.8	9.4	0.8
<i>thereof</i>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	184.0	100.0	57.6	42.4	16.5	83.5	90.1	9.3	0.6
<i>including</i>									
mixed farming	119.2	100.0	60.2	39.8	17.6	82.4	90.2	9.8	-
animal production	38.6	100.0	52.1	47.9	9.1	90.9	92.0	8.0	-
plant growing	24.5	100.0	55.5	44.5	24.1	75.9	86.9	8.6	4.5
other	1.7	100.0							
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.3	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-
Other types of economic activity	2.4	100.0	58.4	41.6	58.4	41.6	58.4	20.8	20.8

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Most children in child labour by the number of working hours in agriculture were employed by its mixed types – 63.5 percent – with no substantial differences by sex and type of settlement. However, no child aged 15–17 years was involved in this type of child labour in agriculture.

It is interesting to note the difference in the involvement of children of different settlements and age categories in animal production and plant growing. Thus, animal production dominates among rural area children, while plant growing among urban children. Animal production is relatively more important among children from 5 to 14 years, while plant growing is dominant economic activity among children aged 15–17 years.

The structure of child labour by occupational group criteria seems logical: 98.7 percent of such child labour falls in elementary occupations in agriculture. Employment in this occupation dominated for all categories (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6. Children in child labour (except hazardous work) by occupational groups, sex, age group, area of residence

Occupational groups	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total, thous. persons	187.7	108.6	79.1	33.1	154.6	168.5	17.6	1.6
<i>by occupational groups, percent</i>								
Elementary occupations in agricultural and related industries	98.7	98.7	98.8	95.8	99.4	99.2	97.2	68.8
Elementary occupations in trade and sphere of services	0.7	1.3	-	4.2	-	0.8	-	-
Personal and protective services workers	0.6	-	1.2	-	0.6	-	2.8	31.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

5.3. Children in hazardous work

Children in hazardous work include those who were employed in hazardous types of economic activity, hazardous occupations, worked the excessive number of hours per week or found themselves in the hazardous working conditions (including children carrying heavy objects or using heavy equipment at their work) during the reference week. The questionnaire addressed these sources of hazardous work. Three quarters of the 76.4 thousand children employed at hazardous work were boys (by gender), rural area inhabitants (by residence), and children of 12 and more years of age (by age group). Girls, and children aged from 5 to 11 years and children residing in urban areas were the least involved in hazardous work (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7. Children in hazardous work by type of hazardous work, sex, area of residence and age group

Characteristics	Designated hazardous types of economic activity		Designated hazardous occupations		Long hours of work		Other hazardous work conditions		Total in hazardous work	
	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent
Total	4.7	6.2	2.1	2.7	1.3	1.7	68.3	89.4	76.4	100.0
Sex										
Boys	4.7	8.3	2.1	3.7	1.0	1.8	48.5	86.2	56.3	100.0
Girls	-	-	-	-	0.3	1.5	19.8	98.5	20.1	100.0
Age group										
5–11 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.2	100.0	12.2	100.0
12–14 years	0.3	1.2	0.6	2.4	0.8	3.1	23.7	93.3	25.4	100.0
15–17 years	4.4	11.3	1.5	3.9	0.5	1.3	32.4	83.5	38.8	100.0
Area of residence										
Urban	-	-	1.1	5.9	-	-	17.6	94.1	18.7	100.0
Rural	4.7	8.1	1.0	1.7	1.3	2.3	50.7	87.9	57.7	100.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Most children engaged in hazardous work (89.4 percent) operate in harmful working conditions. Boys from the rural area and children aged 15–17 years prevail

in this group. Out of all children engaged in hazardous economic activities 6.2 percent do “hazardous work” and another 2.7 percent are engaged in hazardous occupations. Only boys from rural areas are involved in the former group, while urban boys prevail in the latter group.

Among all children in hazardous work aged 5 to 17 years, 1.3 thousand or 1.7 percent, work excessive working hours (over 42 hours weekly). All of them are rural residents, most are boys (76.9 percent) and almost two-thirds belong to the age group of 12–14 years (61.5 percent).

The vast majority (85.7 percent) of children who performed hazardous work were employed in agriculture (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8. Children in hazardous work by sex, area of residence, age group and types of economic activity (thous. persons)

Types of economic activity	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total	76.4	56.3	20.1	18.7	57.7	12.2	25.4	38.8
<i>by types of economic activity</i>								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	65.5	48.0	17.5	14.5	51.0	12.2	24.4	28.9
Industry	0.8	0.8	-	0.5	0.3	-	0.5	0.3
Construction	4.7	4.7	-	-	4.7	-	0.3	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.2	2.4	0.8	3.0	0.2	-	0.2	3.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.5	-	1.5	0.7	0.8	-	-	1.5
Other types of economic activity	0.7	0.4	0.3	-	0.7	-	-	0.7

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

The high share evident in all groups of children (by sex, age and place of residence), and all children in the age group 5–11 years involved in hazardous work (12.2 thousand) were employed only by this type of economic activity.

Three out of four children in hazardous work and employed in agriculture were boys (one quarter were girls), 77.9 percent lived in rural areas, and while 44.1 percent of children belonged to the age group of 15–17 years, 37.3 percent were 12–14 years old and 18.6 percent of age 5–11 years. Among children in hazardous work and working in wholesale and retail trade, automobile and motorcycle service, the division by sex was similar to the division in agriculture. Most children employed by this type of economic activity lived in cities (only 6.2 percent in rural areas), the same share of children belonged to the age group of 12–14 years, the rest – to the age group of 15–17 years.

The survey found no urban child in hazardous work working in construction, as also no boys working in art, sports, entertainment and recreation sectors, and no girls – in the processing industry and construction. All boys employed in the processing industry belonged to the age groups of 12–14 and 15–17 years, with 62.5 percent of them living in rural area, and 37.5 percent in cities. Only rural boys worked in construction, mostly aged 15–17 years, and the balance 6.4 percent were aged 12–14 years. All girls employed in art, sports, entertainment and recreation

belonged to the age group of 15–17 years, with 53.3 percent of them living in rural area, and 46.7 percent in cities.

Employment by the occupational group of elementary occupations in agriculture prevailed in all divisions (by sex, age and place of residence), and in the age group of 5–11 years all children in hazardous work (12.2 thousand person) were in this occupational category (Table 5.9).

Table 5.9. Children in hazardous work by sex, area of residence, age group and occupational group (thous. persons)

Occupational group	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total	76.4	56.3	20.1	18.7	57.7	12.2	25.4	38.8
<i>by occupational group</i>								
Elementary occupations in agricultural and related industries	65.7	47.9	17.8	14.5	51.2	12.2	24.4	29.1
Sales workers	2.4	1.6	0.8	2.4	-	-	-	2.4
Elementary occupations in mining, construction, industry and transport*	3.9	3.9	-	0.6	3.3	-	0.5	3.4
Workers serving machines and assemblers of machines	1.5	-	1.5	0.7	0.8	-	-	1.5
Workers of mining and construction**	2.4	2.4	-	-	2.4	-	-	2.4
Other skilled workers with a tool	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	-

*This occupational group, as it is named, includes those in elementary occupations in mining, industry, construction and transport. However, during the survey those in elementary occupations were observed only in construction. Children working in mining have not been covered by the survey due to the constraint imposed on data collection in selected regions as a result of the military action.

**This occupational group, as it is named, includes workers of mining and construction. However, during the survey workers were observed only in construction. Children working in mining have not been covered by the survey due to the constraint imposed on data collection in selected regions as a result of the military action

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

By the elementary occupations in agriculture worked 72.9 percent boys and 27.1 percent girls, 77.9 percent of all children employed by this occupational group lived in rural areas, 22.1 percent – in cities, 44.3 percent belonged to the age group of 15–17 years, 37.1 percent were 12–14 years and 18.6 percent – 5–11 years. The elementary occupations in construction (by the occupational group: Elementary occupations in mining, construction, industry and transport) were mastered only by boys, with 84.6 percent of them living in rural area, 15.4 percent – in urban settlements, and with 87.2 percent belonging to the age group of 15–17 years and 12.8 percent – to the age group of 12–14 years.

Boys aged 12–14 years in cities were employed in hazardous work by the occupational group “other skilled workers with a tool”, and boys aged 15–17 years in villages – worked in construction (the occupational group “workers of mining and construction”). Only girls aged 15–17 years were employed by professions related to vehicle servicing and assembling, with 53.3 percent living in rural areas and 46.7 percent – in urban settlements. Only urban children aged 15–17 years were sales workers, with two-thirds of them being boys and one-third – girls.

Over two-thirds children (69.1 percent) involved in hazardous work were employed during the reference week from 1 to 13 hours, every fifth child (20.8 percent) – from 14 to 24 hours, 7.0 percent – from 25 to 42 hours and 3.1 percent – 43 hours and more. Rural area inhabitants, boys and children aged 15–17 years prevailed among those who worked from 1 to 24 hours (Table 5.10).

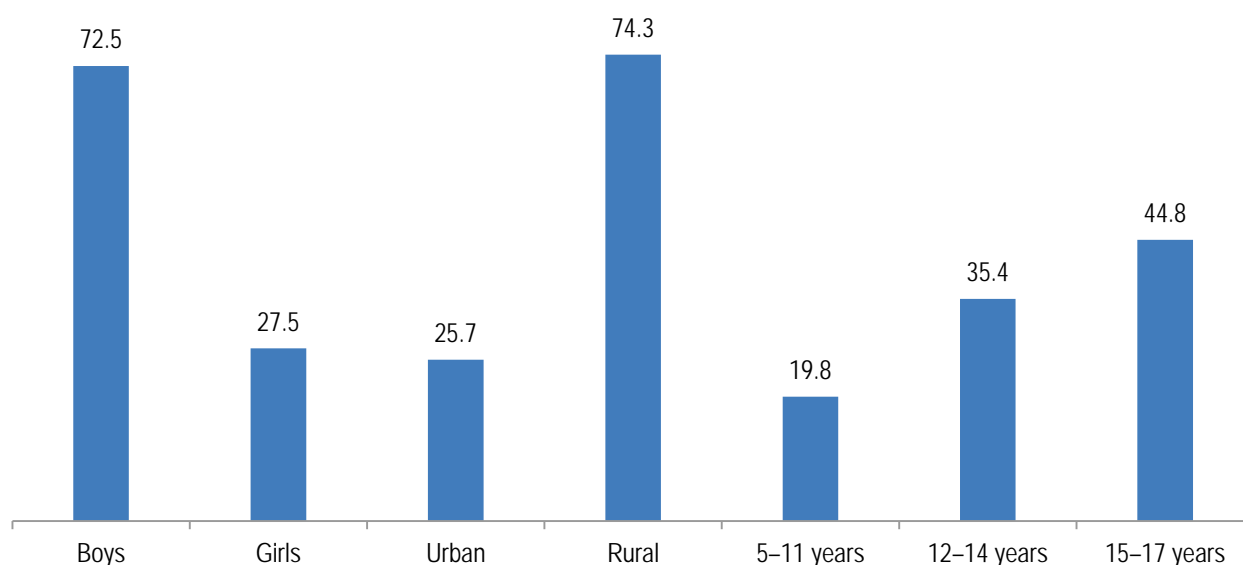
Table 5.10. Children in hazardous work by duration of working week, sex, area of residence and age group (thous. persons)

Characteristics	Total	by duration of working week				
		from 1 to 13 hours	from 14 to 24 hours	from 25 to 35 hours	from 36 to 42 hours	43 and more
Total	76.4	52.8	15.9	2.2	3.1	2.4
Sex						
Boys	56.3	38.6	12.1	1.6	1.9	2.1
Girls	20.1	14.2	3.8	0.6	1.2	0.3
Age group						
5–11 years	12.2	11.3	0.9	-	-	-
12–14 years	25.4	18.1	6.5	-	-	0.8
15–17 years	38.8	23.4	8.5	2.2	4.7	1.6
Area of residence						
Urban	18.7	17.6	1.1	-	-	-
Rural	57.7	35.2	14.8	2.2	3.1	2.4

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

The influence of hazardous factors at work was reported by 44.4 thousand children, of which 74.3 percent lived in rural areas. Among this category 72.5 percent were boys and 44.8 percent – children of the oldest age group (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2. Children engaged in hazardous working conditions by sex, area of residence and age group (percent)

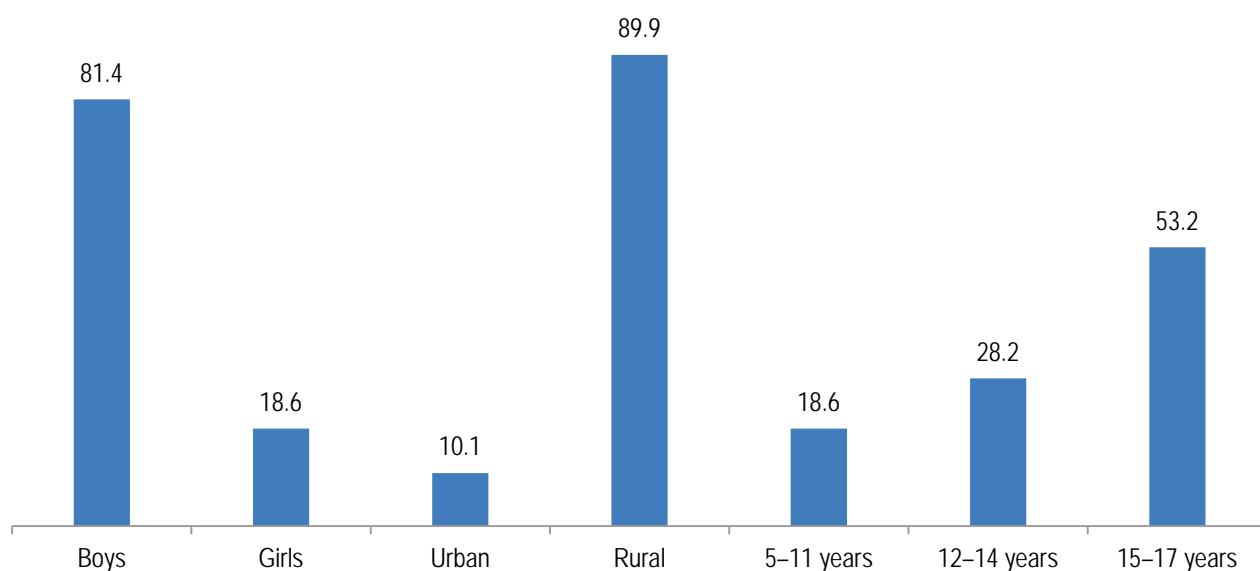


Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

More than half (59.7 percent) children worked with dangerous tools. This risk was observed among children working in agriculture rather than in other economic activities. More than half were smaller proportions of children working in conditions of dust and fumes (21.2 percent) and extreme cold or heat (17.8 percent) (Annex B, Table B.4.10). The shares of children confronting such hazardous working conditions as working at height, noise and vibrations, working with fire and gas, as well as the insufficient ventilation did not exceed 9 percent. Moreover, two latter factors were pointed out only by children employed in agriculture.

18.8 thousand children working with hazardous equipment (different tools, machines and heavy equipment) were reported. These were mainly boys whose share was 81.4 percent (18.6 percent – girls). Most mentioned children lived in rural areas (89.9 percent), while only 10.1 percent of them lived in cities. Every second child working with hazardous tools, machines and equipment was 15–17 years, every fourth – 12–14 years and 18.6 percent of children belonged to the age group of 5–11 years (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3. Children who worked with hazardous equipment (different tools, machines and heavy equipment) by sex, area of residence and age group



Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Children working with different tools, machines or heavy equipment were most frequently observed in agriculture, forestry and fishery (93.6 percent). The share of boys involved in similar works was larger than that of girls (84.7 percent and 15.3 percent, respectively) (Table 5.11). In case of urban area inhabitants employed in agriculture, the share of children dealing with hazardous tools, machines and equipment was much smaller than in case of rural children (10.8 percent versus 89.2 percent), nevertheless it was the largest one as compared to other types of activity. It is worth mentioning that this factor of hazardous working conditions was observed in the types of economic activity other than agriculture only among children aged 15–17 years. All children aged 5–14 years who mentioned the presence of hazardous equipment worked in agriculture.

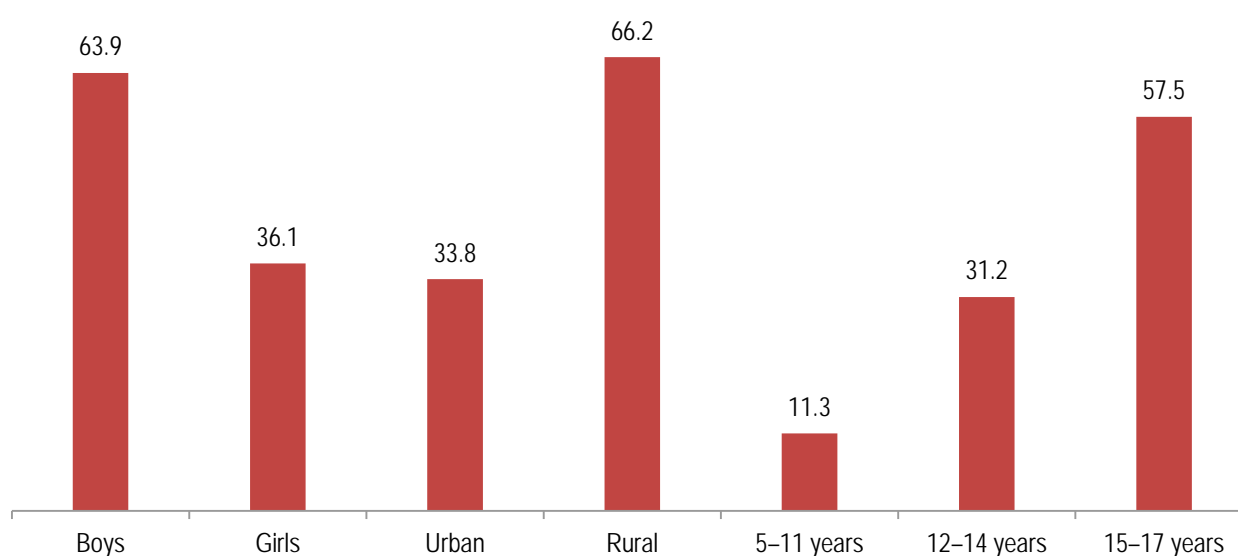
Table 5.11. Children who worked with hazardous equipment (tools, vehicles, heavy equipment) by types of economic activity, sex, area of residence and age group (percent)

Characteristics	Total	by type of economic activity		
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other types of economic activity
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex				
Boys	81.4	84.7	-	100.0
Girls	18.6	15.3	100.0	-
Age group				
5–11 years	18.6	19.9	-	-
12–14 years	28.2	30.1	-	-
15–17 years	53.2	50.0	100.0	100.0
Area of residence				
Urban	10.1	10.8	-	-
Rural	89.9	89.2	100.0	100.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

26.6 thousand children carried heavy objects at workplace. The correlation of the shares of boys and girls among these 26.6 thousand children was 63.9 percent and 36.1 percent. The share of rural children was 66.2 percent, which is much larger than that of urban children – 33.8 percent. In the age division, the largest share was that of children aged 15–17 years (57.5 percent), children aged 12–14 years took the second place – 31.2 percent. The smallest share was that of children aged 5–11 years – 11.3 percent (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4. Children who carried heavy objects at workplace by sex, area of residence and age group



Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

10.6 thousand children found themselves in unpleasant situations at workplace. Boys faced such situations more often than girls (72.6 percent versus 27.4 percent), rural inhabitants – more often than citizens (57.5 percent versus 42.5 percent) (Table 5.12). Children who found themselves in unpleasant situations at workplace were divided by age almost equally: 5–11 years – 29.2 percent, 12–14 years – 36.8 percent, 15–17 years – 34.0 percent.

Table 5.12: Children who were in unpleasant situation on work by types of situations, sex, area of residence and age group (percent)

Characteristics	Total	by types of situations		
		Shouting, swearing	Insults, humiliation	Refusal of payment, incomplete payment
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex				
Boys	72.6	73.8	41.7	100.0
Girls	27.4	26.2	58.3	-
Age group				
5–11 years	29.2	19.0	50.0	90.0
12–14 years	36.8	45.2	-	10.0
15–17 years	34.0	35.7	50.0	-
Area of residence				
Urban	42.5	34.5	58.3	90.0
Rural	57.5	65.5	41.7	10.0

Note: multiple answers allowed

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

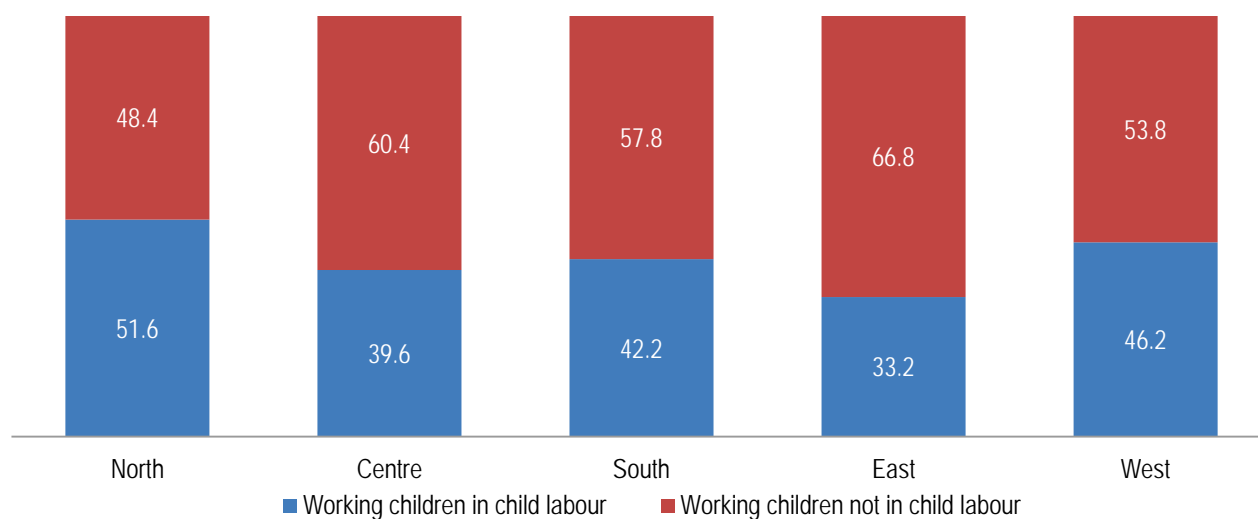
Most of the time, children confronted shouting and swearing (79.2 percent), insults and humiliation (11.3 percent), refusal to pay– (9.4 percent).

Shouting and swearing at work were reported by 73.8 percent of boys and much less by girls – 26.2 percent. It was more common for workplaces in rural areas (65.5 percent) than in cities – 34.5 percent (Table 5.12). Children confronting shouting and swearing at work in 45.2 percent of the cases belonged to the age group of 12–14 years, in 35.7 percent – were over 15 years, and in 19.0 percent – under 12 years. Insults and humiliation was more frequently experienced by girls and children living in cities (58.3 percent for both) (boys and rural children – 41.7 percent for both). In terms of age, the half of children insulted and humiliated at work were under 12 years, and the second half – over 15 years. The refusal to payment or incomplete payment for work was reported solely by boys, 90.0 percent accounted for citizens (10.0 percent – rural area inhabitants), as well as 90.0 percent – for the age of 5–11 years (the rest 10.0 percent of children was aged 12–14 years). Children were not beaten up or physically injured, sexually harassed or tempted to drink alcohol, do drugs etc., induced to theft, fraud.

5.4. Territorial differentiation of child labour

The largest share of children involved in child labour was observed in the North and West (51.6 percent and 46.2 percent, respectively) and the smallest one – in the Central and Eastern zones (39.6 percent and 33.2 percent, respectively) (Figure 5.5).

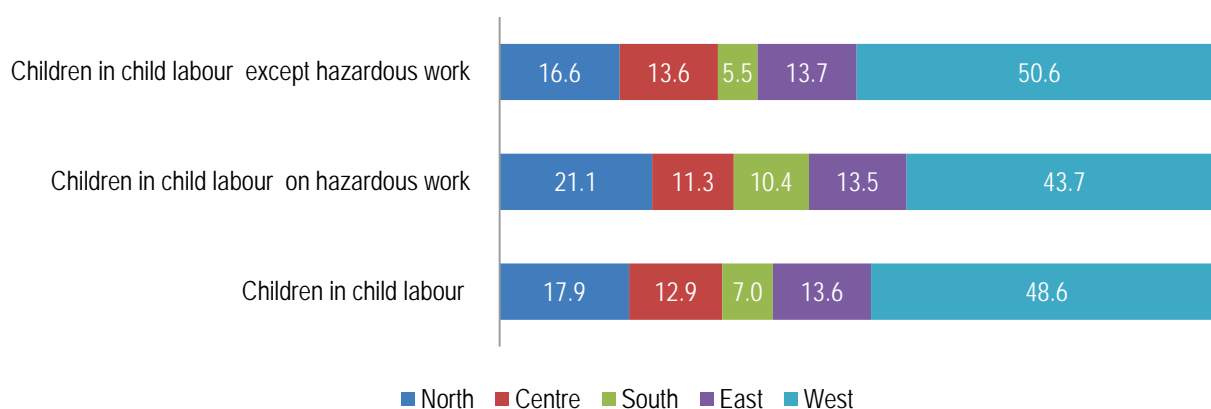
Figure 5.5. Structure of children’s employment by participation in child labour by territorial zone (percent)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Almost the half of all children involved in child labour (48.6 percent) lived in the Western region of the country (Figure 5.6). The similar division was also carried out for the separate components of child labour – at hazardous work (43.7 percent) and other work except hazardous one (50.6 percent).

Figure 5.6. Children in child labour by territorial zone of Ukraine (percent)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Approximately every eighth child involved in child labour lived in the Centre or East (12.9 percent and 13.6 percent, respectively), and almost 18 percent – in the North of the country. The smallest share of children involved in child labour was observed in the South (7.0 percent). The practically equal number of children involved in child labour (except hazardous work) lived in the Central and Eastern zones (13.6 percent and 13.7 percent, respectively), 16.6 percent – in the Northern zone and 5.5 percent – in the South, which is almost by an order of magnitude lower than the corresponding index for the Western zone of the country. Every second child employed at hazardous work lived in the West, fifth – in the Northern zone, sevenths – in the East, and about every tenth – in the Centre and South zones of the country.

SECTION 6: IMPACT OF WORK ACTIVITY ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

6.1. Health indices of working children

Pursuant to parents'/guardians' answers, in general, health of 61.6 percent of children could be estimated as good, 37.0 percent – satisfactory, 1.4 percent – bad (Annex B, Table B.5.11).

According to parents' answers, work has no impact on 47.7 percent of working children while it encourages working children to become more organized (51.6 percent). Only 0.8 percent of children began to get tired and sick more often (Table 6.1). Most children who began to get sick more often because of work were girls (85.7 percent) and 14.3 percent – boys. At the same time, all children who got sick lived in rural areas and were aged 12 and older.

Table 6.1. Working children by impact of work on their behaviour or health and sex, area of residence and age group (by parents' answers) (thous. persons)

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Number of children who worked during the reference week, total	547.0	309.8	237.2	133.3	413.7	161.4	193.4	192.2
<i>thereof by number of them by impact of work on behaviour or health</i>								
Has no impact	261.0	153.1	107.9	73.9	187.1	72.8	97.0	91.2
Child became more organized	282.4	155.8	126.6	59.5	222.9	88.2	94.9	99.3
Child began to get tired more often	2.8	1.7	1.1	0.5	2.3	0.4	1.8	0.6
Child began to get sick more frequently	1.4	0.2	1.2	-	1.4	-	0.7	0.7
Other	1.8	0.5	1.3	-	1.8	-	1.4	0.4

Note: multiple answers allowed

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Pursuant to the survey results, 33.7 thousand working children (5.5 percent of total number of working children) had work-related diseases or injuries during the last 12 months (Table 6.2). Out of the mentioned number of children, diseases were mainly characteristic for boys than girls (62.6 percent versus 37.4 percent) and rural area inhabitants as compared to citizens (70.0 percent versus 30.0 percent). As for diseases, 40.7 percent of children had fever, 37.1 percent – superficial injuries or open wounds, 20.8 percent – breathing problems, 19.6 percent – dislocations, strains or sprains.

Table 6.2. Working children who had work-related diseases or injuries during last 12 months by types of diseases (injuries), sex and area of residence (thous. persons)

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural
Number of children had diseases or injuries, total	33.7	21.1	12.6	10.1	23.6
<i>thereof</i>					
Fever	13.7	7.8	5.9	5.3	8.4
Superficial injuries or open wounds	12.5	9.5	3.0	2.4	10.1
Breathing problems	7.0	3.1	3.9	2.0	5.0
Dislocations, strains or sprains	6.6	5.0	1.6	1.7	4.9
Extreme fatigue	1.7	1.7	-	-	1.7
Eye problems	1.3	-	1.3	1.3	-

Note: multiple answers allowed

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Working boys more often than girls had fever (56.9 percent versus 43.1 percent) and superficial injuries or open wounds (76.0 percent versus 24.0 percent), dislocations, strains or sprains (75.8 percent versus 24.2 percent), and girls – breathing problems (55.7 percent versus 44.3 percent).

Answering the question as for the harmful working conditions, most working children (92.7 percent) indicated that they worked in normal conditions, and the rest – 7.3 percent – mentioned the impact of harmful factors on their work. The share of children working in unfavourable environment in the total number of employed children prevailed among boys as compared to girls (9.3 percent versus 4.7 percent) and in urban settlements than in rural areas (8.0 percent versus 7.1 percent).

More than a half of children who worked in unfavourable or harmful environment mentioned the use of hazardous tools at work (59.7 percent), 21.2 percent – dust, fumes, 17.8 percent – extreme cold or heat temperature at workplace, 8.3 percent worked at height (Annex B, Table B.4.10).

Moreover, only 1.8 percent of working children informed that found themselves in unpleasant situations at work (2.2 percent boys and 1.1 percent girls) (Annex B, Table B.4.11). Such situations most of the time included shouting and quarrels, insults and humiliation, as well as refusal to pay.

According to parents' answers to the questions as for the methods of health rehabilitation of children, almost one-half of children did not have their health improved; for 41.9 percent of children, parents (guardians) chose family recreation, 24.0 percent – recreation in summer camps and tourist centres, sanatoria, holiday hotels etc.), another 8.4 percent had rest in rural areas, summer cottage etc., and for the rest, other types of health rehabilitation were chosen (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3. Working children by types of health rehabilitation, sex, area of residence and age group (by parents' answers)

Types of health rehabilitation	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total, thous. persons	547.0	309.8	237.2	133.3	413.7	161.4	193.4	192.2
<i>by types of health rehabilitation, percent</i>								
Organized recreation	24.0	25.1	22.5	30.7	21.7	19.5	31.4	20.2
Family vacation	41.9	42.9	40.7	38.1	43.2	42.1	39.7	44.0
In rural areas, summer cottage etc.	8.4	7.7	9.2	6.2	9.1	9.1	8.3	7.8
No rehabilitation possibility	25.1	24.1	26.5	24.5	25.3	29.0	19.7	27.3
Other	0.5	-	1.1	-	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7
Nonresponse	0.1	0.2	-	0.5	-	-	0.4	-

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

6.2. Children's participation in education

6.2.1. School attendance rate

97.1 percent of children aged 5–17 years attended school or other educational institution during the reference week (Table 6.4). Elementary school pupils (1.7 million persons or 32.3 percent of the total number of children) and middle school pupils (1.8 million persons or 34.5 percent) were the most numerous contingents. The relatively small number and share of children attending preschool institutions (496.3 thousand or 9.5 percent of the total number of children aged 5–17 years) is explained by the fact that it relates to almost only one age group of children covered by the survey (five-year-old children).

462.2 thousand persons or 8.9 percent of the total number of children went into vocational education. The number of the students of institutions of higher education (IHE) was 2.7 times higher than that of post-secondary non higher (PSE), which reflects the aiming of most teenagers and their parents for higher education.

Table 6.4. Children by educational institutions

	Thous. persons			In percent to the total number of children		
	total	working children	non-working children	total	working children	non-working children
Total children aged 5–17 years	5,218.7	607.4	4,611.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>by educational level of institution they attended</i>						
Pre-primary	496.3	6.4	489.9	9.5	1.1	10.6
Primary education	1,685.6	90.2	1,595.4	32.3	14.9	34.6
Lower secondary	1,800.1	312.1	1,488.0	34.5	51.4	32.3
Upper secondary	624.7	124.9	499.8	12.0	20.6	10.8
Post-secondary non higher	125.0	20.5	104.5	2.4	3.4	2.3
Higher education	337.2	38.4	298.8	6.5	6.3	6.5
Not studied	149.8	14.9	134.9	2.9	2.5	2.9

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Gender differences at preschool and school education are insignificant, but they become more important in case of vocational education: girls' share among PSE students is smaller (1.9 percent versus boys' 2.9 percent) and among IHE students is larger (7.0 percent versus boys' 5.9 percent). This is explained by the invariable difference in educational preferences, which is inherent not only to Ukraine and forms a much higher education level for women as compared to men. According to the Gender Parity Index calculations, there are 10 boys for each 7 girls among PSE students and 10 boys for each 11 girls among IHE students.⁵⁰

The differences of children's educational division by the area of residence also have an essential and constant nature: there is much smaller share of those who attend preschool institutions (6.8 percent versus 11.0 percent) and IHE students (3.7 percent versus 8.0 percent) among rural children as compared to urban children. This is related to the more limited development of rural educational infrastructure, and in case of IHEs – to the generally lower level of knowledge that rural schools ensure, which makes rural children's chances of getting a bachelor's degree much poorer (especially at the expense of budgetary financing).

The reports on external independent testing, according to the results of which students are accepted into universities, register annually much lower grades of participants from rural areas in all subjects.⁵¹ Along with the generally lowest level of households' income and lack of funds for education, this conditions the smaller share of rural youth among IHE entrants. The share of rural youth among those accepted into universities was 29 percent in 2014, and if we exclude those who entered universities by target specializations according to the established quota – only 27 percent.⁵² We would like to remind that generally the share of rural residents among youth aged 15–17 years (usual age for entry into IHE) is 36 percent.

The share of children involved in studying was somewhat larger among children who worked during the reference week (97.5 percent versus 97.1 percent among non-working children), which is explained by their older age composition. Over the half (51.4 percent) of working children were middle school pupils, 20.6 percent – high school pupils, and 9.7 percent – students (3.4 percent – at PSEs, 6.3 percent – at IHEs). The larger share of PSE students (3.4 percent versus 2.3 percent among unemployed children) may be the evidence of generally more vulnerable position of these children (lower level of households' material well-being and/or lower level of knowledge necessary to enter IHE).

Gender and settlement differences are much more manifested in the division of employed children by the types of educational institutions, it especially relates to children of the oldest age group who obtain vocational education. 4.2 percent of working boys studied at PSEs, the same number – at IHEs (in case of unemployed boys – 2.7 percent at PSE, 6.2 percent at IHE) (Annex B, Table B.4.2). Among employed girls, the share of PSE students was 2.4 percent (in case of unemployed girls – 1.8 percent), and the share of IHE students constituted 9.1 percent, which is much higher as compared to both boys and unemployed girls (6.8 percent).

The shares of PSE students among urban and rural working children were almost equal (3.6 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively). But the share of IHE

⁵⁰*General Education Institutions of Ukraine at Beginning of 2014/15 School Year* Statistical Yearbook, State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2015. Person responsible for the edition O.O. Karmazina. p. 11

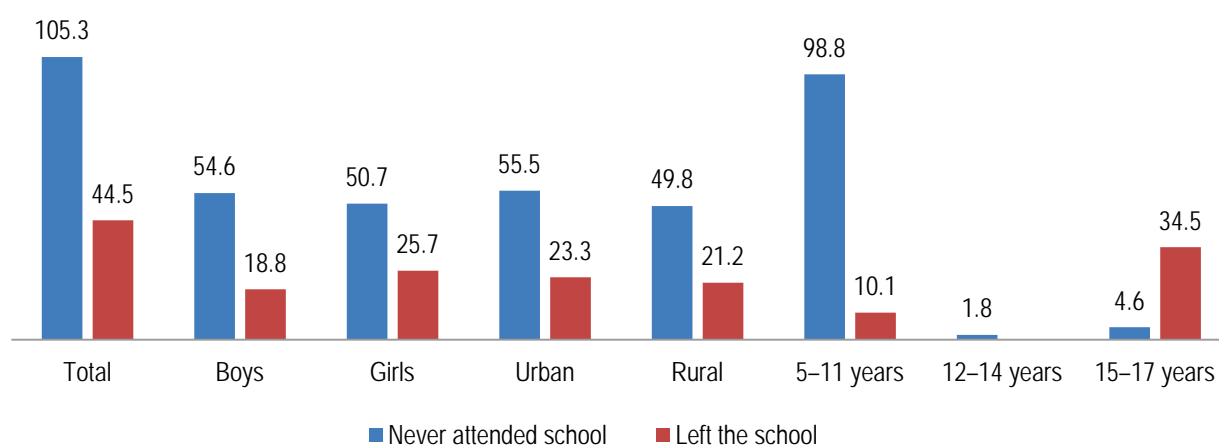
⁵¹Official Reports of the Ukrainian Centre for Educational Quality Assessment <http://testportal.gov.ua/reports/>

⁵²*Main Performance Indices of Institutions of Higher Education of Ukraine at Beginning of 2014/15 School Year* Statistical Yearbook, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2015. Person responsible for the edition O.O. Karmazina. p. 51

students among urban working children reached 12.2 percent, which is almost three times larger as compared to rural employed children (4.5 percent) and one and a half times larger as compared to non-working urban children (7.8 percent). The higher presence of IHE students among urban working children may be related not only to the concentration of IHEs in cities, but also to the fact that a part of students come to study from other population centres, and living separately from parents stimulates students to look for a job as an additional source of income.

Of the 149.8 thousand children who did not attend school or other educational institution during the reference week, 105.3 thousand have never studied. These are almost only children of pre-school age who are not involved in pre-school preparation (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1. Children who have no education (thousand persons)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Most frequent causes chosen by children as for why they have not ever attended an educational institution were “too young (46.8 percent of the total number of children who have not ever attended an educational institution), “no school or kindergarten nearby” (25.1 percent) and “poor health condition” (17.7 percent). The variant “too young” was most common among urban children (56.8 percent of the total number of urban children who have not ever attended an educational institution). The absence of a school or kindergarten nearby was more persistent problem for rural children (41.6 percent of the total number of rural children who have not ever attended an educational institution). Only 2.1 thousand children (2 percent of the total number of children who have not ever attended an educational institution) answered frankly that their family had no money for their education, another 8.9 thousand children chose the variant “other”, which may also imply the lack of material funds.

The overwhelming majority of 44.5 thousand children who studied earlier but did not attend an educational institution during the reference week (34.4 thousand or 77.3 percent) stopped studying after getting a high school diploma or stopped studying at a PSE or IHE; this concerns only children aged 15–17 years.

Thus, the Modular Child Labour Survey results show that there are considerable gaps in ensuring guarantees with regard to pre-primary education, especially for children with health problems and children from troubled families.

Generally, we cannot say that Ukrainian children have to choose between studying and working, as most employed children (97.5 percent of their total number) combine these two types of activity. It is obvious that the reasons for earlier cessation of studying are related to the educational instructions of parents and children themselves rather than to the struggle between work and education.

6.2.2. School-starting age

As it was already mentioned before, the legislation of Ukraine provides for the compulsory involvement of children aged over 5 in preschool preparation at educational institutions. Concerning the age for the beginning of school education, the Law of Ukraine ‘*On General Secondary Education*’ stipulates that pupils are usually accepted to general secondary education institutions once they turn 6 years old. The full length of studying is now 11 years: 4 years – primary education, 5 years – low secondary education, 2 years – upper secondary education.⁵³ In practice, children go to school at 5–7 years (most frequently at 6 years) and finish school (if they want to get a upper secondary diploma) usually at 16–17, sometimes at 18 years.⁵⁴

Rural children more often go to school earlier (when they are 5 or younger). Pursuant to the educational bodies’ registration data, the beginning of 2014/15 school year registered 2,265 pupils who were supposed to turn 5 years in 2014 (that is they may not have full 5 years as of September 01, 2014), with 1,284 pupils out of them (56.7percent) – in rural schools.⁵⁵ Such early involvement of rural children in school is related, first of all, to the lack of yearly childhood institutions in a village, second of all, to the need in at least minimum number of first-graders in rural schools. According to the data of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, there are almost 5 thousand rural schools in Ukraine with less than 40 pupils. In addition to the high expenses (the expenditure of one pupil in such schools is 3–6 higher than the average in the country), the lack of teachers makes it practically impossible to ensure proper education quality, especially for upper secondary pupils.⁵⁶⁵⁷

The Modular Child Labour Survey results confirm the presence of substantial differences in the age at which children go to school depending on their area of residence, especially given the children’s work factor (Table 6.5). In rural area, 88.5 percent of working children started going to school at 6 years. As compared to non-working children in this area, there is a notably smaller share of those who went to school at later age than recommended by the current legislation (10.4 percent– at 7 years and no child at 8 years, while in case of non-working urban children – 13.8 percent at 7 years and 0.2 percent at 8 years).

⁵³Law of Ukraine ‘*On General Secondary Education*’, web-site of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/651-14>

⁵⁴General Education Institutions of Ukraine at Beginning of 2014/15 School Year Statistical Yearbook, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2015. Person responsible for the edition O.O. Karmazina. p. 70

⁵⁵*General Education Institutions of Ukraine at Beginning of 2014/15 School Year* Statistical Yearbook, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2015. Person responsible for the edition O.O. Karmazina. p. 70

⁵⁶*Millennium Development Goals. Ukraine: 2000-2015* National Report, UNDP, 2015.

⁵⁷Serhiy Kvit: Changing Network of Educational Institutions is Part of Educational Reform (Address of Minister of Education and Science at Selective Meeting on July 21, 2015). The official web-site of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine <http://mon.gov.ua/usi-novivni/novini/2015/07/21/selektorna-narada/>

Table 6.5. Children who ever attended school by school-starting age, sex, and area of residence (percent)

	Working children					Non-working children				
	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>by school-starting age</i>										
5 years	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9
6 years	86.4	86.3	86.4	88.5	85.7	85.9	85.7	86.2	84.0	90.5
7 years	11.7	12.1	11.2	10.4	12.1	12.0	12.1	11.8	13.8	7.6
8 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-

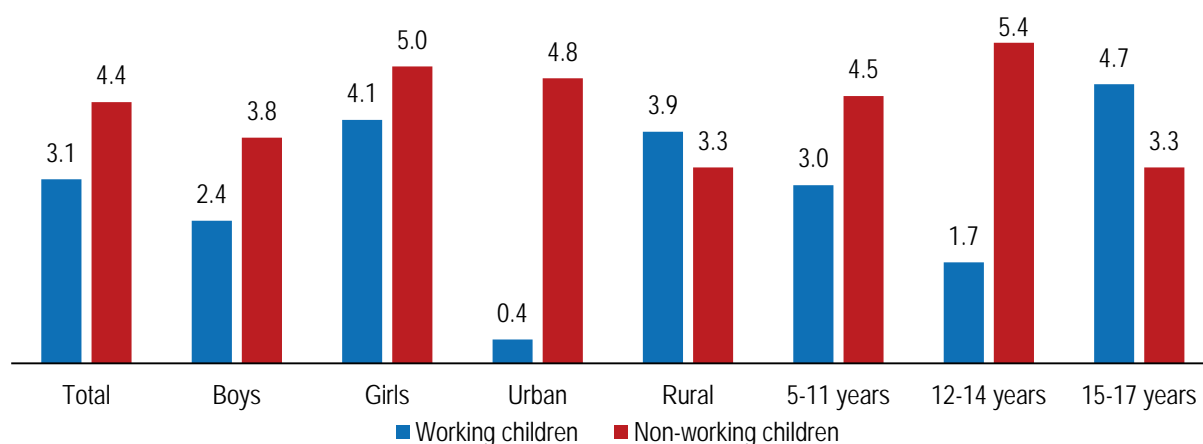
Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

There is much larger share of working rural children as compared to working urban children, and especially to non-working rural children, who went to school being older than 6 years: 12.1 percent went to school at 7 years and 0.2 percent – at 8 years. Among non-working rural children, 7.6 percent beginning school at 7 years and there was no child beginning school at 8 years.

6.2.3. Days absent from school

As the Modular Child Labour Survey results show, the overwhelming majority of working children has time to attend educational institutions (Figure 6.2). The share of those who were absent at school or other educational institutions during the survey week is even smaller among working children than among non-working children (3.1 percent versus 4.4 percent). The highest attendance indices were demonstrated by working urban children (the share of absent children is only 0.4 percent versus 4.8 percent among non-working urban children) and working children aged 12–14 years (1.7 percent versus 5.4 percent among non-working children of this age). At the same time, all urban working children who were absent at least once specified the only reason for their absent – health problems. Working children aged 5–11 years and 12–14 years named two reasons for their absence – health problems and holidays, and none of them listed work as a reason.

Figure 6.2. Share of children who were absent at educational institution during reference week (percent)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

At the same time, the share of absent among working rural children and children aged 15–17 years was much larger that of non-working children of the

corresponding group. There are 1.1 thousand working rural children aged 15–17 years that named work as a reason for their absence at an educational institution.

As the Modular Child Labour Survey showed, the parents of working children pay less attention to controlling the attendance by their child of an educational institution. Thus, the share of working children whose parents control their attendance of an educational institution was 59.6 percent, while it was 67.4 percent among non-working children (Table 6.6).

Table 6.6. Children by parents control of school attendance, sex, age group, and area of residence (percent)

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Working children								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Always	59.6	64.9	52.6	59.5	59.7	72.3	64.1	44.3
Sometimes	33.8	30	38.8	34.5	33.5	23	30.8	45.9
No control	6.6	5.1	8.6	6.0	6.8	4.7	5.1	9.8
Non-working children								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Always	67.4	68.0	66.8	66.8	68.8	79.6	63.9	43.1
Sometimes	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.1	15.9	30.6	45
No control	6.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	5.1	4.5	5.5	11.9

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

The level of the parent control of school attendance also has an obvious and logical connection with the child's age: the older child, the less control. At the same time, the Modular Child Labour Survey demonstrates that the parents of working children aged 12–14 and 15–17 years control the school attendance of their children even more thoroughly than the parents of non-working children of the corresponding age. Thus, the share of such children among working children was 64.1 percent and 44.3 percent, respectively, and 63.9 percent and 43.1 percent among non-working children.

6.2.4. Vocational training

Only 97.6 thousand children aged 10–17 years (3.2 percent of children in this age) reported⁵⁸ that they were obtaining vocational training (Table 6.7).

Table 6.7. Children who had vocational training by status of work activity, sex, age group, and area of residence (thous. persons)

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total	97.6	53.0	44.6	59.6	38.0	1.8	11.4	84.4
Working children	20.4	11.1	9.3	3.7	16.7	0.2	2.3	17.9
Non-working children	77.2	41.9	35.3	55.9	21.3	1.6	9.1	66.5

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

The proportion of working children among those in vocational training was 21.9 percent. Most gaining skills observed among rural children and children aged 15–17 years.

⁵⁸ On the issues of vocational training children aged 10–17 years were interviewed

SECTION 7: SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN WORKING ON THE STREET

7.1. Purpose and framework arrangements for conducting sociological survey

Sociological survey was focused on street children including those who had their workplaces outdoors as well as those who had their workplaces at the premises (workshops, warehouses, catering organizations, night clubs, etc.) and spent most of the time on the street. They will then be called children working on the street.

It allows obtaining important data with regard to informal and shadow economic activities which involve children in regard to working hours, working conditions, types of work engaged in, earnings, etc.

The sociological survey was split into two stages: first stage – March 31-April 14, 2015, second stage – May 08-28, 2015. It covered working children aged 5–17 years from 13 regions: Volyn, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Zaporizhia, Kyiv, Lviv, Odessa, Poltava, Rivne, Kharkiv, Kherson, Khmelnytskyi oblasts and Kyiv City. 14 cities and 6 villages in every mentioned region were surveyed during the first stage, while the second one covered 19 cities, 3 urban type settlements and 12 villages.⁵⁹

During both stages, 401 persons aged 5–17 years (I stage – 200 persons and II stage – 201 persons) were interviewed. The interview results split by regions and types of work are contained in Annex C, Table C.1.

The organisation and conducting of the sociological survey of children working on the streets involved the experts of the Center «Social Monitoring», regional organizers (supervisors), interviewers, 13 Oblasts constituting a part of the permanent network of the mentioned Centre.

In order to complete the work with the utmost quality, the calendar type time-schedule was developed and granted to every team member involved in the survey (organizers, interviewer, a person who may arrange your contact with the child immediately at a spot they work at).

While conducting the survey, the most convenient spots were singled out for respondents (children aged 5–17 years) where they would feel safe in order to guarantee confidentiality of the information obtained. In particular, the sociological survey was conducted on the street (if it was the best choice for both interviewer and respondent) or in some premises (cafe, CSO office, social services, working space etc.) agreed upon in advance.

Within the framework of the measures arranged by the project in February 2015, Kyiv hosted a training seminar for regional organizers with the involvement of specialists representing the Center «Social Monitoring». The training seminar addressed the methodological and organisational issues (purpose, survey's peculiar features, psychological aspects, conduct of trainings with interviewers and arrangement of their activities, non-standard situations, information processing etc.).

⁵⁹ The sociological survey of children working on the street was conducted in two stages: in April and March 2015. Children working in the mining industry (so-called "small illegal coalmines") were not covered by the report because illegal coal mines are concentrated in those locations of the Donbas where military operations took place in that period.

In each region, the sociological survey was conducted by working groups comprised of: regional coordinator of the survey and interviewers (7–15 people depending on the region). For local teams, the regional coordinator had organized a separate training with the use of instructional materials provided by the Center «Social Monitoring».

The sample of the sociological survey was formed with the use of the Time Location Sampling (TLS) method. TLS is used for the survey of population groups concentrated in certain places. This is a sub-type of the cluster sample. When using this method of creating sampling population, respondents are selected in specially designated territories (the place of target group gathering) within definite time intervals.

The TLS methodology makes it possible to ensure maximum representativeness of the results obtained for hard-to-reach groups of population, such as adolescents living or working on the streets.

While elaborating the sample design, the following events were resorted to in advance:

mapping of places (“spots”) where children work, which was carried out involving the representatives of local civil society organizations working with children, social services centres’ employees, representatives of law enforcement agencies, private entrepreneurs, markets’ workers, locals, etc., which potentially may have information on children working on the streets.

determination of a list of main and alternative “spots” for conducting the survey;

drawing up the calendar time-schedule of activities which would be brought to attention of each member of the survey team involved in the survey (organizer, interviewer, a person who may arrange your contact with the child immediately at a spot they work at).

The mapping results serve as a basis to determine the list of regions to conduct the survey in, types of “spots” within them and the estimated number of children employed at definite “spots” and types of activity children are involved in.

To select respondents, the team experts came up to the “spot” to interview children aged 5–17 years. If it was impossible to survey a certain “spot”, the latter could be replaced by an alternative one. “Spots” were changed in case of revealing threats for a survey team and if a respondent was absent at the ‘spot’ for more than an hour passed the agreed time.

The calculation of sampling population at the second stage was carried out with a due account of the results obtained at the first stage. To be more specific, the survey has additionally covered children at the age up to 15 years and children who were involved in hazardous types of activity: commercial sex, working as an unskilled worker or loaders, those involved in agricultural activities, employment at a car wash, work as cleaners and waiters, dancers at nightclubs.

7.2. Methodological framework and sociological survey agenda

Based on the information obtained while mapping spots where children aged 5–17 years work, the survey was conducted among children using the semi-structured interviews method, “vis-a-vis” directly at a child’s workplace.

The sociological questionnaire to interview children aged 5–17 years who work on the streets contains an address to a respondent (a child aged 5–17 years) and includes 84 questions (Annex E).

The questions in the questionnaire for both the first and the second stages allow obtaining information with regard to the socio-demographic characteristics of children working on the street, area of residence, education, type of employment (work) with a due consideration of characteristics of the main work (reasons and ways for searching employment, working conditions, relations with an employer, health status, amount of earnings etc.), relationships with law enforcement agencies and parents' attitude to their work etc.

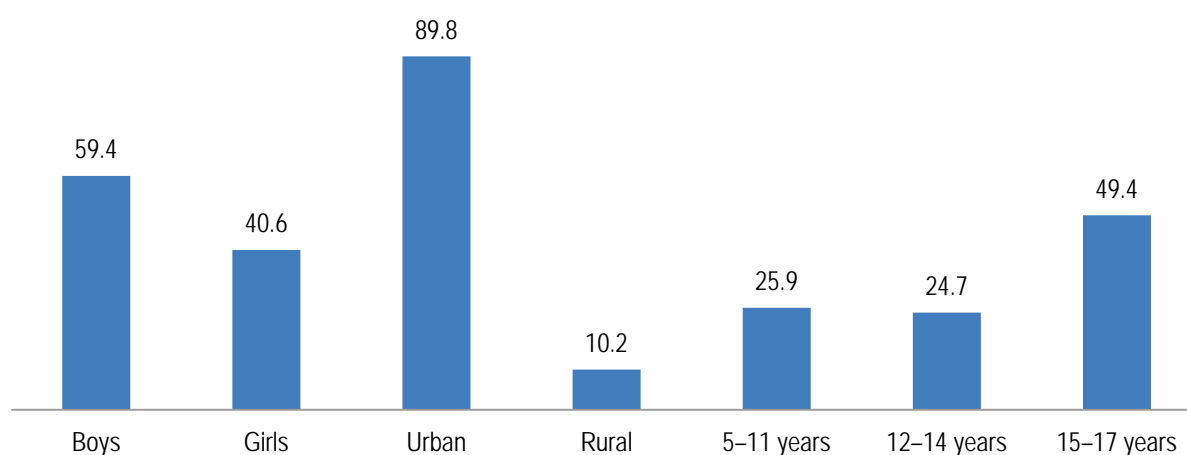
Following the recommendation of ILO experts to better perceive and obtain additional information at the second survey stage, the questionnaire was improved in terms of the nature of work (main employment was defined by two criteria: the highest profit and the greater number of hours worked), period of work during a year; at the same time, some editorial clarifications were made.

7.3. Main findings of the sociological survey of children working on the street

7.3.1. Socio-demographic characteristics and study

Among children working on the streets most have a permanent home 92 percent, of which 4.7 percent are in public institutions (orphanages, children's homes, etc.) (Annex C, Table C.2) and nearly 65 percent live with their parents. They mainly lived in urban areas (89.8 percent) and over half of those were boys (59.4 percent) (Figure 7.1). The proportion of children aged 5–11 years in this category of children was 22.2 percent, and for the oldest age group (15–17 years) was 49.4 percent.

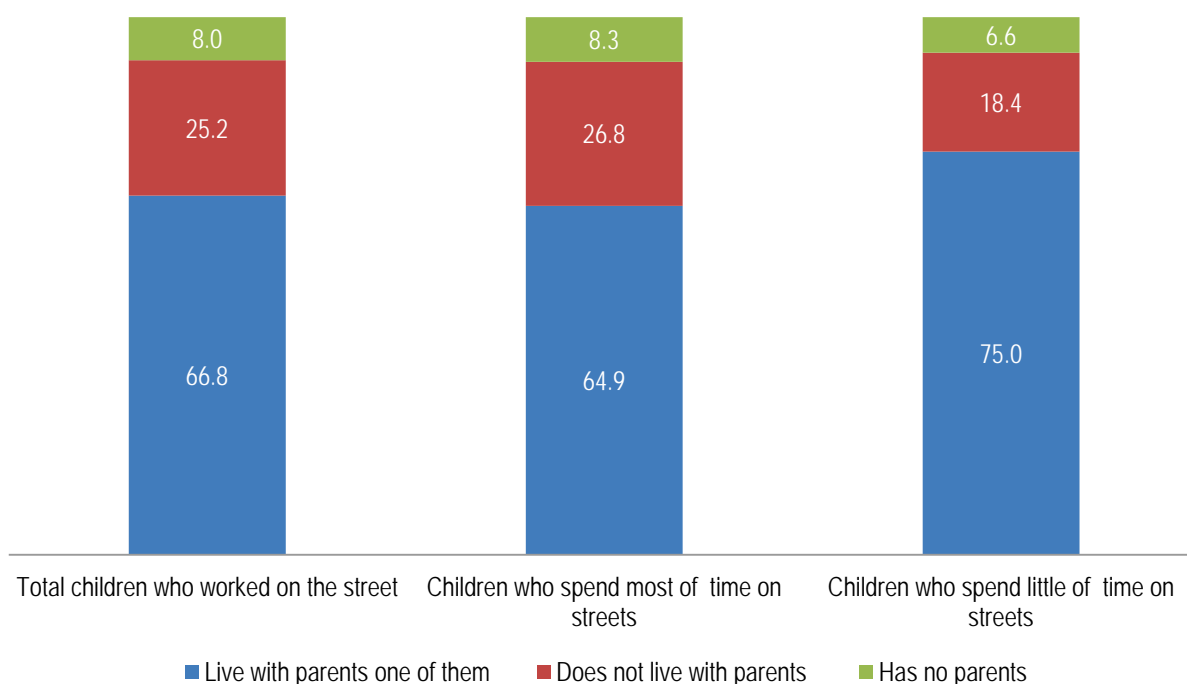
Figure 7.1. Children who were interviewed on the street by sex, age group and area of residence (percent)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

Among respondents 81 percent of children spent most of their time on the street. For these children who spent most their time on the street, the share of children living with parents was 64.9 percent. The share of children living with parents equal to 75 percent (only 10.1 percent larger) for those children who spent little time on the street (Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2. Children who were interviewed on the street by regularity of staying there and according to living with or without parents (percent)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

It is worth mentioning that both among children who regularly stay on the street and those who not regularly stay there, the share of children who do not have parents is not substantially different – 8.3 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively. Thus, the factor of living with parents itself is not a decisive factor for staying on the street or looking for a job.

The family composition has a greater influence on staying on the street or work search. 68.4 percent of children not regularly staying on the street have both parents and 7.9 percent of them have no parents. The least share (2.9 percent) of children who do not have only the father is due to the fact that such families are less common in general. Pursuant to the Ukrainian practice, a child usually stays with a mother in case of divorce. In contrast, among children staying on the street most of the time, the share of those who have both parents is lower at 42.8 percent compared to that for children not regularly staying on the street. The share of those who have no parents is almost twice as large for the respective groups – 14.8 percent versus 7.9 percent (Table 7.1).

Among children working on the street, only one-third are newcomers. Most of them (60.7 percent) moved to the current area of residence from the same region, and only 7.1 percent from abroad.

Most children have a fixed abode – 92.5 percent, with 69.8 percent living in parents' houses or flats, 11.7 percent renting permanently a place to live in, 6.3 percent living in hostels with parents or other relatives, and 4.8 percent – in state-owned institutions (boarding schools or care and rehabilitation centres). Thus, living in the segment of the potentially hazardous and non-permanent premises is characteristic for 7.8 percent of working children staying on the street. Of the latter, the prevailing share of living with accidental acquaintances and strangers was one-third.

Table 7.1. Children who were interviewed on the street by regularity of staying there and availability of parents (percent)

	Total	including have			neither parents or do not know
		both parents	only mother	only father	
Total	100.0	47.6	35.4	3.5	13.5
Stays on the street regularly (spends most of their time on the street everyday)	100.0	42.8	38.7	3.7	14.8
Stays on the street not regularly	100.0	68.4	21.1	2.6	7.9

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

Noticeable is the impact on education of children working on the street – 95.3 percent had attended school, and 83.5 percent started school on time (six or seven years). Now, 68.6 percent attend school, of which: secondary school, lyceums or gymnasium – 52.1 percent, professional educational establishments – 12.7 percent. (Annex C, Table C.4).

At the time of the survey, more than one-half of children who worked on the street reported that they did not skip school (27.7 percent), skipped it rarely (24.9 percent) and 5.5 percent were sometimes late (Table 7.2). However, the share of children who risk failing to get full value of education is large. Almost one-third did not attend school at all (31.4 percent), and every tenth child (10.5 percent) skipped school regularly. This risk is more threatening for girls than boys: 41.8 percent of girls versus 24.4 percent of boys noted that they did not go to school. The more characteristic form of educational irregularity for boys is skipping classes – 13.4 percent versus 6.1 percent for girls.

Table 7.2. Children who were interviewed on the street by regularity of school attendance, sex, area of residence and age group (percent)

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total children including	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Does not skip	27.7	30.3	23.9	24.2	58.6	38.5	38.3	16.7
Sometimes is late	5.5	6.3	4.3	5.3	7.3	4.8	5.1	6.1
Rarely skips	24.9	25.6	23.9	25.6	19.5	25.0	27.3	23.6
Regularly skips	10.5	13.4	6.1	11.4	2.4	11.5	17.2	6.6
Does not attend school	31.4	24.4	41.8	33.5	12.2	20.2	12.1	47.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

Children of the youngest and middle-age groups attend school regularly. 38.5 percent and 38.3 percent, respectively, do not skip classes, and 25 percent and 27.3 percent skip rarely. On the other hand, the oldest children (age group of 15–17 years) most of the time do not go to school at all (reported by 47 percent of them), although almost one-half of the interviewed children (23.6 percent) informed that they skipped school rarely. In rural areas, children’s school attendance is perhaps better controlled by parents or guardians, and as a result most children (58.6 percent) do not skip school (versus 24.2 percent in cities), 19.5 percent skip rarely (versus 25.6 percent in cities), 2.4 percent skip regularly (versus 11.4 percent in cities), and finally 12.2 percent does not go to school at all (versus 33.5 percent in cities).

The reasons why children staying on the street do not attend school vary. If we exclude children who finished school or did not go to it because of a low age, almost 53 percent thinks that there is no point in studying or does not simple want to study; 28.4 percent does not attend school because of serious financial problems; 4.9 percent does not go to school because their parents do not let them, including because they make them work; and 2 percent of children specified that nobody studied in their family. (Annex C, Table C.3)

7.3.2. Employment of children

Most of the surveyed children were engaged in economic activities (88 percent), and the rest asked for alms. Trade was the most common type of economic activity of children staying on the street. It employed 21.5 percent of children who worked in retail markets and street stalls and as car washers (Table 7.3). The second most frequent sector of work is agriculture (12.2 percent), provision of other types of services (12.2 percent) and begging (12 percent). Within agriculture, the overwhelming majority of cases was economic activity within personal auxiliary farms, and only 14.6 percent of those who worked in agriculture were employed in somewhat less organized forms of entrepreneurship (farms, enterprises, agricultural infrastructures). The overwhelming majority of children classified as engaged in provision of other services was involved in commercial sex.

Table 7.3. Children who were interviewed on the street by types of economic activity, sex, area of residence and age group (percent)

Types of economic activity	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>including by types of economic activity</i>								
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	12.2	13.9	9.8	8.6	43.9	17.3	19.2	6.1
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	8.8	10.9	5.5	8.6	9.8	11.5	19.2	2.0
Construction	3.7	6.3	-	3.3	7.3	-	2.0	6.6
Wholesale and retail trade; vehicle and motorcycle service	21.5	25.3	16.1	23.2	7.4	15.5	27.2	21.7
Transport, agriculture, mail and courier service	5.5	8.4	1.2	5.3	7.3	2.9	3.0	8.1
Temporary placement and catering organization	6.8	2.1	13.5	7.2	2.4	2.9	-	12.1
Professional, scientific and technical activity	7.2	8.8	4.9	8.1	-	3.8	8.1	8.6
Administrative and auxiliary service	4.2	2.9	6.1	4.4	2.4	3.8	5.1	4.0
Healthcare and social aid	0.2	0.4	-	0.3	-	-	1.0	-
Art, sports, entertainment and recreation	4.0	-	9.8	4.4	-	-	-	8.1
Provision of other types of services*	12.2	4.6	23.3	11.9	14.6	2.9	4.0	21.2
Working at households	1.7	2.5	0.6	1.4	4.9	1.9	5.1	-
Begging	12.0	13.9	9.2	13.3	-	37.5	6.1	1.5

* *including commercial sex*

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

Further share of the employed children in specific work clusters were: waste treatment (8.8 percent), professional, scientific and technical activity (7.2 percent), temporary placement and catering organization (6.8 percent). Industrial activity is represented solely by waste cleaning at dumps and secondary raw material depositing. Professional, scientific and technical activity – only by advertising activity, while catering organization – mainly by waiting at tables.

Other important clusters by the share of employed children working on the street were: warehousing (5.5 percent) where most children were employed as either loaders or couriers; auxiliary services (4.2 percent) comprising only cleaning of real estate premises. The group of children in the section “art, sports, entertainment and recreation” (4.0 percent) refers solely to dancers at night club.

Employment of children working on the street have high levels of gender differences. There are predominantly “male” types of activity (construction, warehousing or courier services) and predominantly “female” ones – catering organization, commercial sex, dancing in the entertainment and recreation sector. The shares of children by other types of economic activity show no clear situation whether boys or girls dominate any of them (Annex C, Table C.6).

Children have a considerably wider choice of economic activities where they can be engaged when they grow up, this also allows their transit from elementary to more complex activities. More than two-thirds of children in the youngest age group are engaged only in 4 economic activities (in descending order: begging, works in agriculture, collecting secondary raw materials and trade) whereas the same proportion of children in the oldest age group were engaged in 6 economic activities, namely, sex services; courier, press or advertisement distributor, packer; loader; waiter/waitress; dancer at night club; trade. Most heavy and disgraceful works were performed by children spending most of their time on the street. Among those children employed in begging made up 14.2 percent whereas among children who are not regularly on the street – 2.6 percent. The similar situation is observed for children engaged in agriculture, loaders, unskilled labourers as well as in sex services.

In child labour, similar to adult labour, the content of work depends on educational attainment (Table 7.4). Among children who did not study most of those delivered sex services (23.1 percent), begging (14.3 percent), worked as loaders (10.3 percent) and waiters/waitresses (8.7 percent). Among children who already completed education (I-II accreditation level of IHE) there were no those engaged in begging, agricultural works or worked as loaders. Among those 54.5 percent worked as courier, press or advertisement distributor and packer as well as waiters/waitresses.

The students of institutions of higher education (IHE), as well as children who do not study, are concentrated in few occupations: 72.7 percent work as couriers and distributors, waiters and dancers at night clubs, and among those who do not study, 56.3 percent is involved in the provision of other (sexual) services, begging, working as loaders and waiters, that is, the hardest and the most hazardous activities.

Table 7.4. Children who were interviewed on the street by types of occupation and education (percent)

Types of occupation	Total	General secondary school, lyceums	Vocational colleges	I-II accreditation level IHEs	Does not study
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>including by types of occupation</i>					
Begging	12.0	12.0	-	-	14.3
Agricultural jobs	11.0	18.3	6.5	-	1.6
Courier, press or advertisement distributor	10.7	12.8	15.0	27.2	4.0
Trade	9.7	11.2	10.0	-	7.1
Provision of other types of services*	9.0	-	10.0	9.1	23.1
Secondary raw material depositing	8.7	11.0	-	-	7.1
Loader	7.5	5.3	12.5	-	10.3
Unskilled labourer	7.0	7.7	5.0	9.1	7.1
Waiter	6.0	1.6	15.6	27.3	8.7
Car washer	5.7	8.1	-	-	4.0
Cleaning streets and premises	4.5	4.3	12.9	9.1	1.6
Dancer at night club	4.0	1.0	5.0	18.2	7.9
Other jobs**	5.4	6.7	7.5	-	3.2

* including commercial sex

** -The content of the category «other works» in this table is given more in details in Annex C, Table C.6.

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

The main reasons making children work include the unwillingness to continue studying and financial problems (Table 7.5). Because of these two reasons together, more than one-half of children worked (28.5 percent and 23 percent, respectively). Girls did not want to continue studying somewhat more often than boys (30.9 percent versus 26.0 percent). Moreover, this is the reason that was recognized as a decisive factor by one-half of children in the age group of 12–14 years. Quite large shares (with no substantial gender differences in answers) of the interviewed children noted that they worked because they did not see any point in studying (8.7 percent) or because they did not enter a vocational college/IHE (7.9 percent).

Table 7.5. Children who worked on the streets, for reasons of work for educational institutions, sex, area of residence and age group (percent)

Reasons for working	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>including by reasons for working</i>								
Do not want to continue studying	28.5	26.0	30.9	28.1	40.0	4.8	50.1	31.1
Already have a high school diploma	4.0	3.4	4.4	4.1	-	-	-	5.4
Financial problems	23.0	25.9	20.7	24.1	-	14.3	16.7	25.7
Because of parents	4.0	3.4	4.4	4.1	-	9.5	8.3	2.2
Did not enter a vocational college/IHE	7.9	6.9	8.8	7.4	20.0	-	-	10.8
There is no point in studying	8.7	8.6	8.8	9.1	-	9.5	8.3	8.6
I want to work	5.6	8.6	2.9	5.8	-	9.5	-	5.4
Other reasons	15.1	13.8	16.2	14.0	40.0	38.1	8.3	10.8
No answer	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.3	-	14.3	8.3	-

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

The work arrangements of children who worked on the street in the overwhelming majority of cases were inconsistent with the requirements of labour legislation (Table 7.6). Thus, most of them (63.1 percent) worked by oral agreement with an employer, another one-third – without any agreement at all (8.7 percent). In case of the latter, even the right of such children to remuneration for labour is threatened. The likelihood of agreeing on the terms of employment in advance increases with age. Thus, 71.2 percent of children aged 15–17 years worked by oral agreement with an employer, while less than one-half of children 5–11 years of age did so (46.1 percent), and was 64.6 percent for the age group of 12–14 years. At the same time, more than one-half (51.0 percent) of the youngest children worked without any agreement, while less than one-quarter (23.2 percent) of the oldest children did so. Only 3.3 percent of the interviewed children was lucky to work by a written agreement (or with a work record formalized), and all of them without exclusions were from urban settlements with the absolute majority (91.7 percent) aged 15–17 years. At the same time, it should be noted that formalizing labour relations with a child under 14 years in the form of a written agreement or work record makes no sense, as employing them is already a violation of the national legislation.

Table 7.6. Children who were interviewed on the street by status of labour relations formalization, sex, area of residence and age group (percent)

Status of labour relations	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>including by status of labour relations formalization</i>								
Oral agreement	63.1	61.4	65.6	63.6	58.5	46.1	64.6	71.2
There was no need in agreement (including self-employment)	33.4	35.7	30.1	32.5	41.5	51.0	35.4	23.2
Written agreement (or work record)	3.0	2.5	3.7	3.3	-	1.0	-	5.6
No answer	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	-	1.9	-	-

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

The main reason for working on the street for all demographic groups except children in rural areas was the desire to have their own money – 59.5 percent (Table 7.7). However, this reason for employment considerably varies among different demographic groups. In terms of gender, boys are more oriented to earn money for themselves (64.3 percent) compared to girls (52.2 percent). In terms of age, such a motive clearly increases with age, and, finally, the manifestation of this motive is almost by one-third different among children living in urban (61.1 percent) and rural (43.9 percent) areas.

The motive “to help parents” is the second important reason for employment – 19.7 percent. It is much more apparent among children of rural areas with its share being equal to the share of those who worked to have their own money (43.9 percent) and much higher than the corresponding index among urban children (16.8 percent). At the same time, only urban children (8.1 percent of them) worked to feel independent, while this motive was not observed among rural children at all.

Working rural children were more rational and practical than urban children when it came to non-financial motives. A larger share of rural children wanted to do something and gain professional experience.

Table 7.7. Children who were interviewed on the street by reasons for working, sex, area of residence and age group (percent)

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>including by reasons for working</i>								
To have my own money	59.5	64.3	52.2	61.1	43.9	43.2	60.6	67.3
To help parents (family)	19.7	17.6	22.7	16.8	43.9	31.7	20.2	13.1
I want to be independent	7.2	4.6	11.0	8.1	-	1.0	6.1	11.1
Parents/guardians made (told me to) me work	6.2	5.9	6.7	6.7	2.5	13.5	7.1	2.0
I do not like studying	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.8	-	3.8	3.0	1.5
Other reasons	1.7	1.3	2.5	1.7	2.5	1.0	3.0	1.5
I wanted to do something	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	2.4	3.8	-	1.0
To gain professional experience	1.0	1.7	-	0.8	2.4	1.0	-	1.5
No answer	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.4	1.0	-	1.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

The level of family altruism gets substantially lower with age. It is 31.7 percent in the younger age group, while it constitutes 13.1 percent in the older age group. The motive of independence has a clear age orientation. It is almost absent in the younger age group and peaks in the older group – 11.1 percent. The share of children who were made to work by their parents or guardians becomes gradually smaller with age. It gets smaller from its maximum of 13.5 percent among children aged 5–11 years to 2 percent in the older age group.

Gender differences in the reasons for children's employment are less distinct than the previous factors. The only reason that clearly differentiates girls from boys is the desire to become more independent – 11 percent versus 4.6 percent. Thus, the level of consciousness and voluntariness of children's employment depends mainly on age and is higher among children living in cities. However, their (the urban children) choice is to a greater extent defined by individualistic and market-oriented deliberations as compared to working children living in rural area.

7.3.3. Workplace

Over the half of the interviewed children (28.7 percent) have no permanent workplace. It is most observed for children in the age group of 5–11 years (37.5 percent), and is least for children aged 15–17 years (21.6 percent). The share of children who have no permanent workplace is essentially larger in urban cities as compared to those living in rural areas: 30.3 percent versus 14.6 percent (Annex C, Table C.8). The underlying reasons are greatly due to the type of economic activity and content of labour: begging, secondary raw material depositing, working as a courier and advertisement distributor.

The workplace of the largest share of girls is specialized premises for providing trade and other services (31.3 percent). Boys work rarely in such places – 5.5 percent and non-permanent and movable workplaces are most common for them – 30.7 percent. Girls are also often employed at non-permanent and movable workplaces, which is the second most common workplace for them – 25.8 percent.

Almost equal shares of girls and boys (17.2 percent and 18.9 percent) indicated that they worked in open markets, trays and stands (hereinafter referred to as small trade and architecture forms (STAF)). Such workplaces were inherent to 18.2 percent of all children interviewed on the street. Urban children have bigger chances of working at such places than rural children do (19.7 percent versus 4.9 percent). Children of the middle-age group (12–14) worked in STAFs more often than others – 22.3 percent.

A large share of boys (11.4 percent) worked in farms, land plots, gardens and water bodies (outdoors). Such workplaces are characteristic for 34.1 percent of rural children and are much common among children aged 5–14 years than among children over 15 years. These are predominantly intensive activities with a rather great physical work. Therefore, such workplaces are not popular among girls. 4.9 percent specified that their workplaces were located outdoors.

16 percent of children worked in specialized premises for providing trade and other services. Although the type of economic activity of the relevant children is often similar to the one with children working in STAFs, the demographic picture of most of them is essentially different. Unlike children working in STAFs, girls were employed in specialized premises by an order of magnitude more often than boys (31.3 percent versus 5.5 percent), as well as children aged 15–17 years (28.3 percent).

Workplaces located in somebody else's households were quite popular among children living in rural areas (house or flat of an employer or client). 22.0 percent of rural children worked there. This type of workplaces is not highly presented among all the children interviewed on the street amounting only to 7.5 percent, and its share among girls and boys is almost equal – 8.0 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively. It should be also noted that it is the least popular among children over 15 alongside with work at bus and train stations (4.5 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively).

With all abovementioned regarding the peculiarities of the division of children by workplaces, as well as other data in mind, we may conclude that workplaces with more hazardous and complex environment are characteristic for the most vulnerable age categories of children, more often to boys than girls. The likelihood of getting a specific workplace depends greatly on the type of settlement. Rural children more frequently happen to stay outdoors, in physically hazardous and complex production environment, while urban children stay in at least minimally equipped production environment. Most risks of their labour environment are related to tense and inventive communication with other people rather than to natural and engineering factors.

7.3.4. Earnings and duration of work

Apart from two types of economic activity, namely, “art, sports, entertainment and recreation” and “provision of other services”, where the average earnings of the children interviewed on the street equal to 61.2 and 62.6 UAH per hour, respectively, the earnings of all working children amounted to 21.7 UAH per hour (Table 7.8).

Table 7.8. Children's hourly earnings by size, types of activity, sex, area of residence and age group (UAH)

Types of activity	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total children								
<i>including by types of activity</i>	21.7	13.9	33.0	22.3	16.4	12.0	14.8	27.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	15.6	17.5	11.6	14.7	17.7	13.0	19.6	12.8
Water supply: sewerage, waste treatment	8.4	9.3	5.4	9.5	2.3	4.0	9.4	11.1
Construction	14.3	14.3	-	14.3	14.3	-	12.9	14.5
Wholesale and retail trade; vehicle and motorcycle service	15.4	14.3	17.9	15.8	6.8	14.3	14.9	16.2
Transport, warehousing, mail and courier services	16.6	16.8	2.9	17.0	11.0	11.0	12.5	17.3
Temporary placement and catering organization	12.7	9.9	13.6	12.6	18.8	26.3	-	12.1
Professional, scientific and technical activity	13.0	11.6	16.8	13.0	-	19.2	9.4	13.9
Administrative and auxiliary service	15.4	10.7	19.7	15.5	10.0	16.1	11.3	17.2
Healthcare and social aid	12.5	12.5	-	12.5	-	-	12.5	-
Art, sports, entertainment and recreation	61.2	-	61.2	61.2	-	-	-	61.2
Provision of other types of services	62.6	17.2	75.4	67.0	32.6	8.7	42.4	69.3
Working at households	8.5	8.0	15.0	8.7	7.5	5.0	9.0	-
Begging	14.2	14.5	13.9	14.2	-	11.2	16.0	37.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

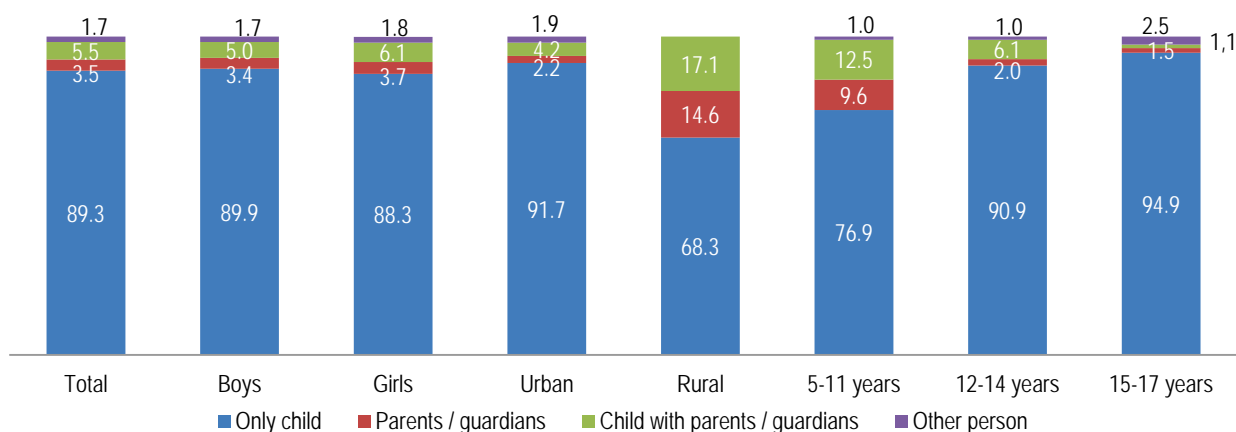
Excluding children engaged in the two higher income types of economic activity, the income of the interviewed children is generally equal and amounted on average to 14.6 UAH per hour.

By gender basis, girls on average earn much more than boys – 33.0 versus 13.9 UAH per hour. Girls' income as compared to boys is higher due to girls 15–17 living in cities and engaged as dancers at night clubs, as well as in providing other (sexual) services. Such girls excluded, girls' earnings per hour are usually higher than that of boys in the services sector, and boys earn more in the production and transport sectors.

Almost in 9 out of 10 cases (89.3 percent), a child received earned money personally, 5.5 percent of the interviewed children received together with parents or guardians, sometimes only parents, guardians (for 3.5 percent) or other person (1.7 percent) did it (Figure 7.3).

The most significant factors of the variation of children's division with regard to the persons receiving money are workplace, type of work, age and area of residence. In rural areas, the share of children who receive remuneration themselves is almost by one-third less than that in cities. In rural areas and in other cases, a child receives the money earned together with parents – 17.1 percent. The younger a child the lower the likelihood of receiving their remuneration themselves. For instance, as compared to children aged 15–17 years, the corresponding share among children aged 5–11 years is smaller by 18 percentage points.

Figure 7.3. Children who were interviewed on the street by ways of receiving of earning (percent)

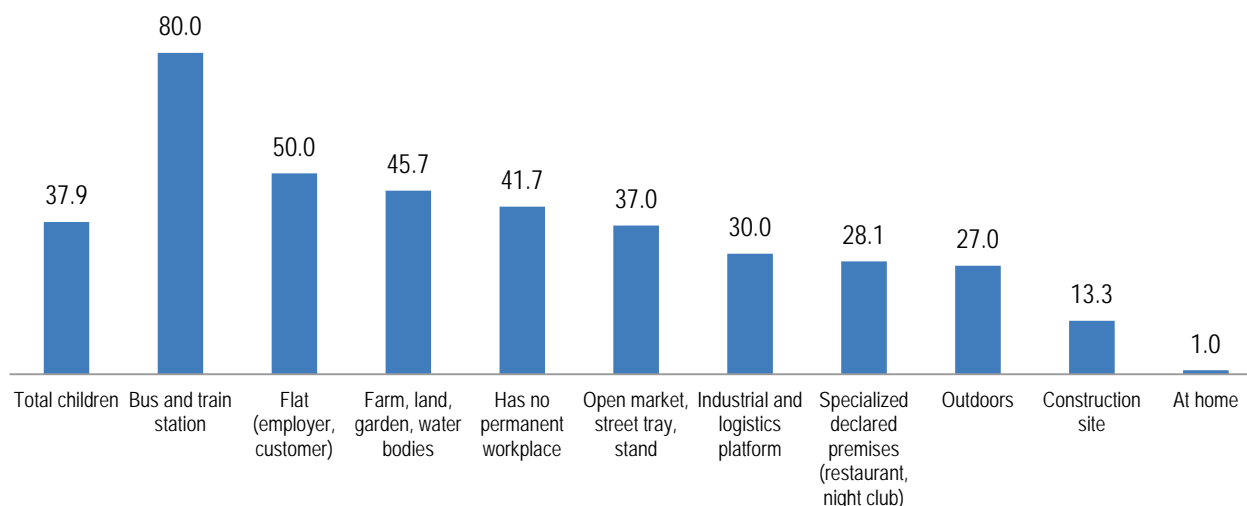


Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

Children whose workplaces are located outdoors, open markets and specialized premises for trade and catering usually receive money on their own. Among those the share of children who receive money on their own exceeds 90 percent. The second group includes workplaces characterized by a more isolated environment (construction site, client’s or employer’s house, car wash, service stations). Situations when parents/guardians receive money are not inherent to all workplaces. However, this is where the most risky workplaces are concentrated: “has no permanent workplace” and “client’s or employer’s house”.

The quality of labour relations between an employer and children is characterized not only by the size of remuneration, but also by the adequateness of its payment. In this aspect, employers do not show enough social responsibility regarding children. Among all working children interviewed on the street, their earnings were paid on time to only 37.9 percent, 20.4 percent received payment in a much smaller size than agreed, payment for 17 percent was delayed for a long time (Figure 7.4)

Figure 7.4. Children who were interviewed on the street and who timely received earnings on at the workplace (percent)

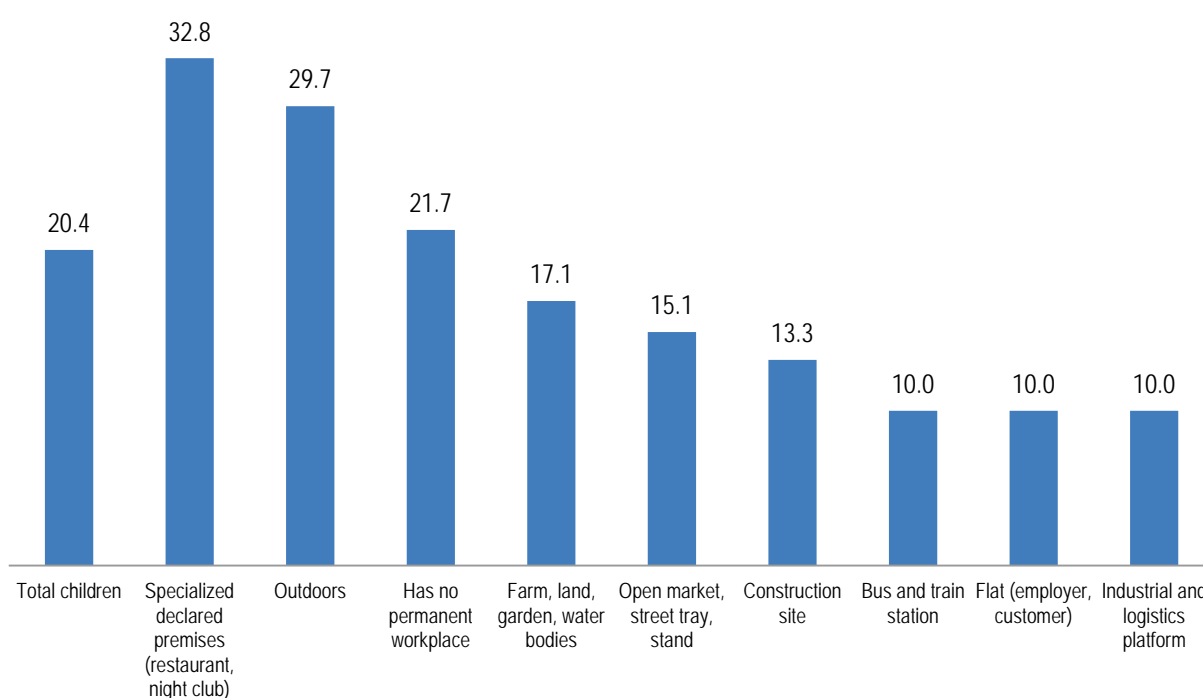


Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

The less responsible employers in terms of timely payment children encountered at workplaces located in industrial and logistic platforms (30.0 percent), specialized premises (28.1 percent), outdoors (27.0 percent), and construction sites (13.3 percent).

Less than agreed payments were received mostly by children who worked in the specialized premises of trade enterprises and temporary placement and catering enterprises (32.8 percent), outdoors and those having no permanent workplace – 29.7 percent and 21.7 percent, respectively (Figure 7.5). This is less important for children who worked at bus and train stations, employer’s or client’s flat (including for the provision of other (sexual) services) and industrial and logistic platforms – 10 percent.

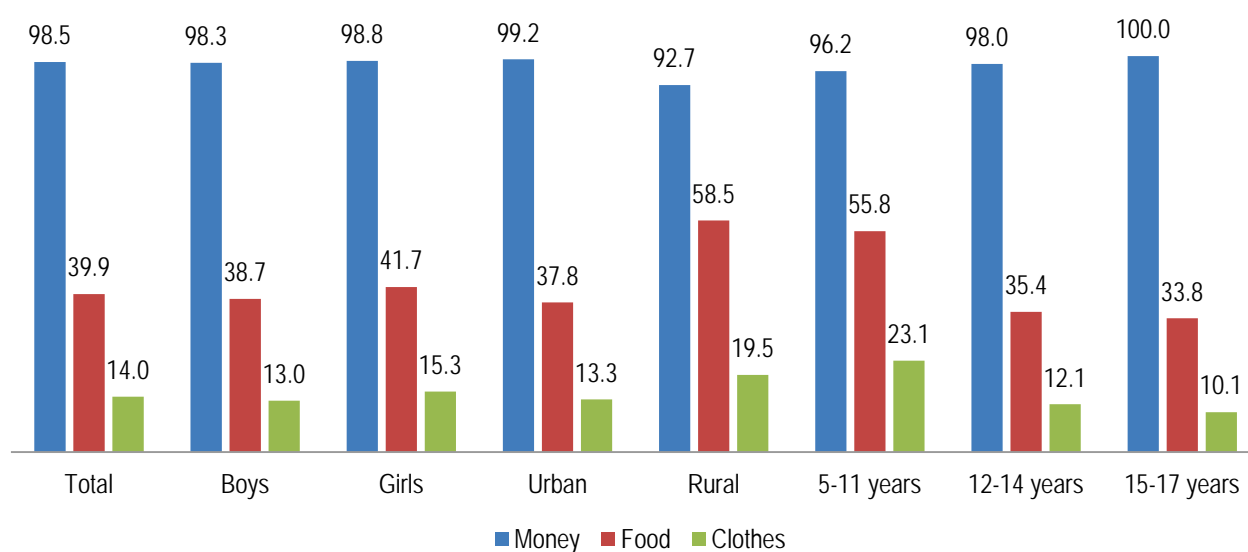
Figure 7.5. Children who were interviewed on the street end who received less earnings from employer by the workplace (percent)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

The absolute majority (98.5 percent) of children received monetary reward for their work (99.2 percent in cities and 92.7 percent in rural area) (Figure 7.6). Children were quite often given food products (39.9 percent) and clothes (14.0 percent) as remuneration, with food products observed more often among girls (41.7 percent) as compared to boys (38.7 percent), children of the youngest age group – 55.8 percent, which is twice as higher than among children of other age groups, as well as for inhabitants of rural area – 58.8 percent.

Figure 7.6. Children who were interviewed on the street by the method of payment, sex, area of residence and age group (percent)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

Most of the time children spent all earnings on food or products (25.7 percent), or almost as often gave them to their parents or guardians (23.9 percent). Other popular ways of spending earned money were leisure and entertainment (16.2 percent), buying clothes (13.5 percent) and savings (9.7 percent) (Table 7.9). In rural areas, children more often gave their money to parents (31.7 percent versus 23.1 percent) or had money savings (12.2 percent versus 9.4 percent), in urban settlements – spent on food (26.2 percent versus 22.0 percent) and clothes (14.7 percent versus 2.4 percent). Boys more frequently than girls bought food (28.6 percent versus 21.4 percent) and spent money on entertainment (19.3 percent versus 11.7 percent), while girls bought clothes oftener than boys (20.9 percent versus 8.4 percent).

Table 7.9. Children who were interviewed on the street in the way of spending of earning, sex, area of residence and age group (percent)

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Including</i>								
Gives all money to parents / guardians	23.9	24.4	23.3	23.1	31.7	39.4	22.3	16.7
Spends on food, products	25.7	28.6	21.4	26.2	22.0	36.5	23.2	21.2
Spends on clothes	13.5	8.4	20.9	14.7	2.4	2.9	12.1	19.7
Spends on accommodation payment	2.0	0.8	3.7	1.9	2.4	-	-	4.0
Spends on the needs of their own household	4.0	4.2	3.7	4.2	2.4	-	3.0	6.6
Accumulates money	9.7	10.5	8.6	9.4	12.2	5.8	12.1	10.6
Spends on leisure and entertainment	16.2	19.3	11.7	16.1	17.1	9.6	22.2	16.7
Other	5.0	3.8	6.7	4.4	9.8	5.8	5.1	4.5

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

7.3.5. Child labour

The key question of the survey of the working children interviewed on the street, as well as that of the modular survey of children in households was to reveal those working in child labour. The results of the interviews of children on the street show that almost all children attribute to child labour (Table 7.10). With regard to all the interviewed children, the relevant share was 98.5 percent, and almost 100 percent among girls and children aged 5–11 years. Moreover, 96.8 percent of this share of children in child labour is involved in the worst forms with the minimum variations by all demographic groups: sex, age, area of residence.

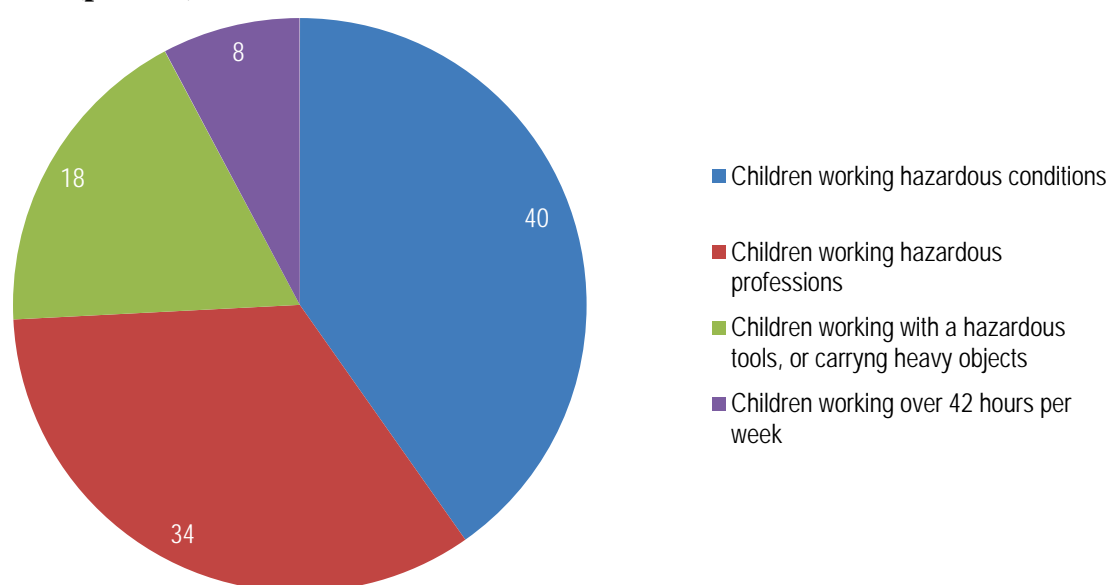
Table 7.10. Children in child labour who were interviewed on the street by sex, area of residence and age group (percent)

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Children who worked on the street, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>including</i>								
Children outside child labour	1.5	2.1	0.6	1.4	2.4	-	3.0	1.5
Children in child labour	98.5	97.9	99.4	98.6	97.6	100.0	97.0	98.5
<i>thereof</i>								
Children in hazardous child labour	96.8	95.8	98.2	97.2	92.7	96.2	96.0	97.5
Children in safe child labour	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.4	4.9	3.8	1.0	1.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

Many children interviewed on the street corresponded to several criteria which determine the status of their labour as child labour. With this in mind, we may note that most children referred to child labour worked in hazardous conditions – 87.9 percent, as well as worked by hazardous professions – 74.2 percent (Figure 7.7). Criteria “working with tools or carrying heavy objects” and “working over 42 hours per week” were given much less weight: 39.4 percent and 17.0 percent respectively.

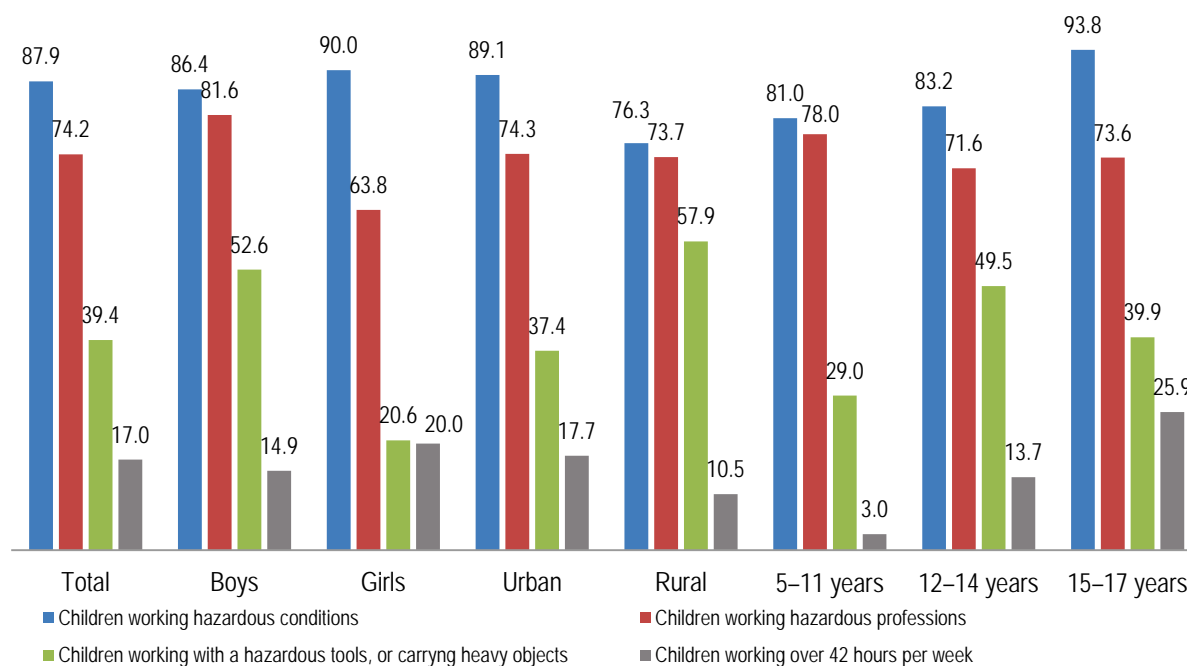
Figure 7.7. Children who were interviewed on the street by main criteria for child labour (percent)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

Girls most commonly work in hazardous conditions, as well as perform tasks related to hazardous professions. The share of such girls is 90 percent and 63.8 percent, respectively (Figure 7.8). As for boys, the hierarchy of risks of referring to child labour is the same, but the relevant indices differ. The risk of working in hazardous conditions for boys is somewhat lower (86.4 percent), and the risk of performing obligations related to hazardous profession is much larger – 81.6 percent.

Figure 7.8. Children who were interviewed on the street by criteria of child labour, sex, area of residence and age group (percent)



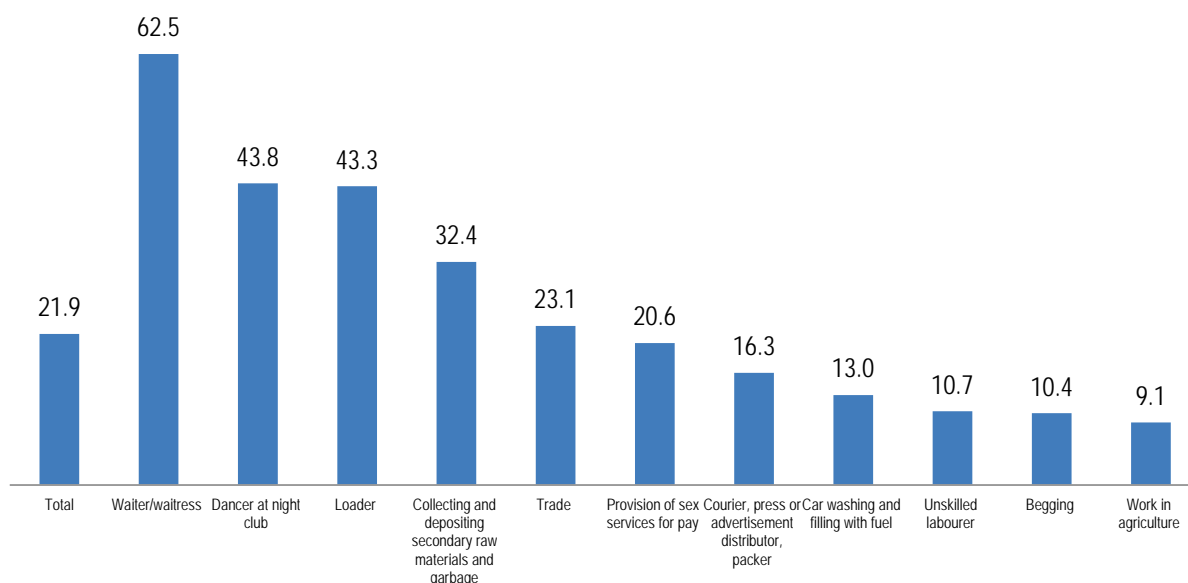
Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

The older the children, the more risks of getting in child labour by several criteria exist. In addition to the risk of performing work by hazardous professions, the share of children to be at risk of work duration over 42 hours per week, staying in hazardous conditions and working with tools or carrying heavy objects grew significantly with age. In such cases, we may assume there are certain cumulative effects – the concentration at one workplace of several unfavourable factors ensures hazardous consequences for their health, moral condition, and proper education.

Many more urban children than rural children mentioned the hazardous working conditions (89.1 percent versus 76.3 percent, respectively) and the work week lasting more than 42 hours (17.7 percent versus 10.5 percent, respectively). Rural children oftener mentioned that they used tools or carried heavy objects at work – 57.9 percent versus 37.4 percent in cities.

The working week lasting more than 42 hours was not characteristic for all types of economic activity by which children were engaged. At the highest risk of the working week exceeding 42 hours mostly were waiters/waitresses, dancers at night clubs, loaders and those who were engaged in collecting and disposing second raw materials - respectively, 62.5, 43.8, 43.3 and 32.4 percent of children worked under the above conditions (Fig. 7.9).

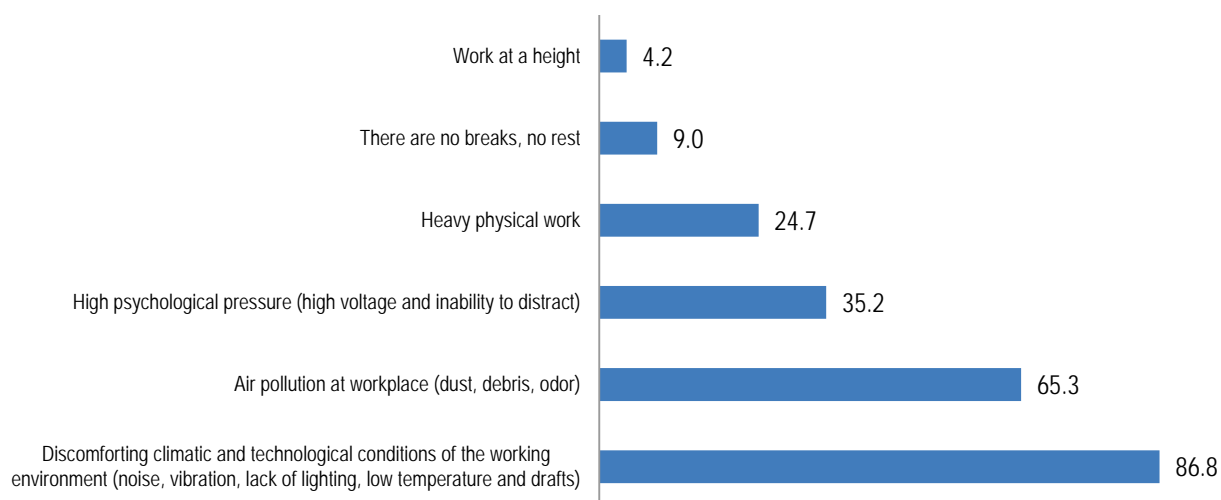
Figure 7.9. Work performed by the proportion of children which working week lasted 42 and more hours (percent)



Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

Most children staying in hazardous environment worked in the conditions of climatic (low or high temperature, draughts, humidity) and technological discomfort (noise, vibration, insufficient lighting) – 86.8 percent (Figure 7.10). Other hazardous working conditions named by children included air pollution at workplace (65.3 percent), high psychological pressure (35.2 percent) and physically hard work.

Figure 7.10. Children who were interviewed on the street by types of hazardous conditions at work (percent)



Note: multiple answers allowed.

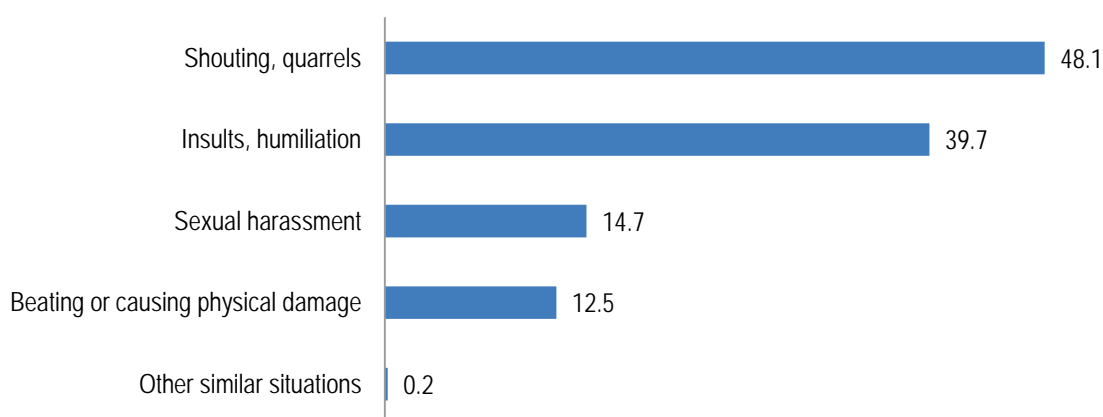
Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

Boys worked in the conditions of climatic and technological discomfort, polluted air at workplace and physically hard work more frequently than girls, children aged 15–17 years and citizens. Girls, in their turn, worked under high psychological pressure more often than boys (almost 6 to 4).

7.3.6. Child by cases of insults at workplace

The negative handling of a child at work is mainly determined by the location of a workplace. Bus and train stations were the most risky places in this relation with 40 percent of children being insulted there. The client's or employer's premises were the least risky in terms of insults. Only 3.6 percent of the children interviewed on the street were insulted there. Other workplaces where children were often insulted included outdoors (street, highway) (reported by 37.1 percent of those who worked there) and catering establishments (32.1 percent of cases among those working there), children who had not permanent workplace and worked at different places were also often insulted (reported by 31.3 percent of them). Children who worked at construction sites (only 6.7 percent was insulted there), agricultural operations and water bodies (8.6 percent of children informed of such handling) found themselves in a slightly better situation. Often they encountered shouts and quarrels. This was reported by 48.1 percent of working children. 39.7 percent of such children were insulted and humiliated, 14.7 percent was sexually harassed, 12.5 percent was beaten up or otherwise physically injured (Figure 7.11).

Figure 7.11. Children who were interviewed on the street by availability of humiliating situations at workplace (percent)



Note: multiple answers allowed.

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

In all cases without exception, girls were humiliated more often than boys, as also inhabitants of urban settlements more than those living in rural areas (Table 7.11). It is worth noting that urban children confronted insults and humiliation much more often (41.9 percent versus 19.5 percent in rural areas) and sexual harassment (15.8 percent versus 4.9 percent in rural areas). Girls (34.4 percent versus 1.3 percent boys) and children aged 15–17 were humiliated more often (26.3 percent versus 1 percent for those aged 5–11 years and 6.1 percent for those aged 12–14 years).

The leading factor of the variation of prevalence and types of humiliation of working children is the workplace factor. Shouting and quarrels were specified by more than a one-half of children at such workplaces as (in the ascending order): industrial and logistic platforms; non-permanent and movable workplaces; construction sites; specialized premises of services sector; outdoors; bus and train stations (Table 7.12). The three latter workplaces were mentioned by most children answering the question as for humiliating situations at work – 54.7 percent, 56.8 percent and 80 percent, respectively.

Table 7.11. Children who were interviewed on the street by availability of humiliating situations at workplace, sex, area of residence and age group (percent)

	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Thereof</i>							
Shouting, quarrels	41.6	57.7	48.9	41.5	48.1	42.4	51.0
Insults, humiliation	34.0	47.9	41.9	19.5	42.3	34.3	40.9
Beating or physical injuries	8.8	17.8	12.8	9.8	10.6	14.1	12.6
Sexual harassment	1.3	34.4	15.8	4.9	1.0	6.1	26.3
Other similar situations	-	0.6	0.3	-	-	-	0.5
There was no such situations	14.3	-	-	24.3	-	3.1	-

Note: Children could choose several answers

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

It is worth noting that workplaces in industrial and logistic platforms and construction sites which raise major concern of the public turned out to be safer in terms of moral and physical violence for such children. Although more than 50 percent of children confronted shouting and quarrels there, the number of insults was lower than the average for all children, while physical humiliation was minimum or absent.

Table 7.12. Children who were interviewed on the street by types of humiliating situations and workplace (percent)

	Total	Thereof				
		shouting, quarrels	insults, humiliation	beating or physical injuries	sexual harassment	there was no such situations
Total children	100.0	48.1	39.7	12.5	14.7	-
Has no permanent workplace (movable)	100.0	51.3	53.9	23.5	13.9	-
Open market, tray and stand	100.0	45.2	37.0	6.8	2.7	8.2
Specialized premises (store, café, restaurant, church)	100.0	54.7	45.3	7.8	40.6	-
Outdoors (street, highway, dump)	100.0	56.8	43.2	24.3	27.0	-
Farm, land plot, garden, water bodies	100.0	25.7	14.3	-	-	60.0
Flat (of an employer, client, including for the provision of sex services)	100.0	33.3	26.7	6.7	13.3	20.0
Industrial and logistic platforms (plant, workshop, warehouse, secondary raw material collection point, repair shop, car wash)	100.0	50.0	25.0	-	-	25.0
Construction site	100.0	53.3	13.3	-	-	33.3
Bus and train stations (railroad depot)	100.0	80.0	50.0	20.0	10.0	-

Note: Children could choose several answers

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

At the same time, most complaints related to beating and physical injuries were observed in the sector of services, this especially concerns specialized premises usually inherent to official enterprises. It was mentioned by 24.3 percent of children working outdoors, as well as 40.6 percent of children who were sexually harassed in specialized office premises.

The study revealed that the level of protection from insults and humiliation at workplace depends on the composition of the family a working child lives in. Children living with both parents were humiliated less frequently than children from families with other composition. Thus, 43.7 percent of children confronting shouting and quarrels lived in complete families, while there was only 58.4 percent of children with one of the parents, and 53.1 percent – without both parents (Table 7.13). Such tendency is also characteristic for children who were insulted and humiliated during work.

Table 7.13. Children who were interviewed on the street by family type and cases of humiliation at workplace (percent)

	Total	Lives with Both Parents	Lives with one parent	Has no parents
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Thereof</i>				
Shouting, quarrels	48.1	43.7	58.4	53.1
Insults, humiliation	39.7	35.8	47.5	46.9
Beating or physical injuries	12.5	9.3	19.8	15.6
Sexual harassment	14.7	6.0	36.6	18.8

Note: Children could choose several answers

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

Among children living with both parents, the situation of children confronting with the manifestations of physical humiliation and the manifestations of moral humiliation is much higher than among children living in disrupted families. For instance, the shares of “shouting and quarrels” and “sexual harassment” for children from complete families is 7.3, and among children living with one parents – 1.6. It is notable that the share of those having no parents among children who were physically humiliated is smaller than among those living with one parent.

Fear in children at workplace was in most cases aroused by the law-enforcement bodies’ representatives (in 27.4 percent of cases), strange adults (24.4 percent) and the patrol-guard service’s representatives (15.7 percent). Only every tenth child feared an employer or owner among all children who felt fear (10.7 percent).

Law-enforcement bodies’ representatives aroused fear most of all in children who worked at bus and train stations (reported by 60 percent), outdoors (street or highway) (48.6 percent) and those who had no permanent workplace (41.7 percent). The same categories of children due to obvious reasons feared the patrol-guard service’s representatives (40 percent, 28.6 percent and 27 percent, respectively). They also most frequently beware of strange adults. The latter also aroused fear in children working in catering establishments (41.5 percent). Children who worked in the client’s or employer’s house or at agricultural objects, water bodies as well as those who worked at construction sites felt most protected. However, the latter category feared employers (13.3 percent of them) and strange adults (6.7 percent).

Girls felt fear approximately 1.5 times more often than boys almost always (except infrequent cases with guardians or other children and teenagers) (Table 7.14). Children of the youngest age group feared law-enforcement bodies' representatives (35.6 percent versus 27.3 percent among children aged 12–14 years and 23.2 percent among children aged 15–17 years) more often than children of other age groups, other children or teenagers (19.2 percent versus 11.1 percent of children aged 12–14 years and there were no such cases in the oldest age group).

Table 7.14. Children who were interviewed on the street by sex, area of residence, age group and list of people that cause them fear (percent)

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Thereof</i>								
Law-enforcement bodies' representatives	27.4	21.8	35.6	28.9	14.6	35.6	27.3	23.2
Patrol-guard service's representatives	15.7	12.6	20.2	16.4	9.8	18.3	18.2	13.1
Employer, owner, master	10.7	8.4	14.1	11.7	2.4	1.9	9.1	16.2
Strange adults	24.4	19.3	31.9	25.0	19.5	26.9	23.2	23.7
Parents / guardians	4.5	5.5	3.1	3.9	9.8	6.7	6.1	2.5
Other children or teenagers	7.7	10.5	3.7	7.8	7.3	19.2	11.1	-
Other	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	-	1.0	1.0	0.5
There was no such situations	8.9	21.1	-	5.5	36.6	-	4.0	20.8

Note: Children could choose several answers

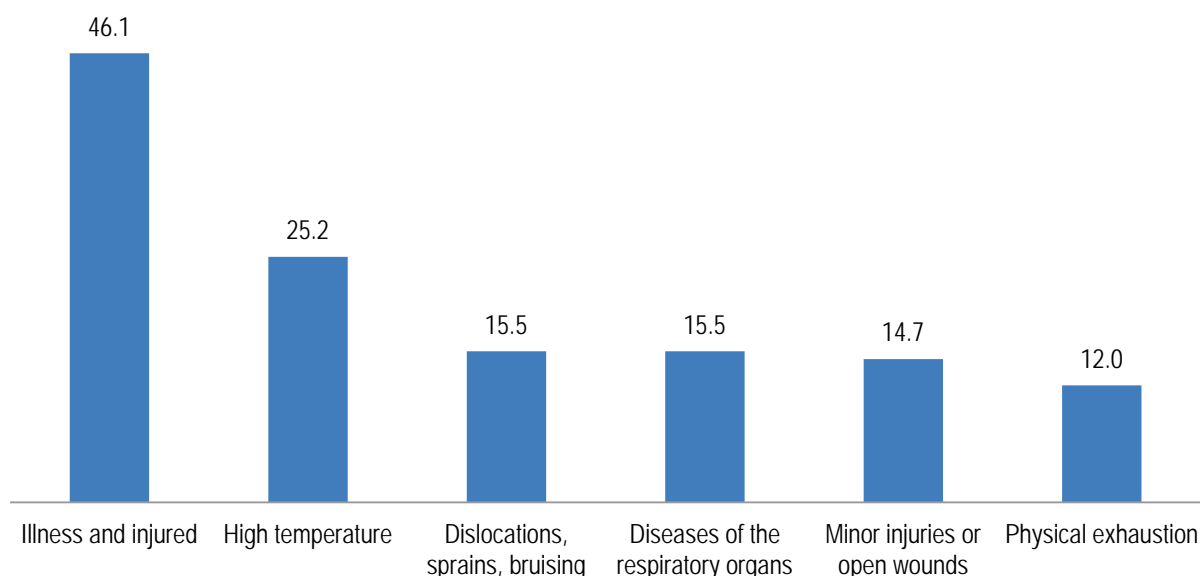
Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

The oldest children feared employers more frequently than others (16.2 percent of cases versus 1.9 percent among children 5–11 years of age). In rural areas as compared to urban settlements, children felt fear more rarely in relation to all categories hazardous for children.

7.3.7. Impact of child labour on health and studying

Hazardous impact of child labour on a child is primarily related to worse health and impossibility to get education of full value. 46.1 percent of children working on the street informed that they had injuries and diseases during the last three months of their work (Figure 7.12). 25.2 percent of children had high temperature, 15.5 percent had dislocations, strains and bruises, and the same share of children had respiratory diseases. A quite large share of children mentioned extremely hazardous types of health problems: 12 percent informed of the physical exhaustion, and 14.7 percent – of injuries and open wounds.

Figure 7.12. Working children who were interviewed on the street by injury and disease rate of working (percent)



Note: multiple answers allowed.

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

Although the overwhelming majority (89.3 percent) of all interviewed children indicated that injuries and diseases did not prevent them from studying or working, 31.9 percent of agricultural workers, 20.0 percent of those working at car washes and service stations, 17.9 percent of children providing other individual services and working as cleaners could not continue working and studying.

It is impossible to make a direct and accurate evaluation of the harm to children's moral upbringing inflicted by long stays on the street and child labour. Indirect evaluations are needed to get the initial idea about this problem may be received with the help of the prevalence of crimes and drug use among children interviewed on the street.

When answering the questions about drug use and their registered crimes, 65.3 percent of children interviewed on the street recognized that they drank strong spirits, 24.7 percent smoked marijuana, and 13.2 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively, sniffed glue and took vein injected drugs.

Almost one third of children interviewed on the street were detained by the law-enforcement bodies' representatives while working and staying on the street.

Most interviewed children (69.6 percent) informed that their work did not impact studying at all, with the number of girls among such children being much larger than that of boys (75.5 percent and 65.5 percent) (Table 7.15). Boys twice as frequently as girls noted that their work had a negative impact on studying (answers "grades got lower" and "a little negatively" amounted together to 14.2 percent, and to 7.4 percent among girls). Rural children more frequently indicated that their work had a positive impact on studying and their grades got higher (17.1 percent versus 4.2 percent children in urban settlements). Almost twice as large number of rural children (9.8 percent versus 5.35 percent children in urban settlements) specified that work stimulated them to obtain education.

Table 7.15. Children by impact of work on studying, sex, area of residence and age group (percent)

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Including</i>								
Does not impact (including nothing changed, child not studying)	69.6	65.6	75.4	70.6	61.0	64.4	65.6	74.2
Positively, my grades got higher	5.5	6.3	4.3	4.2	17.1	7.6	8.1	3.0
Negatively, my grades got lower	5.5	7.1	3.1	6.1	-	8.7	7.1	3.0
A little negatively	6.0	7.1	4.3	5.8	7.3	8.7	2.0	6.6
I am late	3.5	2.9	4.3	3.9	-	1.9	1.0	5.6
I am laughed at	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.9	6.1	-
Work stimulates me to obtain education	5.7	6.8	4.3	5.3	9.8	2.9	7.1	6.6
No answer	2.0	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.0	1.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children working on the street

The impact of work and studying and position in school of children aged 12–14 years was the most controversial. Despite the fact that there was the largest number of children in this age group that informed of the positive impact of work (15.2 percent of answers “grades got higher” and “stimulates to obtain education” together, while it constituted 10.6 percent and 9.6 percent, respectively, in the age groups of 5–11 and 15–17 years), the largest share of them complained that they were laughed at because they worked (6.1 percent versus 2.9 percent of the youngest children and no such children in the oldest age group).

CONCLUSIONS

According to the Modular Child Labour Survey results, 607.4 thousand or 11.6 percent of the total number of children aged 5–17 worked during the survey week. Of these, 264.1 thousand children were involved in child labour (pursuant to the ILO statistical criteria as adapted to the Ukrainian laws), which is 43.5 percent of the number of working children and 5.1 percent of the total number of children aged 5–17. The survey also estimated that 76.4 thousand working children (28.9 percent of the total number of children in child labour, and 1.5 percent of the total number of children aged 5–17) were performing hazardous work.

As compared to the indices of other developing countries, the general level of children's employment in Ukraine is close to the average level in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa (about 12 percent in 2012). But Ukraine is characterized by a much lower level of children's involvement in child labour (approximately 8 percent of children was involved on average in the mentioned regions of the world), especially when it comes to hazardous work (6.8 percent of children was involved in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, 4.7 percent – in the Middle East and North Africa).⁶⁰

The analysis of working children's characteristics gives reasons to conclude that the profile of child labour in Ukraine is similar to its global features. The level of involvement in work activity in general and in child labour (especially in hazardous work) is much higher for boys than for girls. The lowest level of work activity is observed among children of the youngest age group (5–11 years), and although all their work activity relates to child labour, most of the time they perform work which is not hazardous. Hazardous work is mainly performed by children of the oldest age group (15–17 years). Agriculture is the largest sector of child labour involvement. Most commonly children are not paid for work for a family business/household.

The situation in Ukraine is different owing to a much lower level of involvement in economic activity of children of the oldest-age group: they are characterized by even a somewhat lower level of employment than children of the middle-age group (17.9 percent versus 18.9 percent in case of children aged 12–14 years). In general, the global level of employment of children aged 15–17 year is 33 percent and that of children aged 12–14 years is – 19.6 percent.⁶¹

Another difference is a rather low level of children's involvement in work in the services sector: in Ukraine, this sector (including trade) accounts for only 5.6 percent of the number of working children, among children in child labour is 4.1 percent, while it is almost one-third, on average, all around the world.

The peculiarities of working children and child labour in Ukraine are explained by their localization in the institutional sector of households, primarily in non-market or partially market production within the subsistence agriculture.

As the data of the child labour sociological survey shows by interviewing children working on the street, they represent the youth segment with the maximum concentration of all risks of the hazardous forms of child labour. Almost all surveyed street children should be referred to child labour pursuant to the survey criteria. Most

⁶⁰ *Marking progress against child labour - Global estimates and trends 2000-2012* / International Labour Office, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC).— Geneva: ILO, 2013.— 48 pp.

⁶¹ *ibid.* — 48 pp.

of the time, children interviewed on the street were engaged in trade, agriculture, provision of commercial sex, and as cleaners of private households. The workplace of almost 70 percent of the interviewed children was not located in one and the same premises. Most mentioned workplaces were located outdoors or in temporary buildings (open markets, movable points of sale for trade and catering). The overwhelming majority of children interviewed on the street worked in the hazardous conditions. A substantial share of the interviewed children found themselves in an environment of constant quarrels, shouting, insults and other forms of moral humiliation. Cases of sexual harassment and physical violence were rather common. Based on the survey results, children interviewed on the street have considerable problems with health, school attendance and quality of studying, as well as the spreading of criminal and deviant behaviour. With this in mind, child labour problems, for the sake of children on the street staying over 8 hours per week, require separate efforts and cannot be controlled solely by economic and social instruments.

Despite a relatively favourable situation with working children's school attendance and the absence of a substantial influence of work on their health, it is necessary to attract attention to the existence of great risks in Ukraine related to children's involvement in work activity:

Imperfect legislation with regard to regulating the number of working hours and determining the list of heavy jobs/occupations;

The massive scales of informal employment and violations of labour legislation;

The lack of active policy measures in the labour market intended for the organized involvement of teenagers and youth in employment;

Gaps in implementing state guarantees regarding the preschool education and upper secondary education;

The lack of efficient awareness raising policy for children, parents and employers, which would form the proper social discourse for the problem of child labour, as well as the intolerance of the facts of the worst forms of child labour;

The low level of parents' and schools' responsibility for absence from school, negligent treatment of the family problems and children's deviant behaviour;

The insufficient scope and limited ability of the labour inspection, inactivity of state bodies and non-government organizations in revealing and responding to the child's rights violations;

Faults in public services' activity aimed at revealing children having problem families and patronizing them.

These risks become greater in conditions of a growing economic crisis, further decline in employment in the official sector, reduction in the real households income and cut-off in public social programs.

References

- ILO (1973). *Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment*. 58th International Labour Conference (ILC) session, 26 June 1973 (Geneva). Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312283:NO.
- ILO (1999). *Convention No. 182 on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour*. 87th International Labour Conference (ILC) session, 17 June 1999 (Geneva). Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312327:NO.
- ILO (1999). *Recommendation No. 190 on the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour*. 87th International Labour Conference (ILC) session, 17 June 1999 (Geneva). Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312528:NO.
- ILO. International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. 2002: *Every child counts: New global estimates on child labour*, (Geneva)
- ILO. International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. InFocus Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment. International Association of Labour Inspection. 2002. *Combating child labour: A handbook for labour inspectors*, (Geneva)
- ILO (2008). *Resolution concerning statistics of child labour*. 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), 24 November-5 December 2008 (Geneva). Available at: http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_112458/lang-en/index.htm.
- ILO (2009). “Report of the Conference” 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 24 November-5 December 2008”. ICLS/18/2008/IV/FINAL. Geneva: ILO. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@stat/documents/meeting_document/wcms_101467.pdf.
- ILO (2012). *ILO Global Estimate of Forced Labour - Results and Methodology*. ILO Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL). (Geneva) Available at: http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/publications/WCMS_182004/lang-en/index.htm.
- Brown, Gordon (2012). *Child Labor & Educational Disadvantage – Breaking the Link, Building Opportunity*. A Review by Gordon Brown, United Nations Special Envoy for Global Education (London). Available at: http://educationenvoy.org/child_labor_and_education_US.pdf.
- ILO-IPEC (2013). *World report on child labour: Economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour*. ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). (Geneva, ILO). Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_1/lang-en/index.htm.
- ILO-IPEC (2013). *Marking Progress Against Child Labour—Global Estimates and Trends 2000-2012*. International Labour Office, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). Geneva: ILO. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_221513/lang-en/index.htm

Annex A: Survey methodology of the Modular Child Labour Survey

1. Survey organizational aspects

1.1. Survey staff

The Modular Child Labour Survey (MCLS) staff consisted of the specialists of the Labour Statistics Department of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, coordinators – representatives of labour statistics departments of 24 oblasts and Kyiv city, and interviewers. This staff was engaged in conducting the monthly household sample survey on issues of economic activity (hereinafter referred as LFS).

For the sake of the organization of territorial statistics departments' activity when conducting surveys, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine elaborated detailed instructions regarding the organization of the work of staff engaged in the survey, selection of interviewers, characteristics of how to conduct a survey, fill out and control questionnaires etc.

In the course of the preparation of the program of the MCLS information of the LFS on the household composition was used to determine households with children aged 5–17 and receive their socio-demographic characteristics.

1.2. Questionnaire design, piloting, and training

The draft questionnaire was derived from the ILO-SIMPOC 'model' questionnaire for national child labour surveys.

The draft questionnaires of the MCLS (Annex D1 and D2 to Form No. 1- EAP) were reviewed in July 2014 at the meeting of the interdepartmental working group created within the ILO's *2014 Ukrainian National Child Labour Survey* project.

The above-mentioned working group was comprised of the representatives of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, State Statistics Service of Ukraine, State Employment Centre, State Labour Inspection of Ukraine, Family, Youth and Sports Office of the Education and Science, Youth and Sports Department of the Kyiv City State Administration, trade unions and employers, civil organizations and scientists of the Ptoukha Institute for Demography and Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Yaremenko Ukrainian Institute of Social Research, Institute of Innovation Technologies, Hetman Kyiv National Economic University.

During the discussions of the draft questionnaire of the MCLS team members gave suggestions on its structure and questions. Once modified according to the working group members' proposals, draft questionnaires were tested in the course of the Pilot Child Labour Survey (hereinafter referred to as pilot survey).

The purpose of the mentioned pilot research was to test the organizational and methodological principles of the MCLS program prior to full implementation.

The pilot survey was performed from August 18 to September 1, 2014 in 11 regions of the country with the 25 percent coverage of households among those having children 5–17 years of age.

According to the territorial specialization of production; regional specificity of social, historical, ethnic and demographic development for the pilot survey were

selected 11 regions: Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Zakarpattia, Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv, Odessa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Kharkiv, Cherkasy oblasts. To carry out this work at a high level, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU) sent the detailed instructions regarding the organization of in-situ work, selection of interviewers, features of conducting a population inquiry on child labour together with the LFS, to the addresses of territorial statistics departments.

In the mentioned regions, together with the LFS, according to the MCLS program, 356 households with children 5–17 years of age were also surveyed, including 187 households in rural area. In addition to information received from parents (guardians), 464 children aged 5–17, including 258 children of the same age, living in rural area, were surveyed.

In the course of the pilot survey, territorial statistics departments (divisions) addressed the methodological and organizational issues of conducting the survey and the content of questionnaires (organization, procedure and duration of interview, formulation of questions, correctness of skip patterns, peculiar situations and the need to examine them etc.).

According to the approbation results, the pilot regions generalized and analyzed the remarks as for the survey methodology and organization received from interviewers and forwarded them to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, which in its turn, analyzed them and change the set of the MCLS instruments accordingly.

To prepare a full-scale MCLS, the training seminar “Organizational and Methodological Aspects of Module Sample Population (Household) Survey on Child Labour” was held for the supervisors (coordinators) – representatives of territorial statistics departments by the SSSU in Chernivtsi City on September 15–18, 2014 presenting the results of the approbation of a set of the survey instruments carried out in 11 pilot regions and addressing the organizational and methodological challenges of conducting a module survey. An expert provided by the ILO facilitated training programme and provided the technical support as a resource person to the training course.

The seminar involved the representatives of the labour statistics departments (divisions) of territorial statistics departments of 25 regions, specialists of the labour statistics department of the SSSU, Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms, Social Monitoring Centre and an ILO expert.

Seminar participants were familiarized with the international regulations on child labour, the notion of child labour and the approach of ILO/SIMPOC to its measuring in accordance with the Child Labour Statistics Resolution approved at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (2008), experience of conducting child labour surveys in other countries, provisions of the national legislative base with regard to involving children in labour, ethical principles of conducting a survey of children and other methodological and organizational issues. Practical group trainings were also held with the supervisors elaborating the procedure of conducting the survey and filling out the questionnaires of the module child labour survey.

Before the start of the field work at the territorial level, coordinators trained interviewers during the second ten-days period of October 2014 in 25 regions of Ukraine. In particular, 843 out of 940 persons attended one-day seminars in 23 Oblast Centres, and 97 specialists from Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts were individually remotely instructed by supervisors in view of the anti-terrorist operation carried out in separate territories of these regions.

The mentioned training seminars addressed the organizational and methodological approaches needed to conduct a module child labour survey, as well as trainings were held with regard to filling out a range of survey instruments, sequence and ethical principles of conducting a population survey concerning the issues of child labour together with the LFS survey.

Field works related to the MCLS were carried out by interviewers in October-December 2014 together with the LFS. The child labour survey was conducted during these months as they fall both on the period of formal training in all educational establishments and the period of fall break in school (in November). This allows direct observations be made over differences between the training and break-from-school period with regard to scales of child labour as well as the effects of child labour on training.

Survey data processing was performed at two levels: regional and state.

At the regional level, the specialists of territorial statistics bodies carried out the following work:

logical and arithmetical control of initial information contained in questionnaires (Annexes 1, 2 to Form No. 1- EAP);

coding of separate respondents' answers and entering of information in the electronic database;

aggregation of indices at the regional level and their logical control.

At the national level, the following measures were taken:

aggregation of data sets received from regions and control of the common data set;

calculation of statistical weights, estimation of the MCLS indicators and of their reliability level;

generation of tables to be published and preparing of analytical materials.

2. Sample Design and Data Processing Procedures

2.1. Sample Design

The Module Child Labour Survey has been conducted on the basis of the national representative territorial sample of households for the LFS.

When organizing the LFS the sample is formed on the basis of the stratified multistage sampling procedure.

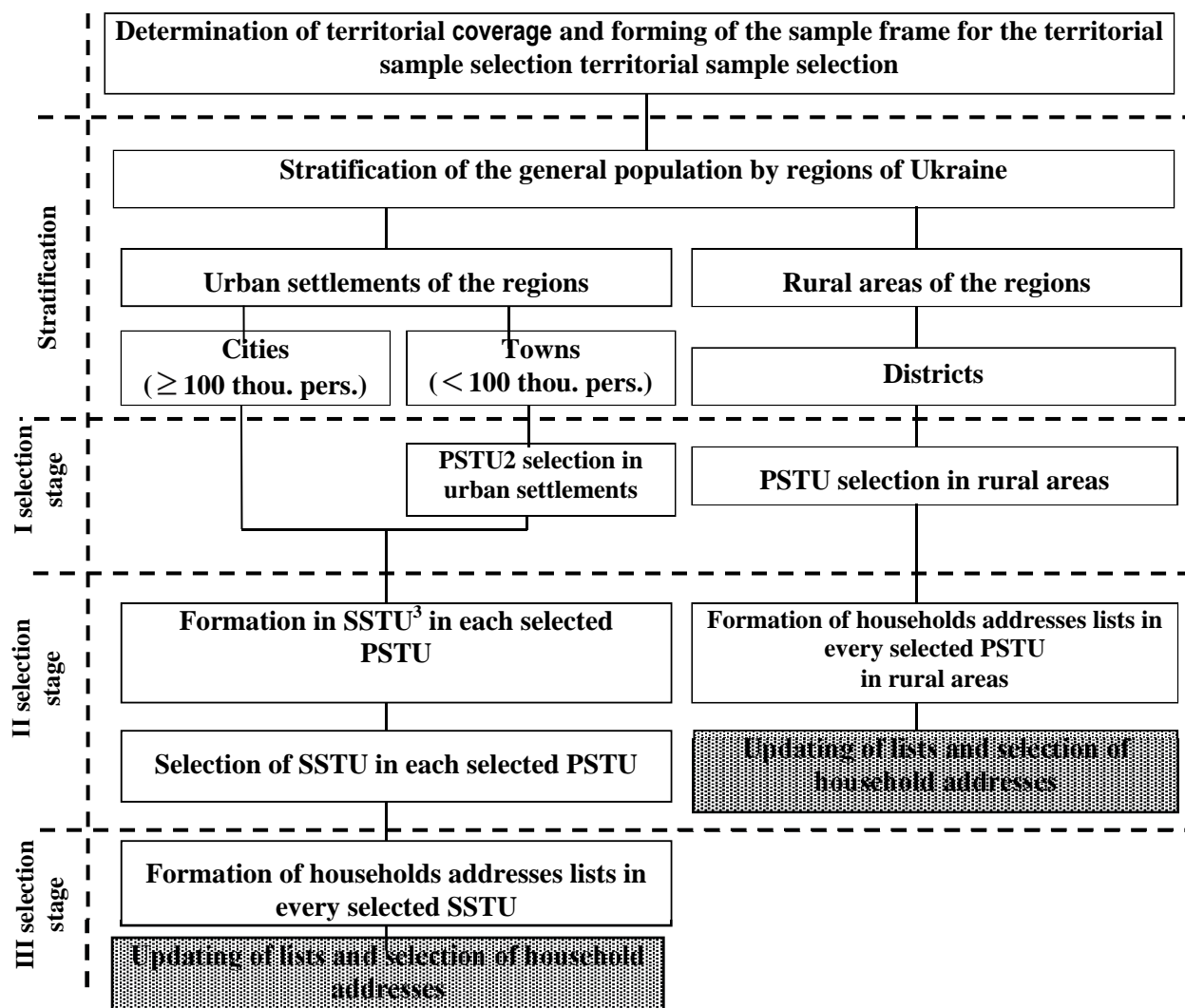
The general scheme of the sampling design is shown on the Figure 1.

The sampling procedure encompasses the following stages:

- 1) exclusion of territories which cannot be surveyed;
- 2) exclusion of population, which is not subject to survey;
- 3) stratification of the population;
- 4) selection of primary sample territorial units (PSTU);
- 5) selection of secondary sample territorial units (SSTU);
- 6) selection of households (ultimate sample units).

Before, the LFS territorial sample formation from the general territory of Ukraine rural areas (rural councils) located in the alienation zone (zone I) and in the unconditional (compulsory) resettlement zone (zone II) in view of radiative contamination caused by the Chernobyl nuclear accident were excluded. Accordingly, the population residing in this territories was also excluded from the population of Ukraine and the relevant Oblasts. The territorial sample didn't include also the temporarily occupied in October-December 2014 territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol City. Exclusion of these territories doesn't have any impact the MCLS results because they are separate strata in the sample frame and indicators are estimated without these territories.

Figure A1. Formation of the sample for base Labour Force Survey in 2014-2018.



Note: Marked in grey are stages of sample generation implemented annually; marked in white are stages implemented once for the entire validity period of an area sample, i.e. from 2014 to 2018 inclusive.

²PSTUs are primary sample territorial unit: in urban settlements - cities and urban-type settlements, in rural areas - village councils.

³SSTUs are secondary sample territorial unit: in urban settlements - quarter (part of quarter, group of quarters) which are formed by preparatory All-Ukrainian population census "Compilation of quarterly lists of houses and other residential buildings in large urban areas and rural towns and villages listings for All-Ukrainian population census 2012".

Institutional population – compulsory-duty servicemen; persons placed in the institutions of confinement; persons permanently residing in boarding schools, nursing homes for the elderly etc. – were excluded from the population.

The population was stratified to adequately reflect the main features of the administrative-territorial division of Ukraine in the sample, as well as to ensure the sampling among more homogenous one according to the main characteristics of household groups.

With this in mind, the sample formation singles out strata which within each region correspond to cities and city councils with a population of 100 thousand and more (hereinafter referred to as strata “large cities” of the region), cities, urban type settlements, city councils and rural councils with a population of less than 100 thousand (hereinafter referred to as strata “small cities” of the region) and administrative districts in rural area (hereinafter referred to as a stratum “districts” of the region).

In 2014 for LFS and MCLS providing 50 strata have been formed in urban settlements, and 476 strata have been formed in rural areas. The size of the sample is distributed between the strata according to their size (population of a stratum) and the need to ensure a certain level of reliability of key indicators⁶².

Generation and selection of primary sample territorial unit. This stage of sample generation involves selection of city and town councils in urban settlements and village councils in rural areas. Territorial units selected at the first stage are primary sample territorial units.

In urban settlements, generation of a sampling frame and selection of PSTU goes separately within each "city" and "town" stratum of the region. Cities, urban-type settlements, city and village councils are accepted as territorial units. PSTU within the "city" strata are selected with probability 1, i.e. the sample includes all cities and city councils without selection, whereas within the “town” strata they are selected based on a random sampling mechanism with probability proportional to the size – amount of a PSTU population. Territorial units in the “towns” strata are arranged on the basis of their size. This increases the representativeness of an area sample in terms of representation of towns of different sizes.

A number of interviewers and a sample size are identified along with PSTU selection.

The terms of conducting surveys stipulate that one interviewer shall examine every PSTU of a “town” stratum.

In rural areas, generation of a sampling frame and selection of PSTU is carried out within each “district” stratum generated in the rural areas of the regions. Separate village councils or groups of village councils formed with due regard for exceeding a set minimum total number of households are accepted as PSTU.

PSTU in the rural areas are selected within each stratum based on a random sampling mechanism with probability proportional to the size – a number of households in a PSTU. The PSTU for conducting the LFS in the rural areas are selected one of every three the PSTU selected for a survey of agricultural activity of the population (SAAP) excluding PSTU formed of the rural population, subordinated city (settlement) district councils value.

Generation and selection of secondary sample territorial units. Generation and selection of SSTU is the second stage of the procedure of generation of a

⁶² Methods of generating sampling frames for conducting sample surveys of population (households) in 2014-2018: living conditions of households, economic activity of population and agricultural activities of the population in rural areas. - K: State Statistics Service, 2013, in Ukrainian.

household sampling frame in urban settlements. SSTUs are selected at the regional level within each selected urban settlements in PSTU once the entire duration of the territorial sample.

The basis for SSTUs generation in urban settlements is the preparatory materials of all-Ukrainian population census "Compilation of quarterly lists of houses and other residential buildings in large urban areas and rural towns and villages listings for all-Ukrainian population census 2011" as the most complete and topical (as close as possible in time to the moment of formation of territorial sample) source of information.

Selection of SSTU is based on a random sampling mechanism with probability proportional to the size (the number of population).

The distribution of the total number of SSTUs in urban settlements and of PSTUs in rural areas for conducting the LFS and MCLS in October - December 2014 is shown on the Table A.1.

Table A.1. Distribution of the total number of selected territorial units for the LFS and MCLS data collection by the regions in October - December 2014

Regions	Total SSTU in urban settlements	including in		Total PSTU in rural areas
		cities	towns	
Ukraine	738	404	334	562
Vinnitsia	24	10	14	31
Volyn	20	6	14	19
Dnipropetrovsk	52	40	12	23
Donetsk	66	38	28	22
Zhytomyr	22	8	14	25
Zakarpattia	18	6	12	19
Zaporizhia	34	20	14	25
Ivano-Frankivsk	18	6	12	19
Kyiv	36	6	30	27
Kirovohrad	26	12	14	23
Luhansk	42	22	20	21
Lviv	32	14	18	29
Mykolaiv	30	18	12	21
Odesa	34	24	10	30
Poltava	22	16	6	28
Rivne	16	8	8	19
Sumy	22	8	14	20
Ternopil	12	6	6	21
Kharkiv	44	26	18	29
Kherson	28	12	16	29
Khmelnysk	20	8	12	21
Cherkasy	26	14	12	21
Chernivtsi	14	8	6	15
Chernihiv	20	8	12	25
City of Kyiv (city council)	60	60	x	X

Selection of households. The last stage of sample generation provides for selection of households. For this purpose, a sampling frame – a specially arranged full list of household addresses is created for each SSTU in urban settlements and on each PSTU in rural areas. Households are selected from the sampling frame through a systematic sampling procedure, and at the same time rotation groups are created in accordance with a household rotation pattern in the sample.

The feature of the LFS is rotational sampling design (Figure A.2), according to which six independent rotation groups of households are surveyed on a monthly basis (four of which come from the previous month, one – from the relevant month of the previous year, and one is surveyed for the first time. Each rotation group represents the population and include 2.7 thousand households.

Figure A.2. Rotation Scheme of Households in Sample Multitude of LFS in 2014

		<i>Months</i>											
		<i>01</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>03</i>	<i>04</i>	<i>05</i>	<i>06</i>	<i>07</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>09</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>
Rotation Groups	1												
	2	2											
	3	3	3										
		4	4	4									
			5	5	5								
				6	6	6							
					7	7	7						
						8	8	8					
							9	9	9				
								10	10	10			
									11	11	11		
										12	12	12	
											13	13	
												14	
	13												
	14	14											
	15	15	15										
		16	16	16									
			17	17	17								
				18	18	18							
					19	19	19						
						20	20	20					
							21	21	21				
								22	22	22			
									23	23	23		
										24	24	24	
										25	25		
											26		

The MCLS sample was formed from 26.7 thousand households selected for the LFS survey in October-December 2014. It was formed by ten independent rotation groups: four in October 2014 (No. 10; 11; 22; 23), three in November 2014 (No. 12; 13; 24) and three in December 2014 (No. 14; 25; 26) from those that were not surveyed during previous months (see Table A.2).

Table A.2. Selected and surveyed household numbers by month and rotation groups

	October				November				December		Total
	10	11	22	23	12	13	24	14	25	26	
Number of selected for the LFS households	2669	2669	2669	2669	2669	2669	2669	2669	2669	2669	26690
Number of surveyed in the LFS households	2298	2252	2249	2251	2229	2347	2207	2361	2207	2097	22498
Number of selected for the MCLS households with children aged 5–17	501	472	511	508	492	545	496	505	519	469	5,018
Number of surveyed in the MCLS households with children aged 5–17	480	457	495	492	482	503	486	456	509	466	4826

2.2. MCLS indicators estimation procedures

The complex sample design used when conducting the MCLS preconditions the need to estimate the indicators for the population based only on the estimators which take into account the statistical weight of surveyed households.

To calculate the estimates the following most common estimators were used depending on the indicator type:

– for estimation of totals (for instance, total number of working children):

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i q_i, \quad (1)$$

where w_i – statistical weight for surveyed i -th child; q_i – value of binary variable q for i -th child (acquires the value of 1 if a surveyed child works, and the value of 0 if they do not); n – the sample size;

– for estimation of proportions or shares (for instance, share of working children):

$$\hat{P} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i q_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i}; \quad (2)$$

– for estimation of ratios (for instance, share of working children of certain age among all working children):

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i r_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i q_i}, \quad (3)$$

where r_i – value of binary variable r for i -th child (acquires the value of 1 if a surveyed child works or worked and belongs to a certain age group, and the value of 0 if they do not).

The statistic weight of i -person w_i is generally calculated by the formula:

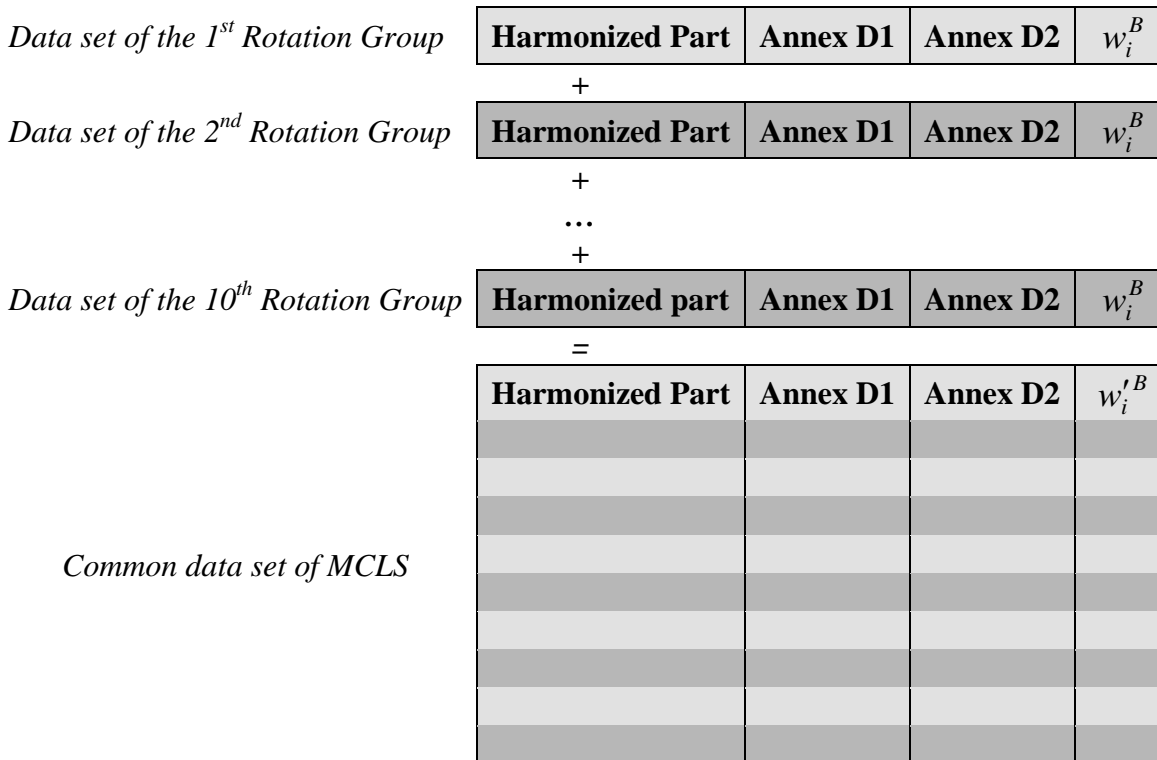
$$w_i = w_i^B \cdot k_{1i} \cdot k_{2i} \cdot k_{3i} \cdot k_{4i}, \quad (4)$$

where w_i^B – basic weight taking into account the general household selection probability for the surveyed household. ; k_{1i} – coefficient of adjustment of statistical weights needed to take into account the refusals of households; k_{2i} – coefficient of adjustment of statistical weights needed to take into account the refusals of persons within a selected household; k_{3i} – coefficient of the adjustment of statistical weights needed to agree the survey results with the available relevant and reliable auxiliary information, for instance concerning the number of households with children aged 5–17, sex and age structure of population etc.

To ensure the possibility of the MCLS data analysis the common (by all surveyed households) microdata set was created and the relevant system of statistical weights was calculated.

The process of data aggregation is performed given the fact that all rotation groups are independent and representative for population, and the inquiry is conducted with the help of one and the same set of survey instruments. The procedure of joining data at a sample unit level is performed in such conditions (Figure A3).

Figure A.3. MCLS common data set formation scheme



Statistical weights for the MCLS data set were calculated by the following formula:

$$w_i^B = w_i^B \cdot \frac{1}{10}. \quad (5)$$

At further stages of weight system calculation, the coefficients for correction of basic weights were calculated taking into account:

- the real level of households' participation in the survey. The coefficient is calculated by the specially formed cells, which are the union of several PTSUs;
- the respondents' refusals level. The coefficient of refusals is calculated separately by the regions and type of locality. It should be noted that the division by the type of locality was not performed for Luhansk Oblast;
- auxiliary information, in particular the data of the 2014 household living conditions survey, regarding the number of households with children from 5 to 17 years of age. The coefficient is calculated separately for each region;
- demographic statistics data regarding the sex and age structure of population. The coefficient is calculated by the specially formed cells containing information on the region, type of dwelling locality, sex and age group of a person (child). Three age groups were distinguished: 5–11 years, 12–14 years, 15–17 years.

Pursuant to the MCLS results, three data sets were formed:

- 1) data set of households with children aged 5–17;
- 2) data set of children regarding whom parents provided information when answering by the Annex 1 questionnaire;
- 3) data set of children who personally answered by the Annex 2 questionnaire.

The statistical weights system was calculated for each data set according to the abovementioned procedure. The last stage of reweighting – taking into account the sex and age structure of population – was not performed for the data set of households.

2.3. Estimation of reliability of the MCLS results

The sample error characteristics are applied to determine the level of the reliability of estimates based on the MCLS data. This error defines the limits of confidence intervals of the possible values of estimates pursuant to the sample survey data, provided that the sample is representative and there are no biases. It is not reasonable to use the estimates regarding which the values of sample errors are considerable as compared to the estimates themselves when analyzing the survey results.

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

$$SE = \sqrt{deff \frac{\sigma^2}{n}}, \quad (6)$$

where σ^2 – variance of the sample units; n – sample size; *deff* – design effect.

The reliability of estimates is characterized by the coefficient of variation (*CV*) and the marginal sample error (*ME*).

The coefficient of variation CV for an indicator $\hat{\theta}$ estimate is calculated by the formula:

$$CV(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{SE(\hat{\theta})}{\hat{\theta}} \cdot 100\%, \quad (7)$$

The value of $CV(\hat{\theta})$ is often used as a measure of reliability. For instance, when $CV(\hat{\theta}) \leq 8\%$, the estimate is considered as reliable; if $8\% < CV(\hat{\theta}) \leq 15\%$ – the estimate is suitable for the quantitative analysis, but its reliability is not high enough; $15\% < CV(\hat{\theta}) \leq 25\%$ – the estimate is suitable only for the qualitative analysis and it should be used cautiously.

The value of the marginal sample error (ME) determines the limits of confidence interval for an estimate and is calculated by the formula:

$$ME(\hat{\theta}) = t \cdot SE(\hat{\theta}), \quad (8)$$

where t – coefficient (quintile of the normal distribution) which depends on confidence probability (probability that an estimate will not exceed the value $\pm ME(\hat{\theta})$). The data reliability characteristics referred to in the report are calculated for confidence probability 95percent ($t=1.96$).

Taking into consideration the complex MCLS sample design, it is reasonable to use the specialized calculation methods to determine standard errors and design-effect values for estimates. The reliability characteristics of the estimates of main indicators are determined on the basis of the replication method of balanced repeated replications implemented in the standard package of WesVarPC software.

Taking into account the relatively small sample size of the MCLS for the reliable indicator estimation by separate administrative regions, the regions were grouped into five large territorial zones: East, West, Centre, South, North (Table A.3) – for the purpose of results analysis.

Table A.3. Composition of Territorial Zones

Territorial Zones	Regions of Ukraine (Oblasts)
North	Zhytomyr Oblast, Kyiv Oblast (without Kyiv City), Sumy Oblast, Chernihiv Oblast, Kyiv City
Centre	Vinnytsia Oblast, Kirovohrad Oblast, Poltava Oblast, Cherkasy Oblast
South	Mykolaiv Oblast, Odessa Oblast, Kherson Oblast
East	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, Donetsk Oblast, Zaporizhia Oblast, Luhansk Oblast, Kharkiv Oblast
West	Volyn Oblast, Zakarpattia Oblast, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, Lviv Oblast, Rivne Oblast, Ternopil Oblast, Khmelnytskyi Oblast, Chernivtsi Oblast

Note: The territorial sample doesn't include the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol City.

For the number of working children and children in child labour estimates the reliability characteristics were calculated. That was performed at the national level and for some domains: gender, age groups, type of area and territorial zones. The standard error, the marginal error and the coefficient of variation are identified as the main reliability characteristics.

As shown by the data presented in Tables A.4 and A.5, the reliability of indicators “number of working children” and “number of children in child labour” at the national level by sex and separate age groups and in rural area is rather high and

the coefficient of variation does not exceed 10 percent, which allows using them for both quantitative and qualitative analysis. The lowest reliability of indicators is observed in urban area, which can be explained by the relatively small number of working children and children in child labour here and by higher unevenness of their distribution by cities and towns (the CV was 18.4 percent and 20.1 percent, respectively).

Table A.4. Reliability Estimates of Number of Working Children by the Domains

Characteristics	Estimate, thousand persons	Standard Error, thousand persons	Marginal Error, thousand persons	Coefficient of Variation, percent
Total	607.4	41.6	81.5	6.8
Sex				
Girls	261.4	20.9	41.0	8.0
Boys	346.0	28.6	56.1	8.3
Age groups				
5–11 years	180.7	15.0	29.4	8.3
12–14 years	204.5	24.4	47.8	11.9
15–17 years	222.2	18.0	35.3	8.1
Type of area				
Urban settlements	142.2	26.2	51.4	18.4
Rural area	465.2	32.2	63.1	6.9
Territorial zones				
North	91.4	10.3	20.2	11.3
Centre	86.4	13.5	26.5	15.6
South	43.6	9.3	18.2	21.3
East	108.3	23.9	46.8	22.1
West	277.7	27.9	54.7	10.0

Table A.5. Number of Children in Child Labour by the Domains

Characteristics	Estimate, thousand persons	Standard Error, thousand persons	Marginal Error, thousand persons	Coefficient of Variation, percent
Total	264.1	18.2	35.7	6.9
Sex				
Girls	99.2	8.7	17.1	8.8
Boys	164.9	12.0	23.5	7.2
Age groups				
5–11 years	180.7	15.0	29.4	8.3
12–14 years	43.0	4.8	9.4	11.2
15–17 years	40.4	5.5	10.8	13.6
Type of area				
Urban settlements	51.8	10.4	20.4	20.1
Rural area	212.3	15.1	29.6	7.1
Territorial zones				
North	47.2	7.6	14.9	16.1
Centre	34.2	10.2	20.0	29.8
South	18.4	3.6	7.1	19.6
East	36.0	4.5	8.8	12.5
West	128.3	11.7	22.9	9.1

It should be noted that the estimates of the number of working children and children in child labour received for territorial zones are not reliable enough and they may be used only for qualitative analysis. Quantitative analysis may use only data regarding both above-mentioned indicators for the territorial zone “West”, where there is the greatest number of children. For other territorial zones, where the number of working children and children in child labour is 3 – 7 times smaller, the reliability of this indicator is much lower. This can be explained by the relatively small number of working children and children in child labour here.

Estimates regarding working children by the age groups of 5–11 and 15–17 years, where the CV was 8.3 percent and 8.1 percent, respectively, are sufficiently reliable.

Thus, with the achieved level of the MCLS results reliability, the analysis of main indicators may be performed primarily at the national level by sex, age groups of 5–11 years and 15–17 years (for working children), rural area, and by the territorial zone “West”.

2.4. Overall characteristic of module child labour survey results

The MCLS was conducted over all territory of Ukraine except the temporary occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol City.⁶³ Among 22.5 thousand households contacted during the LFS, 5.0 thousand households were identified as eligible for the MCLS. These households have children aged 5 – 17 in their composition. By the reason of refusals, 4.8 thousand households of them were surveyed.

Information about 6.4 thousand children aged 5–17 was collected by both questionnaires Annex D1 and Annex D2 regarding their education, household duties, occupation, reasons for work and working conditions. The general household’s response rate for the MCLS is 96.2 percent, and individual response rate – 93.3 percent (see Table A.6).

Table A.6. Results of Households and Respondents Inquiry

Characteristics	Total	Urban Settlements	Rural Area
Households selected, units	5,018	2,424	2,594
Household surveyed, units	4,826	2,289	2,537
Response rate for households, percent	96.2	94.4	97.8
Number of parent interviews according to every their child by the Annex 1 of the Form No.1-EAP, persons	6,397	2,686	3,711
Number of personal child interviews by Annex 2 of the Form No. 1-EAP, persons	6,357	2,755	3,602
Individual response rate, percent	93.3	92.7	94.5

On average, every interviewed child represents 821 children from the population. By the official demographical statistics the total number of children aged 5 – 17 years is 5.2 million.

⁶³ Children were surveyed in all the regions in Ukraine excluding the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol City. It is particularly noteworthy that the survey was conducted also in certain districts in Ukraine in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts which are currently controlled by Russia-oriented collaborationists and which during the 2014 survey in October-December were under authority of Ukraine.

Annex B: Tables on main findings of module child labour survey

Section B.1: Activities performed by children

Table B.1.1. Children by sex, age group, area of residence and territorial zone

Characteristics	Total		Boys		Girls	
	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent
Total	5,218.7	100.0	2,680.4	100.0	2,538.3	100.0
Age group						
5–11 years	2,897.0	55.5	1,489.7	55.6	1,407.3	55.4
12–14 years	1,080.8	20.7	555.5	20.7	525.3	20.7
15–17 years	1,240.9	23.8	635.2	23.7	605.7	23.9
Area of residence						
Urban	3,395.9	65.1	1,742.9	65.0	1,653.0	65.1
Rural	1,822.8	34.9	937.5	35.0	885.3	34.9
Territorial zone						
North	935.7	17.9	480.6	17.9	455.1	17.9
Center	633.2	12.1	325.1	12.1	308.1	12.1
South	579.2	11.1	296.6	11.1	282.6	11.1
East	1,551.0	29.7	798.5	29.8	752.5	29.7
West	1,519.6	29.2	779.6	29.1	740.0	29.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.1.2. Children attending school, by sex, age group, area of residence and territorial zone

Characteristics	Total		Boys		Girls	
	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent
Total	5,068.9	100	2,607.0	100	2,461.9	100
Age group						
5–11 years	2,788.1	55.0	1,435.3	55.1	1,352.8	54.9
12–14 years	1,079.0	21.3	555.2	21.3	523.8	21.3
15–17 years	1,201.8	23.7	616.5	23.6	585.3	23.8
Area of residence						
Urban	3,317.1	65.4	1,704.2	65.4	1,612.9	65.5
Rural	1,751.8	34.6	902.8	34.6	849.0	34.5
Territorial zone						
North	921.8	18.2	474.9	18.2	446.9	18.1
Center	619.5	12.2	317.4	12.2	302.1	12.3
South	554.6	10.9	283.3	10.9	271.3	11.0
East	1,501.2	29.6	777.8	29.8	723.4	29.4
West	1,471.8	29.1	753.6	28.9	718.2	29.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.1.3. Children by activity status (working/attending school), sex, area of residence and age group during reference week

Activity status	Total		Boys		Girls	
	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent
Total						
Total	5,218.7	100.0	2,680.4	100.0	2,538.3	100.0
Working only	14.9	0.3	6.5	0.2	8.4	0.3
Attending school only	4,476.4	85.8	2,267.5	84.6	2,208.9	87.0
Working and attending school	592.5	11.3	339.5	12.7	253.0	10.0
Neither working nor attending school	134.9	2.6	66.9	2.5	68.0	2.7
Urban						
Total	3,395.9	100.0	1,742.9	100.0	1,653.0	100.0
Working only	5.9	0.2	1.2	0.1	4.7	0.3
Attending school only	3,180.8	93.7	1,620.7	93.0	1,560.1	94.4
Working and attending school	136.3	4.0	83.5	4.8	52.8	3.2
Neither working nor attending school	72.9	2.1	37.5	2.1	35.4	2.1
Rural						
Total	1,822.8	100.0	937.5	100.0	885.3	100.0
Working only	9.0	0.5	5.3	0.6	3.7	0.4
Attending school only	1,295.6	71.1	646.8	69.0	648.8	73.3
Working and attending school	456.2	25.0	256.0	27.3	200.2	22.6
Neither working nor attending school	62.0	3.4	29.4	3.1	32.6	3.7
5–11 years						
Total	2,897.0	100.0	1,489.7	100.0	1,407.3	100.0
Working only	3.4	0.1	-	-	3.4	0.3
Attending school only	2,610.8	90.1	1,325.6	89.0	1,285.2	91.3
Working and attending school	177.3	6.1	109.7	7.4	67.6	4.8
Neither working nor attending school	105.5	3.7	54.4	3.6	51.1	3.6
12–14 years						
Total	1,080.8	100.0	555.5	100.0	525.3	100.0
Working only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attending school only	874.5	80.9	434.9	78.3	439.6	83.7
Working and attending school	204.5	18.9	120.3	21.6	84.2	16.0
Neither working nor attending school	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.3
15–17 years						
Total	1,240.9	100.0	635.2	100.0	605.7	100.0
Working only	11.5	0.9	6.5	1.0	5.0	0.8
Attending school only	991.1	79.9	507.0	79.8	484.1	79.9
Working and attending school	210.7	17.0	109.5	17.3	101.2	16.7
Neither working nor attending school	27.6	2.2	12.2	1.9	15.4	2.6

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.1.4. Children by activity status (working/involved in household chores), sex, area of residence and age group during reference week

Activity status	Total		Boys		Girls	
	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent
Total						
Total	5,218.7	100.0	2,680.4	100.0	2,538.3	100.0
Working only	13.7	0.2	9.1	0.3	4.6	0.2
Involved in household chores only	4,392.8	84.2	2,211.4	82.5	2,181.4	85.9
Working and involved in household chores	593.7	11.4	336.9	12.6	256.8	10.1
Neither working nor involved in household chores	218.5	4.2	123.0	4.6	95.5	3.8
Urban						
Total	3,395.9	100.0	1,742.9	100.0	1,653.0	100.0
Working only	5.3	0.2	1.6	0.1	3.7	0.2
Involved in household chores only	3,137.1	92.4	1,590.1	91.2	1,547.0	93.6
Working and involved in household chores	136.9	4.0	83.1	4.8	53.8	3.3
Neither working nor involved in household chores	116.6	3.4	68.1	3.9	48.5	2.9
Rural						
Total	1,822.8	100.0	937.5	100.0	885.3	100.0
Working only	8.4	0.5	7.5	0.8	0.9	0.1
Involved in household chores only	1,255.7	68.9	621.3	66.3	634.4	71.7
Working and involved in household chores	456.8	25.0	253.8	27.1	203.0	22.9
Neither working nor involved in household chores	101.9	5.6	54.9	5.8	47.0	5.3
5–11 years						
Total	2,897.0	100.0	1,489.7	100.0	1,407.3	100.0
Working only	7.9	0.3	3.3	0.2	4.6	0.3
Involved in household chores only	2,538.5	87.6	1,289.4	86.6	1,249.1	88.8
Working and involved in household chores	172.8	6.0	106.4	7.1	66.4	4.7
Neither working nor involved in household chores	177.8	6.1	90.6	6.1	87.2	6.2
12–14 years						
Total	1,080.8	100.0	555.5	100.0	525.3	100.0
Working only	4.3	0.4	4.3	0.8	-	-
Involved in household chores only	868.9	80.4	430.1	77.4	438.8	83.5
Working and involved in household chores	200.2	18.5	116.0	20.9	84.2	16.0
Neither working nor involved in household chores	7.4	0.7	5.1	0.9	2.3	0.5
15–17 years						
Total	1,240.9	100.0	635.2	100.0	605.7	100.0
Working only	1.5	0.1	1.5	0.3	-	-
Involved in household chores only	985.4	79.4	491.9	77.4	493.5	81.5
Working and involved in household chores	220.7	17.8	114.5	18.0	106.2	17.5
Neither working nor involved in household chores	33.3	2.7	27.3	4.3	6.0	1.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.1.5. Children by activity status (working/involved in household chores/attending school), sex, area of residence and age group

Activity status	Total		Boys		Girls	
	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent
Total						
Total	5,218.7	100.0	2,680.4	100.0	2,538.3	100.0
Working only	3.6	0.1	0.6	-	3.0	0.1
Attending school only	193.6	3.7	108.5	4.1	85.1	3.3
Involved in household chores only	110.0	2.1	52.4	2.0	57.6	2.3
Working and studying	10.1	0.2	8.5	0.3	1.6	0.1
Working and involved in household chores	11.3	0.2	5.9	0.2	5.4	0.2
Attending school and involved in household chores	4,282.8	82.1	2,159.0	80.6	2,123.8	83.7
Working, attending school and involved in household chores	582.4	11.1	331.0	12.3	251.4	9.9
Neither activity	24.9	0.5	14.5	0.5	10.4	0.4
Urban						
Total	3,395.9	100.0	1,742.9	100.0	1,653.0	100.0
Working only	3.0	0.1	-	-	3.0	0.2
Attending school only	109.3	3.2	63.2	3.6	46.1	2.8
Involved in household chores only	65.6	1.9	32.5	1.9	33.1	2.0
Working and studying	2.3	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.7	-
Working and involved in household chores	2.9	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.6	0.1
Attending school and involved in household chores	3,071.5	90.5	1,557.6	89.3	1,513.9	91.6
Working, attending school and involved in household chores	134.0	3.9	81.8	4.7	52.2	3.2
Neither activity	7.3	0.2	4.9	0.3	2.4	0.1
Rural						
Total	1,822.8	100.0	937.5	100.0	885.3	100.0
Working only	0.6	-	0.6	0.1	-	-
Attending school only	84.3	4.6	45.3	4.8	39.0	4.4
Involved in household chores only	44.4	2.4	19.9	2.1	24.5	2.8
Working and studying	7.8	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.9	0.1
Working and involved in household chores	8.4	0.5	4.6	0.5	3.8	0.4
Attending school and involved in household chores	1,211.3	66.5	601.4	64.2	609.9	68.9
Working, attending school and involved in household chores	448.4	24.6	249.2	26.6	199.2	22.5
Neither activity	17.6	1.0	9.6	1.0	8.0	0.9
5-11 years						
Total	2,897.0	100.0	1,489.7	100.0	1,407.3	100.0
Working only	3.0	0.1	-	-	3.0	0.2
Attending school only	156.4	5.4	79.3	5.3	77.1	5.5
Involved in household chores only	84.1	2.9	43.0	2.9	41.1	2.9
Working and studying	4.8	0.2	3.2	0.2	1.6	0.1
Working and involved in household chores	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	-
Attending school and involved in household chores	2,454.3	84.7	1,246.3	83.7	1,208.0	85.9
Working, attending school and involved in household chores	172.6	6.0	106.5	7.1	66.1	4.7
Neither activity	21.5	0.7	11.4	0.8	10.1	0.7
12-14 years						
Total	1,080.8	100.0	555.5	100.0	525.3	100.0
Working only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attending school only	7.1	0.7	4.8	0.8	2.3	0.4
Involved in household chores only	1.5	0.1	-	-	1.5	0.3
Working and studying	4.3	0.4	4.3	0.8	-	-

Working and involved in household chores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attending school and involved in household chores	867.4	80.3	430.1	77.4	437.3	83.3
Working, attending school and involved in household chores	200.2	18.5	116.0	20.9	84.2	16.0
Neither activity	0.3	-	0.3	0.1	-	-
15-17 years						
Total	1,240.9	100.0	635.2	100.0	605.7	100.0
Working only	0.6	-	0.6	0.1	-	-
Attending school only	30.1	2.4	24.4	3.8	5.7	0.9
Involved in household chores only	24.4	2.0	9.4	1.5	15.0	2.5
Working and studying	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	-	-
Working and involved in household chores	11.0	0.9	5.9	0.9	5.1	0.8
Attending school and involved in household chore	961.1	77.5	482.6	76.0	478.5	79.0
Working, attending school and involved in household chores	209.6	16.9	108.5	17.1	101.1	16.7
Neither activity	3.1	0.2	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.1

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.1.6. Working children by reference period, sex, age group, area of residence

Characteristics		Working children during the reference week		Children that worked in the last 12 months	
		thous. persons	percent of total children	thous. persons	percent of total children
Total					
Boys	5-11 years	109.7	7.4	60.8	4.1
	12-14 years	120.3	21.7	55.7	10.0
	15-17 years	116.0	18.3	108.1	17.0
	Total	346.0	12.9	224.6	8.4
Girls	5-11 years	71.0	5.1	51.5	3.7
	12-14 years	84.2	16.0	58.9	11.2
	15-17 years	106.2	17.5	86.4	14.3
	Total	261.4	10.3	196.8	7.8
Total	5-11 years	180.7	6.2	112.3	3.9
	12-14 years	204.5	18.9	114.6	10.6
	15-17 years	222.2	17.9	194.5	15.7
	Total	607.4	11.6	421.4	8.1
Urban					
Boys	5-11 years	21.3	2.1	23.5	2.4
	12-14 years	39.7	11.5	22.4	6.5
	15-17 years	23.7	5.9	58.0	14.4
	Total	84.7	4.9	103.9	6.0
Girls	5-11 years	14.9	1.6	13.5	1.4
	12-14 years	16.2	5.0	27.5	8.4
	15-17 years	26.4	6.8	49.3	12.7
	Total	57.5	3.5	90.3	5.5
Total	5-11 years	36.2	1.9	37.0	1.9
	12-14 years	55.9	8.3	49.9	7.4
	15-17 years	50.1	6.3	107.3	13.5
	Total	142.2	4.2	194.2	5.7
Rural					
Boys	5-11 years	88.4	17.8	37.3	7.5
	12-14 years	80.6	38.4	33.3	15.9
	15-17 years	92.3	39.8	50.1	21.6
	Total	261.3	27.9	120.7	12.9

Girls	5–11 years	56.1	12.0	38.0	8.1
	12–14 years	68.0	34.0	31.4	15.7
	15–17 years	79.8	36.9	37.1	17.1
	Total	203.9	23.0	106.5	12.0
Total	5–11 years	144.5	15.0	75.3	7.8
	12–14 years	148.6	36.3	64.7	15.8
	15–17 years	172.1	38.4	87.2	19.5
	Total	465.2	25.5	227.2	12.5

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.1.7. Working children by reference period and territorial zone

Territorial zone	Working children during the reference week		Children that worked in the last 12 months	
	thous. persons	percent of total children	thous. persons	percent of total children
Total	607.4	11.6	421.4	8.1
North	91.4	9.8	104.6	11.2
Center	86.4	13.6	56.3	8.9
South	43.6	7.5	31.4	5.4
East	108.3	7.0	89.4	5.8
West	277.7	18.3	139.7	9.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.1.8. Children in economic activities, sex, age group, area of residence and territorial zone

Characteristics	Total		Boys		Girls	
	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent
Total	601.1	100.0	341.5	100.0	259.6	100.0
Age group						
5–11 years	177.6	29.6	107.5	31.5	70.1	27.0
12–14 years	202.1	33.6	118.8	34.8	83.3	32.1
15–17 years	221.4	36.8	115.2	33.7	106.2	40.9
Area of residence						
Urban	141.2	23.5	84.7	24.8	56.5	21.8
Rural	459.9	76.5	256.8	75.2	203.1	78.2
Territorial zone						
North	89.1	14.8	56.3	16.5	32.8	12.6
Center	84.7	14.1	51.6	15.1	33.1	12.8
South	42.7	7.1	21.3	6.2	21.4	8.2
East	107.7	17.9	58.6	17.2	49.1	18.9
West	276.9	46.1	153.7	45.0	123.2	47.5

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.1.9. Children seeking work, by sex, age group, area of residence

Characteristics	Total		Boys		Girls	
	thous. persons	percent of total children	thous. persons	percent of total children	thous. persons	percent of total children
Total	17.0	0.3	9.9	0.4	7.1	0.3
Age group						
5–11 years	2.3	0.1	0.4	-	1.9	0.1
12–14 years	0.4	-	0.4	0.1	-	-
15–17 years	14.3	1.2	9.1	1.4	5.2	0.9
Area of residence						
Urban	13.5	0.4	8.3	0.5	5.2	0.3
Rural	3.5	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.9	0.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.1.10. Children performing household chores, by sex, age group and area of residence

Characteristics	Total		Boys		Girls	
	thous. persons	percent of total children	thous. persons	percent of total children	thous. persons	percent of total children
Total						
5–11 years	2,538.4	87.6	1,289.3	86.5	1,249.1	88.8
12–14 years	868.9	80.4	430.1	77.4	438.8	83.5
15–17 years	985.5	79.4	492.0	77.5	493.5	81.5
Total	4,392.8	84.2	2,211.4	82.5	2,181.4	85.9
Urban						
5–11 years	1801.5	93.2	925.0	93.1	876.5	93.4
12–14 years	610.6	91.0	302.9	87.7	307.7	94.5
15–17 years	725.0	91.5	362.2	89.8	362.8	93.2
Total	3,137.1	92.4	1,590.1	91.2	1,547.0	93.6
Rural						
5–11 years	736.9	76.4	364.3	73.5	372.6	79.4
12–14 years	258.3	63.0	127.2	60.5	131.1	65.6
15–17 years	260.5	58.1	129.8	56.0	130.7	60.4
Total	1,255.7	68.9	621.3	66.3	634.4	71.7

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.1.11. Average weekly hours of household chores performed by children by sex, age group and area of residence (hours)

Age group	Total		Boys		Girls	
Total						
5–11 years	4		4		4	
12–14 years	6		6		6	
15–17 years	8		7		8	
Total	5		5		6	
Urban						
5–11 years	4		4		4	
12–14 years	6		6		6	
15–17 years	8		7		8	
Total	5		5		5	

Rural			
5-11 years	5	5	5
12-14 years	7	7	7
15-17 years	9	8	9
Total	6	6	6

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.1.12. Children performing household chores by hours-categories, sex and age group

Age group	Total, thou. persons	including, percent			
		1-6 hours	7-13 hours	14-24 hours	25 hours and over
Total					
5-11 years	2,538.4	81.7	16.3	2.0	-
12-14 years	868.9	59.5	33.5	6.9	0.1
15-17 years	985.5	46.7	38.0	14.9	0.4
Total	4,392.8	69.5	24.6	5.8	0.1
Boys					
5-11 years	1,289.3	83.1	15.5	1.4	-
12-14 years	430.1	60.4	32.8	6.8	-
15-17 years	492.0	51.5	36.9	11.5	0.1
Total	2,211.4	71.7	23.6	4.7	0.0
Girls					
5-11 years	1,249.1	80.2	17.2	2.6	-
12-14 years	438.8	58.6	34.2	7.1	0.1
15-17 years	493.5	41.9	39.2	18.2	0.7
Total	2,181.4	67.2	25.6	7.0	0.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.1.13. Children engaged in household chores by type of household chore, sex, age group and area of residence

Age group	Total, thous. persons	by types of household chore, percent							
		drawing up their toys and personal things	cleaning the dwelling / yard	cooking	washing, ironing	food shopping	caring for younger family members	care for older or sick family members	other
Total									
5-11 years	2,538.4	97.1	40.8	2.5	1.9	15.0	16.8	1.0	0.9
12-14 years	868.9	78.7	85.6	16.7	11.6	44.7	25.6	3.2	0.5
15-17 years	985.5	59.4	90.7	39.1	30.7	59.4	16.8	2.4	1.3
Total	4,392.8	85.0	60.9	13.5	10.3	30.9	18.5	1.8	0.9
Boys									
5-11 years	1,289.3	96.2	39.3	1.7	0.9	15.1	15.8	1.2	0.7
12-14 years	430.1	81.4	78.9	9.3	3.4	46.8	27.8	3.6	0.7
15-17 years	492.0	58.0	86.9	18.3	11.2	56.9	14.8	3.0	2.5
Total	2,211.4	84.8	57.6	6.9	3.7	30.5	17.9	2.1	1.1
Girls									
5-11 years	1,249.1	98.1	42.3	3.4	2.8	15.0	17.8	0.8	1.1
12-14 years	438.8	75.9	92.2	24.0	19.6	42.6	23.4	2.8	0.4
15-17 years	493.5	60.8	94.4	59.8	50.2	61.9	18.7	1.7	0.2
Total	2,181.4	85.2	64.1	20.3	16.9	31.2	19.1	1.4	0.8

Urban									
5-11 years	1,801.5	97.3	39.7	2.9	2.2	15.3	14.6	0.6	1.1
12-14 years	610.6	79.0	84.4	18.2	12.2	48.1	24.2	2.6	0.5
15-17 years	725.0	58.5	89.9	42.4	32.8	64.4	15.2	1.8	0.8
Total	3,137.1	84.8	60.0	15.0	11.2	33.0	16.6	1.2	0.9
Rural									
5-11 years	736.9	96.7	43.4	1.6	0.9	14.5	22.1	2.1	0.4
12-14 years	258.3	77.9	88.6	13.1	10.0	36.5	28.7	4.6	0.5
15-17 years	260.5	62.0	92.7	29.9	25.0	45.4	21.0	4.1	3.0
Total	1,255.7	85.6	62.9	9.8	7.8	25.4	23.3	3.0	1.0

Note: multiple answers allowed.

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Section B.2: Characteristics of working children

Table B.2.1. Working children by type of economic activity, sex, area of residence and age group

Type of economic activity	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5-11 years	12-14 years	15-17 years
Total, thous.persons	607.4	346.0	261.4	142.2	465.2	180.7	204.5	222.2
<i>by type of economic activity, percent</i>								
Growing of cereals (except rice), leguminous crops and oil seeds	4.5	5.0	4.1	4.8	4.4	3.9	5.6	4.0
Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers	9.2	7.5	10.4	20.3	5.7	5.4	16.2	5.7
Growing of other non-perennial crops	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	0.3	0.7	-	-
Growing of grapes	0.3	-	0.5	-	0.3	0.6	0.3	-
Growing of pome fruits and stone fruits	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.2	-
Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts	0.7	1.1	0.4	-	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7
Plant propagation	0.4	-	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4
Raising of cattle dairy breeds	2.9	2.0	3.4	-	3.7	0.8	3.0	4.3
Raising of other cattle and buffaloes	0.3	-	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	-
Raising of sheep and goats	0.5	0.3	0.8	-	0.7	1.4	-	0.3
Raising of swine/pigs	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.3	1.2	2.5	0.9	-
Raising of poultry	9.9	12.4	7.9	5.2	11.3	14.8	8.8	6.8
Raising of other animals	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	-
Mixed farming	61.8	60.3	62.9	46.6	66.4	62.8	58.2	64.2
Support activities for animal production	0.2	-	0.3	-	0.2	0.6	-	-
Post-harvest crop activities	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	-	0.3	0.4
Logging	0.1	-	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	-
Gathering of non-wood forest products	0.4	0.8	-	-	0.5	0.6	0.5	-
Finishing of textiles	0.2	0.4	-	0.7	-	-	0.5	-
Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.2	-
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Construction of buildings	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	0.3
Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	0.4	-	0.8	-	0.6	-	-	1.2

Plastering work	0.2	-	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.5
Other works on completion of construction	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	-
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	0.1	-	0.2	0.4	-	-	-	0.3
Wholesale of flowers and plants	0.2	-	0.4	1.0	-	0.8	-	-
Retail sale in non-specialized stores	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.3	-
Retail sale in specialized stores household electronic equipment for receiving, recording, reproduction of sound and pictures	0.1	-	0.3	0.6	-	-	-	0.4
Retail sale via stalls and markets of food, beverages and tobacco products	0.1	0.3	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.4
Retail sale via stalls and markets of textiles, clothing and footwear	0.1	0.2	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.2
Retail sale via stalls and markets of other goods	1.4	2.4	0.7	6.1	-	-	0.8	3.2
Beverage serving activities	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2
Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	0.2	0.5	-	0.9	-	-	0.6	-
Advertising agency	0.6	0.8	0.3	2.4	-	-	-	1.5
Photographic activities	0.1	0.2	-	0.3	-	-	0.2	-
Individual artistic activities	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	-	0.2	0.7
Activities of sports clubs	0.1	-	0.2	0.4	-	-	-	0.3
Other amusement and recreation activities n.e.c.	0.3	0.7	-	1.3	-	-	-	0.9
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.3
Other personal service activities n.e.c.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.0
Domestic worker outside the child's own household for an employer	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.3	-	-	1.7

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.2.2. Working children by occupational group, sex, area of residence and age group

Occupational group	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total, thous.persons	607.4	346.0	261.4	142.2	465.2	180.7	204.5	222.2
<i>by occupational group, percent</i>								
Technicians and associate professionals	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.8	-	-	-	1.1
Technical personnel	0.2	-	0.5	0.9	-	-	0.6	-
Trade and sphere of services	2.1	1.0	3.6	7.2	0.5	-	1.7	4.2
Skilled workers using specific tools	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.5	-	0.4	1.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.5	0.2	-	0.7	0.7
Elementary occupations	96.2	97.9	94.0	88.0	98.8	100.0	96.6	92.9

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.2.3. Working children by employment status, sex, area of residence and age group

Employment status	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total, thous.persons	607.4	346.0	261.4	142.2	465.2	180.7	204.5	222.2
<i>by employment status, percent</i>								
Hired workers in business, institutions, organizations	2.0	1.3	3.1	7.6	0.3	-	-	5.6
Hired workers at physical entity	2.6	3.4	1.5	4.1	2.1	0.6	1.3	5.3
In family business	85.3	85.3	85.2	76.6	87.9	89.4	88.6	78.8
Self-employed	8.7	8.6	8.7	7.7	9.0	9.1	9.1	7.9
Working collectively	0.4	-	0.8	1.6	-	-	-	1.0
Other	1.0	1.4	0.7	2.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.4

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.2.4. Children who worked in the reference week by sex, age group and area of residence (thous. persons)

Characteristics	Total	by weekly hours of work				
		from 1 to 13 hours	from 14 to 24 hours	from 25 to 35 hours	from 36 to 42 hours	43 and more
Total	264.1	208.7	44.4	5.0	6.3	2.4
Sex						
Boys	164.9	131.1	26.6	3.2	1.9	2.1
Girls	99.2	77.6	17.8	1.8	1.7	0.3
Age group						
5–11 years	180.7	167.2	12.0	1.5	-	-
12–14 years	43.0	18.1	23.9	0.2	-	0.8
15–17 years	40.4	23.4	8.5	3.3	3.6	1.6
Area of residence						
Urban	51.8	30.1	4.9	-	-	-
Rural	212.3	102.2	39.5	5.0	3.6	2.4

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.2.5. Weekly hours of work performed by working children, by sex, age group and area of residence (hours)

Age group	Total	Boys	Girls
Total			
5–11 years	6	6	6
12–14 years	8	7	8
15–17 years	10	10	11
Total	8	8	8
Urban			
5–11 years	5	6	5
12–14 years	6	6	7
15–17 years	9	8	10
Total	7	6	8
Rural			
5–11 years	6	6	6
12–14 years	8	8	8
15–17 years	11	11	11
Total	8	8	8

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.2.6. Weekly hours of work performed by working children, by type of economic activity, sex, age group and area of residence (hours)

Characteristics	Total	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other types of economic activity
Total	8	8	13	23	10	14	10	10
Sex								
Boys	8	8	19	23	6	20	7	6
Girls	8	8	9	-	13	12	11	14
Age group								
5–11 years	6	6	-	-	2	-	-	5
12–14 years	8	8	12	4	7	9	7	9
15–17 years	10	10	21	24	12	17	10	11
Area of residence								
Urban	7	6	12	-	10	14	8	5
Rural	8	8	21	23	16	-	16	12

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.2.7. Weekly hours of work performed by working children only and children combining school and employment, by sex, age group and area of residence (hours)

Characteristics	Total	Working and attending school	Working only
Total	8	8	20
Sex			
Boys	8	8	29
Girls	8	8	12
Age group			
5–11 years	6	6	7
12–14 years	8	8	-
15–17 years	10	10	23
Area of residence			
Urban	7	7	9
Rural	8	8	26

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.2.8. Children engaged in non-market economic activities by sex, age group, area of residence

Characteristics	Total		Boys		Girls	
	thous.persons	percent of total children	thous.persons	percent of total children	thous.persons	percent of total children
Total	6.3	0.1	4.5	0.2	1.8	0.1
Age group						
5–11 years	3.1	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.9	0.1
12–14 years	2.4	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.2
15–17 years	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	-	-
Area of residence						
Urban	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	0.1
Rural	5.3	0.3	4.5	0.5	0.8	0.1

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.2.9. Children engaged in non-market economic activities by type of activity, sex, age group and area of residence

Characteristics	Total		Fetching water or collecting firewood		Major renovations	
	thous. persons	percent of total children	thous. persons	percent of total children	thous. persons	percent of total children
Total	6.3	0.1	5.9	0.1	0.4	0.0
Age group						
5–11 years	3.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	-	-
12–14 years	2.4	0.2	2.4	0.2	-	-
15–17 years	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
Area of residence						
Urban	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	-	-
Rural	5.3	0.3	4.9	0.3	0.4	0.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.2.10. Average earnings per month of working children by sex, age group, area of residence and type of economic activity (UAN)

Characteristics	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	465	345	606
Age group			
5–11 years	104	111	85
12–14 years	268	260	280
15–17 years	740	604	835
Area of residence			
Urban	691	291	1117
Rural	340	373	299
Type of economic activity			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	260	262	256
Manufacturing	512	400	600
Construction	1,608	1,608	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	768	420	941
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,392	300	2,000
Arts, entertainment and recreation	852	278	1,024
Other types of economic activity	545	435	597

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.2.11. Hourly earnings of working children by age group, sex, area of residence and occupational group (UAN)

Characteristics	Total	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total	10.0	7.1	8.1	12.4
Sex				
Boys	8.2	8.3	8.0	8.2
Girls	12.2	3.8	8.3	15.3
Area of residence				
Urban	17.2	14.9	13.9	19.1
Rural	6.0	4.0	5.8	7.3
Occupational group				
Technicians and associate professionals	42.0	-	-	42.0
Trade and sphere of services	14.5	-	11.4	15.5
Skilled workers using specific tools	9.4	-	5.6	11.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.2	-	16.0	2.6
Elementary occupations	8.0	7.1	7.1	9.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.2.12. Working children perceiving earnings by type use of earnings, sex, age group and area of residence

Characteristics	Total paid workers, thous.persons	by type use of earnings, percent			
		give all or most part of the money to parents/guardians	buy things for myself	buy things for parents	save money for personal purposes
Total	80.1	16.1	51.8	0.9	31.2
Sex					
Boys	44.2	16.5	42.3	1.6	39.6
Girls	35.9	15.6	63.5	-	20.9
Age group					
5–11 years	16.7	8.4	46.7	-	44.9
12–14 years	21.8	9.2	39.0	-	51.8
15–17 years	41.6	22.8	60.6	1.7	14.9
Area of residence					
Urban	29.3	11.9	68.6	-	19.5
Rural	50.8	18.5	42.1	1.4	38.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.2.13. Working children who not receiving the money for work by reason, sex, age group and area of residence

Characteristics	Total unpaid workers, thous.persons	by reason of unpaid work,percent				
		worked for free with parents at family enterprise	worked for free with parents at farm, own agriculture plot	received pay in kind (goods or food)	worked for parents	other reasons
Total	527.3	6.3	86.3	2.5	4.8	0.1
Sex						
Boys	301.8	6.3	86.9	2.0	4.8	-
Girls	225.5	6.3	85.4	3.2	4.8	0.3
Age group						
5–11 years	163.9	7.3	85.4	4.5	2.4	0.4
12–14 years	182.8	5.3	87.1	0.9	6.7	-
15–17 years	180.6	6.5	86.0	2.4	5.1	-
Area of residence						
Urban	112.9	8.9	79.2	7.7	3.6	0.6
Rural	414.4	5.6	88.2	1.1	5.1	-

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.2.14. Working children by main reason for working, sex, age group, area of residence

Characteristics	Total, thous. persons	by main reason for working,percent					
		wish to have own money	gaining of professional skills	additional family income	help with family business	help to parents	other
Total	607.4	7.1	1.1	8.6	1.6	80.0	1.6
Sex							
Boys	346.0	6.6	0.4	6.9	0.7	83.3	2.1
Girls	261.4	7.7	2.0	10.9	2.8	75.7	0.9
Age group							
5–11 years	180.7	4.6	-	7.1	1.7	85.4	1.2
12–14 years	204.5	5.8	1.5	6.6	1.3	83.5	1.3
15–17 years	222.2	10.3	1.6	11.7	1.8	72.5	2.1
Area of residence							
Urban	142.2	10.1	0.3	13.1	5.3	69.4	1.8
Rural	465.2	6.2	1.3	7.2	0.5	83.3	1.5

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.2.15. Working children by place of work, sex, age group, area of residence

Characteristics	Total, thous. persons	by place of work, percent								
		enterprise	on the farm, land, in the garden	on the const- ruction site	at own household	in hou- sehold client or employer	in stores, stalls, cafes, restau- rants, hotels	in the open market or street tray	no fixed place of work	other
Total	607.4	1.2	91.3	0.1	2.1	2.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.7
Sex										
Boys	346.0	0.5	92.1	0.2	1.8	3.2	-	0.7	0.6	0.9
Girls	261.4	2.1	90.2	-	2.4	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.5
Age group										
5-11 years	180.7	-	96.2	-	1.5	0.7	-	-	0.6	1.0
12-14 years	204.5	-	93.7	-	2.8	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.8
15-17 years	222.2	3.2	85.1	0.3	1.8	4.9	1.1	1.2	1.9	0.5
Area of residence										
Urban	142.2	4.3	78.3	-	4.6	3.7	1.7	3.0	3.3	1.1
Rural	465.2	0.2	95.3	0.1	1.3	1.9	0.1	-	0.4	0.7

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.2.16. Working children by period in which work is performed by sex, age group and area of residence

Characteristics	Total, thous. persons	by period of work, percent						
		on weekdays						other
		from 6 to 14 hours	from 14 to 18 hours	from 9 to 18 hours	after 18 hours	sometimes at day, sometimes at night		
Total	607.4	1.8	45.9	2.6	1.5	32.1	16.1	
Sex								
Boys	346.0	1.2	45.7	2.6	1.1	32.5	16.9	
Girls	261.4	2.7	46.1	2.5	2.1	31.5	15.1	
Age group								
5-11 years	180.7	3.1	49.7	1.5	0.4	30.0	15.3	
12-14 years	204.5	1.2	43.1	1.8	1.6	37.1	15.2	
15-17 years	222.2	1.4	45.3	4.1	2.3	29.3	17.6	
Area of residence								
Urban	142.2	3.7	39.0	1.0	1.5	36.7	18.1	
Rural	465.2	1.3	47.9	3.1	1.5	30.7	15.5	

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Section B.3: Child labour and hazardous work

Table B.3.1. Children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by sex, age group and area of residence

Characteristics	Total children		Child labour		Working children not in child labour		Non-working children	
	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent
Total	5,218.7	100.0	264.1	5.0	343.3	6.6	4,611.3	88.4
Sex								
Boys	2,680.4	100.0	164.9	6.2	181.1	6.8	2,334.4	87.1
Girls	2,538.3	100.0	99.2	3.9	162.2	6.4	2,276.9	89.7

Age group								
5–11 years	2,897.0	100.0	180.7	6.2	-	-	2,716.3	93.8
12–14 years	1,080.8	100.0	43.0	4.0	161.5	14.9	876.3	81.1
15–17 years	1,240.9	100.0	40.4	3.2	181.8	14.7	1,018.7	82.1
Area of residence								
Urban	3,395.9	100.0	51.8	1.5	90.4	2.7	3,253.7	95.8
Rural	1822.8	100.0	212.3	11.6	252.9	13.9	1,357.6	74.5

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.3.2. Children in child labour by sex, age group and area of residence

Age group	Child labour		
	thous. persons	percent of total children	percent of working children
Total			
5–11 years	180.7	6.2	100.0
12–14 years	43.0	4.0	21.0
15–17 years	40.4	3.2	18.2
Total	264.1	5.0	43.5
Boys			
5–11 years	109.7	7.4	100.0
12–14 years	26.7	4.8	22.2
15–17 years	28.5	4.5	24.6
Total	164.9	6.2	47.7
Girls			
5–11 years	71.0	5.0	100.0
12–14 years	16.3	3.1	19.4
15–17 years	11.9	2.0	11.2
Total	99.2	3.9	37.9
Urban			
5–11 years	36.2	1.9	100.0
12–14 years	8.0	1.2	14.3
15–17 years	7.6	1.0	15.2
Total	51.8	1.5	36.4
Rural			
5–11 years	144.5	15.0	100.0
12–14 years	35.0	8.6	23.6
15–17 years	32.8	7.3	19.1
Total	212.3	11.6	45.6

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.3.3. Children in child labour by type of child labour by sex, age group and area of residence

Characteristics	Total in child labour, thous. persons	including, percent			
		Hazardous work (HW)	Child labour other than hazardous work		
			children aged 5–11	children aged 12–14	children aged 15–17
Total	264.1	28.9	63.8	6.7	0.6
Sex					
Boys	164.9	34.1	61.3	4.6	-
Girls	99.2	20.3	68.0	10.1	1.6
Age group					
5–11 years	180.7	6.8	93.2	-	-
12–14 years	43.0	59.1	-	40.9	-
15–17 years	40.4	96.1	-	-	3.9
Area of residence					
Urban	51.8	36.1	60.4	3.5	-
Rural	212.3	27.2	64.6	7.4	0.8

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.3.4. Children in hazardous work by types of economic activity, sex, age group and area of residence

Type of economic activity	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total, thous. persons	76.4	56.3	20.1	18.7	57.7	12.2	25.4	38.8
<i>by type of economic activity, percent</i>								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	85.7	85.3	87.1	77.5	88.4	100.0	96.1	74.5
Manufacturing	1.0	1.4	-	2.7	0.5	-	1.9	0.8
Construction	6.2	8.3	-	-	8.2	-	1.2	11.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.2	4.3	4.0	16.1	0.3	-	0.8	7.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0	-	7.4	3.7	1.4	-	-	3.9
Other types of economic activity	0.9	0.7	1.5	-	1.2	-	-	1.8

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.3.5. Children in hazardous work by occupational group, sex, age group and area of residence

Occupational group	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total, thous. persons	76.4	56.3	20.1	18.7	57.7	12.2	25.4	38.8
<i>by occupational group, in percent</i>								
Trade and sphere of services	3.1	2.8	4.0	12.8	-	-	-	6.2
Skilled workers employed in agriculture, forestry, fishery and fish farming	3.8	5.2	-	2.7	4.2	-	2.0	6.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.0	-	7.5	3.7	1.4	-	-	3.9
Elementary occupations	91.1	92.0	88.5	80.8	94.4	100.0	98.0	83.7

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.3.6. Children in child labour other than hazardous work by types of economic activity, sex, age group and area of residence

Type of economic activity	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total, thous. persons	187.7	108.6	79.1	33.1	154.6	168.5	17.6	1.6
<i>by type of economic activity, percent</i>								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	98.0	97.5	98.8	91.8	99.4	98.4	97.2	68.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.7	1.2	-	3.9	-	0.8	-	-
Other types of economic activity	1.3	1.3	1.3	4.3	0.6	0.8	2.8	31.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.3.7. Children in child labour other than hazardous work by occupational group, sex, age group and area of residence

Occupational group	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total, thous. persons	187.7	108.6	79.1	33.1	154.6	168.5	17.6	1.6
<i>by occupational group, percent</i>								
Waiters and bartenders	0.3	-	0.6	-	0.3	-	-	31.2
Workers that provide care and child care	0.3	-	0.6	-	0.3	-	2.8	-
Janitors and similar laborers	0.7	1.3	-	4.2	-	0.8	-	-
Elementary occupations in agriculture	98.4	98.3	98.5	95.8	99.0	98.9	96.0	68.8
Elementary occupations in forestry	0.3	0.4	0.3	-	0.4	0.3	1.2	-

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Section B.4: Educational characteristics

Table B.4.1. Working and non-working children attending school by sex, age group and area of residence

Characteristics	Total children attending school, thous. persons	including				
		working children		non-working children		
		thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	
Total						
Boys	5–11 years	1435.3	109.8	7.6	1325.5	92.4
	12–14 years	555.2	120.3	21.7	434.9	78.3
	15–17 years	616.5	109.4	17.7	507.1	82.3
	Total	2607.0	339.5	13.0	2267.5	87.0
Girls	5–11 years	1352.8	67.5	5.0	1285.3	95.0
	12–14 years	523.8	84.3	16.1	439.5	83.9
	15–17 years	585.3	101.2	17.3	484.1	82.7
	Total	2461.9	253.0	10.3	2208.9	89.7
Total	5–11 years	2788.1	177.3	6.4	2610.8	93.6
	12–14 years	1079.0	204.6	19.0	874.4	81.0
	15–17 years	1201.8	210.6	17.5	991.2	82.5
	Total	5068.9	592.5	11.7	4476.4	88.3
Urban						
Boys	5–11 years	964.9	21.3	2.2	943.6	97.8
	12–14 years	345.4	39.8	11.5	305.6	88.5
	15–17 years	393.9	22.4	5.7	371.5	94.3
	Total	1704.2	83.5	4.9	1620.7	95.1
Girls	5–11 years	910.9	11.9	1.3	899.0	98.7
	12–14 years	324.0	16.1	5.0	307.9	95.0
	15–17 years	378.0	24.8	6.6	353.2	93.4
	Total	1612.9	52.8	3.3	1560.1	96.7
Total	5–11 years	1875.8	33.2	1.8	1842.6	98.2
	12–14 years	669.4	55.9	8.4	613.5	91.6
	15–17 years	771.9	47.2	6.1	724.7	93.9
	Total	3317.1	136.3	4.1	3180.8	95.9
Rural						
Boys	5–11 years	470.4	88.5	18.8	381.9	81.2
	12–14 years	209.8	80.5	38.4	129.3	61.6
	15–17 years	222.6	87.0	39.1	135.6	60.9
	Total	902.8	256.0	28.4	646.8	71.6
Girls	5–11 years	441.9	55.6	12.6	386.3	87.4
	12–14 years	199.8	68.2	34.1	131.6	65.9
	15–17 years	207.3	76.4	36.9	130.9	63.1
	Total	849.0	200.2	23.6	648.8	76.4
Total	5–11 years	912.3	144.1	15.8	768.2	84.2
	12–14 years	409.6	148.7	36.3	260.9	63.7
	15–17 years	429.9	163.4	38.0	266.5	62.0
	Total	1751.8	456.2	26.0	1295.6	74.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.4.2. Working and non-working children by highest grade completed, sex and area of residence

Highest grade completed	Total		including	
	thous. persons	percent	working children percent	non-working children percent
Total	5218.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-primary	496.3	9.5	1.0	10.6
Primary education	1685.6	32.3	14.9	34.6
Lower secondary	1800.1	34.5	51.4	32.3
Upper secondary	624.7	12.0	20.6	10.8
Post-secondary	125.0	2.4	3.4	2.3
Higher education	337.2	6.4	6.3	6.5
Not studied	149.8	2.9	2.4	2.9
Boys				
Total	2680.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-primary	259.3	9.7	0.7	11.0
Primary education	860.3	32.1	17.4	34.3
Lower secondary	932.2	34.8	51.8	32.2
Upper secondary	318.5	11.9	19.8	10.7
Post-secondary	77.6	2.9	4.2	2.7
Higher education	159.1	5.9	4.2	6.2
Not studied	73.4	2.7	1.9	2.9
Girls				
Total	2538.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-primary	237.0	9.3	1.5	10.2
Primary education	825.3	32.5	11.5	34.9
Lower secondary	867.9	34.2	50.8	32.3
Upper secondary	306.2	12.1	21.5	11.0
Post-secondary	47.4	1.9	2.4	1.8
Higher education	178.1	7.0	9.1	6.8
Not studied	76.4	3.0	3.2	3.0
Urban				
Total	3395.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-primary	372.6	11.0	1.4	11.4
Primary education	1133.6	33.4	8.9	34.5
Lower secondary	1106.5	32.6	54.3	31.6
Upper secondary	361.2	10.6	15.5	10.4
Post-secondary	72.5	2.1	3.6	2.1
Higher education	270.6	8.0	12.2	7.8
Not studied	78.9	2.3	4.1	2.2
Rural				
Total	1822.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-primary	123.7	6.8	0.9	8.8
Primary education	552.0	30.2	16.7	35.0
Lower secondary	693.6	38.0	50.6	33.7
Upper secondary	263.5	14.5	22.1	11.8
Post-secondary	52.5	2.9	3.3	2.7
Higher education	66.6	3.7	4.5	3.4
Not studied	70.9	3.9	1.9	4.6

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.4.3. Children that never attended school by activity status, sex, age group and area of residence

Characteristics	Total children, that never attended school	by activity status				
		non-working children	total working children	working children not in child labour	children in hazardous work	children in child labour other than hazardous work
Total, thous. persons	105.3	105.0	-	-	-	0.3
<i>in percent to the total</i>						
Sex						
Boys	51.9	52.0	-	-	-	-
Girls	48.1	48.0	-	-	-	100.0
Age group						
5–11 years	93.8	93.8	-	-	-	100.0
12–14 years	1.7	1.7	-	-	-	-
15–17 years	4.5	4.5	-	-	-	-
Area of residence						
Urban	52.7	52.9	-	-	-	-
Rural	47.3	47.1	-	-	-	100.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.4.4. Children in child labour and non-working children that never attended school by main reason, sex and area of residence

Main reason	Total, thous. persons	including, percent			
		Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural
Total					
Total	105.3	51.9	48.1	52.7	47.3
Too young	49.3	51.5	48.5	63.9	36.1
Disability/illness	18.6	51.1	48.9	59.7	40.3
No school	26.4	54.2	45.8	21.6	78.4
In family no money for my education	2.1	19.0	81.0	61.9	38.1
Other	8.9	56.2	43.8	66.3	33.7
Child labour					
Total	0.3	-	100.0	-	100.0
Too young	-	-	-	-	-
Disability/illness	-	-	-	-	-
No school	0.3	-	100.0	-	100.0
In family no money for my education	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Non-working children					
Total	105.0	52.0	48.0	52.9	47.1
Too young	49.3	51.5	48.5	63.9	36.1
Disability/illness	18.6	51.1	48.9	59.7	40.3
No school	26.1	54.8	45.2	21.8	78.2
In family no money for my education	2.1	19.0	81.0	61.9	38.1
Other	8.9	56.2	43.8	66.3	33.7

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.4.5. Children in child labour, children in child labour other than hazardous work and non-working children that never attended school by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Boys		Girls	
	thous.	percent	thous.	percent	thous.	percent
Total						
Total	105.3	100.0	54.6	100.0	50.7	100.0
Working only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Involved in household chores only	83.4	79.2	42.1	77.1	41.3	81.5
Working and involved in household chores	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.6
Neither working nor involved in household chores	21.6	20.5	12.5	22.9	9.1	17.9
Total children in child labour						
Total	0.3	100.0	-	-	0.3	100.0
Working only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working and involved in household chores	0.3	100.0	-	-	0.3	100.0
Children in child labour other than hazardous work						
Total	0.3	100.0	-	-	0.3	100.0
Working only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working and involved in household chores	0.3	100.0	-	-	0.3	100.0
Non-working children						
Total	105.0	100.0	54.6	100.0	50.4	100.0
Involved in household chores only	83.4	79.4	42.1	77.1	41.3	81.9
Neither working nor involved in household chores	21.6	20.6	12.5	22.9	9.1	18.1

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.4.6. Children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children attending school by highest grade completed and age group

Highest grade completed	Total		by age group (years)					
			5-11		12-14		15-17	
	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent
Total								
Total	5,068.9	100.0	2,788.1	100.0	1,079.0	100.0	1,201.8	100.0
Pre-primary	496.3	9.8	496.3	17.8	-	-	-	-
Primary education	1,685.6	33.3	1,685.2	60.4	0.4	0.0	-	-
Lower secondary	1,800.1	35.4	606.6	21.8	1,070.7	99.2	122.8	10.2
Upper secondary	624.7	12.3	-	-	7.4	0.7	617.3	51.4
Post-secondary	125.0	2.5	-	-	0.5	0.1	124.5	10.3
Higher education	337.2	6.7	-	-	-	-	337.2	28.1
Child labour								
Total	255.6	100.0	177.3	100.0	43.1	100.0	35.2	100.0
Pre-primary	6.4	2.5	6.4	3.6	-	-	-	-
Primary education	90.2	35.3	90.2	50.9	-	-	-	-
Lower secondary	130.5	51.1	80.7	45.5	42.6	98.8	7.2	20.4
Upper secondary	18.2	7.1	-	-	0.5	1.2	17.7	50.3
Post-secondary	5.6	2.2	-	-	-	-	5.6	15.9
Higher education	4.7	1.8	-	-	-	-	4.7	13.4
Working children not in child labour								
Total	336.9	100.0	-	-	161.5	100.0	175.4	100.0
Pre-primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Primary education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower secondary	181.6	53.9	-	-	160.2	99.2	21.4	12.2
Upper secondary	106.7	31.7	-	-	1.1	0.7	105.6	60.2
Post-secondary	14.9	4.4	-	-	0.2	0.1	14.7	8.4
Higher education	33.7	10.0	-	-	-	-	33.7	19.2
Non-working children								
Total	4,476.4	100.0	2,610.8	100.0	874.4	100.0	991.2	100.0
Pre-primary	489.9	10.9	489.9	18.8	-	-	-	-
Primary education	1,595.4	35.6	1,595.0	61.1	0.4	-	-	-
Lower secondary	1,488.0	33.3	525.9	20.1	867.9	99.3	94.2	9.5
Upper secondary	499.8	11.2	-	-	5.8	0.7	494.0	49.8
Post-secondary	104.5	2.3	-	-	0.3	-	104.2	10.5
Higher education	298.8	6.7	-	-	-	-	298.8	30.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.4.7. Children in child labour, working children not in child labour, non-working children in vocational training by sex, age group and area of residence

Characteristics	Total children		Child labour		Working children not in child labour		Non-working children	
	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent
Total	97.6	100.0	3.4	100.0	17.0	100.0	77.2	100.0
Sex								
Boys	53.0	54.3	1.3	38.2	9.8	57.6	41.9	54.3
Girls	44.6	45.7	2.1	61.8	7.2	42.4	35.3	45.7
Age group								
10-11 years	1.8	1.8	0.2	5.9	-	-	1.6	2.1
12-14 years	11.4	11.7	1.2	35.3	1.1	6.5	9.1	11.8
15-17 years	84.4	86.5	2.0	58.8	15.9	93.5	66.5	86.1
Area of residence								
Urban	59.6	61.1	-	-	3.7	21.8	55.9	72.4
Rural	38.0	38.9	3.4	100.0	13.3	78.2	21.3	27.6

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.4.8. Children in child labour, working children not in child labour, non-working children by highest level of schooling achieved by their father and mother

Educational level	Total children		Child labour		Working children not in child labour		Non-working children	
	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent	thous. persons	percent
Father's educational level								
Total	5,218.7	100.0	264.1	100.0	343.3	100.0	4,611.3	100.0
No school	1.2	-	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.9	-
Primary school	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	0.1
Secondary school	2,109.6	40.4	157.6	59.7	168.8	49.2	1,783.2	38.7
Above secondary	1,548.2	29.7	34.8	13.2	55.9	16.3	1,457.5	31.6
Have no father	1,557.3	29.9	71.4	27.0	118.6	34.5	1,367.3	29.6
Mother's educational level								
Total	5,218.7	100.0	264.1	100.0	343.3	100.0	4,611.3	100.0
No school	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary school	4.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	4.4	0.1
Secondary school	2,323.9	44.5	173.2	65.6	198.6	57.9	1,952.1	42.3
Above secondary	2,613.8	50.1	84.9	32.1	125.7	36.6	2,403.2	52.1
Have no mother	276.6	5.3	6.0	2.3	19.0	5.5	251.6	5.5

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.4.9. Working children with illnesses/injuries by type of illnesses/injuries, sex and area of residence

Type of illnesses/injuries	Total working children who get the disease and injury during work	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural
Total, thous. persons	607.4	346.0	261.4	142.2	465.2
<i>in percent by type of illnesses/injuries</i>					
Superficial injuries or open wounds	2.1	2.7	1.1	1.7	2.2
Fracture	-	-	-	-	-
Dislocation, sprain or stain	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.2	1.1
Burns, frostbite	-	-	-	-	-
Breathing problems	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.1
Eye problems	0.2	-	0.5	0.9	-
Skin problems	-	-	-	-	-
Stomach problems	-	-	-	-	-
Fever	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.7	1.8
Extreme fatigue	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.4
Such situations has not been	94.5	93.9	95.2	92.9	94.9

Note: multiple answers allowed.

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.4.10. Children engaged in hazardous working conditions by types of economic activity, sex and area of residence

Type of working conditions	Total	by types of economic activity			
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Other types of economic activity
Total					
Total number of working children, thous. persons	607.4	566.9	4.7	13.4	22.4
Children engaged in hazardous working conditions, thou. persons	44.4	38.6	1.7	2.3	1.8
<i>by type of working conditions, percent</i>					
Cold or heat	21.2	21.2	35.3	26.1	-
Working with fire, gas, flame	3.4	3.9	-	-	-
Loud noise and vibration	5.9	4.1	58.8	-	-
Extreme cold or heat	17.8	16.3	-	69.6	-
Dangerous tools	59.7	61.1	58.8	4.3	100.0
Work at heights	8.3	6.5	70.6	-	-
Insufficient ventilation	6.8	7.8	-	-	-
Boys					
Total number of working children, thous. persons	346.0	326.4	4.7	5.6	9.3
Children engaged in hazardous working conditions, thou. persons	32.2	27.8	1.7	2.3	0.4

<i>by type of working conditions, percent</i>					
Dust, fumes	18.9	17.6	35.3	26.1	-
Working with fire, gas, flame	3.4	4.0	-	-	-
Loud noise and vibration	8.1	5.8	58.8	-	-
Extreme cold or heat	16.8	13.7	-	69.6	-
Dangerous tools	59.9	64.0	58.8	4.3	100.0
Work at heights	10.2	7.6	70.6	-	-
Insufficient ventilation	5.3	6.1	-	-	-
Girls					
Total number of working children, thous. persons	261.4	240.5	-	7.8	13.1
Children engaged in hazardous working conditions, thou. persons	12.2	10.8	-	-	1.4
<i>by type of working conditions, percent</i>					
Dust, fumes	27.0	30.6	-	-	-
Working with fire, gas, flame	3.3	3.7	-	-	-
Loud noise and vibration	-	-	-	-	-
Extreme cold or heat	20.5	23.1	-	-	-
Dangerous tools	59.0	53.7	-	-	100.0
Work at heights	3.3	3.7	-	-	-
Insufficient ventilation	10.7	12.0	-	-	-
Urban					
Total number of working children, thous. persons	142.2	115.0	-	13.2	14.0
Children engaged in hazardous working conditions, thou. persons	11.4	8.5	-	2.3	0.6
<i>by type of working conditions, percent</i>					
Dust, fumes	25.4	27.1	-	26.1	-
Working with fire, gas, flame	-	-	-	-	-
Loud noise and vibration	-	-	-	-	-
Extreme cold or heat	35.1	28.2	-	69.6	-
Dangerous tools	33.3	36.5	-	4.3	100.0
Work at heights	-	-	-	-	-
Insufficient ventilation	10.5	14.1	-	-	-
Rural					
Total number of working children, thous. persons	465.2	451.9	4.7	0.2	8.4
Children engaged in hazardous working conditions, thou. persons	33.0	30.1	1.7	-	1.2
<i>by type of working conditions, percent</i>					
Dust, fumes	19.7	19.6	35.3	-	-
Working with fire, gas, flame	4.5	5.0	-	-	-
Loud noise and vibration	7.9	5.3	58.8	-	-
Extreme cold or heat	11.8	13.0	-	-	-
Dangerous tools	68.8	68.1	58.8	-	100.0
Work at heights	11.2	8.3	70.6	-	-
Insufficient ventilation	5.5	6.0	-	-	-

Note: multiple answers allowed.

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.4.11. Working children who were in unpleasant situation on work by type of situation, sex, age group and area of residence

Type of situation	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total, thous. persons	607.4	346.0	261.4	142.2	465.2	180.7	204.5	222.2
<i>by type of situation, percent</i>								
Shouting, swearing	1.4	1.8	0.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	1.9	1.3
Insults, humiliation	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	-	0.3
Refusal of payment, incomplete payment	0.2	0.3	-	0.6	-	0.5	-	-
Such situations has not been	98.2	97.8	98.9	96.9	98.7	98.3	98.1	98.4

Note: multiple answers allowed.

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Section B.5: Living conditions of children

Table B.5.1. Children by size of the household, sex, area of residence and activity status

Number of household members	Total children, thous. persons	by activity status, percent			
		working only	involved in household chores only	working and involved in household chores only	neither working nor involved in household chores
Total					
Total	5,218.7	0.2	84.2	11.4	4.2
less than 3	584.6	0.3	90.2	5.8	3.7
3–4	3,190.1	0.2	86.0	10.0	3.8
5–6	1,195.8	0.3	80.0	15.1	4.6
7–8	202.6	0.2	65.9	25.1	8.8
9 and over	45.6	-	73.7	17.5	8.8
Boys					
Total	2,680.4	0.3	82.5	12.6	4.6
less than 3	248.8	0.8	90.8	4.2	4.2
3–4	1,691.9	0.2	84.3	11.3	4.2
5–6	617.8	0.5	78.3	16.4	4.8
7–8	98.8	0.4	60.1	29.9	9.6
9 and over	23.1	-	68.4	21.2	10.4
Girls					
Total	2,538.3	0.2	85.9	10.1	3.8
less than 3	335.8	-	89.7	7.0	3.3
3–4	1,498.2	0.3	87.8	8.6	3.3
5–6	578.0	0.1	81.8	13.7	4.4
7–8	103.8	-	71.5	20.5	8.0
9 and over	22.5	-	79.1	13.8	7.1
Urban					
Total	3,395.9	0.2	92.4	4.0	3.4
less than 3	508.4	-	93.9	3.4	2.7
3–4	2,267.1	0.2	92.9	3.1	3.8
5–6	545.3	-	88.6	8.4	3.0
7–8	66.9	-	94.3	4.8	0.9
9 and over	8.2	-	100.0	-	-

Rural					
Total	1,822.8	0.4	68.9	25.1	5.6
less than 3	76.2	2.5	65.3	21.8	10.4
3-4	923.0	0.3	69.0	27.0	3.7
5-6	650.5	0.6	72.7	20.8	5.9
7-8	135.7	0.3	51.9	35.1	12.7
9 and over	37.4	-	67.9	21.4	10.7

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.5.2. Children attending school by size of the household, sex, area of residence and activity status

Number of household members	Total children, thous. persons	by activity status, percent			
		working only	involved in household chores only	working and involved in household chores	neither working nor involved in household chores
Total					
Total	5,068.9	0.2	84.5	11.5	3.8
less than 3	563.1	0.3	90.1	6.0	3.6
3-4	3,110.3	0.1	86.3	10.0	3.6
5-6	1,159.6	0.3	80.2	15.6	3.9
7-8	192.8	0.2	67.2	25.3	7.3
9 and over	43.1	-	73.8	18.6	7.6
Boys					
Total	2,607.0	0.3	82.8	12.7	4.2
less than 3	242.1	0.8	90.7	4.3	4.2
3-4	1,652.2	0.2	84.7	11.2	3.9
5-6	598.2	0.5	78.4	16.9	4.2
7-8	92.6	0.4	61.5	30.8	7.3
9 and over	21.9	-	67.1	22.4	10.5
Girls					
Total	2,461.9	0.1	86.3	10.2	3.4
less than 3	321.0	-	89.7	7.2	3.1
3-4	1,458.1	0.1	88.1	8.6	3.2
5-6	561.4	0.1	82.1	14.1	3.7
7-8	100.2	-	72.6	20.1	7.3
9 and over	21.2	-	80.7	14.6	4.7
Urban					
Total	3,317.1	0.1	92.6	4.0	3.3
less than 3	490.4	-	93.9	3.5	2.6
3-4	2,222.7	0.1	93.1	3.1	3.7
5-6	531.4	-	88.8	8.6	2.6
7-8	65.2	-	94.2	4.9	0.9
9 and over	7.4	-	100.0	-	-
Rural					
Total	1,751.8	0.4	69.2	25.6	4.8
less than 3	72.7	2.6	64.4	22.7	10.3
3-4	887.6	0.2	69.2	27.4	3.2
5-6	628.2	0.5	72.9	21.5	5.1
7-8	127.6	0.3	53.4	35.7	10.6
9 and over	35.7	-	68.4	22.4	9.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.5.3. Children not attending school by size of the household, sex, area of residence and activity status

Number of household members	Total children, thous. persons	by activity status, percent			
		working only	involved in household chores only	working and involved in household chores	neither working nor involved in household chores
Total					
Total	149.8	2.4	73.4	7.6	16.6
less than 3	21.5	-	92.6	0.9	6.5
3-4	79.8	3.9	72.9	10.8	12.4
5-6	36.2	1.4	72.1	1.1	25.4
7-8	9.8	-	40.8	21.4	37.8
9 and over	2.5	-	72.0	-	28.0
Boys					
Total	73.4	0.8	71.4	8.0	19.8
less than 3	6.7	-	95.5	-	4.5
3-4	39.7	0.3	70.5	12.1	17.1
5-6	19.6	2.5	73.5	0.5	23.5
7-8	6.2	-	40.3	16.1	43.6
9 and over	1.2	-	91.7	-	8.3
Girls					
Total	76.4	3.9	75.4	7.1	13.6
less than 3	14.8	-	91.2	1.4	7.4
3-4	40.1	7.5	75.3	9.5	7.7
5-6	16.6	-	70.5	1.8	27.7
7-8	3.6	-	41.7	30.5	27.8
9 and over	1.3	-	53.8	-	46.2
Urban					
Total	78.8	3.8	83.2	3.7	9.3
less than 3	18.0	-	93.9	0.6	5.5
3-4	44.4	6.7	79.1	6.3	7.9
5-6	13.9	-	79.9	-	20.1
7-8	1.7	-	100.0	-	-
9 and over	0.8	-	100.0	-	-
Rural					
Total	71.0	0.9	62.5	11.8	24.8
less than 3	3.5	-	85.7	2.9	11.4
3-4	35.4	0.3	65.2	16.4	18.1
5-6	22.3	2.2	67.3	1.8	28.7
7-8	8.1	-	28.4	25.9	45.7
9 and over	1.7	-	58.8	-	41.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.5.4. Children by age groups, sex, area of residence and living conditions (by parents' answers)

Age group	Total children, thous. persons	inclusive of those living, percent		
		in a separate room	with other household members	refused to answer
Total				
Total	5,131.1	53.2	46.7	0.1
5-11 years	2,895.6	46.6	53.3	0.1
12-14 years	1,077.9	53.3	46.6	0.1
15-17 years	1,157.6	69.5	30.5	-
Boys				
Total	2,631.8	53.4	46.6	-
5-11 years	1,488.8	46.9	53.1	-
12-14 years	553.2	52.3	47.7	-
15-17 years	589.8	70.7	29.3	-
Girls				
Total	2,499.3	53.0	46.9	0.1
5-11 years	1,406.8	46.3	53.6	0.1
12-14 years	524.7	54.4	45.3	0.3
15-17 years	567.8	68.3	31.7	-
Urban				
Total	3,366.1	54.3	45.7	-
5-11 years	1,932.3	48.3	51.7	-
12-14 years	668.9	51.1	48.9	-
15-17 years	764.9	72.6	27.4	-
Rural				
Total	1,765.0	50.9	48.9	0.2
5-11 years	963.3	43.2	56.6	0.2
12-14 years	409.0	57.0	42.7	0.3
15-17 years	392.7	63.6	36.4	-

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.5.5. Working children by types of household, age group, sex and area of residence (by parents' answers)

Age group	Total, thous. persons	by types of household, percent			
		complete family	mother only	broken family father only	guardians
Total					
Total	547.0	69.2	26.0	2.5	2.3
5-11 years	161.4	72.7	23.7	2.4	1.2
12-14 years	193.4	68.3	27.7	0.9	3.1
15-17 years	192.2	67.1	26.3	4.3	2.3
Boys					
Total	309.8	72.8	23.0	2.4	1.8
5-11 years	97.0	79.6	16.7	3.3	0.4
12-14 years	114.7	68.5	28.4	1.2	1.9
15-17 years	98.1	71.2	22.7	2.9	3.2
Girls					
Total	237.2	64.4	30.0	2.7	2.9
5-11 years	64.4	62.3	34.1	1.1	2.5
12-14 years	78.7	68.0	26.7	0.5	4.8
15-17 years	94.1	62.8	30.0	5.7	1.5
Urban					
Total	133.3	53.8	39.8	4.5	1.9
5-11 years	33.2	62.7	32.2	2.1	3.0
12-14 years	53.3	43.2	54.8	0.9	1.1
15-17 years	46.8	59.6	28.2	10.3	1.9

Rural					
Total	413.7	74.1	21.6	1.9	2.4
5–11 years	128.2	75.3	21.4	2.5	0.8
12–14 years	140.1	77.9	17.4	0.9	3.8
15–17 years	145.4	69.5	25.6	2.4	2.5

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.5.6. Working children by the size of monthly household consumption expenditure, sex and area of residence (by parents' answers)

Size of monthly household consumption, UAH	Total children, thous. persons	inclusive of them working children in percent to the total children		
		total	inclusive of	
			attending school	not attending school
Total				
Total	5,131.1	10.7	10.4	0.3
less than 500	71.0	15.6	15.6	-
501-1000	371.8	21.9	21.4	0.5
1001-1200	474.7	13.9	13.8	-
1201-1500	796.8	11.4	10.8	0.6
over 1500	3,199.5	8.8	8.6	0.2
refused to answer	217.3	6.8	6.7	0.1
Boys				
Total	2,631.8	11.8	11.6	0.2
less than 500	35.9	18.1	18.1	-
501-1000	190.3	29.3	28.9	0.4
1001-1200	206.1	16.7	16.6	0.1
1201-1500	402.3	13.0	12.9	0.1
over 1500	1,672.2	9.2	8.9	0.3
refused to answer	125.0	6.7	6.7	-
Girls				
Total	2,499.3	9.5	9.2	0.3
less than 500	35.1	13.1	13.1	-
501-1000	181.5	14.3	13.6	0.7
1001-1200	268.6	11.7	11.7	-
1201-1500	394.5	9.8	8.8	1.0
over 1500	1,527.3	8.5	8.3	0.2
refused to answer	92.3	6.9	6.6	0.3
Urban				
Total	3,366.1	4.0	3.8	0.2
less than 500	20.2	5.4	5.4	-
501-1000	171.3	16.6	16.6	-
1001-1200	238.6	2.5	2.5	-
1201-1500	512.1	3.3	2.7	0.6
over 1500	2,255.5	3.2	3.1	0.1
refused to answer	168.4	4.0	4.0	-
Rural				
Total	1,765.0	23.4	23.0	0.4
less than 500	50.8	19.7	19.7	-
501-1000	200.5	26.5	25.6	0.9
1001-1200	236.1	25.4	25.3	0.1
1201-1500	284.7	25.9	25.4	0.5
over 1500	944.0	22.1	21.7	0.4
refused to answer	48.9	16.3	15.7	0.6

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.5.7. Working children by sources of household income, age group, sex and area of residence (by parents' answers)

Age group	Total, thous. persons	by sources of household income, percent					
		salary	pension, other allowances	income from personal farm	income from real estate (rental housing)	income from business activities	other
Total							
Total	547.0	75.3	37.4	49.0	0.2	3.8	6.7
5-11 years	161.4	76.2	40.5	44.4	-	3.7	3.0
12-14 years	193.4	81.6	35.4	52.9	0.4	2.6	13.5
15-17 years	192.2	68.3	36.9	48.9	0.2	5.0	2.9
Boys							
Total	309.8	75.2	36.3	52.0	0.4	4.9	8.9
5-11 years	97.0	75.5	38.9	46.0	-	5.3	2.5
12-14 years	114.7	81.9	29.1	63.0	0.7	3.0	19.5
15-17 years	98.1	67.1	42.3	45.1	0.4	6.7	2.9
Girls							
Total	237.2	75.5	38.9	45.1	-	2.3	3.8
5-11 years	64.4	77.3	43.0	41.9	-	1.2	3.7
12-14 years	78.7	81.2	44.5	38.2	-	2.2	4.8
15-17 years	94.1	69.6	31.3	52.9	-	3.2	2.9
Urban							
Total	133.3	89.6	29.6	31.4	0.6	5.6	17.6
5-11 years	33.2	96.1	37.7	19.3	-	7.8	1.5
12-14 years	53.3	93.6	19.9	53.1	1.5	4.1	40.7
15-17 years	46.8	80.6	34.8	15.4	-	5.8	2.6
Rural							
Total	413.7	70.7	40.0	54.7	0.1	3.2	3.2
5-11 years	128.2	71.1	41.3	50.9	-	2.6	3.4
12-14 years	140.1	77.0	41.3	52.9	-	2.1	3.2
15-17 years	145.4	64.4	37.6	59.7	0.3	4.7	3.0

Note: multiple answers allowed.

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.5.8. Working Children by assets owned by households and age group, sex and area of residence (by parents' answers)

Age group	Total, thous. persons	by assets owned, percent								
		automobile	tractor	motorbike	television	refrigerator	washing machine	computer	other	nothing
Total										
Total	547.0	29.4	7.8	12.8	98.8	99.0	95.3	59.8	9.9	0.2
5-11 years	161.4	32.2	7.6	13.6	98.7	98.6	94.6	54.9	8.2	0.4
12-14 years	193.4	28.7	7.2	11.5	98.8	99.3	96.1	57.5	6.2	0.3
15-17 years	192.2	27.8	8.4	13.5	98.9	98.9	95.2	66.2	14.9	-
Boys										
Total	309.8	28.6	9.1	13.6	98.6	98.4	95.2	59.2	9.7	0.2
5-11 years	97.0	32.9	9.3	12.0	97.8	97.7	93.6	55.5	7.4	0.6
12-14 years	114.7	24.8	9.1	11.6	99.2	99.4	97.1	52.0	6.6	-
15-17 years	98.1	28.7	8.9	17.5	98.6	97.9	94.5	71.3	15.6	-
Girls										
Total	237.2	30.5	6.0	11.8	99.1	99.7	95.5	60.6	10.0	0.2
5-11 years	64.4	31.2	5.1	16.0	100.0	100.0	96.1	54.0	9.5	-
12-14 years	78.7	34.4	4.6	11.4	98.2	99.1	94.5	65.6	5.6	0.6
15-17 years	94.1	26.8	7.9	9.4	99.1	100.0	96.0	61.0	14.1	-

Urban										
Total	133.3	27.4	1.1	6.4	100.0	99.5	99.5	65.3	4.1	-
5–11 years	33.2	42.2	-	3.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.5	-	-
12–14 years	53.3	16.5	1.3	6.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	53.5	0.8	-
15–17 years	46.8	29.3	1.5	8.5	100.0	98.5	98.5	79.3	10.7	-
Rural										
Total	413.7	30.1	9.9	14.9	98.4	98.8	94.0	58.1	11.7	0.3
5–11 years	128.2	29.6	9.6	16.2	98.4	98.3	93.2	52.4	10.4	0.5
12–14 years	140.1	33.4	9.5	13.5	98.4	99.0	94.6	59.1	8.3	0.4
15–17 years	145.4	27.3	10.6	15.1	98.5	99.0	94.2	62.0	16.2	-

Note: multiple answers allowed.

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.5.9. Working children by the evaluation of yearly household income, sex and area of residence (by parents' answers)

Evaluation of yearly household income	Total children, thous. persons	of them working children in percent to the total children		
		total	inclusive of	
			attending school	not attending school
Total				
Total	5,131.1	10.7	10.4	0.3
Failed to provide even sufficient food	196.0	9.3	8.7	0.6
Constantly denied the essentials except food	1,981.3	10.2	9.8	0.4
Had enough and made savings	287.4	10.7	10.6	0.1
Had enough but the savings didn't do	2,505.2	11.2	11.0	0.2
Unspecified	161.2	9.1	9.1	-
Boys				
Total	2,631.8	11.8	11.6	0.2
Failed to provide even sufficient food	97.8	9.4	8.3	1.1
Constantly denied the essentials except food	1,022.0	10.7	10.6	0.1
Had enough and made savings	130.8	13.8	13.8	-
Had enough but the savings didn't do	1,306.6	12.9	12.7	0.2
Unspecified	74.6	5.9	5.9	-
Girls				
Total	2,499.3	9.5	9.2	0.3
Failed to provide even sufficient food	98.2	9.1	9.1	-
Constantly denied the essentials except food	959.3	9.8	9.1	0.7
Had enough and made savings	156.6	8.2	8.0	0.2
Had enough but the savings didn't do	1,198.6	9.3	9.2	0.1
Unspecified	86.6	11.8	11.8	-
Urban				
Total	3,366.1	4.0	3.8	0.2
Failed to provide even sufficient food	137.7	2.2	1.4	0.8
Constantly denied the essentials except food	1,300.2	4.3	3.9	0.4
Had enough and made savings	183.1	2.0	2.0	-
Had enough but the savings didn't do	1,637.3	4.0	4.0	-
Unspecified	107.8	4.9	4.9	-
Rural				
Total	1,765.0	23.4	23.0	0.4
Failed to provide even sufficient food	58.3	25.9	25.9	-
Constantly denied the essentials except food	681.1	21.7	21.2	0.5
Had enough and made savings	104.3	26.1	25.8	0.3
Had enough but the savings didn't do	867.9	24.7	24.2	0.5
Unspecified	53.4	17.4	17.4	-

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.5.10. Working children by the evaluation of yearly household income and age group (by parents' answers)

Evaluation of yearly household income	Total children, thous. persons	of them working children in percent to the total children		
		total	inclusive of	
			attending school	not attending school
Total				
Total	5,131.1	10.7	10.4	0.3
Failed to provide even sufficient food	196.0	9.3	8.7	0.6
Constantly denied the essentials except food	1,981.3	10.2	9.8	0.4
Had enough and made savings	287.4	10.7	10.6	0.1
Had enough but the savings didn't do	2,505.2	11.2	11.0	0.2
Unspecified	161.2	9.1	9.1	-
5-11 years				
Total	2,895.6	5.6	5.5	0.1
Failed to provide even sufficient food	117.0	7.0	7.0	-
Constantly denied the essentials except food	1,139.5	5.5	5.2	0.3
Had enough and made savings	152.7	4.6	4.6	-
Had enough but the savings didn't do	1,394.3	5.8	5.8	-
Unspecified	92.1	3.3	3.3	-
12-14 years				
Total	1,077.9	17.9	17.9	-
Failed to provide even sufficient food	41.3	12.8	12.8	-
Constantly denied the essentials except food	410.1	13.9	13.9	-
Had enough and made savings	57.7	25.8	25.8	-
Had enough but the savings didn't do	545.9	20.7	20.7	-
Unspecified	22.9	14.8	14.8	-
15-17 years				
Total	1,157.6	16.6	15.7	0.9
Failed to provide even sufficient food	37.7	12.2	9.3	2.9
Constantly denied the essentials except food	431.7	19.5	18.3	1.2
Had enough and made savings	77.0	11.6	11.2	0.4
Had enough but the savings didn't do	565.0	15.3	14.6	0.7
Unspecified	46.2	17.7	17.7	-

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.5.11. Children by health status, age group, sex and area of residence (by parents' answers)

Age group	Total, thous. persons	by health status, percent			
		good	satisfactory	ill	unspecified
Total					
Total	5,131.1	61.6	37.0	1.4	-
5-11 years	2,895.6	60.9	37.6	1.5	-
12-14 years	1,077.9	61.9	37.1	1.0	-
15-17 years	1,157.6	63.2	35.4	1.4	-
Boys					
Total	2,631.8	62.6	36.0	1.4	-
5-11 years	1,488.8	61.2	37.3	1.5	-
12-14 years	553.2	65.8	32.8	1.4	-
15-17 years	589.8	63.0	35.5	1.5	-
Girls					
Total	2,499.3	60.6	38.1	1.3	-
5-11 years	1,406.8	60.5	37.9	1.6	-
12-14 years	524.7	57.8	41.6	0.6	-
15-17 years	567.8	63.4	35.3	1.3	-

Urban					
Total	3,366.1	59.0	39.7	1.3	-
5-11 years	1,932.3	58.1	40.5	1.4	-
12-14 years	668.9	59.1	39.7	1.2	-
15-17 years	764.9	61.1	37.7	1.2	-
Rural					
Total	1,765.0	66.7	31.7	1.5	0.1
5-11 years	963.3	66.5	31.6	1.8	0.1
12-14 years	409.0	66.5	32.8	0.6	0.1
15-17 years	392.7	67.4	30.9	1.7	-

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.5.12. Children by problems of maintenance, age group, sex and area of residence (by parents' answers)

Age group	Total, thous. persons	by problems of maintenance, percent							
		purchase of clothes, shoes	child malnutrition	need to pay for education	no opportunity for child's interesting leisure	child spends much time working in the household	no problems	other	not certain or non-response
Total									
Total	5,131.1	38.8	3.7	4.7	35.0	0.8	40.4	1.6	1.2
5-11 years	2,895.6	38.1	4.3	2.7	35.2	0.4	41.3	1.8	1.1
12-14 years	1,077.9	37.1	3.6	3.8	37.7	1.1	40.9	1.9	0.9
15-17 years	1,157.6	42.0	2.2	10.4	32.0	1.6	37.8	0.9	1.9
Boys									
Total	2,631.8	38.7	3.9	4.2	34.0	0.7	40.9	1.8	1.0
5-11 years	1,488.8	37.0	4.6	2.7	34.6	0.4	41.4	2.4	1.2
12-14 years	553.2	38.7	3.5	2.8	36.5	0.7	41.8	1.0	0.6
15-17 years	589.8	42.8	2.7	9.5	29.9	1.7	38.8	1.2	1.0
Girls									
Total	2,499.3	38.8	3.4	5.1	36.1	0.9	39.9	1.4	1.4
5-11 years	1,406.8	39.2	4.0	2.7	35.8	0.4	41.2	1.2	1.0
12-14 years	524.7	35.4	3.6	4.8	38.9	1.5	39.8	2.7	1.3
15-17 years	567.8	41.2	1.7	11.3	34.2	1.5	36.8	0.6	2.8
Urban									
Total	3,366.1	38.9	3.9	5.7	30.9	0.2	41.6	2.2	1.4
5-11 years	1,932.3	37.8	4.8	3.6	30.8	0.2	42.7	2.5	1.2
12-14 years	668.9	37.4	3.5	4.9	32.9	0.4	42.1	3.0	0.9
15-17 years	764.9	42.8	2.1	11.6	29.2	0.1	38.6	0.7	2.3
Rural									
Total	1,765.0	38.6	3.2	2.7	42.9	2.0	38.2	0.5	1.0
5-11 years	963.3	38.5	3.4	0.9	43.9	0.8	38.6	0.5	1.0
12-14 years	409.0	36.6	3.6	2.0	45.5	2.3	38.9	-	0.9
15-17 years	392.7	40.6	2.4	8.1	37.6	4.5	36.4	1.2	1.0

Note: no more than two answers allowed.

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.5.13. Children by sources of household income, age group, sex and area of residence (by parents' answers)

Age group	Total thous. persons	by sources of household income, percent					
		salary	pension, other allowances	income from personal farm	income from real estate (rental housing)	income from business activities	other
Total							
Total	5,131.1	84.1	33.0	17.3	0.3	3.4	6.8
5–11 years	2,895.6	84.2	34.1	16.0	0.3	3.5	6.1
12–14 years	1,077.9	85.5	29.2	19.5	0.1	2.8	7.8
15–17 years	1,157.6	82.7	33.6	18.3	0.6	3.6	7.7
Boys							
Total	2,631.8	83.9	33.1	17.8	0.2	3.3	7.2
5–11 years	1,488.8	83.8	33.8	16.5	0.3	3.0	6.4
12–14 years	553.2	85.3	29.7	21.8	0.2	3.2	8.7
15–17 years	589.8	82.8	34.5	17.4	0.1	4.2	7.8
Girls							
Total	2,499.3	84.4	32.8	16.7	0.4	3.4	6.4
5–11 years	1,406.8	84.6	34.5	15.5	0.2	4.0	5.8
12–14 years	524.7	85.8	28.7	17.0	0.1	2.3	6.8
15–17 years	567.8	82.7	32.7	19.2	1.1	3.1	7.6
Urban							
Total	3,366.1	89.9	27.6	4.5	0.4	3.9	8.2
5–11 years	1,932.3	90.0	28.2	4.0	0.3	4.2	7.0
12–14 years	668.9	91.6	21.9	5.9	0.2	3.4	10.0
15–17 years	764.9	88.3	31.2	4.6	0.8	3.8	9.7
Rural							
Total	1,765.0	73.1	43.2	41.6	0.1	2.3	4.1
5–11 years	963.3	72.5	46.0	40.1	0.1	2.0	4.3
12–14 years	409.0	75.6	41.2	41.7	-	1.8	4.1
15–17 years	392.7	71.8	38.4	45.0	0.2	3.4	3.7

Note: multiple answers allowed.

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.5.14. Children by activity status and social status of father, mother (guardian)

Social status	Total children, thous. persons	by activity status, percent			
		working only	involved in household chores only	working and involved in household chores	neither working nor involved in household chores
Father's (guardian's) social status					
Total	5,218.7	0.2	84.2	11.4	4.2
Employed	3,222.7	0.2	85.0	11.0	3.8
Searching for job personally or by the employment service	95.8	1.3	74.6	15.6	8.5
Pensioner	162.2	-	84.2	12.7	3.1
Engaged housekeeping or child care, patients and others	116.4	-	79.4	10.9	9.7
Other	64.3	0.9	84.0	12.9	2.2
Have no father	1,557.3	0.4	83.5	11.8	4.3

Mather's (guardian's) social status						
Total	5,218.7	0.2	84.2	11.4	4.2	
Employed	3,570.2	0.2	83.6	12.5	3.7	
Searching for job personally or by the employment service	158.4	2.3	88.0	6.9	2.8	
Pensioner	112.1	1.7	80.2	13.4	4.7	
Engaged housekeeping or child care, patients and others	993.7	0.3	84.7	8.9	6.1	
Other	107.7	-	89.3	8.7	2.0	
Have no mother	276.6	-	86.8	9.0	4.2	

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.5.15. Children by activity status and educational level of father, mother (guardian)

Educational level	Total children, thous. persons	by activity status, percent				
		working only	involved in household chores only	working and involved in household chores	neither working nor involved in household chores	
Father's (guardian's) educational level						
Total	5,218.7	0.2	84.2	11.4	4.2	
No education	1.2	-	75.0	25.0	-	
Primary education	2.4	-	100.0	-	-	
Secondary education	2,109.6	0.3	80.3	15.2	4.2	
Higher education	1,548.2	0.1	90.1	5.8	4.0	
Have no father	1,557.3	0.4	83.5	11.8	4.3	
Mother's (guardian's) educational level						
Total	5,218.7	0.2	84.2	11.4	4.2	
No education	-	-	-	-	-	
Primary education	4.4	-	81.8	-	18.2	
Secondary education	2,323.9	0.4	79.2	15.6	4.8	
Higher education	2,613.8	0.1	88.4	7.9	3.6	
Have no mother	276.6	-	86.8	9.0	4.2	

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Section B.6: Perceptions of parents (guardians) on child labour

Table B.6.1. Working children by effect of work on their behavior or health, age group, sex and area of residence (by parents' answers)

Age group	Total, thous. persons	by effect of work on their behavior or health, percent					
		child became more organized	child became to get tired more	child became to get sick more	no effect	unspecified	other
Total							
Total	547.0	51.6	0.5	0.3	47.7	0.1	0.2
5-11 years	161.4	54.7	0.2	-	45.1	-	-
12-14 years	193.4	49.1	0.9	0.4	50.2	0.2	0.5
15-17 years	192.2	51.7	0.3	0.4	47.5	0.2	-
Boys							
Total	309.8	50.3	0.5	0.1	49.4	-	0.2
5-11 years	97.0	55.7	0.4	-	43.9	-	-
12-14 years	114.7	47.9	1.1	0.2	51.7	-	0.4
15-17 years	98.1	47.8	-	-	52.2	-	-

Girls							
Total	237.2	53.4	0.5	0.5	45.5	0.3	0.2
5–11 years	64.4	53.1	-	-	46.9	-	-
12–14 years	78.7	50.8	0.6	0.6	47.9	0.5	0.6
15–17 years	94.1	55.7	0.7	0.7	42.5	0.4	-
Urban							
Total	133.3	44.6	0.4	-	55.4	-	-
5–11 years	33.2	58.7	-	-	41.3	-	-
12–14 years	53.3	26.8	0.9	-	73.4	-	-
15–17 years	46.8	54.9	-	-	45.1	-	-
Rural							
Total	413.7	53.9	0.6	0.3	45.2	0.2	0.2
5–11 years	128.2	53.6	0.3	-	46.1	-	-
12–14 years	140.1	57.5	0.9	0.5	41.3	0.3	0.7
15–17 years	145.4	50.6	0.4	0.5	48.2	0.3	-

Note: multiple answers allowed.

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.6.2. Working children by types of health rehabilitation, age group, sex and area of residence (by parents' answers)

Age group	Total, thous. persons	by types of health rehabilitation, percent					
		organized recreation	family vacation	in rural areas in the country, etc.	no rehabilitation possibility	other	non-response
Total							
Total	547.0	24.0	41.9	8.4	25.1	0.5	0.1
5–11 years	161.4	19.5	42.1	9.1	29.0	0.3	-
12–14 years	193.4	31.4	39.7	8.3	19.7	0.5	0.4
15–17 years	192.2	20.2	44.0	7.8	27.3	0.7	-
Boys							
Total	309.8	25.1	42.9	7.7	24.1	-	0.2
5–11 years	97.0	18.3	46.4	8.9	26.4	-	-
12–14 years	114.7	36.5	36.3	7.1	19.5	-	0.6
15–17 years	98.1	18.3	47.2	7.2	27.3	-	-
Girls							
Total	237.2	22.5	40.7	9.2	26.5	1.1	-
5–11 years	64.4	21.1	35.7	9.5	32.9	0.8	-
12–14 years	78.7	23.9	44.7	10.2	20.1	1.1	-
15–17 years	94.1	22.3	40.7	8.3	27.3	1.4	-
Urban							
Total	133.3	30.7	38.1	6.2	24.5	-	0.5
5–11 years	33.2	4.5	62.4	2.1	31.0	-	-
12–14 years	53.3	52.5	26.3	7.7	12.2	-	1.3
15–17 years	46.8	24.6	34.4	7.3	33.7	-	-
Rural							
Total	413.7	21.7	43.2	9.1	25.3	0.7	-
5–11 years	128.2	23.3	36.9	10.9	28.5	0.4	-
12–14 years	140.1	23.3	44.8	8.6	22.6	0.7	-
15–17 years	145.4	18.9	47.1	7.9	25.2	0.9	-

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.6.3. Working children by reasons for working, age group, sex and area of residence (by parents' answers)

Age group	Total, thous. persons	by reasons for working, percent					
		need to teach a child to work	family's financial difficulties	earnings for child's certain plans	earnings for certain parents' plans	other	unspecified or nonresponse
Total							
Total	547.0	84.7	3.7	7.8	1.9	1.5	0.4
5-11 years	161.4	93.7	1.8	3.0	0.1	1.4	-
12-14 years	193.4	88.6	1.4	6.1	2.6	1.3	-
15-17 years	192.2	73.2	7.6	13.7	2.7	1.7	1.1
Boys							
Total	309.8	87.0	1.7	7.7	1.9	1.2	0.5
5-11 years	97.0	94.1	0.7	3.6	-	1.6	-
12-14 years	114.7	89.3	1.0	5.9	3.2	0.6	-
15-17 years	98.1	77.4	3.4	14.0	2.3	1.5	1.4
Girls							
Total	237.2	81.8	6.3	7.9	1.9	1.8	0.3
5-11 years	64.4	93.2	3.3	2.0	0.3	1.2	-
12-14 years	78.7	87.7	2.0	6.2	1.8	2.3	-
15-17 years	94.1	69.0	12.0	13.4	3.1	1.8	0.7
Urban							
Total	133.3	79.2	6.7	10.0	2.4	1.7	-
5-11 years	33.2	89.5	-	5.7	-	4.8	-
12-14 years	53.3	87.8	0.9	6.4	3.6	1.3	-
15-17 years	46.8	62.2	17.9	17.1	2.8	-	-
Rural							
Total	413.7	86.5	2.7	7.1	1.8	1.4	0.5
5-11 years	128.2	94.9	2.2	2.3	0.1	0.5	-
12-14 years	140.1	88.9	1.6	5.9	2.3	1.3	-
15-17 years	145.4	76.8	4.3	12.6	2.7	2.2	1.4

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Table B.6.4. Working children by attitude of parents (guardians) to child labour, age group, sex and area of residence

Age group	Total, thous. persons	by attitude of parents (guardians) to child labour, percent				
		believe that children should be accustomed to work	believe that the work for the money encourages children and is useful	generally fine, as long as the work does not harm learning	for me it doesn't matter	don't approve
Total						
Total	547.0	50.9	10.5	33.0	1.1	4.5
5-11 years	161.4	57.8	10.5	25.2	1.4	5.1
12-14 years	193.4	48.4	10.0	35.5	1.4	4.7
15-17 years	192.2	47.6	11.1	37.0	0.4	3.9
Boys						
Total	309.8	47.6	10.3	36.8	0.5	4.8
5-11 years	97.0	49.9	13.4	31.5	-	5.2
12-14 years	114.7	46.0	8.1	41.3	0.8	3.8
15-17 years	98.1	47.2	9.9	36.7	0.5	5.7

Girls						
Total	237.2	55.2	10.8	28.0	1.9	4.1
5–11 years	64.4	69.7	6.2	15.5	3.6	5.0
12–14 years	78.7	52.0	12.7	27.1	2.4	5.8
15–17 years	94.1	48.0	12.5	37.3	0.3	1.9
Urban						
Total	133.3	39.7	8.1	43.4	3.0	5.8
5–11 years	33.2	45.8	14.2	24.1	3.6	12.3
12–14 years	53.3	37.5	5.8	47.1	5.3	4.3
15–17 years	46.8	37.8	6.4	53.0	-	2.8
Rural						
Total	413.7	54.5	11.3	29.6	0.5	4.1
5–11 years	128.2	60.9	9.6	25.4	0.9	3.2
12–14 years	140.1	52.5	11.6	31.1	-	4.8
15–17 years	145.4	50.7	12.7	31.8	0.6	4.2

Source: Ukraine NCLS, modular survey

Annex C: Tables on sociological survey of streets working children results

Table C.1. Number of respondents children aged 5–17 by regions (persons)

Regions	I stage		II stage	
	number of selected children	in fact interviewed	number of selected children	in fact interviewed
Total	200	200	200	201
Volynska	10	10	10	10
Dnipropetrovska	21	21	20	20
Zhytomyrska	11	11	11	11
Zaporizka	20	20	21	21
Kyivska	15	15	15	15
Lvivska	12	12	13	13
Odeska	22	22	20	20
Poltavska	12	12	13	13
Rivnenska	10	10	12	12
Kharkivska	21	21	21	21
Khersonska	15	15	15	16
Khmelnytzka	11	11	11	11
Kyiv city	20	20	18	18

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children at workplace

Table C.2. Children working on the street for last three-months by main housing, sex, area of residence, age (percent)

	Sex		Area of residence		Age group			Total
	Girl	Boy	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	
Parents' or relatives' home (apartment/single-family home)	58.0	77.7	68.5	80.5	75.7	76.8	63.1	69.8
Rented apartment /premise of a permanent live-in partner	14.2	5.5	8.6	12.2	5.8	3.0	13.6	9.0
Dormitory	8.6	4.2	6.4	2.4	2.9	4.0	8.6	6.0
Apartment/single-family home of casual acquaintances or strangers	4.3	1.3	2.8	–	1.0	2.0	3.5	2.5
Rent housing on oneself, or with other people	4.3	1.7	3.1	–	–	2.0	4.5	2.8
Boarding school for children deprived of parental care	2.5	2.9	2.5	4.9	5.8	3.0	1.0	2.8
Centre of socio-psychological rehabilitation of children	1.2	1.7	1.7	–	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.5
Deserted or abandoned buildings/summer houses	1.2	1.7	1.7	–	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.5
Spending most of their time on the street, somewhere	1.2	0.4	0.8	–	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.8
Housing rented by employer	1.2	–	0.6	–	–	–	1.0	0.5
Boilers, heating pipelines, basements, sewerage	0.6	1.7	1.4	–	–	3.0	1.0	1.3
Train and bus stations, transport parking	0.6	0.8	0.8	–	1.9	1.0	–	0.8
Dormitory for IDP	0.6	–	0.3	–	–	–	0.5	0.3
Barrack	0.6	–	0.3	–	–	1.0	–	0.3
Boarding school	0.6	0.4	0.6	–	1.9	–	–	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children at workplace

Table C.3. Reasons to stop learning, duration of staying on the street, sex, area of residence, age (percent)

	Spending most of time on the street?		Sex		Age group			Area of residence		Total, for each group
	Yes	No	Girl	Boy	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	Urban	Rural	
Do not want to continue studies	40.0	29.4	40.9	35.7	16.7	63.6	39.8	38.5	40.0	38.5
Financial circumstances	25.7	11.8	21.2	26.8	16.7	18.2	25.8	24.8	-	23.8
Failed to enter vocational college / institution of higher education	6.7	17.6	9.1	7.1	-	-	10.8	7.7	20.0	8.2
Want to start work	6.7	-	3.0	8.9	11.1	-	5.4	6.0	-	5.7
Receiving general secondary education (school leaving certificate for grade 11 and 12)	1.9	17.6	4.5	3.6	-	-	5.4	4.3	-	4.1
Too young according to age, soon get to work	4.8	-	3.0	5.4	27.8	-	-	3.4	20.0	4.1
Work under parents' pressure	2.9	-	3.0	1.8	-	9.1	2.2	2.6	-	2.5
No near-by school	1.9	-	1.5	1.8	-	-	2.2	1.7	-	1.6
Parents do not allow	1.9	-	1.5	1.8	11.1	-	-	1.7	-	1.6
Expelled for demerit marks	1.9	-	1.5	1.8	-	-	2.2	0.9	20.0	1.6
Hope to return to Luhansk, continue to go into further study	-	11.8	3.0	-	-	-	2.2	1.7	-	1.6
Other	5.7	11.8	7.6	5.4	16.7	9.1	4.3	6.8	-	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children at workplace

Table C.4. Attendance of educational institutions by children working on the street, duration of staying on the street, sex, area of residence, age (percent)

Attendance of educational institutions by children working on the street	Groups of children working on the street									
	Spending most of time on the street?		Sex		Age group			Area of residence		Total, for each group
	Yes	No	Girl	Boy	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	Urban	Rural	
regarding groups of children working on the street										
Never attended school	5.5	1.3	5.5	4.2	15.4	-	1.5	5.0	2.4	4.7
Currently do not attend educational institution	27.7	22.4	36.2	20.2	4.8	12.1	45.5	28.6	9.8	26.7
General education school, lyceum	52.0	52.6	39.3	60.9	73.1	83.8	25.3	48.9	80.5	52.1
Vocational college	8.0	18.4	11.0	9.2	-	-	20.2	10.8	2.4	10.0
IHE of accreditation level I and II	2.2	5.3	4.3	1.7	-	-	5.6	3.1	-	2.7
Boarding school	4.0	-	2.5	3.8	6.7	4.0	1.0	3.1	4.9	3.2
Evening school	0.3	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	-	0.2
Specialized school for children with disabilities	0.3	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	-	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

regarding groups of children attending educational institutions and working on the street										
Never attended school	94.7	5.3	47.4	52.6	84.2	-	15.8	94.7	5.3	100.0
Currently do not attend educational institution	84.1	15.9	55.1	44.9	4.7	11.2	84.1	96.3	3.7	100.0
General education school, lyceum	80.9	19.1	30.6	69.4	36.4	39.7	23.9	84.2	15.8	100.0
Vocational college	65.0	35.0	45.0	55.0	-	-	100.0	97.5	2.5	100.0
IHE of accreditation level I and II	63.6	36.4	63.6	36.4	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Boarding school	100.0	-	30.8	69.2	53.8	30.8	15.4	84.6	15.4	100.0
Evening school	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Specialized school for children with disabilities	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	0.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Total	81.0	19.0	40.6	59.4	25.9	24.7	49.4	89.8	10.2	100.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children at workplace

Table C.5. Children working on the street by status in employment for different economic activity (percent)

	Written agreement (or work record)	Oral agreement	self-employment	No answer	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	-	69.4	30.6	-	100.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	-	17.1	82.9	-	100.0
Construction	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade; vehicle and motorcycle service	3.5	65.1	31.4	-	100.0
Transport, agriculture, mail and courier service	4.5	81.8	13.6	-	100.0
Temporary placement and catering organization	11.1	70.4	18.5	-	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical activity	6.9	86.2	6.9	-	100.0
Administrative and auxiliary service	5.9	88.2	5.9	-	100.0
Healthcare and social aid	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Art, sports, entertainment and recreation	6.3	93.8	-	-	100.0
Provision of other types of services*	2.0	57.1	40.8	-	100.0
Working at households	-	85.7	14.3	-	100.0
Begging	-	31.3	64.6	4.2	100.0
Total	3.0	63.1	33.4	0.5	100.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children at workplace

Table C.6. Children working on the street by type of main work, duration of staying on the street, sex, age and area of residence (percent)

	Total	Spending most of time on the street?		Sex		Age group			Area of residence	
		Yes	No	Girl	Boy	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	Urban	Rural
Begging	12.0	14.2	2.6	9.2	13.9	37.5	6.1	1.5	13.3	-
Work in agriculture	11.0	12.0	6.6	7.4	13.4	14.4	20.2	4.5	8.6	31.7
Courier, press or advertisement distributor, packer	10.7	9.2	17.1	6.1	13.9	5.8	10.1	13.6	11.4	4.9
Trade	9.7	8.9	13.2	16.0	5.5	9.6	14.1	7.6	10.6	2.4
Provision of sex services for pay	9.0	9.2	7.9	21.5	0.4	-	2.0	17.2	9.4	4.9

Collecting and depositing secondary raw materials and garbage	8.7	8.9	7.9	5.5	10.9	11.5	19.2	2.0	8.6	9.8
Loader	7.5	8.6	2.6	0.6	12.2	1.0	4.0	12.6	7.8	4.9
Unskilled labourer	7.0	7.7	3.9	1.2	10.9	3.8	6.1	9.1	5.3	22.0
Waiter/waitress	6.0	4.3	13.2	12.3	1.7	2.9		10.6	6.4	2.4
Car washing and filling with fuel	5.7	6.2	3.9	-	9.7	5.8	9.1	4.0	5.8	4.9
Cleaning streets, offices, dish washing and laundering	4.5	4.0	6.6	6.7	2.9	3.8	5.1	4.5	4.7	2.4
Dancer at night club	4.0	3.7	5.3	9.8	-	-	-	8.1	4.4	-
Breeding of dogs and giving care to other animals for pay	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.5	0.8	2.9	-	1.5	0.6	9.8
Producing different goods and delivering services	1.0	0.3	3.9	-	1.7	-	3.0	0.5	1.1	-
Volunteer (collecting money from the box to the needs of different people)	0.5	0.6	-	1.2	-	-	-	1.0	0.6	-
Other	1.2	0.6	3.9		2.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.4	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children at workplace

Table C.7. Children working on the street by educational attainment, type of work performed (percent)

	Primary school (grade 1-4)	Incomplete secondary education (grade 5-8)	General secondary school, lyceums (grade 9-11)	Vocational colleges	I-II accreditation level IHEs	Does not study	Total
Begging	50.0	22.9	4.2	-	-	22.9	100.0
Work in agricultural	15.9	70.5	2.3	9.1	-	2.3	100.0
Courier, press or advertisement distributor, packer	11.6	27.9	32.6	18.6	7.0	2.3	100.0
Trade	23.1	51.3	10.3	10.3	-	5.1	100.0
Provision of sex services for pay	-	22.2	50.0	22.2	2.8	2.8	100.0
Collecting and depositing secondary raw materials and garbage	37.1	45.7	14.3	-	-	2.9	100.0
Loader	3.3	26.7	50.0	16.7	-	3.3	100.0
Unskilled labourer	3.6	42.9	35.7	17.9	-	-	100.0
Waiter/waitress	8.3	4.2	50.0	25.0	12.5	-	100.0
Car washing and filling with fuel	26.1	52.2	21.7	-	-	-	100.0
Cleaning streets, offices, dish washing and laundering	11.1	33.3	27.8	16.7	5.6	5.6	100.0
Dancer at night club	-	31.3	56.3	-	12.5	-	100.0
Breeding dogs and giving care to other animals for pay	50.0	-	50.0	-	-	-	100.0

Producing different goods and delivering services	-	75.0	25.0	-	-	-	100.0
Volunteer (collecting money from the box to the needs of different people)	-	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	100.0
Other	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	-	-	100.0
Total	18.5	36.7	26.4	11.2	2.5	4.7	100.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children at workplace

Table C.8. Children working on street by place of work, sex, age group and area of residence (percent)

	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>including by place of work</i>								
Has no permanent workplace (movable)	28.7	30.7	25.8	30.3	14.6	37.5	33.3	21.6
Open market, tray and stand	18.2	18.9	17.2	19.7	4.9	14.4	22.3	18.2
Specialized premises (store, café, restaurant, church)	16.0	5.5	31.3	17.5	2.4	3.8	4.0	28.3
Outdoors (street, highway, dump)	9.2	8.4	10.4	9.2	9.8	13.5	6.1	8.6
Farm, land plot, garden, water bodies	8.7	11.4	4.9	5.8	34.1	12.5	12.1	5.1
Flat (of an employer, client, including for the provision of sex services)	7.5	7.1	8.0	5.8	22.0	8.7	12.1	4.5
Industrial and logistic platforms (plant, workshop, warehouse, secondary raw material collection point, repair shop, car wash)	5.0	8.0	0.6	5.0	4.9	2.9	6.1	5.6
Construction site	3.7	6.3	-	3.3	7.3	-	2.0	6.6
Bus/train station (railroad depot)	2.5	2.9	1.8	2.8	-	6.7	-	1.5
At home (making wreaths, souvenirs)	0.5	0.8	-	0.6	-	-	2.0	-

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children at workplace

Table C.9. Children working on the street by place of work and earnings paid (percent)

	On time payments	Received less earnings than agreed	Long-delayed payment of earnings	Bonus paid	Other (generally no payment or recovery of penalty)	Total
Total children	39.6	21.4	17.7	20.3	1.0	100.0
Open market, tray and stand	46.9	18.8	14.1	20.3	0.0	100.0
Catering	18.7	25.3	25.3	28.0	2.7	100.0
Premises of client or employer	56.0	8.0	-	36.0	-	100.0
Construction site	11.8	11.8	47.1	29.4	-	100.0
No permanent workplace (movable)	46.2	24.0	14.4	15.4	-	100.0
Agriculture, water bodies	47.1	17.6	20.6	14.7	-	100.0
Outdoors (street, highway)	33.3	33.3	13.3	13.3	6.7	100.0
Bus and train stations	72.7	9.1	18.2	-	-	100.0
Vehicle service stations, car wash	14.3	28.6	14.3	42.9	-	100.0
Other	52.9	17.6	17.6	11.8	-	100.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children at workplace

Table C.10. Children working on the street by workplace and people that cause them fear (percent)

	Law-enforcement bodies' representatives	Patrol-guard service's representatives	Employer, owner, master	Strange adults	Parents / guardians	Other children or teenagers	Other	Total
Total children	30.1	17.2	11.7	26.8	4.9	8.5	0.8	100.0
Open market, tray and stand	30.8	20.0	9.2	23.1	7.7	9.2	-	100.0
Catering	29.8	4.3	17.0	46.8	-	-	2.1	100.0
Premises of client or employer	20.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	-	10.0	-	100.0
Construction site	-	-	66.7	33.3	-	-	-	100.0
No permanent workplace (movable)	30.6	19.7	7.0	23.6	5.1	13.4	0.6	100.0
Agriculture, water bodies	-	-	50.0	16.7	33.3	-	-	100.0
Outdoors (street, highway)	37.0	21.7	13.0	23.9	-	2.2	2.2	100.0
Bus and train stations	35.3	23.5	-	23.5	11.8	5.9	-	100.0
Vehicle service stations, car wash	20.0	-	40.0	20.0	20.0	-	-	100.0
Other	20.0	10.0	30.0	30.0	-	10.0	-	100.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children at workplace

Table C.11. Children working on the street by type of hazardous conditions at work, sex, age and type of area (percent)

	Total	Sex		Age group			Area of residence	
		Girl	Boy	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	Urban	Rural
Low temperature, drafts	17.9	16.1	19.2	24.4	19.9	14.9	18.1	15.9
Noise	17.7	19.1	16.8	19.5	17.0	17.5	18.1	13.4
Dust pollution	14.0	10.4	16.4	17.7	15.8	11.8	13.0	23.2
High physiological pressure	11.0	5.2	14.9	9.1	11.6	11.2	10.5	15.9
Impossible distract	9.4	12.0	7.6	4.9	6.2	12.4	9.9	4.9
Gas pollution	8.5	9.0	8.2	11.0	9.1	7.4	8.8	6.1
Smell	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.7	9.5	5.0	6.3	8.5
High nervous pressure	6.2	11.7	2.4	2.4	3.7	8.6	6.5	3.7
Too dark	2.9	4.6	1.7	0.6	2.1	4.0	2.8	3.7
No rest, breaks	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.0	3.3	4.6	4.1	2.4
High elevation work	1.9	1.1	2.4	0.6	1.7	2.4	1.8	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ukraine NCLS, Sociological survey of children at workplace

Annex D: Questionnaires of the Modular Child Labour Survey

Annex D1

Fills interviews from the words of the parents (guardians) for children aged 5–17 years

Annex D1 to the Sample Survey Questionnaire (households) on economic activity (Form No 1-EAP)

Confidentiality of statistical information is provided by Article 21 of the Law of Ukraine On State Statistics

<i>Survey No.</i>	<i>Region District/Locality EA Number</i>	<i>Locality code: urban - 1, rural - 2</i>	<i>National ID number</i>

<i>Household ID number</i>	<i>Rotation group No.</i>	<i>Interviewer No.</i>

QUESTIONNAIRE No1 module sample child labour (household) survey

<i>No.</i>	<i>Fills interviews from the words of the parents (guardians)</i>	<i>Go to question</i>
<i>Household and Housing characteristics</i>		
1	Who upbrings and supports the child (children)? <i>(one answer possible)</i> - mother and father (complete family) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> - one parent or guardian (incomplete family): •mother 2 <input type="checkbox"/> •father 3 <input type="checkbox"/> •grandfather, grandmother 4 <input type="checkbox"/> •other guardians 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	2
2	What is the ownership status of your dwelling? 1) rented 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) owned (private property) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) service 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) public property 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) other 5 <input type="checkbox"/> (specify) _____	3
3	How many rooms are there in your dwelling: _____ rooms _____	4
4	What is the approximate size of dwelling in square metres: _____ sq.m _____	5
5	Do you receive a subsidy to pay for the dwelling, gas and other utilities? - yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> - no 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	6

6	Do you own a land plot? - yes - no	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 8
7	How many Ares of land does the household own? _____ Ares	_____	8
8	Do you own any livestock? - yes - no	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 10
<i>No.</i>	<i>Fills interviews from the words of the parents (guardians)</i>		<i>Go to question</i>
9	Specify: (<i>several answers possible</i>) 1) cow 2) pig 3) sheep 4) horse 5) goat 6) poultry 7) other (specify) _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	10
10	Does the household own any of the following: (<i>several answers possible</i>) 1) automobile 2) tractor 3) motor-bike 4) television 5) refrigerator 6) washing machine 7) computer 8) other (specify) _____ 9) nothing	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>	11
11	What is the household's monthly expenditure? 1) to 500 UAH 2) from 501 to 1000 UAH 3) from 10001 to 1200 UAH 4) from 1201 to 1500 UAH 5) over 1500 UAH 6) don't know 7) don't want to answer	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>	12
12	What are the main household's sources of income? (<i>several answers possible</i>) 1) salary 2) pension, other allowances 3) income from personal farm 4) income from real estate (rental housing) 5) income from business activities 6) other (specify) _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	13

13	How do you assess your household income? 1) could not to provide even sufficient food 2) always refused to the essentials, except food 3) had enough and made savings 4) was enough, but the savings did not do 5) difficult to say	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	14		
14	What do you think about children working for remuneration 1) think that should be teach children to work 2) think that the work for the money encourages children and is a useful 3) generally finemain thing is that the work does not harm learning 4) for me it does not matter 5) does not approve 6) other (specify) _____ 7) don't want to answer	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>	15		
<i>The following questions will relate to your child (children) aged 5–17 years, the main aspects of his/her (their) education and upbringing, employment and work in the household</i>					
No.	<i>Questions relate to children aged 5–17 years</i>	<i>Code for development</i>			<i>Go to question</i>
	Respondent (child) No. _____ →				
	Child's name _____ →				
	Child's age _____ →				
	Child's gender _____ →				
<i>School and upbringing of the child</i>					
15	Do all your children live with you in this household? - yes - no	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	16 32
16	Does your child have a separate room? - yes - no - don't want to answer	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>	17
17	Is your child attending school or pre-school during the current school year? - yes - no	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	18 21
18	Where the child learns? 1) pre-school 2) 1-4 grade of school 3) 5-9 grade school 4) 10-11(12) grade school 5) technical vocational school issuing a diploma of a qualified worker 6) vocational school, college, training college, institute, university etc. 7) other (specify) _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	21 19

19	Do you check how regularly your child attends school or other educational establishment? - permanently - sometimes - no	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	20
20	When does your child attend school? 1) in the morning (first shift) 2) in the afternoon (second shift) 3) full week (for boarding schools) 4) individual studies 5) don't know	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	21
Work, schooling					
21	Did your child work for remuneration, profit or as contribution family workers for family income (including work in private agricultural plot) at least one hour during the reference week from ____ to ____? - yes - no - don't know	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	24 22 22
No.	<i>Questions relate to children aged 5–17 years</i>	<i>Code for development</i>			<i>Go to question</i>
	Respondent (child) No. →				
22	Did your child work for remuneration, profit or as contribution family workers for family income (including work in private agricultural plot) during last 12 months from ____ to ____? - yes - no - don't know	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	23 27 27
23	Did your child engage in any work during the holidays? - yes - no - don't know	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	24
24	What is the reason of child's work (<i>one answer possible</i>)? 1) should be teach a child to work 2) family's financial difficulties 3) earnings for child's certain plans (buying goods, savings for education etc.) 4) earnings for the implementation of certain plans of family 5) don't know 6) other (specify) _____ 7) don't want to answer	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>	25

25	How does work affect child's schooling? (one answer possible) 1) complicates schooling 2) facilitates schooling 3) no effect 4) don't know 5) child does not go to school 6) other (specify) _____ 7) don't want to answer	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>	26
26	How does work affect child's self-organization and health? (several answers possible) 1) child became more organized 2) child do not obey their parents 3) the child was more tired 4) the child was more get sick 5) no effect 6) don't know 7) other (specify) _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	27
Household chores (within own household)					
27	Does your child do any household tasks? - yes - no	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	28 30
No.	<i>Questions relate to children aged 5–17 years</i>	<i>Code for development</i>			<i>Go to question</i>
	Respondent (child) No. →				
28	Specify, which tasks does your child usually does for the household? (several answers possible) 1) drawing up their toys and personal things 2) cleaning the dwelling /yard 3) cooking 4) washing, ironing 5) food shopping 6) caring for younger family members 7) care for older or sick family members 8) other (specify) _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/>	29
29	How many hours per week does your child do such household tasks)?	_____	_____	_____	30
Child's health					
30	What's your child health status? 1) good 2) satisfactory 3) bad 4) hard to say	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	31

31	How do you usually provide for your child's health improvement?				34
	1) organized recreation (in the camps, camp sites, sanatoriums, holiday centers etc.)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	2) family vacation	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	3) in rural areas, cottage etc.	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	4) there is no opportunity for child's health improvement	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	5) other	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	(specify) _____	99 <input type="checkbox"/>	99 <input type="checkbox"/>	99 <input type="checkbox"/>	
6) don't want to answer					
<i>Children that live separately</i>					
32	Do you know what your child is engaged in at the place of residence?				33 34
	- yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	- no	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
33	Specify child's occupation (<i>one answer possible</i>):				34
	1) schooling	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	2) work for the company, agency, organization or individual employer	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	3) self-employment	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	4) work for family business	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	5) no schooling and no work	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	6) don't know	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	7) don't want to answer	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	8) other	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
(specify) _____					
No.	<i>Questions relate to children aged 5–17 years</i>	<i>Code for development</i>			<i>Go to question</i>
	Respondent (child) No →				
34	What issues arise in a household related to child's upbringing? (<i>only two answers possible</i>)				<i>End of survey</i>
	1) purchase of clothes, shoes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	2) child malnutrition	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	3) need to pay for education	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	4) no opportunity for child's interesting leisure	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	5) child spends much time working in the household	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	6) no issues	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	7) don't know	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	8) other	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	(specify) _____	99 <input type="checkbox"/>	99 <input type="checkbox"/>	99 <input type="checkbox"/>	
9) don't want to answer					

THANK YOU FOR THE INTERVIEW!

INFORMATION ABOUT A COURSE OF INTERVIEW

Is filled in by the interviewer after completing interviewing the respondents

I. How can you evaluate the level of sincerity of the respondent?

- 1) Less than 25 percent 1
- 2) 25-50 percent 2
- 3) 51-73 percent 3
- 4) 74-98 percent 4

II.

Note: _____

Annex D2

For children aged 5–17 years *Annex 2 to the Sample Survey Questionnaire
(households) on economic activity (Form No 1-
EAP)*

***Confidentiality of statistical information is provided by Article 21 of the Law of Ukraine On
State Statistics***

<i>Survey No.</i>	<i>Region District/Locality EA Number</i>	<i>Locality code: urban - 1, rural - 2</i>	<i>National ID number</i>

<i>Household ID number</i>	<i>Rotation group No.</i>	<i>Interviewer No.</i>	<i>Respondent No.</i>

QUESTIONNAIRE No module sample child labour (household) survey

Child's name _____

Age _____

Gender _____

<i>No.</i>		<i>Go to question</i>
<i>Education</i>		
<i>1</i>	Can you read and write a short, simple statement with understanding? - yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> - no 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>2</i>
<i>2</i>	Do you attend preparatory group of kindergarten, school or another educational institution? - yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> - no 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>3 8</i>

<i>No.</i>		<i>Go to question</i>
3	Where do you study? 1) preparatory group of kindergarten 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) 1-3(4) grades of school 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) 5-9 grades of school 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) (10-11(12) grades of school 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) technical vocational school issuing a diploma of a qualified worker 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6) vocational school, college, training college, institute, university etc. 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7) other (specify)_____ 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>filter 1</i> } 4
4	At what age did you begin primary school? _____ years _____	5
5	Where you absent at school, other educational institution during reference week from _____ to _____? - yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> - no 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <i>filter 1</i>
6	How many days were you absent at school, other educational institution during reference week from _____ to _____? _____ days _____	7
7	Why were you absent at school, other educational institution during reference week from _____ to _____? 1) working 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) for health reasons 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) the teacher was absent 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) bad weather conditions 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) holydays 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6) other (specify)_____ 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>filter 1</i>
8	Have you ever attended school or preparatory group of kindergarten? - yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> - no 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	10 9
9	What was the main reason why you have never attended school or preparatory group of kindergarten? 1) too young 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) for health reasons (disabled/ill) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) there is no school or kindergarten near by 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) in family no money for my education 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) parents think that I do not need to learn 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6) not interested in studies 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7) the lack of security in school 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8) pass internship, learning the craft, get the skill 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9) to work for pay 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10) to work for family business, private agricultural plot 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11) help at home with (household chores) 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12) other (specify)_____ 12 <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>filter 1</i>

<i>No.</i>		<i>Go to question</i>
10	Where did you study? 1) preparatory group of kindergarten 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) 1-4 grades of school 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) 5-9 grades of school 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) 10-11(12) grades of school 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) technical vocational school issuing a diploma of a qualified 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6) vocational school, college, training college, institute, university etc 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7) other (specify)_____ 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>filter 1</i> 11 11 12
11	Why did you left school (specify the main reason)? 1) finished 5-9 grades 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) I think that I am too old for school 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) for health reasons (disabled/ill) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) there is no school near by 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) in family no money for my education 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6) parents think that I do not need to learn 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7) not interested in studies 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8) the lack of security in school 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9) pass internship, learning the craft, get the skill 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10) to work for pay 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11) to work for family business, private agricultural plot 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12) help at home (household chores) 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13) other (specify)_____ 13 <input type="checkbox"/>	12
12	At what age did you begin primary school? _____ years _____	13
13	At what age did you leave school? _____ years _____	<i>filter 1</i>
Filter 1		
Dear interviewer! What is the age of the respondent?		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5-9 years of age 1 <input type="checkbox"/> • 10-17 years of age 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 		
14	Have you ever attended/do you attend vocational training courses? - yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> - no 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	15 17
15	Have you received/will you receive a certificate for finishing vocational training courses? - yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> - no 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	16 17
16	What profession did you get at the courses? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	17
Employment, activities		
17	Did you work for pay, profit or as contribution family workers for family income (including work in private agricultural plot) at least one hour during the reference week from ____ to ____? - yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> - no 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	23 18

No.		Go to question
18	<p>During the reference week from ____ to ____ did you do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?</p> <p>1. Work for salary or payment in kind (excluding employment in other households)? <i>For example: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing.</i> 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Run your own business for yourself or with other? <i>For example: selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hairdressing, crèche business, taxi or other transport business etc.</i> 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Work in other households for pay in kind? 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. Help unpaid in a household business? <i>(don't count normal housework: cooking, ironing, child care etc.)</i> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>For example: help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, construction or major repair for the household business etc.</i></p> <p>5. Do any work on his/her own plot, farm or help in growing farm produce, harvesting or in looking after animals etc.? <i>For example: growing different crops, harvesting, looking after animals, poultry.</i> 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. Do any construction or major repair work on your own home, plot of the household? 6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. Fetch water or collect firewood for household use? 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. Produce any other goods for this household use? <i>For example: clothing, furniture, clay pots etc.</i> 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. Performed in any other types of work 9 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. Did not work 10 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>23</p> <p>19</p>
19	<p>Maybe you have a job, own business, other activity (including the work in the household), during reference week from ____ to ____ where you were temporary absent?</p> <p>- yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>- no 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>23</p> <p>20</p>
20	<p>Did you work for pay, profit or as contribution family workers for family income (including work in private agricultural plot) during last 12 months from ____ to ____?</p> <p>- yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>- no 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>21</p> <p>48</p>
21	<p>In what month in 2014 you worked (1a), or had (1a) work? (specify the month in which the work was performed)</p> <p>1) January 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2) February 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3) March 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4) April 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5) May 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6) June 6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7) July 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8) August 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9) September 9 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10) October 10 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>11) November 11 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>12) December 12 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Total number of months _____</p>	<p>22</p>

No.		Go to question
22	Have you performed work during the holidays? - yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> - no 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	23
23	At what age you started to work for the first time (specify the number of complete years)? _____ years _____	24
<i>The following questions will relate to the main work (occupation)</i>		
24	What work did you do (specify the kind of work, activity)? <i>For example: carrying things, luggage; feeding poultry, livestock; harvesting apples, potatoes etc.</i> _____	25
25	Describe in detail the main activity, the type of produce, or services provided by the enterprise (household) you work at or your own business _____	26
26	When do you usually carry out these activities? On weekdays: 1) from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) from 9 a.m to 6 p.m. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) in the evening or at night (after 6 p.m.) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) during both the day and the evening (for the entire day) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6) sometimes at day, sometimes at night 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7) On the weekend or holydays 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	27
27	Where did you carry out your main work ? <i>(one answer possible)</i> 1) at own household 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) in household client or employer 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) enterprise (office, shop, warehouse etc.) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) on the farm, land, in the garden 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) on the construction site 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6) at the mine, mines, career 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7) in stores, stalls, cafes, restaurants, hotels 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8) in the open market or street Tray 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9) no fixed place of work 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10) other (specify) _____ 10 <input type="checkbox"/>	28
28	How did you work? <i>(one answer possible)</i> 1) for hire at the enterprise, agency, institution 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) the employment of individuals (households) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) alone (including own agriculture plot) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) free of charge in family business 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) collectively with other children 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6) hired permanent employees 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7) other (specify) _____ 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	29 29 } 30
29	Do you use the following benefits? <i>(only 2 answers possible)</i> 1) paid leave 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) paid sick 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) paid meals, fare, medical services 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) short day (paid as for full day) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) using special clothes (protective clothes, uniform) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6) other (specify) _____ 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7) nothing of the listed 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	30

No.		Go to question
30	Did you get money for work? - yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> - no 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	31 32
31	On average, how much money do you receive per month? _____ UAH (specify) - don't want to answer 99 <input type="checkbox"/>	33
32	Why didn't you receive the money? 1) worked for free with parents at family enterprise 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) worked for free with parents at farm, own agriculture plot 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) received pay in kind (goods or food) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) worked for parents 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) payment for my work received my parents (other relatives) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6) working out debt (own or family's) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7) employer refused to pay 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8) other (specify) _____ 8 <input type="checkbox"/>	34
33	How do you spend most of your earnings ? (one answer possible) 1) give all or most part of the money to parents or guardians 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) employer gives all or most part of the money to parents or guardians 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) buy things for myself 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) buy things for parents 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) save money for personal purposes 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6) other (specify) _____ 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	34
34	Does the work satisfy you? - yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> - no 2 <input type="checkbox"/> - hard to decide/ no comment 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	36 35 36
35	Why are you not satisfied with the work? 1) low payment or absent payment 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) heavy, boring, uninteresting work 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) unfavorable conditions 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) poor relations from management and colleagues 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) other (specify) _____ 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	36
36	Why did you go to work (specify main reason)? 1) to have own money 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) to gain professional experience 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) to add to family's wages 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) practical training in extracurricular time 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) did the work instead of parents, guardians, relatives 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6) to temporarily substitute the incapacitated worker 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7) to help pay family debts 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8) to help in family business 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9) to help to parents 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10) forced parents 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11) did not like to study 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12) other (specify) _____ 12 <input type="checkbox"/>	Filter 2. When asked if the answer is yes No.17–19 – transition to Q.37, other – transition to Q.39

No.		Go to question																														
37	During the reference week from ___ to ___ did you carry out other work besides the main activity? - yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> - no 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	38 39																														
38	How many hours during reference week from ___ to ___ did you work? <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> <th style="width: 35%; text-align: center;">Main activity</th> <th style="width: 35%; text-align: center;">Other activity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Monday</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Tuesday</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Wednesday</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Thursday</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Friday</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Saturday</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Sunday</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Main activity	Other activity	Monday	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Tuesday	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Wednesday	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Thursday	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Friday	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Saturday	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Sunday	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Total	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Total	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	39
	Main activity	Other activity																														
Monday	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																														
Tuesday	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																														
Wednesday	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																														
Thursday	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																														
Friday	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																														
Saturday	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																														
Sunday	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																														
Total	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																														
Total	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																														
Working conditions and healthcare																																
39	Did you have any of the following in the past 12 months (from _____ to _____) because of your work? (<i>several answers possible</i>) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) superficial injuries or open wounds 2) fractures 3) dislocations, sprains or stains 4) burns, frostbite 5) breathing problems 6) eye problems 	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> } 40																														
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7) skin problems 8) stomach problems 9) fever 10) extreme fatigue 11) other 12) such situations has not been 	7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> } 40 42																														
40	How did this problem or injury affect your work/schooling? - not serious- did not stop work/schooling - stopped work or school for a short time - stopped work or school completely	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 41																														
41	Think about your illness/injury, what were you doing when this happened? Activity _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 42																														
42	Do you carry heavy loads at work? - yes - no	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 43																														
43	Do you use tools, machinery or equipment at work? - yes - no	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 44 45																														

No.		Go to question
44	What type of tools, equipment or machines do you use at work? (<i>specify two mostly used</i>) 1 _____ 2 _____	45
45	Have you been exposed to any of the following at work? (<i>several answers possible</i>) 1) dust, fumes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) fire, gas, flames 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) loud noise and vibration 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) extreme cold or heat 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) dangerous tools (knife, saw etc.) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6) work underground 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7) work at heights 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8) work in water, river, lake 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9) workplace too dark 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10) insufficient ventilation 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11) chemicals (pesticides, glues etc.) 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12) explosives 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13) other (specify) _____ 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 14) such situations has not been 14 <input type="checkbox"/>	46
46	Have you ever been subject to the following at work? (<i>several answers possible</i>) 1) constantly shouted at 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) repeatedly insulted 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) beaten /physically hurt 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) sexually abused 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) shift to the use of alcohol, drugs, etc. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6) involving theft, fraud 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7) refusal of payment, incomplete payment 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8) other (specify) _____ 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9) such situations has not been 9 <input type="checkbox"/>	} 47 } 49
47	Whether you have the opportunity to apply to this situation by means: 1) to parents, guardians, relatives 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) to friends 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) to Trade Union, state social services, NGOs 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) other (specify) _____ 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) no one can not say anything 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	49
Job search		
48	Were you looking for work in the past month? - yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> - no 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	49 50
49	In what way were You searching for a job? (<i>specify the main way</i>) 1) media and advertisement 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Internet 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) personal contacts parents, guardians, relatives, friends 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) State Employment Service 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) private firm employment 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6) other 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	50

No.		<i>Go to question</i>
<i>Household chores (within own household)</i>		
50	Did you do any household tasks? - yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> - no 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	51 53
51	Specify, which tasks does your child usually does for the household? <i>(several answers possible)</i> 1) drawing up their toys and personal things 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) cleaning the dwelling /yard 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) cooking 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) washing, ironing 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5) food shopping 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6) caring for younger family members 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7) care for older or sick family members 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8) other (specify)_____ 8 <input type="checkbox"/>	52
52	How many hours per week, on average, do you do such household tasks? _____hours (specify) _____	53
<i>Thank you for the interview! Good luck!</i> <i>INFORMATION ABOUT A COURSE OF INTERVIEW</i> <i>Is filled in by the interviewer after completing interviewing</i>		
53	Whether the child was questioned in the presence of parents, guardians? - yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> - no 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	54
54	What was the child's behavior during interviews? 1) felt free 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) was restrained 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3) there was excitement, confusion in the responses 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4) other (specify)_____ 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	End of survey

Annex E: Questionnaire of rapid assessment of children working on the street

SOCIOLOGICAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGED 5–17 YEARS (on the job child survey (street working children))

CHILD LABOUR IN UKRAINE – 2015

My name is _____ (*name of interviewer*).

Commissioned by the International Labour Organisation, we conduct a survey of children and adolescents aged 5 to 17 years who are working on streets in order to explore different areas of their lives.

I intend to ask you some questions. Your answers will be anonymous; your name will not be stated in this questionnaire. Your name will never be associated with any information that you provide to me. You may ignore the questions you do not want to answer. You can end the interview at any time.

However, your answers to the questions will help us better define your needs, the needs of your peers. The survey will take not more than 30 minutes. Shall we begin?

Signature of interviewer _____

(by this signature, I certify that the respondent provided verbal consent for the survey)

Q1. Did you engage in any work (economic activity⁶⁴) for pay or for free at least one hour during the past six months?

1. Yes -----→ Go to Q2
2. No-----→ *Finish the interview*

Q2. Type of settlement:

1. Regional center (and Kyiv)
2. City with a population of 100 to 999 thousand people
3. City with a population of 50 to 99 thousand people
4. Town with a population of 20 to 49 thousand people
5. Town with a population of less than 20 thousand people

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Q3. Your age? _____ *full completed years*

Q4. Indicate the year of your birth _____

Q5. Gender of the respondent 1. Male 2. Female

Q6. Do you spend most of you time on the street every day?

1. Yes
2. No

If both answers are «No» -----→ Go to Q10

Q7. Are your parents alive?

<i>(One answer in each line)</i>	Yes	No	Don't know
Mother	1	2	3
Father	1	2	3

Q8. Do you know where your parents are?

<i>(One answer in each line)</i>	Yes	No
Mother	1	2
Father	1	2

Q9. Do you live with your mother and father, or any one of them?

1. Yes -----→ Go to Q10
2. No-----→ Go to Q11

Q10. Who else do you live with? (Mark all answers that apply)

1. Step mother
2. Step father
3. Brother/sister
4. Grandmother/grandfather
5. Relatives (uncle, aunt etc.)
6. Wife (officially married)
7. Girlfriend/common-law wife (civil marriage)
8. Guardian/foster family
9. Friend(s), acquaintance(s)
10. Other adolescents living in a dormitory/boarding school
11. No one else
12. Other(*specify?*)_____

[After responding to Q10, go to Q13]

Q11. Why don't you live with parents? (Mark all answers that apply)

1. They are deprived of parental rights
2. They are in prison
3. They live in another city
4. They drink alcohol
5. They use drugs
6. They practice violence against me
7. Other (*specify*) _____
8. Don't know where they are

Q12. Do you keep in touch with them?

<i>(One answer in each line)</i>	Yes	No
1. With mother	1	2
2. With father	1	2

Q13. Have you always resided in this settlement?

1. Yes -----→ Go to Q15
2. No -----→ Go to Q14

Q14 Before, you resided:

1. In this region
2. In other region, specify: _____
3. In other country, specify: _____

Q15. Where did you live/stay most of the time during the past six months?

ONLY ONE answer possible!

1. Home (in the apartment/private home of parents or other relatives)
2. Rented flat/apartment of permanent partner, wife
3. Dormitory
4. Detention center
5. Apartment/house of casual acquaintances or strangers
6. Orphanage
7. Boarding school for children deprived of parental care
8. Shelter for juveniles
9. Center for social and psychological rehabilitation of children
10. Boiler rooms, heating mains, basements, sewers
11. Underpasses, in the markets
12. Empty or abandoned houses, cottages
13. Trains, suburban trains (those traveling or standing in the depot)
14. Railway station, cars, bus station
15. In the street, in all sorts of places
16. Other, specify? _____

Q16. Where were you born?

City _____ Region _____ Country _____

“99” – do not know my place of birth

Q17. How long have you lived in this city?

_____ years _____ months

Q18. Have you ever been to school?

1. Yes -----→ Go to Q19
2. No-----→ Go to Q26

Q19. How old were you when you started go to school? _____ years

Q20. What level of education have you achieved?

1. Never attended school
2. 1-2 grades of secondary school
3. Primary education (3–4 grades of secondary school)
4. Finished _____ grades of secondary school
5. Finished 9 grades of secondary school and _____ year(s) of vocational – technical school
6. Finished 9 grades of secondary school and _____ year(s) of higher educational institution I-II level of accreditation
7. Finished 11 grades of secondary school and _____ year(s) of vocational – technical school
8. Finished 11 grades of secondary school and _____ year(s) of higher educational institution I-II level of accreditation
9. Finished 11 grades of secondary school and _____ year(s) of higher educational institution III-IV level of accreditation

Q21. Are you currently attending school?

1. Yes -----→ Go to Q15
2. No-----→ Go to Q19

Q22. So you attend... (ONLY ONE answer possible)

1. Secondary school, lyceum
2. Vocational – technical school (former vocational school)
3. Higher educational establishment of I–II level of accreditation
4. Higher educational establishment of III–IV level of accreditation
5. Boarding school
6. Other, specify? _____

Q23. Were you absent from school at least for one day over the past week?

1. Yes -----→ Go to Q24
2. No-----→ Go to Q27

Q24. How many days you were absent from school over the past week?
_____ day(s)

Q25. What was the main reason of your absence from school during the past week?
(ONLY ONE answer possible)

1. Vacations
2. Teacher's absence
3. Bad weather or similar reasons
4. Needed to help family business
5. Worked in the household
6. Illness, trauma
7. Other, specify _____

[After responding to Q25, go to Q27]

Q26. Indicate the main reason why you did not ever go to school or are not in school?
(ONLY ONE answer possible)

1. Don't want to continue education
2. Finished basic secondary education (school diploma for 11(12) grades of secondary school)
3. Illness, disability
4. There is no adequate educational establishment nearby
5. Economic reasons (could not afford/too poor/need to make money to support the family)
6. Parents did not allow to study
7. Parents force you to go to work
8. Did not enter the vocational-technical school/higher educational institution
9. Got expelled
10. Education is useless
11. Lack of security in schools
12. Wanted to start work
13. Other, specify _____

Q27. Do you know the address you are registered at as a permanent resident?

1. No
2. Yes → **2.1. Are you registered in this city?**
 1. Yes
 2. No →

2.2. Where are you registered? Country____ Region ____ City/village ____

Q28. What documents do you have?

(One answer in each line)

		Yes	No
1	Birth certificate	1	2
2	ID	1	2
3	Medical card	1	2
4	Passport (certificate of loss, certificate of release etc.)	1	2
5	Certificate of basic secondary education	1	2
6	School diploma	1	2
7	Document (diploma, certificate) of finished professional courses		
8	Labour book	1	2
9	Bank card	1	2
10	Other _____		

INFORMATION ON THE CHILD'S WORK

Q29. What work did you perform during the past 3 months?

	Q29.1. Mark all activities	Q29.2. Mark ONE type of activity where you earned most of your money	Q29.3. Mark ONE type of activity where you spent most of your time on
1. Wash cars	1	1	1
2. Loader	2	2	2
3. Trade in supermarket	3	3	3
4. Trade on market	4	4	4
5. Trade on street stands	5	5	5
6. Packing and unpacking	6	6	6
7. Delivery man	7	7	7
8. Cleaner (streets, offices, houses)	8	8	8
9. Waiter	9	9	9
10. Press distributor	10	10	10
11. Filling vehicles with fuel	11	11	11
12. Auxiliary worker	12	12	12
13. Washer-up	13	13	13
14. Dig gardens	14	14	14
15. Dance at the nightclub	15	15	15
16. Beg on streets	16	16	16
17. Rag/ garbage picking	17	17	17
18. Commercial sex service	18	18	18
19. Other, specify _____	19	19	19

Next questions are about the MAIN activity (question answer Q29.2)

Q30. Were you employed on the basis of?

1. Written agreement
2. Verbal agreement
3. Without agreement (self-employed)
4. Other _____

Q31. What are your main tasks or employment duties at the current work?

Brief description of main tasks or duties _____

ISCO | | | | |

Q32. What is main reason why did you agree to work? (ONLY ONE choice possible)

1. To have own pocket money
2. To acquire professional skills
3. To help my parents (family)
4. Parents told to do so (made to do so)
5. Wanted to do something
6. Wanted some independence
7. Do not like to study
8. Other _____

Q33. Where do you work mainly? (ONLY ONE choice possible)

1. Supermarket/Shop
2. Opened market/street stand/kiosk
3. Coffee house / restaurant / bar
4. Hotel / motel
5. Client's place
6. Factory.....
7. Construction sites.....
8. Different places (mobile).....
9. Plantations / farm / garden.....
10. Pond / lake / river.....
11. Mine / quarry.....
12. Other.....

Q34. How did you find this work?

1. Via newspaper
2. Via ads on the street
3. Via friends
4. Via parents
5. Via brother(s)/ sister(s)
6. Via other relatives
7. Via private employment service
8. Via state employment service
9. Looked for job and found it/Heard somewhere
10. Found it myself
11. Via Internet
12. Other _____

Q35. How many people work with you?

- _____ people
1. Adults, over 18 years _____ people
 2. Children and adolescents from 5 to 17 years of age _____ people

Q36. Who do you work with?

1. Parents
2. Brothers/sisters
3. Relatives
4. Friends
5. With an adult stranger
6. With an employer
7. With a companion
8. Other, specify _____
9. By myself

Q37. Does anybody control/ superviseyou when you work?		Q38. How often do you report on the work done 1. Daily 2. Weekly 3. Monthly 4. For each completed task separately			
1. Yes, specify	1. Employer	1	2	3	4
	2. Parents	1	2	3	4
	3. Adult	1	2	3	4
	4. Supervisor	1	2	3	4
	5. Criminal groups	1	2	3	4
	6. Other _____	1	2	3	4
2. No					

Q85.1. Do you work ALL through the year?

1. Yes

2. No ---→

Q85.2. Which months did you work in the past 12 months?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. June, 2014 | 4. September, 2014 | 7. December, 2014 | 10. March, 2015 |
| 2. July, 2014 | 5. October, 2014 | 8. January, 2015 | 11. April, 2015 |
| 3. August, 2014 | 6. November, 2014 | 9. February, 2015 | 12. May, 2015 |

Q39. On average how many days a week do you work?

1. One day
2. Two days
3. Three days
4. Four days
5. Five days
6. Six days
7. Seven days
8. I work when I want to
9. I work when it's needed
10. I work shifts

Q40. Approximately, how many hours a day do you work? Number of hours _____

Q40.1. On average, how many hours do you work every day?

	On a daytime shift	On a night shift
1. 1 hour	1	1
2. 2 hours	2	2
3. 3 hours	3	3
4. 4 hours	4	4
5. 5 hours	5	5
6. 6 hours	6	6
7. 7 hours	7	7
8. 8 hours	8	8
9. 9 hours	9	9
10. 10 hours	10	10
11. More than 10 hours	11	11
12. 0 hours, don't work on this shift	12	12

Q40.2. Think of your last working day. How many hours did you worked on that day?

Number of hours _____

Q41. Are you provided at the workplace with...

(One answer in each line)	Yes	No
1. Paid leave	1	2
2. Paid meals	1	2
3. Paid travel expenses	1	2
4. Paid residency	1	2
5. Paid medical services or medical insurance	1	2
6. Payment for reduced working hours	1	2
7. Work clothes	1	2
8. Other, specify _____	1	2
9. Don't use	1	2

Q42. Does the following happen at the workplace ...

(One answer in each line)	Yes	No
1. Catch cold, draughts, etc.	1	2
2. Trouble breathing, scratchy throat	1	2
3. Get really tired	1	2
4. Headache	1	2
5. Backache	1	2
6. Lift very heavy objects	1	2
7. High intensity of work (everything must be done quickly)	1	2
8. Wish to have a little rest	1	2
9. It is necessary to use alcohol as a tonic	1	2
10. It is necessary to use different substances. Specify _____	1	2
11. Lack of sleep	1	2
12. Other(specify) _____	1	2

Q43. In what conditions did you work? (Mark all answers that apply)

1. Dustiness
2. Gas contamination
3. Noise
4. Working at height
5. Heavy physical work
6. Cold office, draughts
7. Increased nervous tension
8. Eyestrain
9. Not allowed to get distracted
10. No lunch breaks and rest
11. Unpleasant smell
12. Other (specify) _____
13. Normal conditions

Q44. How does work affect your mood? (ONE response only)

1. I'm happy going to work
2. I'm not happy going to work
3. Other, specify _____

Q45.. What kind of payment (money, food, goods etc.) do you receive?

1. Money, specify:	
	Per day _____ UAH or
	Per week _____ UAH or
	Per month _____ UAH
2. Food, meals	
3. Clothes	
4. Place to live	
5. Cigarettes, alcohol	
6. Other _____	

Q46. How often do you get paid?

1. Daily
2. Weekly
3. Monthly
4. After finishing the work
5. Other _____

Q47. Did your employer/supervisor ever

	Yes	No
1. Delayed your payment	1	2
2. Paid less than you agreed	1	2
3. Paid bonus	1	2
4. Other, specify _____		
5. <i>Never delayed payment</i>		

Q48. How do you use the major part of your earnings?

1. Give all the money (or most of them) to parents, carekeepers/gardians
2. Buy food
3. Buy clothes
4. Pay rent (for the place to live)
5. Buy goods for my household
6. Accumulate money
7. Pay for the education in institution
8. Pay for courses, trainings
9. Spend on leisure / entertainment
10. Other, specify _____

Q49. Do you have an opportunity to earn “extra” money at other workplace?

1. Yes, specify what you do _____
2. No

Q50. Do you get forced to perform the work...

One answer for each line

	Yes	No
1. Which does not comply with your duties	1	2
2. Which you were not informed about upon entry into employment	1	2
3. Which is hard for you	1	2
4. Which you are not interested in	1	2
5. Which you do not understand	1	2
6. Other _____		

Q51. Are you satisfied with your work?

1. YesGo to Q53.1
2. No.....Go to Q52
3. Refusal/no comments

Q52. What exactly you are not satisfied with?

1. Low salary or its absence
2. Heavy work
3. Boring, uninteresting work
4. Bad working conditions
5. Attitude of the management and
6. Attitude of the colleagues
7. Other, specify _____

Q53.1. What do you like about your work?

Q53.2. What you don't like about your work?

Q54. Does anyone offend you during your work at the workplace?

1. Yes, _____ specify
2. No _____

Q55. Are you afraid of anyone at your workplace?

One answer for each line

	Yes	No
1. Law enforcement bodies/police	1	2
2. Patrol officers	1	2
3. Employer	1	2
4. Parents/guardians	1	2
5. Adult strangers	1	2
6. Other children and adolescents	1	2
7. Other _____		

Q56. Are there cases in which some or all your earned money is taken away from you?

1. Yes _____
2. No Go to Q59

Q57. Indicate how much is taken from your earnings? _____UAH

1. Daily _____ UAH or
2. Weekly _____ UAH or
3. Monthly _____ UAH

Q58. Who is taking you earnings away?

	Yes	No
1. Law enforcement bodies/police	1	2
2. Patrol officers	1	2
3. Employer	1	2
4. Adult strangers	1	2
5. Parents	1	2
6. Other children and adolescents	1	2
7. Other _____		

Q59. Who receives the earned money by you?

1. Receive it myself
2. Parents receive it for me
3. Together with parents
4. Other _____ -

Q60. How often do you miss classes /lectures in the educational establishment due to your work?

1. Don't miss classes
2. Often
3. Sometimes, rarely
4. I can sleep through the 1st lesson
5. Other _____
6. I do not attend any educational institution

Q61. How does work affect your studies?

1. No impact (everything remained as it was; do not attend any educational institution)
2. It is good, my grades improved
3. It is bad, my grades got worse
4. Sometimes negatively
5. I'm being late
6. I'm being mocked
7. It stimulates me
8. Other _____

Q62. How often did you visit a doctor during the past 3 months ? _____ times

Q63. In case of injury at the workplace, where can you seek medical care? _____

Q64. Did you have any of the following in the past 6 months because of your work?

<i>(One answer in each line)</i>	Yes	No
1. superficial injuries or open wounds	1	2
2. fractures	1	2
3. dislocations, sprains or stains	1	2
4. burns, frostbite	1	2
5. breathing problems	1	2
6. eye problems	1	2
7. skin problems	1	2
8. stomach problems	1	2
9. fever	1	2
10. extreme fatigue	1	2
11. loss of consciousness	1	2
12. other, specify _____		
13. nothing from above ---- → Go to Q67		

Q65. How did this illness/injury affect your work/schooling?

1. not serious - did not stop work/schooling
2. stopped work or school for a short time
3. stopped work or school completely

Q66. Think about your illness/injury, what were you doing when this happened?

Activity _____

Q67. Do or did you carry heavy loads at work?

1. Yes
2. No

Q68. Do you use different tools, machines or equipment? 1. Yes 2. No

If 'yes', what tools, machines or equipment do you use? (specify two mostly used)

1 _____
2 _____

Q69. Have you ever been subject to the following abuse/violence when at work?

(One answer in each line)

	Yes	No
1. Constantly shouted at	1	2
2. Repeatedly insulted	1	2
3. Beaten /physically hurt	1	2
4. Sexually abused	1	2
5. Other _____		

Q70. Is it your first job?

1. Yes

2. No-----→ **What was your previous job/ What did you do?** _____

What were your responsibilities? _____

Q71. How old were you when you started working? _____ years

Q72. What work did you perform/ What were your duties? _____

Q.72.1. Why did you start working? _____

Q73. Have you ever consumed?

(One answer in each line)

	Yes	No
1. Alcoholic beverages (wine, vodka, beer etc.)	1	2
2. Soft drinks (shake, longer, rum cola etc.)	1	2
3. Sniffed glue or other substances	1	2
4. Smoked pot	1	2
5. Drugs without syringe (tablets, solution, 'compote')	1	2
6. Drugs with syringe	1	2
7. Other (specify)_____	1	2

Now I would like to ask a few questions about your contacts with law enforcement agencies and other authorities

Q74. Have you ever been arrested during police raids?

1. Yes

2. No

Q74.1. How many times have you been arrested during police raids?

		No. of times
1.	Past 30 days (month)	
2.	Past 3 months	
3.	Past 12 months	

(if you have not been arrested – fill in “0”)

Q75. Have you ever been placed in center for psychological rehabilitation of children?

1. Yes

2. No

Q76. . Have you ever been placed in shelter for children?

1. Yes

2. No

Q77. Have you ever been placed in the following institutions?

(One answer in each line)

		Yes	No
1	Temporary detention center (TDC)	1	2
2	Remand house	1	2
3	Reception centers for children		
4	Penal colony	1	2
5	Juvenile delinquents’ department	1	2
6	Boarding school for children without parental care	1	2
7	Other _____		

Q78. Are you familiar with the provisions of child/teenage labor, such as

(One answer in each line)

		Yes	No
1.	Annual leave (31 day)	1	2
2.	Medical leave financial compensation for the period of illness	1	2
3.	Shorter working week (under 15 years old –26 hours, 16-18 years –36 hours)	1	2
4.	Safe and harmless conditions of work	1	2

Q79. Ideally, what kind of work would you like to perform?

Profession (details): _____

Brief description of main tasks or duties _____

ISCO |__|__|__|__|

Q80. Could you name your most important purpose in life? (ONE answer possible)

Q81. Do you own a mobile phone? 1. Yes 2. No

Q82. Do you use Internet? 1. Yes 2. No

Q83. Do your parents/guardians know that during the past three months you worked for money or received payment in kind (food, clothes etc.) ?

1. Yes 2. No

Q84. What is their attitude towards you working?

1. Approve
2. Condemn, disapprove
3. Don't care
4. They need the money I earn
5. Skeptical
6. Force me to work
7. They don't know that I work
8. Other _____

Interviewer to respondent:

Thank you. End of interview.

Assesment by the interviewer :

Was the child frank in responses or not?

1. Completely
2. Partly
3. Barely
4. No
5. *Hard to say*

Annex F: Information about performers Ukraine national child labour survey

Ukrainian Center For Social Reforms



Taras Shevchenko Blvd., 60
Kyiv, Ukraine
<http://ucsr.kiev.ua/>

Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms is a non-governmental non-profit organization. The personnel are formed by researchers, who have been working together since 1992 and have realized 80 scientific projects, including 30 projects supported by international organizations.

The activities of the Center focus on efforts of scholars and experts in social policy and social protection, including reforming of social security system, pension system, privileges system, social assistance system. Scientific recommendations of the Center, provided to the governmental bodies (Administration of the President of Ukraine, Government of Ukraine, Ministry of Finances, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry for Family and Youth, State Statistics Service of Ukraine), are based on the complex investigations of living standards of the population, labour market development, regional human development and demographic situation, as well as on analysis of the state social policy and search of ways of its improvement.

UCSR is an independent company from an ideological, political, religious and economic point of view. UCSR is not tied to any industrial or financial group as well as from any state structure, which allows its staff to perform with the required independence and full objectivity.

UCSR only accepts missions in which it has expertise and undertakes to do everything possible to successfully complete the work it is entrusted with within the given time limits and in accordance with good engineering practice.

The scientific outputs of the UCSR include complex long-term demographic projections, projections of economically active populations, estimation of the demographic potential of the Ukraine, researches of labour migration, including non-registered one, the first Ukrainian investigation of poverty, development of methodical approaches to social stratification of the population, investigation of inequality and incomes distributions, estimation of efficiency of privileges and social benefits, modeling of the state support of the poor population with purpose of raising of efficiency of social security system, complex analysis of self-employment in the Ukraine.

The main methodical innovations include: methods of poverty estimation, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, methods of the regional human development estimation, approved by the joint session of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, methods of integral estimation of unemployment; model of the mandatory pension system.

Our clients We have 100 contracts, 45 from them is executed on the order International organizations. The Center cooperates with international organizations scientific in particular UNDP, World Bank, ILO, UNISEF, programmes TACIC. The experts operate with editorials on social problems of newspapers «The Mirror of week», «Day», «Work and the salary» with agency «Ukrinform».

The personnel UCSR have participated in preparation of 4 thematic reports within the Annual Messages of the President of Ukraine to the Parliament of Ukraine, in development of the Program of Poverty Overcoming in Ukraine, of the Law of Ukraine on Social Standards, in preparation of the National Reports on Human Development, on position of families, women, children and youth in Ukraine. During 1992–2016, the results of scientific investigations have been presented in over 150 publications and at over 90 scientific conferences and seminars.

State Statistics Service of Ukraine



Shota Rustaveli str. 3,

Kyiv, Ukraine

<http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>

According to the Regulation on the State Statistics Service of Ukraine approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 23 September 2014 No 481, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (Derzhstat) is the central executive power body with a special mandate in the field of statistics which activity is set and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade to implement the national policy in the field of statistics. In particular, in addition to other tasks, the Derzhstat is mandated to organize and conduct statistical observations over socio-economic and demographic phenomena and processes, environmental situation in Ukraine and its regions by collecting forms of state statistical reporting and conducting specialized statistical observations (censuses, one-time enumerations, inquiries, sample surveys including population (household) surveys).

In the process of implementing the assigned tasks, Derzhstat in accordance with the established procedure acts in coordination with other government bodies, auxiliary bodies and services established by the President of Ukraine, temporary consulting, advisory and other subsidiary bodies established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, local governance bodies, associations of citizens, civil unions, trade unions and employers' organizations, relevant bodies of foreign nations and international organizations as well as companies and establishments.

Center «Social monitoring»



Panas Mirny str. 26
Kyiv, Ukraine
smc@smc.org.ua

Center «Social monitoring» (CSM) is an independent research organization that brings together scholars who work in the field of social studies.

The Center is a collective member of the Sociological Association of Ukraine (SAU), and is accredited by it as a research sociological association (certificate №003 issued according to the SAU's executive board decision №8 dated April, 9, 2009).

CSM specialists effectively use a wide range of available sociological methods and technologies for measurement and collection of social information, in particular:

- mass monitoring surveys of the population;
- identification and survey of target audiences;
- daily surveys of specific population groups;
- expert surveys;
- formalized in-depth interviews;
- focused group interviews (focus groups);
- statistical data analysis;
- content analysis of newspapers, documents etc.

The Center operates in all regions of Ukraine, providing high-quality and responsible execution of both qualitative and quantitative studies.

The main advantages of CSM are:

- highly professional staff of the central and regional offices;
- the quality and timeliness of field work;
- permanent, well-established network of professional interviewers;
- regular trainings of the regional organizers and interviewers;
- the high mobility of the interviewers' teams.

More information about the Center «Social monitoring» activities can be found on the web page: <http://www.smc.org.ua/>

Ukrainian Center For Social
Reforms
Taras Shevchenko Boulevard,
60, Kyiv, Ukraine 01032,

Tel/Fax: +38(044)486 90 97

<http://ucsr.kiev.ua/>

Government of Ukraine
State Statistics of Ukraine
3, Shota Rustaveli str.
Kyiv 23 - 01601 Ukraine

Tel.: +308 2872433
Fax: +380 2353739

office@ukrstat.gov.ua
www.ukrstat.org

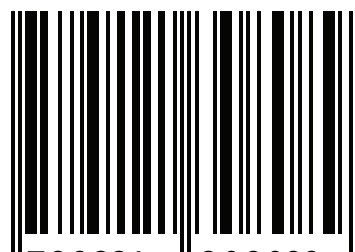
Fundamental Principles and
Rights at Work (FUNDAMENTALS)

International Labour Organization
4 route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22 - Switzerland
Tel.: +41 (0) 22 799 61 11
Fax: +41 (0) 22 798 86 95

fundamentals@ilo.org -
www.ilo.org/childlabour

 [@ILO_Childlabour](https://twitter.com/ILO_Childlabour)

ISBN 978-92-2-130808-9



9 789221 308089