

International
Labour
Organization



National
Statistical Committee
of the Kyrgyz Republic

WORKING CHILDREN IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Child Labour Survey 2014-2015



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**WORKING CHILDREN
IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
Child Labour Survey 2014-2015**

National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
International Labour Organization (ILO)

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NOTATION CONVENTIONS

« - »	phenomenon not observed
«...»	data not available
«0,0»	value less than the measurement unit
«N»	estimated number of children

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

KR	Kyrgyz Republic
PWD	Persons with disabilities
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ILO	International labour organization
NSC	National Statistical Committee
VSC	Vocational school/college
SNA	System of National Accounts
LC	Labour Code
CC	Criminal Code
CAR	Code of Administrative Liability

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A survey of working children based on the methodology of the International Labour Organization makes it possible to see all aspects of life, education and work of children aged 5-17 in Kyrgyzstan. The available data allows to evaluate the progress achieved since 2007 in eliminating child labour and its worst forms, and provides an objective and reliable insight for developing children protection policies and strategies to eliminate child labour. The information collected during this survey also gives a possibility to compare the child labour situation in the Kyrgyz Republic with that observed in other countries conducting similar surveys.

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COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF WORKING CHILDREN BASED ON FINDINGS OF 2007 AND 2014 SURVEYS

To ensure comparability, the 2007 working children survey data were recalculated in accordance with a logical framework and categories used in this survey. As a result of the transformation, the child labour indicators for 2007 mentioned in this section are somewhat different from those published in the 2007 analytical report.

A comparison of the 2007 and 2014 surveys of working children in the Kyrgyz Republic enables to draw a number of major conclusions:

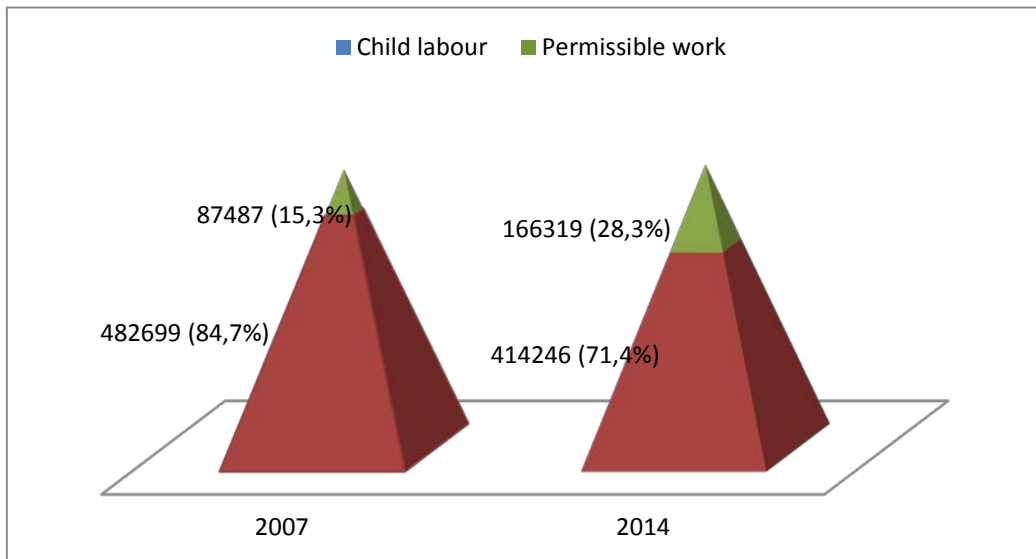
1. Since 2007, the number of working children grew insignificantly by 0.1 percentage points from 570,186 to 580,565 in 2014.
2. The risk of involvement in child labour is still high. In 2014, over 70 percent of working children as compared to 85 percent in 2007 were involved in hazardous work damaging to their health and education, as well as to physical, intellectual, spiritual, moral and social development.
3. There was a sustainable downward trend in the number of children involved in child labour: from 32.9 percent in 2007 to 27.8 percent in 2014. As compared to 2007, child labour fell by more than 68 thousand to 414,246.
4. Despite this decline, the percentage of hazardous child labour grew from 12.5 percent in 2007 to 18.6 percent in 2014. In 2014 as compared to 2007, the number of those involved in hazardous forms of child labour grew by more than 93 thousand to 276,218.
5. In 2007, one half of children involved in hazardous child labour was exposed to at least two types of hazards (53.2 percent). In 2014, their share declined significantly (14.6 percent).
6. The share of hazardous child labour increased due to a higher number of children aged 6-13 who lifted heavy weights in excess of the set limits. Lifting heavy weights is typical for both boys and girls; however, rural children are more subject to this form of hazardous work. Other indicators of hazards for working children are declining.
7. An increase of certain forms of hazardous child labour against the background of declining child labour, as well as uneven decline of child labour by sex, age and residence could indicate a higher impact of programs focused at reducing child labour in certain regions/sectors/ target groups and a lower impact elsewhere. However, a detailed study of downward trends in child labour across regions, as well as other reasons for growth of hazardous child labour should become a topic of another study which is beyond the scope of this publication.
8. Estimates based on the 2014 survey confirm an inversely proportional relationship between the involvement in child labour and socio-economic parameters of households and education levels of parents. Children from households with better dwelling, more valuable economic assets (land and livestock, domestic appliances) and higher income, and children of more educated parents have a lower probability to be involved in work and child labour.

Data on the number of those aged 5-17, working/non-working children and involvement in permissible work, child labour and hazardous child labour across major indicators based on findings of the 2007 and 2014 surveys are provided in Tables 1.6, 1.7 and 1.8.

While 570,186 (or 38.9 percent) of all those aged 5-17 were working in 2007, 580,565 (39.0 percent) of working children were observed in 2014. Despite an increase in absolute terms, no significant change in

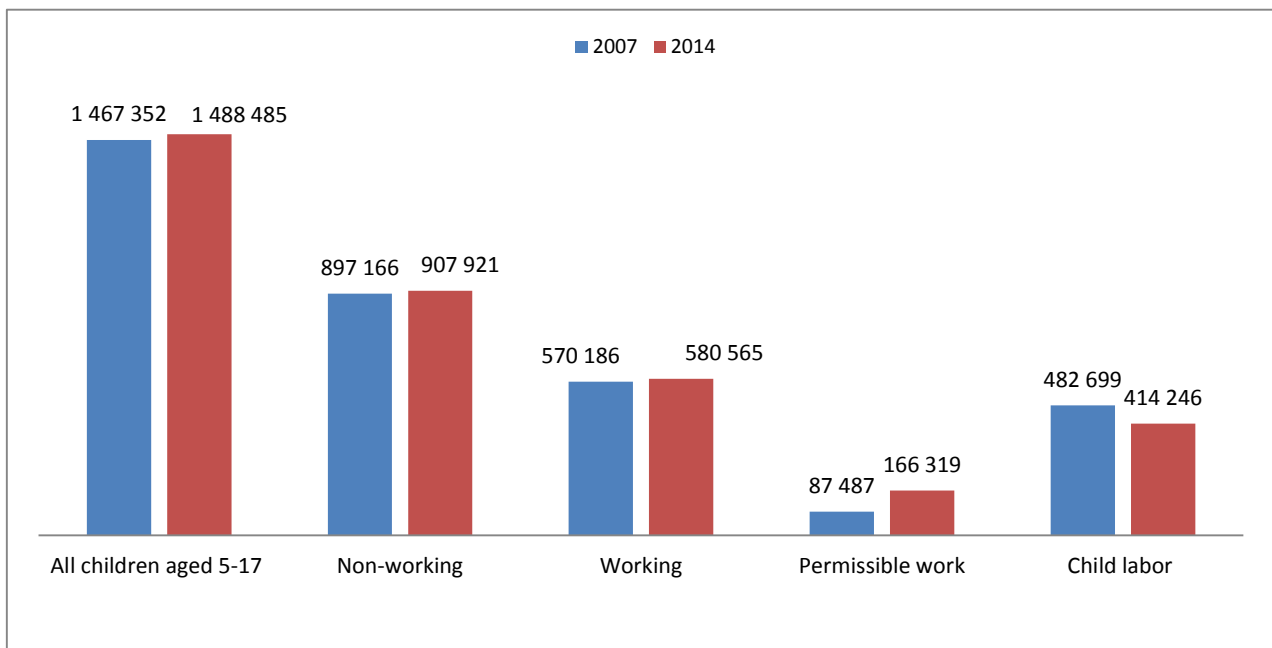
the structure of working and non-working children was observed from the point of view of statistical analysis. In 2014 as compared to 2007, the share of children in permissible employment grew from 15.3 to 28.6 percent.

Figure 1.1 Structure of working children (2014 versus 2007, percent)



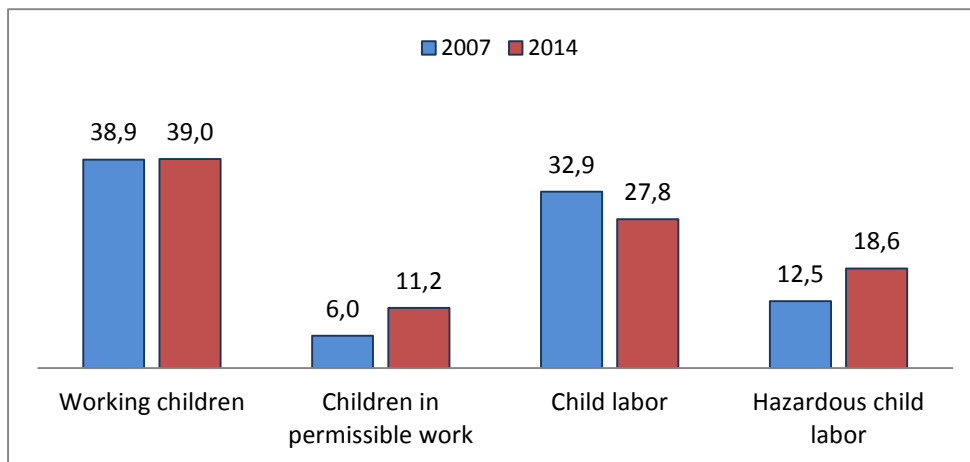
Involvement in child labour was in sustainable decline from 32.9 percent in 2007 to 27.8 percent in 2014. As compared to 2007, the number of children involved in child labour was 414,246 thus declining by more than 68 thousand.

Figure 1.2 Non-working and working children (2014 versus 2007, percent)



At the same time, along with a decline of child labour, the number of children involved in hazardous work grew sizeably from 12.5 percent in 2007 to 18.6 percent in 2014 (Figure 1.3). Thus, the number of those involved in hazardous child labour grew by more than 93 thousand in 2014 as compared to 2007 to reach 276,218.

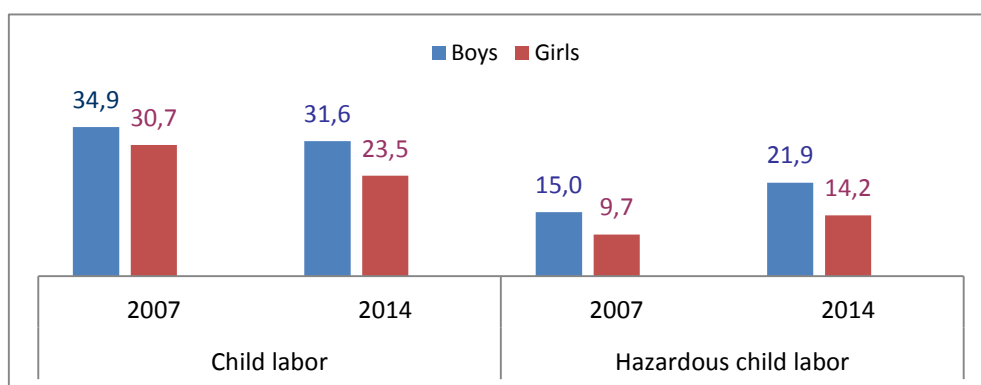
Figure 1.3 Children at work among those aged 5-17 (2014 versus 2007, percent)



As in 2007, more boys than girls were involved in child labour in 2014. The number of girls in child labour declined by 7.2 percentage points while that of boys by only 3.3 percentage points. Moreover, the share of boys in hazardous labour grew by 6.9 percentage points while that of girls showed a lesser growth of 4.5 percentage points.

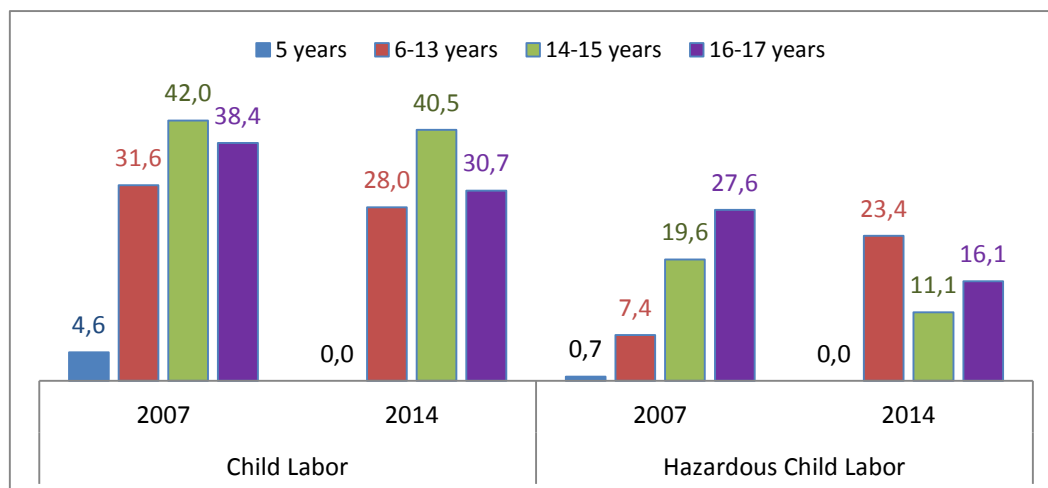
Thus, between 2007 and 2014, involvement of boys in child labour declined less significantly than that of girls while the number of boys involved in hazardous child labour grew faster than that of girls.

Figure 1.4 Structure of child labour by sex (2014 versus 2007, percent)



During 2007 and 2014, child labour declined across all age groups (Figure 1.5), the biggest reduction (7.7 percentage points) being observed in the older age group (aged 16-17) while the lowest (1.5 percentage points) in the group of those aged 14-15.

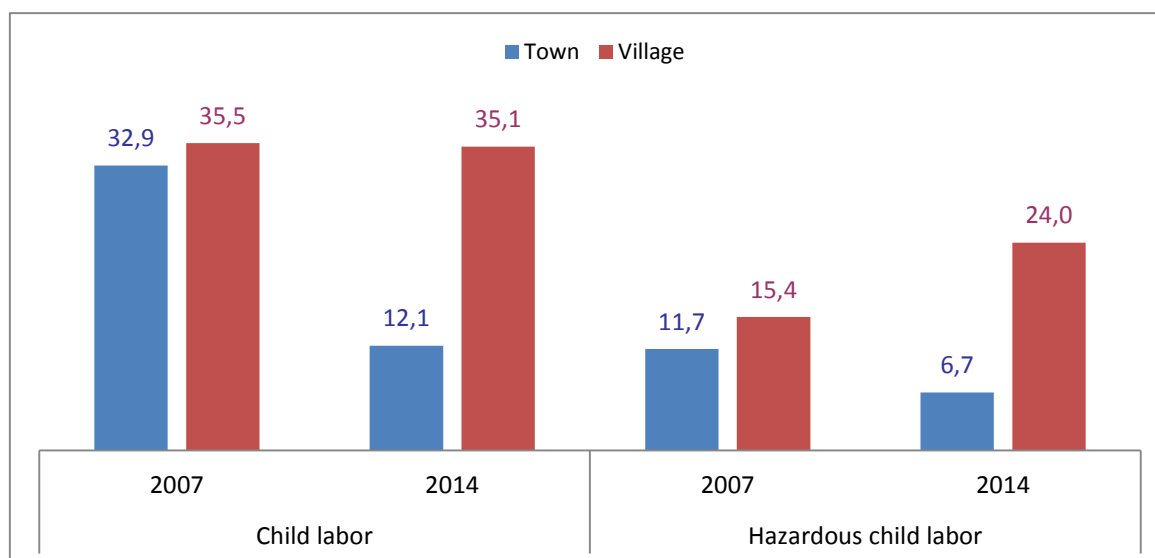
Figure 1.5 Structure of child labour by age groups (2014 versus 2007, percent)



The share of hazardous child labour did not grow in all age groups. Since 2007, hazardous child labour grew almost threefold from 7.4 percent to 23.4 percent in the 6-13 age group while declining in other age groups – from 19.6 percent to 11.1 percent for those aged 15-16 and from 27.6 percent to 16.1 percent for those aged 16-17.

The reporting period witnessed a major change in the distribution of child labour depending on residence (Figure 1.6). In urban areas, both child labour and hazardous child labour sizeably declined (by 2.6 and 1.7 times, respectively). In rural areas, the incidence of child labour remained almost the same, with a major growth of hazardous child labour by almost 1.5 times. Thus, in 2014, the difference between urban and rural areas in terms of child labour and hazardous child labour became more pronounced while in 2007 it was not so. This trend might suggest an uneven impact of programs for elimination of child labour and its worst forms on urban and rural children.

Figure 1.6 Structure of child labour by residence (2014 versus 2007, percent)

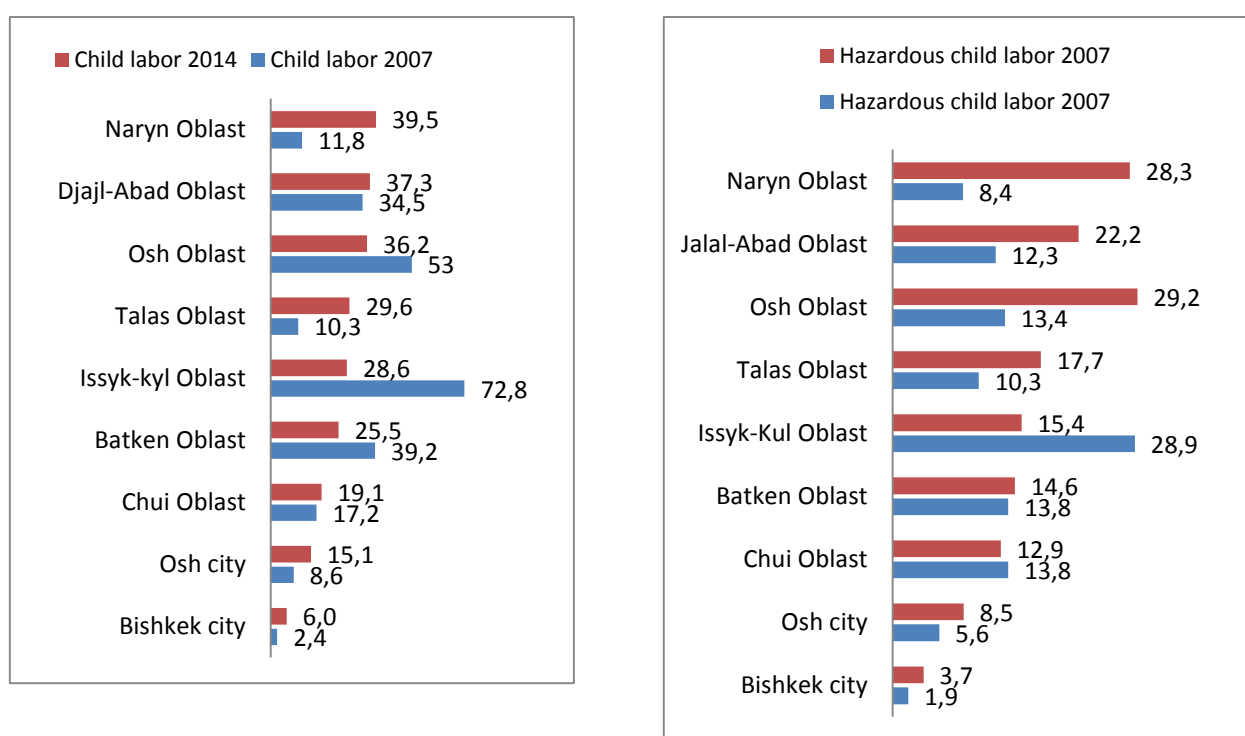


In 2014, the highest share of children involved in child labour was observed in the Naryn Region (39.5 percent) while the highest share of children involved in hazardous child labour – in the Osh Region (29.2 percent). The lowest share of children involved in child labour and hazardous child labour was observed in Bishkek (6.0 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively) (Figure 1.7).

In the reporting period, a significant decline in child labour was observed in the Issyk-Kul, Osh and Batken Region (44.2, 16.8 and 13.7 percentage points, respectively). The highest growth of child labour took place in the Naryn and Talas Region (3.3 and 2.8 times, respectively).

Hazardous child labour sizeably grew in the Naryn, Osh and Djalal-Abad Region (plus 19.9, 15,8 and 9.9 percentage points) while the biggest decline in hazardous child labour was noted in the Issyk-Kul Region (minus 13.5 percentage points).

Figure 1.7 Regional structure of child labour (2014 versus 2007, percent)



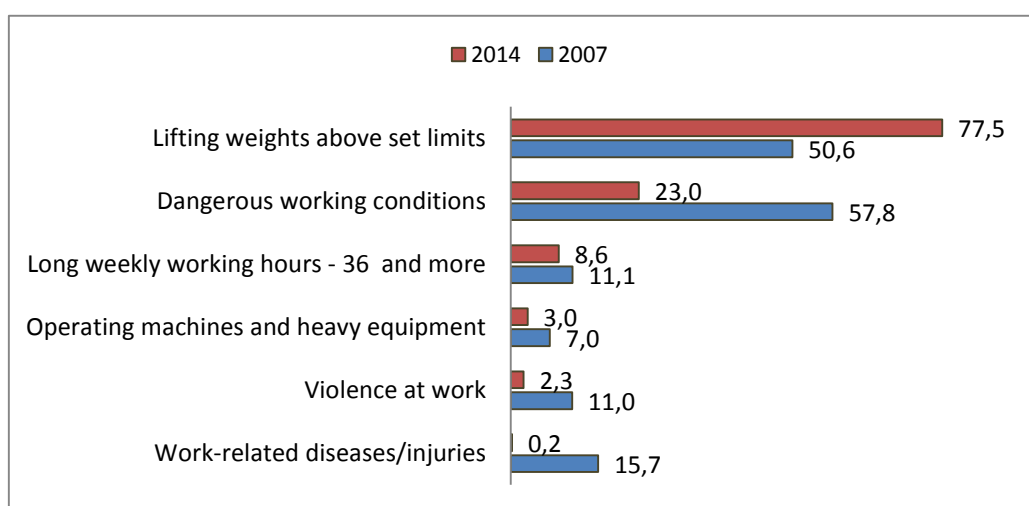
In 2007, one half of children involved in hazardous child labour were exposed to at least two types of hazards (53.2 percent). In 2014, the share of such children declined significantly to 14.6 percent (Table 1.7).

The analysis of hazard types shows that in 2014 as compared to 2007 the share of children involved in hazardous child labour grew at the expense of children lifting weights above the set limits (77.55 percent in 2014 versus 50.6 percent in 2007). The highest share of children lifting heavy weights (98.2 percent) was observed in the 6-13 age group. Elsewhere, this indicator did not exceed 1.4 percent (Figure 1.8). In rural areas, working children would lift heavy weights more often than in urban areas (78.2 versus 72.5 percent). As compared to 2007, the exposure of rural child labourers to this type of

hazard as compared to urban areas almost doubled (36.0 and 18.8 percentage points, respectively). An increase in the share of working children lifting weights above the set limits was observed in all regions with exception of the Naryn Region where this indicator slightly declined as compared to 2007. While working children lifting weights above the set limits accounted for the highest share in Bishkek (95.3 percent), they were equally numerous elsewhere: more than 80 percent in the Issyk-Kul, Talas, Djalal-Abad and Batken Region; more than 70 percent in the Naryn and Osh Region; and more than 55 percent in the Chui Region and Osh City (Table 1.8).

In 2014 as compared to 2007, the share of children exposed to all other types of hazards declined. For instance, the number of children working in hazardous working conditions (underground, underwater, at dangerous heights, in excessively dark or confined environment, affected by hazardous substances, temperatures, noise or vibration, as well as fire, arms and chemical agents) reduced almost twice from 57.8 to 23.0 percent.

Figure 1.8 Hazardous child labour by type of hazard (2014 versus 2007, percent)



In 2014, the highest number of children was affected by adverse working conditions such as dust, fumes (11.2 percent), extreme cold or heat (6.3 percent), a phenomenon which, despite some decline, follows the trends observed in 2007 (Table 1.1). The survey revealed that the number of children exposed to fire, gas and flame slightly declined (from 3.22 to 0.09 percent), just as the number of those affected by inadequate ventilation (from 0.3 to 0.0 percent) and operating dangerous tools (from 4.5 to 0.5 percent)

Table 1.1 Children exposed to adverse working conditions (percent)

Type of hazard	Employed children, total	
	2007	2014
Dust, fumes	15.9	11.2
Fire, gas, flame	3.2	0.1
Noise and vibrations	0.8	0.0
Extreme cold or heat	7.6	6.3
Dangerous tools (knives, etc.)	4.5	0.5

Work underground	0.2	0.2
Work at dangerous heights	0.1	0.0
Work in water/lake/pond/river	0.2	0.3
Working in dark or confined places	0.1	0.1
Inadequate ventilation	0.3	0.0
Chemicals (pesticides, glue, etc.)	0.0	0.1
Explosives	0.0	0.0
Drugs	-	0.0
Arms	-	0.0
Other	0.2	0.0
Any of the above	21.3	11.5

No major change as compared to 2007 was observed in the incidence of work-related diseases/injuries affecting children in 2014, despite some decline in the number of those with light or open wounds, skin or stomach problems (Table 1.2). In 2014 as compared to 2007, children were less likely to suffer from illness, injuries (0.1 percent versus 6.2 percent), and were working less in a state of extreme fatigue (0.0 percent versus 3.4 percent).

Table 1.2 Work-related diseases/injuries affecting children (percent)

Type of hazard	Employed children, total	
	2007	2014
Light injuries or open wounds	1.5	0.1
Fractures	0.0	0.0
Displacements, tensions or bruises	1.2	0.0
Burns, corrosions, burns with liquid or frostbites	0.0	0.0
Breathing problems	0.1	0.0
Eye problems	0.3	0.0
Skin problems	0.3	0.0
Stomach problems	0.6	0.0
Fever	0.1	0.0
Extreme fatigue	3.4	0.0
Snake bite	0.0	0.0
Insect bite	0.0	0.0
Any diseases, bruises	6.2	0.1

In 2004, a decline in the incidence of work-related diseases/injuries among children was observed, with no child suspending work or studies as a result of major work-related diseases/injuries. In contrast, 16,4 percent of children temporarily suspended work/studies in 2007 as a result of work-related diseases and injuries (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3 Implications of major diseases/injuries in children (percent)

Nothing serious –did not stop working/studying	83.6	100
Temporarily stopped working/studying	16.4	0.0
Stopped working/studying for good	-	0.0

According to Table 1.4, in 2014 as compared to 2007, there was no statistically significant difference in school attendance by children aged 5-17: nine out of ten attended school while one out of ten did not. In 2014, while school attendance tended to be low for those aged 5, the number of those attending pre-school institutions was sizeably on the rise from 19.0 percent in 2007 to 24.9 percent in 2014, something that was more characteristic of urban areas.

Table 1.4 Status of school attendance by children aged 5-17

Main parameters	Attended school				Never attended school				Total			
	2007		2014		2007		2014		2007		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1 288 680	87.8	1 299 669	87.3	139 216	9.5	156 139	10.5	1 467 352	100	1 488 85	100
Sex												
Boys	675 702	87.3	692 180	87.2	75 061	9.7	82 803	10.4	773 828	100	793 956	100
Girls	612 978	88.4	607 488	87.5	64 155	9.3	73 336	10.6	693 524	100	694 530	100
Age groups												
5 years	16 618	19.0	31 915	24.9	70 873	81.0	93 884	73.2	87 491	100	128 244	100
6-13 years	819 548	92.4	867 988	93.5	66 160	7.5	59 445	6.4	887 348	100	928 581	100
14-15 years	235 663	97.5	214 066	97.9	1 263	0.5	1 721	0.8	241 828	100	218 560	100
16-17 years	216 851	86.5	185 700	87.1	920	0.4	1 089	0.5	250 685	100	213 100	100
Residence												
Urban	1 009 582	87.9	418 523	89.5	111 176	9.7	38 607	8.3	1 148 404	100	467 666	100
Rural	279 098	87.5	881 146	86.3	28 040	8.8	117 532	11.5	318 948	100	1 020 819	100

According to Table 1.5, no noticeable change in the level of school attendance by children aged 7-15 was observed in 2014, despite a minor decline in attendance by non-working children (minus 2.1 percentage points) and some increase in attendance by working children (plus 0.4 percentage points).

At the same time, school attendance declined for children aged 7-17 in the reporting period (minus 5.6 percentage points). This resulted from reduced school attendance by those aged 7-17 in 2014 including both non-working (minus 6.4 percentage points) and working children (minus 4.1 percentage points).

Table 1.5 School attendance by working and non-working children (percent)

	Non-working children		Working children		Total	
	2007	2014	2007	2014	2007	2014
7-15 years	98.3	96.2	98.9	99.3	98.6	98.6
7-17 years	97.4	91.0	94.5	90.4	96.0	90.5

Table 1.6 Employment status of children aged 5-17 (2014 versus 2007)

Status of activity	All children				Working children				Non-working children			
	2007		2014		2007		2014		2007		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1 467 352	28.0	1 488 485	25.7	570 186	38.9	580 565	39.0	897 166	61.1	907 921	61.0
Sex												
Boys	773 828	30.2	793 956	27.9	319 226	41.3	368 192	46.4	454 602	58.7	425 763	53.6
Girls	693 524	25.9	694 530	23.5	250 960	36.2	212 372	30.6	442 564	63.8	482 157	69.4
Age groups												
5 years	87 491	100.0	128 244	100.0	5 508	6.3	0	0.0	81 983	93.7	128 244	100.0
6-13 years	887 348	100.0	928 581	100.0	301 583	34.0	335 315	36.1	585 765	66.0	593 266	63.9
14-15 years	241 828	100.0	218 560	100.0	120 851	50.0	120 335	55.1	120 977	50.0	98 225	44.9
16-17 years	250 685	100.0	213 100	100.0	142 244	56.7	124 915	58.6	108 441	43.3	88 185	41.4
Residence												
Urban	1 148 404	24.0	467 666	23.0	438 613	38.2	84 455	18.1	709 791	61.8	383 211	81.9
Rural	318 948	30.3	1 020 819	27.1	131 573	41.3	496 110	48.6	187 375	58.7	524 710	51.4
Regions												
Batken	122 268	29.0	121 654	25.3	61 402	50.2	42 858	35.2	60 866	49.8	78 796	64.8
Djalal-Abad	317 908	32.5	307 179	27.0	135 098	42.5	150 008	48.8	182 810	57.5	157 171	51.2
Issyk-Kul	130 834	30.1	121 319	26.9	109 954	84.0	58 562	48.3	20 880	16.0	62 757	51.7
Naryn	88 047	32.8	79 954	30.5	11 020	12.5	39 392	49.3	77 027	87.5	40 562	50.7
Osh	324 717	30.4	339 266	28.0	199 474	61.4	169 942	50.1	125 243	38.6	169 325	49.9
Talas	62 805	28.9	77 864	31.4	6 581	10.5	36 250	46.6	56 224	89.5	41 615	53.4
Chui	180 856	23.8	185 128	22.4	3 5417	19.6	48 975	26.5	145 439	80.4	136 153	73.5
Bishkek city	176 496	21.1	193 989	21.1	4 589	2.6	17 783	9.2	171 907	97.4	176 206	90.8
Osh city	63 421	25.0	62 132	24.0	6 651	10.5	16 796	27.0	56 770	89.5	45 337	73.0

Table 1.7 Structure of working children aged 5-17 (2014 versus 2007)

Status of activity	Working children				Children in permissible work				Child labour				Hazardous child labour			
	2007		2014		2007		2014		2007		2014		2007		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	570 186	38.9	580 565	39.0	87 487	6.0	166 319	11.2	482 699	32.9	414 246	27.8	183 002	12.5	276 218	18.6
Sex																
Boys	319 226	41.3	368 192	46.4	49 457	6.4	117 356	14.8	269 769	34.9	250 836	31.6	115 850	15.0	174 206	21.9
Girls	250 960	36.2	212 372	30.6	38 030	5.5	48 963	7.0	212 930	30.7	163 409	23.5	67 152	9.7	102 013	14.7
Age groups																
5 years	5 508	6.3	0	0.0	1 497	1.7	0	0.0	4 011	4.6	0	0.0	590	0.7	0	0.0
6-13 years	301 583	34.0	335 315	36.1	20 770	2.3	75 086	8.1	280 813	31.6	260 229	28.0	65 843	7.4	217 646	23.4
14-15 years	120 851	50.0	120 335	55.1	19 225	7.9	31 825	14.6	101 626	42.0	88 510	40.5	47 335	19.6	24 157	11.1
16-17 years	142 244	56.7	124 915	58.6	45 995	18.3	59 408	27.9	96 249	38.4	65 507	30.7	69 234	27.6	34 415	16.1
Residence																
Urban	438 613	38.2	84 455	18.1	68 985	6.0	28 085	6.0	369 628	32.2	56 370	12.1	134 025	11.7	31 203	6.7
Rural	131 573	41.3	496 110	48.6	18 502	5.8	138 234	13.5	113 071	35.5	357 876	35.1	48 977	15.4	245 016	24.0
Regions																
Batken	61 402	50.2	42 858	35.2	13 499	11.0	11 807	9.7	47 903	39.2	31 052	25.5	16 854	13.8	17 707	14.6
Djalal-Abad	135 098	42.5	150 008	48.8	25 357	8.0	35 297	11.5	109 741	34.5	114 711	37.3	39 078	12.3	68 122	22.2
Issyk-Kul	109 954	84.0	58 562	48.3	14 697	11.2	23 861	19.7	95 257	72.8	34 701	28.6	37 783	28.9	18 629	15.4
Naryn	11 020	12.5	39 392	49.3	612	0.7	7 796	9.8	10 408	11.8	31 595	39.5	7 399	8.4	22 627	28.3
Osh	199 474	61.4	169 942	50.1	27 389	8.4	47 262	13.9	172 085	53.0	122 680	36.2	43 602	13.4	98 946	29.2
Talas	6 581	10.5	36 250	46.6	125	0.2	13 190	16.9	6 456	10.3	23 060	29.6	6 456	10.3	13 767	17.7
Chui	35 417	19.6	48 975	26.5	4 298	2.4	13 654	7.4	31 119	17.2	35 321	19.1	24 896	13.8	23 932	12.9
Bishkek city	4 589	2.6	17 783	9.2	297	0.2	6 048	3.1	4 292	2.4	11 735	6.0	3 369	1.9	7 202	3.7
Osh city	6 651	10.5	16 796	27.0	1 213	1.9	7 405	11.9	5 438	8.6	9 390	15.1	3 565	5.6	5 287	8.5

Table 1.8 Children in hazardous labour by types of hazard (2014 versus 2007, percent)

	Lifting weights above set limits		Long working hours - 36 and more hours a week		Violence at work		Dangerous working conditions		Work-related diseases and injuries		Operating machines and heavy equipment		All children in hazardous labour	
	2007	2014	2007	2014	2007	2014	2007	2014	2007	2014	2007	2014	N	N
Total	50.6	77.5	11.1	8.6	11.0	2.3	57.8	23.0	15.7	0.2	7.0	3.0	183 002	276 218
Sex														
Boys	55.1	77.4	11.2	9.6	11.3	1.8	55.3	21.4	14.9	0.0	8.0	2.8	115 850	174 206
Girls	42.8	77.7	11.1	6.8	10.3	3.1	62.2	25.8	17.2	0.5	5.2	3.2	67 152	102 013
Age groups														
5 years	10	-	0	-	90	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	590	0
6-13 years	45.8	98.2	4.0	1.6	15.6	1.3	55.3	10.7	14.1	0.1	4.2	1.4	65 843	217 646
14-15 years	46.0	1.4	8.9	13.9	11.2	9.4	59.3	84.0	15.5	0.1	7.2	16.4	47 335	24 157
16-17 years	58.6	0.0	19.6	49.2	5.7	3.2	59.8	58.5	17.6	0.8	9.5	3.3	69 234	34 415
Residence														
Urban	53.7	72.5	9.4	12.1	9.4	0.5	58.1	19.6	17.5	0.8	6.9	1.8	134 025	31 203
Rural	42.2	78.2	15.9	8.1	15.3	2.5	57.1	23.5	10.9	0.1	7.2	3.1	48 977	245 016
Regions														
Batken	29.2	81.3	6.5	6.5	2.4	1.4	81.8	17.0	11.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	16 854	17 707
Djalal-Abad	46.7	82.5	9.9	10.9	6.6	0.0	73.5	11.8	13.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	39 078	68 122
Issyk-Kul	57.6	84.9	1.8	7.9	25.6	0.0	44.5	11.1	7.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	37 783	18 629
Naryn	81.3	71.7	3.9	13.2	0.0	0.0	90.9	40.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7 399	22 627
Osh	58.9	77.5	18.1	2.1	8.4	5.6	24.0	30.9	14.7	0.0	0.7	8.2	43 602	98 946
Talas	54.4	84.9	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	92.1	15.1	87.8	0.0	69.9	0.4	6 456	13 767
Chui	39.8	54.7	13.7	29.5	8.5	1.3	75.6	28.9	15.2	1.3	7.0	0.0	24 896	23 932
Bishkek city	51.0	95.3	25.9	4.7	48.0	0.0	59.8	10.7	25.1	0.0	8.6	0.0	3 369	7 202
Osh city	22.9	60.6	61.6	22.9	0.0	2.7	69.9	21.8	41.5	4.6	11.9	0.0	3 565	5 287

1. INTRODUCTION

Freedom from child labour is considered to be one of children's core rights along with other fundamental rights such as access to education, health care and development. Child labour harms every child, deprives children from enjoying their childhood, hinders development and at times causes a lifelong physical and psychological damage; child labour is equally damaging to families, communities and society as a whole. Being a result and cause of poverty, child labour perpetuates vulnerability and social exclusion, handicaps national development by preventing children from attending school to acquire education and skills they will need to contribute to economic growth and prosperity¹ at an older age.

In acknowledging serious implications of child labour, the international community has taken a number of steps towards its elimination. According to the ILO, the number of working children worldwide declined by almost 78 million over 12 years from 2000 to 2012. However, despite visible progress, the incidence of this phenomenon is still high, with 167 million out of more than 264 million working children involved in 2012 in child labour worldwide including 85 million in its worst forms.²

The political and economic instability in the Kyrgyz Republic, large-scale labour migration, declining levels of welfare greatly contributed to the emergence of child labour in the country. While working children is a relatively recent phenomenon, the worst forms of child labour have already become widespread («Child Labour in Agriculture and Trade in Kyrgyzstan. Findings of Express Assessment». ILO, 2006). According to findings of the First National Child Labour Survey conducted by the National Statistical Committee in 2007, 592 thousand children were engaged in types of work unacceptable for their age and development.

Public authorities and local governments in the Kyrgyz Republic have taken steps to reduce child labour, with appropriate laws, international standards and a targeted program implemented at the countrywide level to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. However, children are still involved in child labour for a number of reasons. To address this problem, it is paramount to have reliable statistical data that could become a basis for nationwide and local community programs.

This report is a follow-up to the survey of working children in the Kyrgyz Republic started back in 2007 with methodological, technical and financial support of the International Labour Organization.

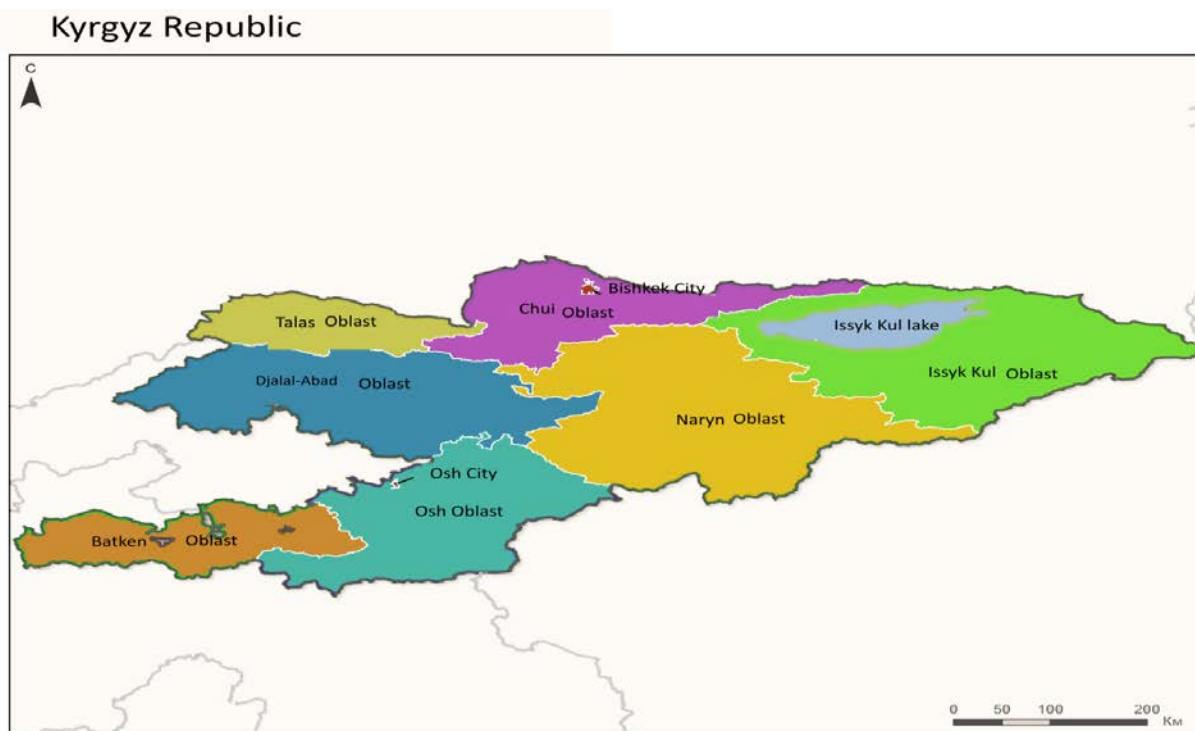
This analysis is based on polls of working children across the country as well as international standards and national documents, targeted programs and reports on implementation of programs and projects for elimination of child labour.

¹ Global report presented under the implementation mechanism of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. International Labor Conference, 90th session 2002, p.1

² Marking progress against global child labor estimates and trends in 2000-2012. International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), p.3

2. NATIONAL CONTEXT³

Being one of the five Central Asian countries, the Kyrgyz Republic is located in the north-eastern part of Central Asia. As of the early 2014, Kyrgyzstan had a population of 5.7 million with the average density of 29 inhabitants per km². Totalling an area of 199.9 thousand km² and border length of 4.5 thousand km, the country is flanked by Kazakhstan in the north, Uzbekistan in the south-west, Tajikistan in the south and China in the east and south-east.



The Kyrgyz Republic includes 7 Regions and 2 major cities. The capital city is Bishkek.

The national currency is som. As of the date of the survey (October 2014), the official exchange rate was 55.30 soms for 1 US dollar.

2.1. DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION

³ The following publications of the National Statistical Committee were used in this section: Demographic Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2009–2013. – B.: NSC KR, 2014; Living Standards of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2004–2008. Yearbook – Bishkek, 2009; Women and Men of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2009–2013. Collection of gender-based statistical – Bishkek, 2014; Living Standards in the Kyrgyz Republic: 2003–2007. Yearbook – Bishkek, 2008; Information Bulletin of the Kyrgyz Republic on Food Security and Poverty 4/ 2013. – Bishkek, 2014; Living standards in the Kyrgyz Republic: 2009–2013. Yearbook – Bishkek, 2014; Statistical Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2009–2013. – Bishkek, 2014; Education and Science in the Kyrgyz Republic. Statistical Yearbook – Bishkek, 2014; Demographic Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2009–2013. Annual publication - Bishkek, 2014; Social Trends in the Kyrgyz Republic: 2008–2012. Issue 9 - Bishkek 2013; Kyrgyzstan: Facts and Figures. Statistical Yearbook - Bishkek, 2014; Employment and Unemployment. Findings of the Integrated Sample Survey of Household Budgets and Labor Force in 2013. - Bishkek 2014; Children of Kyrgyzstan. Statistical Yearbook. - Bishkek, 2014.

The population of the Kyrgyz Republic is characteristically young, with children under 18, working age and elderly persons accounting, respectively, for 33.0 percent, 60.0 percent and 7 percent of the total. Out of 2 million 105 thousand children, girls and boys make up almost equal halves (49.02 percent and 51.0 percent, respectively). Kyrgyzstan is not yet affected by demographic ageing, with those aged older than 65 accounting for just 4.3 percent of the population.⁴

One third of the country's population (34.0 percent) permanently live in urban areas while two thirds (66.0 percent) in rural areas. As of the early 2014, life expectancy at birth in the Kyrgyz Republic was 70.2 (67.9 in 2007). The difference in life expectancy between men (66.3) and women (74.3) is 8 years.

Kyrgyzstan is characterized by enhanced reproduction of population, with the female fertility rate⁵ at 3.1 in 2013. In the same year, the mortality⁶ rate was 10.8 deaths per 1000 which is about 1.5 times higher than in Europe on average.

Migration is a major factor affecting the country's total population. In 2009-2013, the migration balance was negative at more than 134 thousand, the main destination countries being Russia and Kazakhstan. There are also internal migration flows towards Bishkek and Chui Region, with other regions losing their population. In 2014, major outflows were reported in the Jalal-Abad, Issyk-Kul, Osh and Naryn Regions.

Labour migration along with divorce and out-of marriage births contributes to emergence of single parent households. According to the 2009 population and housing stock census, they were nearly 62 thousand accounting for 8 percent of households with children under 18, of which about 12 thousand were those run by grandmothers, grandfathers and other relatives (other than direct parents) where more than 18 thousand children mainly from rural areas (about 11 thousand) were reported to live.

In 2009–2013, 7-9 thousand marriages were dissolved annually, only to result in 6-8 thousand children left without a parent each year.

2.2. ECONOMIC SITUATION

Macroeconomic indicators. Real GDP growth trends in Kyrgyzstan: in 2012, the economy declined by 0.9 percent, compared to 10.5 percent growth in real terms in 2013. In 2012 and 2013, GDP reached 304.4 billion and 350.0 billion soms in nominal terms, respectively. Despite the economic decline in 2012, the national budget revenues grew by 12.1 percent in 2012 and 17.1 percent in 2013.

Labour market situation. With 2,263.0 thousand in employment in 2013, the number of jobless registered with public employment services as job seekers as of January 1, 2014 amounted to 94.2 thousand or 1.1 percent less than over the same period of 2013, with the number of registered job seekers amounting to 58.4 thousand and thus falling by 3.3 percent.

⁴ According to UN classification, a country is deemed to have elderly population if those older than 65 account for more than 7 percent.

⁵ The fertility rate is the total birth rate showing the average number of births per woman during the reproductive period.

⁶ The standardized mortality rate shows what would be the mortality level among compared population groups if their age structure was the same (with the age structure of Europe's population assumed as a standard).

In 2013, the average monthly nominal wage was 11,341 soms. As in previous years, gainful employment was the most important source of monetary income both in urban and rural areas. Income from sale of subsistence farming products was the second important source of income in rural areas accounting for more than 23.0 percent of all income per rural resident.

2.3. EDUCATION

According to the Constitution of Kyrgyzstan adopted at a referendum on June 27, 2010, every citizen has the right to free basic and secondary education delivered by public education institutions, with basic general education being mandatory. This right is not subject to any limitation.

The national education system includes general and vocational programs. The general program includes pre-school, primary general (1-4 grades of secondary general schools), basic secondary (5-9 grades of secondary general schools) and basic general secondary education (10-11 grades of general secondary schools). Vocational programs include basic, secondary, higher and postgraduate vocational education (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Number and attendance of pre-school and general education institutions

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Pre-school institutions	594	691	741	819	927
Capacity	71 431	80 527	88 348	100 835	111 834
Attendance	75 955	85 236	98 706	115 812	132 481
Pre-school education coverage %	12.0	12.9	14.5	16.1	17.5
General secondary schools	2 191	2 197	2 204	2 201	2 207
Attendance	1 036 834	1 018 868	1 015 172	1 012 303	1 027 123
School education coverage %	88.0	87.8	88.1	88.7	90.2

While there are more pre-school institutions each year, the demand is not satisfied. Pre-school coverage is low across the country, with three times fewer children attending pre-school institutions in rural areas than in urban areas.

Classes in daytime general education institutions are arranged in several shifts, mainly two. There is only a slight increase of general education institutions.

In Kyrgyz Republic, the number of those completing a full cycle at daytime secondary general schools is on the downside, with minus 15.6 percent of school leavers (11 grade) in 2013 as compared to 2009.

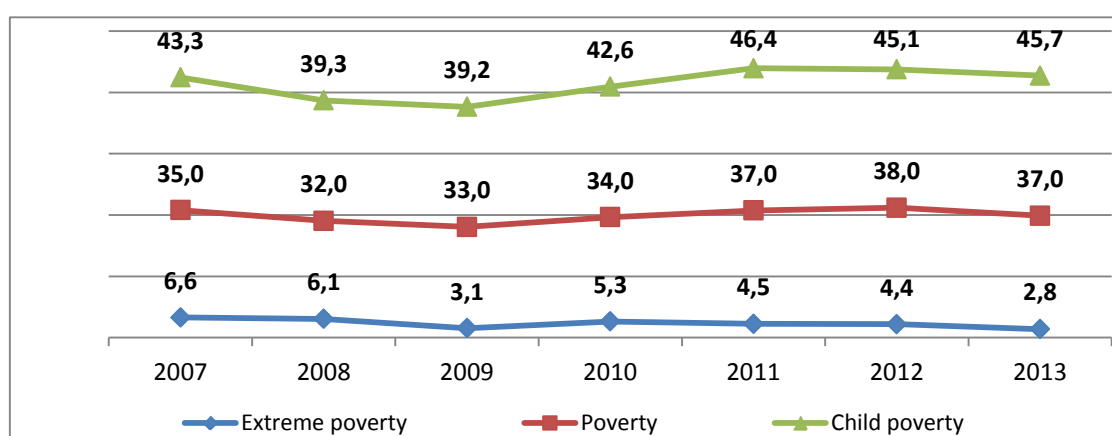
The number of those who failed to start basic general secondary schooling in the 2014-2015 school year was 2623 (0.2 percent of the total attendance). This includes 1941 children (74 percent) from rural areas and 682 (26 percent) from urban areas. As compared to the previous school year, non-attendance grew by 9.6 percent.

2.4. POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Annual surveys conducted by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic show that recent years witnessed a reduction of inequality between population groups with varying consumption levels. While the expenditure concentration index⁷ declined from 0.245 in 2009 to 0.219 in 2013, their uneven distribution is still high, with expenditures of the richest quintile being 4 times higher than those of the poorest.

In 2013, the poverty ratio in terms of consumption stood at 37.0 percent, with extreme poverty at 2.8 percent (Figure 2.1). In 2013, children from poor households accounted for 45.2 percent of all children aged 0-17 including 3.7 percent in extreme poverty. Child poverty in rural areas was 48.9 percent (12.0 percentage points higher than in urban areas).

Figure 2.1 Poverty, extreme poverty and child poverty trends, 2007 – 2013



Households with more children are more likely to become poor, the poorest being those with five and more children (77.5 percent). Single-child households account for more than 77.0 percent of better off households and just 22.2 percent of poor households.

The child poverty ratio is impacted by a combination of factors such as child morbidity and mortality, education and upbringing, access to healthcare, criminal environment and many others that directly or indirectly affect living standards of children and teenagers. In 2009-2013, the Child Poverty⁸ Index grew from 67.5 percent to 69.9 percent nationwide.

Out of 6 sub-indices that make the Child Poverty Index, that of demographic losses grew by 8.0 percent, health by 5.0 percent, child hazards by 2.4 percent, education and upbringing by 1.9 percent, and child

⁷ The expenditure concentration index or Gini coefficient shows the extent of uneven distribution of the population in terms of expenditures by measuring the extent of deviation of the actual distribution of expenditures from their uniform distribution.

⁸ The methodology of constructing and calculating the child poverty index is based on the economic freedom index following the Heritage Fund procedure. In calculating the index, we used the indicators characterizing different aspects of children's well-being, that is, their financial security or well-being and conditions of free access to what is needed for their health and adequate personal development.

deprivation and misery by 1.6 percent. During this period, a 4.8 percent decrease was reported for only the sub-index of financial poverty (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 Child poverty index variation in 2009–2013

Child poverty sub-indices	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Financial poverty	78.0	72.2	77.6	72.4	73.2
Health	77.3	75.9	73.7	80.7	82.3
Demographic losses	66.5	69.9	70.6	72.4	74.5
Education and upbringing	27.7	27.5	27.5	28.4	29.5
Misery and deprivation	73.4	75.6	75.0	74.8	75.0
Child hazards	82.4	81.7	79.8	78.0	84.9

3. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1. PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

The 2014 survey of working children in the Kyrgyz Republic is a second national survey, the first dating back to 2007. The 2014 and 2007 surveys were conducted by the National Statistical Committee with the methodological, advisory and technical support of the International Labour Organization.

The survey was aimed at evaluating the incidence of employment and child labour among children aged 5-17 in Kyrgyzstan, nature of the work in question, working conditions, potential risks and impact on health and education. It provides reliable information for developing children protection policies and strategies, appropriate entry of children in the labour market and assessing progress of implementing ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 on elimination of child labour and its worst forms as compared to 2007. The survey enhances national capacity in the area of collecting data about working children and allows to enrich the worldwide child labour database.

To effectively implement the Project, an interagency working group headed by the Deputy Minister of Social Development of Kyrgyzstan was set up by Minister of Social Development Order No. 26 of May 8, 2014. The working group included representatives of key government agencies, NGOs focusing on child protection, and trade unions (Annex 1). The working group participated in an inception workshop where a model sample, questionnaire, action plan and further key stages of the survey were defined.

The list of persons who participated in data collection is provided in Annex 2.

3.2. SCOPE

The 2014 survey is a nationwide and regional representative sample survey covering all regions as well as cities of Bishkek and Osh. The target group are children aged 5-17 living in private households. The survey does not cover children living in specialized institutions such as orphanages, temporary residence centers and other boarding type institutions for children, nor children living on their own in public places such as streets and parks.

3.3. QUESTIONNAIRE

The ILO model questionnaire for cross-sectional child labour surveys adapted to the national legislation and context (Annex 4) was used for household survey. Respondents were interviewed in the language of their choice, Kyrgyz or Russian.

In terms of its structure, the questionnaire consists of 7 sections. Section I includes questions to identify dwelling parameters, sources of drinking water, access to sanitary facilities, cattle and land ownership, and household income. Section II seeks to identify the number and composition of household members and their social-demographic profile, and includes special questions to identify vulnerable groups (PWD) and children living without one/both parents. Section III identifies the education level of each household member aged 5 or older, school attendance (including pre-school or other institution). Section IV looks at the current occupation or employment of household members and their weekly wage over the week prior to the interview. Section V identifies regular employment status of each household member and their wages over 12 months prior to the interview. Section VI covers health, working conditions and occupational safety of working children, incidence of injuries and violence at work. Section VII looks at children’s involvement in various kinds of domestic chores to identify how much time children spend on doing domestic work and how it affects their school attendance.

Questions for Sections VI and VII were adapted to interview children aged 5-17.

To study the income differentiation, quintile⁹ groups bringing together 20 percent of households in the ascending order were rearranged. The first quintile covers 20 percent of the poorest households with a minimum income while the fifth covers 20 percent of the richest households.

3.4. SAMPLE DESIGN AND INTERVIEW METHOD

The sample was designed to perform a detailed analysis of children aged 5, 6-13, 14-15, 16-17 living in private households in urban and rural areas at the nationwide and regional levels.

The size of the sample was calculated on the basis of data about the share of target population, average household size, expected response rate and forecasted lowest indicator value (see Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Basic indicators for sample calculation

Source data	Forecasted indicator value	Design effect	Relative error margin at 95% confidence interval	Share of target population (aged 5-17) in the total	Average household size	Response rate
	r	deff	RME	pb	AveSize	RR
Batken Region	0.15	1.7	0.25	0.252	5.3	0.85
Djalal-Abad Region	0.15	1.7	0.25	0.259	5.4	0.85
Issyk-Kul Region	0.15	1.7	0.25	0.247	4.2	0.85
Naryn Region	0.15	1.7	0.25	0.276	5.0	0.85
Osh Region	0.15	1.7	0.25	0.266	5.9	0.85

⁹ Quintiles are values of an indicator arranged in the ascending order and dividing the indicator into five equal parts. The first or bottom quintile characterizes the value of an indicator with less than 20% of units located below and more than 80% above. The fourth or top quintile describes a value with less than 80% of units located below and more than 20% above.

Source data	Forecasted indicator value	Design effect	Relative error margin at 95% confidence interval	Share of target population (aged 5-17) in the total	Average household size	Response rate
Talas Region	0.15	1.7	0.25	0.272	5.1	0.85
Chui Region	0.15	1.7	0.25	0.210	3.8	0.85
Bishkek	0.15	1.7	0.25	0.179	3.6	0.85
Osh	0.15	1.7	0.25	0.225	4.5	0.85

The following formula was used to calculate the sample size:

$$n = \frac{4 * r(1 - r) * deff}{(RME * r) * pb * AveSize * RR}$$

The estimated size of the sample taking into account the baseline was 6024 households, with a standard sampling error margin of approximately 2.0 percent applicable to all regions. Sample data by territorial units is given in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Estimated sample size and standard error

	Number of households (sample size)	Margins of confidence interval (95%)		Standard error
	n	Bottom	Top	se
Batken Region	544	0.1125	0.1875	0.0188
Djalal-Abad Region	519	0.1125	0.1875	0.0188
Issyk-Kul Region	700	0.1125	0.1875	0.0188
Naryn Region	526	0.1125	0.1875	0.0188
Osh Region	462	0.1125	0.1875	0.0188
Talas Region	523	0.1125	0.1875	0.0188
Chui Region	907	0.1125	0.1875	0.0188
Bishkek	1 126	0.1125	0.1875	0.0188
Osh	717	0.1125	0.1875	0.0188
TOTAL	6 024			

The final sample with the shares of urban and rural households was stratified by urban and rural areas in each region based on clusters of 10 households (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3 Final distribution of the sample

	Number of clusters			Recommended sample size, number of households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Batken Region	54	15	39	540	150	390
Djalal-Abad Region	52	15	37	520	150	370
Issyk-Kul Region	70	24	46	700	240	460
Naryn Region	53	9	44	530	90	440
Osh Region	46	8	38	460	80	380
Talas Region	52	10	42	520	100	420
Chui Region	91	21	70	910	210	700
Bishkek	110	110	0	1 100	1 100	0

	Number of clusters			Recommended sample size, number of households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Osh	72	72	0	720	720	0
Total	600	284	316	6 000	2 840	3 160

The 2009 census registration districts based on an average portfolio of 400 individual census forms were assumed as primary sampling units (PSU). PSU were selected by the systematic selection method with a random starting point and probability proportional to the size (PPS). Two household groups (with and without working children) were identified within each PSU. Five households were selected in each group within a PSU with a probability for each household group of the given PSU.

Respondents were interviewed face to face starting from a well-informed adult household member, with children living in the household answering questions of Sections VI and VII. The interview did not involve presentation of any document and was performed irrespective of registration for residence and ownership of the housing.

During the survey, the following persons were taken into account in each household:

- members permanently living in the household except those who left to work or study elsewhere in the country;
- members temporarily away on a business trip, treatment or guest visit;
- members who left the country to work or study and absent for less than 3 months;
- foreign nationals permanently living in Kyrgyzstan (i.e. citizens of other countries);
- persons without citizenship.

Non-members living temporarily in the household (on a guest visit, for treatment etc.) were not covered by the survey.

3.5. PRETEST OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Before the main field study was started, a pilot survey was conducted on 40 households in order to test the questionnaire and identify whether adults and children understood the questions, check the quality of translation and timing of the interview. The pilot survey was focused on central districts and densely populated areas of Bishkek. Following the results, the questions in the questionnaire were clarified and improved.

3.6. PREPARATION AND TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The survey was conducted by 96 interviewers, 32 supervisors and 9 regional coordinators. Supervisors and coordinators were recruited from senior staff of statistical offices at the regional and local level while interviewers were retained on the basis of their past household survey record, with women accounting for 70.0 percent of the total personnel.

Three 2-day interactive workshops were conducted for interviewers and supervisors before the start of field studies. Training covered household selection, filling questionnaires, coding responses, techniques for interviewing children and adults, ensuring confidentiality and safety.

3.7. FIELD STUDIES

During field studies, the survey covered 6,000 households. Each respondent was given a letter from the Chairman of the National Statistical Committee which mentioned the purpose of the survey, importance of collecting information on the Kyrgyz Republic and guarantees of confidentiality of information to be provided.

The data was collected by 22 mobile teams, each consisting of 3 interviewers, 1 supervisor and 1 driver. The exercise lasted from October 1 to 20, 2014.

The interviewers visited 6,000 households, with interviews conducted in 5,787.

3.8. QUALITY CONTROL AND DATA PROCESSING

Quality of interviewers' work was ensured by regional coordinators and included the following types of control:

- ongoing support of interviewers at survey points;
- random control of the interviewer's work at survey points;
- random monitoring of the interview process;
- 100 percent visual control of accepted questionnaires.

Specialists of the NSC Data Center developed a CPro-based data input software which ensured page by page questionnaire template visualization and arithmetic and logical control of all data inputs, with four encoders and eight operators involved in data processing and input. The SPSS statistical package was used to check and clean the database and calculate indicators.

3.9. RESPONSE RATE AND WEIGHING

A total of 6,007 households were visited, with 5,787 interviews conducted on 24,013 persons, of whom 6,316 were children aged 5-17 (52.6 percent – boys, 47.4 percent – girls). The response rate varies across regions from 91.8 to 100.0 percent, the countrywide rate being 96.3 percent. The interview time varies across regions from 22.8 to 63.5 minutes, the countrywide average being 43.6 minutes (see Table 3.4).

Table 3.4 Response rate and average interview time

Interview results	Effective interviews		Household members not available		Refusals		House not found		Total		Average interview time, min
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Batken	524	97.0	9	1.7	1	0.2	4	0.7	540	100.0	49.9
Jalal-Abad	519	99.8	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	520	100.0	50.3
Issyk-Kul	671	95.9	17	2.4	11	1.6	0	0.0	700	100.0	63.5
Naryn	509	95.3	22	4.1	2	0.4	1	0.2	534	100.0	53.6
Osh	458	99.6	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	460	100.0	35.3
Talas	520	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	520	100.0	22.8
Chui	867	95.1	24	2.6	10	1.1	1	0.1	912	100.0	38.1
Bishkek	1 011	91.8	44	4.0	27	2.5	7	0.6	1 101	100.0	44.4
Osh	708	98.3	8	1.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	720	100.0	34.6
Total	5 787	96.3	127	2.1	52	0.9	14	0.2	6 007	100.0	43.6

Because of a disproportionate sample used at the regional level and regionally variable response rate, a weighing procedure was applied to restore proportions within the general sample.

Probability weights estimated at each stage of selection and used to calculate survey results make sure that each response contributes to the final outcome in accordance with proportional distribution. They are adjusted to take into account the non-response factor and official demographic statistical.

The main component of the weight is a value inverse to the sample share and produced by multiplying probabilities that a sample will cover selection units of the first level (clusters/registration districts) and second level (households).

The probability of selection at the first and second levels was calculated by the formulae:

$$Prob1 = \text{number of of selected clusters} * \frac{\text{number of households per cluster}}{\text{number of households per stratum}}$$

$$Prob2 = \frac{\text{number of of selected households per cluster}}{\text{number of households per cluster (for each attribute)}}$$

The final weight was calculated by the formula:

$$W = \frac{1}{Prob1 * Prob2}$$

The weighing procedure ensured that survey results are representative at the national and regional level and across urban and rural areas.

4. GENERAL NOTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

4.1. INTERNATIONAL CHILD LABOUR STANDARDS

International legislation regulating child labour¹⁰ followed the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in November 1989. Currently, a well-developed system of international law with ILO Conventions and Recommendations¹¹ at the core determines the standards that regulate social and legal status of minors at work.

According the ILO Declaration¹² of 1998, all member countries must observe its provisions and adhere to the principle of effective elimination of child labour. The Minimum Age Convention (No. 138)¹³ and its

¹⁰ The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child dated November 20, 1989 defines the child as any person under 18, unless the child reaches the age of majority earlier by virtue of the law applicable to the child.

¹¹ Since its creation in 1919, the ILO adopted more than 180 Conventions and 190 Recommendations including on minimum age for employment in various sectors, limitation of night work of children and teenagers, occupational safety and health of children, prohibition and immediate actions to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.

¹² The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up, adopted by the ILC its 86th Session (Geneva, June 18, 1998)

Recommendation (No. 146)¹⁴ and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182)¹⁵ and relevant Recommendation (No. 190)¹⁶ are fundamental for eliminating child labour and its worst forms in the first place.

ILO Convention No. 138 purports primarily to effectively abolish child labour and explain what should be done to set up minimum age standards. Convention No. 182 is focused at eliminating the worst forms of child labour as a priority goal for all member countries.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child and the above documents sum up and complement all earlier adopted ILO requirements to establish a minimum age for employment in different sectors, define the maximum number of working hours for minors, regulate admission to hazardous work and identify the policy guidelines for child labour.

Convention on the Rights of the Child¹⁷

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child states that all actions concerning children should serve the best interests of the child. Member states undertake to ensure protection and care necessary for well-being of children and take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures for this purpose.

Under Article 32 of the Convention, member states recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and any work that might be hazardous to their health or interfere with the child's education or prejudice the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. To comply with these requirements, member states take legislative, administrative and social measures. In particular, member states will:

- a) establish the minimal age(s) for employment;
- b) determine necessary requirements on working hours and conditions;
- c) provide for adequate penalties or other sanctions for effective compliance with this Article.

ILO Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) and Recommendation (No. 146)¹⁸

¹³ ILO Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (Geneva, June 26, 1973)

¹⁴ ILO Recommendation No. 146. Recommendation concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (Geneva, 1973).

¹⁵ ILO Convention No. 182 on Prohibition and Immediate Action for Abolition of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (Geneva, June 1, 1999)

¹⁶ Recommendation No. 190 on Prohibition and Immediate Action for Abolition of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (Geneva, June 17, 1999)

¹⁷ Kyrgyz Republic Jogorku Kenesh Resolution No. 1402 of January 12, 1994 ratified the Convention "On the Rights of the Child" adopted on November 20, 1989 by the UN General Assembly with effect from September 1990.

¹⁸ In 1979, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR passed Decree No. 8955-IX of March 5, 1979 to ratify ILO Minimum Wage Convention No. 138 adopted by the ILC on June 26, 1973 to set the minimum age for employment at 16 years. The Kyrgyz Republic ratified Convention No. 138 in 1992.

The ILO Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) supplemented by Recommendation No. 146 requires from the ratifying States to pursue national policies to effectively abolish child labour and progressively raise the minimum age for employment. The Convention sets the minimum age for admission to employment depending on the type of work.

Under Article 1 of the Convention, each member state undertakes to pursue national policies designed to ensure effective abolition of child labour and progressive raising of the minimum age for admission to employment to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young people.

The Convention provides that the minimum age for admission to employment should not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, not less than fifteen years.

Article 2 of the Convention states that the minimum age for admission to any type of employment or other work that is likely to prejudice the health, safety or morals of the child should not be less than 18 years of age. It is worth noting that the types of work that could prejudice the health, safety or morals of a minor should be determined by national laws or regulations.

Under the Convention, the work carried out by children and adolescents at schools or other education institutions or work performed by persons under 14 as part of their education or job training does not apply to child labour (Article 6).

The Convention allows for admission of persons aged 13-15 to do light work which is not likely to harm their health or development and prejudice attendance at school or participation in vocational training. Areas of activity, working hours and conditions of such labour are to be established by the competent authority (Article 7).

Under Article 8 of the Convention regarding participation of children in artistic performances, there may be exceptions to the minimum age rule. However, in this case the competent state authority must issue a special permit after consultation with organizations of workers and employers to limit working hours and determine conditions for employment.

Recommendation No. 146 promoting ILO Convention No. 138

Recommendation No. 146 covers national child labour policies, minimum age for employment, hazardous types of work and working conditions of children.

The Recommendation states that national policies should be directed at: 1) taking measures designed to promote employment-oriented development in rural and urban areas; 2) progressively increasing the coverage of other economic and social measures to alleviate poverty wherever it exists and ensure living standards and income to families to make it unnecessary to recur to economic activities of children; 3) developing and progressively increasing, without any discrimination, the coverage of social security and family welfare measures aimed at ensuring child maintenance including child allowances; 4) promoting an enabling environment for education and other measures.

Recommendation No. 146 notes a need to take into account the needs of children and adolescents who do not have families or live separately from their families, and children of migrants who live and travel with their families.

The Recommendation encourages states to take effective measures for ensuring full-time attendance at school or participation in vocational orientation or training programs not later than the minimum age for admission to employment.

The minimum age for admission to employment should be set at the same level for all economic sectors and progressively raised to 16 years.

Recommendation No. 146 provides for a list of obligations for States regarding working conditions and says that:

- a) States should take into account the relevant international labour standards such as those concerning dangerous substances, lifting of heavy weights and underground work. The list of the types of employment or work in question should be re-examined periodically and revised as necessary, particularly in the light of advancing scientific and technological knowledge;
- b) Measures should be taken to ensure satisfactory working conditions for children and young persons under 18 years, to be strictly monitored by the State;
- c) Special attention should be given to ensure fair remuneration based on the principle of equal pay for equal work;
- d) The daily and weekly working hours must be strictly limited and overtime prohibited as to allow children and youth enough time for education, rest and leisure;
- e) An annual paid holiday of at least four weeks or in any case not shorter than available to adults should be provided to children;
- f) Social security coverage including benefits payable in case of work-related employment injuries, health care and sickness benefits should be ensured irrespective of conditions of employment or work;
- g) Satisfactory OSH standards should be maintained and appropriate training and control ensured.

States are recommended to ensure special training of inspectors to detect abuses in the employment or work of children and young persons. To facilitate age verification, public authorities should maintain an effective birth registration system including the issuance of birth certificates while employers should be required to keep and make available to the competent authority registers of working children. Children and youth working in streets, outside stalls, public places, itinerant occupations or other circumstances which make the checking of employers' records impracticable should be issued licenses (permits) or other documents indicating their eligibility for such work.

ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) and Recommendation (No. 190)¹⁹

¹⁹ On December 30, 2003 the Kyrgyz Republic adopted Law No. 244 to ratify ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention No 182 adopted by the ILC on June 17, 1999.

Each Member State that ratifies this Convention shall take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency (Article 1).

For the purposes of the Convention, the term «child» applies to all persons under the age of 18 (Article 2).

Article 3 of the Convention defines the term “the worst forms of child labour” as comprising:

- (a) slavery and forced labour, including trafficking of children and forced recruitment for use in armed conflicts;
- (b) child prostitution and pornography;
- (c) involving children in production and trafficking of drugs;
- (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

The Convention leaves it out to national governments to determine types of hazardous work referred to in paragraph (d) after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned taking into account the applicable international standards. The list of work types shall be periodically examined and revised as necessary.

Member States ratifying the Convention shall design and implement time-bound programmes of action to eliminate as a priority the worst forms of child labour after consultation with relevant government institutions and employers' and workers' organizations (Article 6 of the Convention).

Each Member shall establish measures for effective implementation and enforcement of the provisions which give effect to this Convention «...including the provision and application of penal sanctions or, as appropriate, other sanctions» (Article 7).

Each Member State shall take effective measures to:

- a) prevent the engagement of children in the worst forms of child labour;
- b) provide the necessary and appropriate direct assistance for the removal of children from the worst forms of child labour and for their rehabilitation and social integration;
- c) ensure access to free basic education and, wherever possible and appropriate, vocational training for all children removed from the worst forms of child labour;
- d) identify and reach out to children at special risk; and
- e) take account of the special situation of girls.

Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation No. 190

The Preamble to Recommendation No. 190 states that provisions of the Recommendation supplement those of the 1999 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention and should be used in conjunction with them.

Recommendation No. 190 specifies that the Programme of Action for Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (referred to in Article 6 of the Convention) should be designed and implemented as a

matter of urgency in consultation with relevant government institutions and employers' and workers' organizations taking into consideration the views of the children directly affected by the worst forms of child labour, their families and, as appropriate, other concerned groups.

Such programs should aim at, inter alia, identifying and denouncing the worst forms of child labour, preventing the engagement of children in or removing them from the worst forms of child labour, protecting them from reprisals and providing for their rehabilitation and social integration through measures which address their educational, physical and psychological needs; giving special attention to: younger children, girls, the problem of hidden work situations in which girls are at special risk; other groups of children with special vulnerabilities or needs; identifying, reaching out to and working with communities where children are at special risk; informing, sensitizing and mobilizing public opinion and concerned groups including children and their families.

In Article 3 of the Recommendation, it is clarified that in defining the types of work referred to in Article 3(d) of the Convention and identifying where they exist, consideration should be given, inter alia, to:

- a) work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- b) work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- c) work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- d) work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels or vibrations damaging to their health;
- e) work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

Articles 5-7 are focused on statistical data on child labour. Member States are encouraged to collect and update detailed information and statistical data about the nature and extent of child labour. As far as possible, such information should include data disaggregated by sex, age group, occupation, branch of economic activity, employment status, school attendance and geographical location. In addition, it is recommended to collect and update data about violations of national provisions for the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

Criminal Codes of Member States should classify as criminal offence the following worst forms of child labour:

- a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, production of pornography or pornographic performances; and
- c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties, or for activities which involve the unlawful carrying or use of firearms or other weapons.

Member States should also provide as a matter of urgency for other criminal, civil or administrative remedies, where appropriate, to ensure effective enforcement of national legislation for prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, such as special supervision of enterprises and revoking of permits to operate.

In addition, Member States should focus on informing, sensitizing and mobilizing the general public including national and local political leaders, members of parliament, judiciary and law enforcement officials, labour inspections, employers' and workers' organizations and civic organizations.

The Recommendation also calls for adequate steps to improve the education infrastructure and training of teachers to meet the needs of boys and girls; create job for parents and adults in the families where children work in the conditions prohibited by the Convention. The Recommendation also mentions that Member States should closely cooperate and assist each other to prohibit and effectively eliminate the worst forms of child labour. Such cooperation and/or assistance should include mobilizing resources for national or international programmes; mutual legal assistance; technical assistance including exchange of information; support for social and economic development, poverty eradication programmes and universal education.

4.2. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Under the Kyrgyz Constitution, the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties ratified by the Kyrgyz Republic are an integral part of the legal system.

The main regulations defining the legal framework for implementation of the ratified international child labour conventions are the Constitution, Children Code of July 10, 2012, Law No. 100 ("Children Code"), Labour Code of August 4, 2004, Law No. 106 ("LC"), Law No. 92 "On Education" dated by April 30, 2003, Administrative Liability Code dated by August 4, 1998, Law No. 114 ("ALC") and the Criminal Code dated October 1, 1997, Law No. 69 ("CC") that establish the respective administrative and criminal liability for violation of requirements in respect of child labour.

Article 23 of the Constitution and Article 10 of the LC prohibit **slavery, human trafficking, exploitation and use of the worst forms of child labour** and prescribe that forced labour can only be practiced in case of a court sentence, national emergency or martial law.

Article 15 of the Children Code provides for **general rules aimed at preventing child labour**:

1. Prohibition to employ or retain children to perform any work that might be hazardous to their health or impede education or harmful to the health, physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development of children.
2. Prohibition of the worst forms of child labour and any forms of forced child labour at enterprises, institutions, organizations regardless of their incorporation including cooperatives and peasant farms.
3. Prohibition of child labour in hazardous or dangerous working conditions, underground and night time, as well as at jobs which may be harmful to the health and moral development of children (gambling business, night clubs, production, transportation and sale of alcohol, tobacco, drugs and toxic substances etc.).

4. Prohibition to make children lift, carry and move heavy weights in excess of the set limits. A list of jobs prohibited for child labour and weight limits are approved by the Kyrgyz Government under the established procedure.

Article 5 of the Child Code **defines the worst forms of child labour:**

1. All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
2. The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, production of pornography or pornographic performances;
3. The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular, for production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
4. Work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Article 14 of the Children Code establishes the **basic guarantees of the rights of children to vocational guidance**, training and employment. In particular, it provides for freedom from labour, right to work, free choice of occupation and profession in accordance with age, health, education and vocational training.

Article 5 of the Children Code, while referring working children to the category of "children in hardship", fails to elucidate this concept. The term "child labour" is not defined either, only to make it more difficult to deal with the problem of illegal employment of children.

The Labour Code (LC) defines a legal framework for protecting rights and interests of children as parties to employment relations, establishes minimum guarantees of the rights and freedoms at work, as well as prohibitions and restrictions on child labour. **The principle of prohibiting discrimination, forced labour and worst forms of child labour** is declared as one of the principles of labour law. Under Article 9 of the LC, unequal pay for equal work including on the basis of minority is prohibited except in cases provided for by this law.

The **minimum age for admission to employment** is generally defined in the LC as **16**. However, **persons aged 15 may be employed** in exceptional cases by agreement with the representative body of company workers or competent public authority dealing with labour issues. At the same time, **students aged 14 may enter into an employment contract** with written consent of one of the parents (guardian, trustee) or a guardianship authority **to do easy work not harmful to their health** during study-free time provided that **it does not interfere with studies**. Moreover, the Children Code provides for the right of children to take part in community work during study-free time provided that it does not interfere with education, fits their physical and mental condition and is not physically, morally or mentally harmful.

Article 91 of the LC **provides for reduced working hours for minors**, with the maximum set at:

- 24 hours per week for workers aged 14-16;
- 36 hours per week for workers aged 16-18.

Moreover, under Article 95 of the LC, daily work (shift) cannot be longer than:

- 5 hours for workers aged 14-16 and 7 hours for those aged 16-18;
- 2.5 hours and 3.5 hours for students aged 14-16 and 16-18, respectively, in general education, primary and secondary vocational education who combine studies with work over a school year.

The LC contains a number of provisions aimed at occupational safety of minors, specifically, Chapter 23 that applies to workers under 18 and **prohibits their employment in the following jobs:**

- jobs involving harmful and/or hazardous working conditions, underground work, work which may be harmful to health and moral development (gambling business, work at night cabarets and clubs, production, transportation and sale of alcohol, tobacco, drugs and toxic substances);
- lifting and moving weights in excess of the limits set by the Kyrgyz Government;
- jobs involving business trips;
- night work (from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.);
- overtime work;
- work on weekends and public holidays (as per list of occupations to be established by the Kyrgyz Government).

Prohibition to employ persons under 18 in heavy or hazardous work is also established by Law No. 167 "On Occupational Safety" dated August 1, 2003.

The list of industries, occupations and jobs with hard and hazardous working conditions prohibited for employment of persons under 18 is approved by Kyrgyz Government Resolution No. 314 of July 2, 2001. The list includes the types of prohibited jobs in heavy and light industries, agriculture, food industry etc. In 2005, the list was revised and supplemented by activities associated with the use of narcotic and toxic substances, sale and storage of wine, alcohol and alcohol beverages and beer, trade and transportation of tobacco products, gambling and betting business.

Maximum allowable weights to be lifted and moved manually by workers under 18 depending on the age and sex of children are set by Government Resolution No. 548 of December 2, 2005.

Under Law No. 92 "On Education" dated April 30, 2003, education at primary general and basic general schools²⁰ is compulsory for all citizens and delivered free of charge at public and municipal institutions (Article 16). Article 30 of the Law **prohibits to recall students from classes (learning process)** without permission of the central education authority of Kyrgyzstan. Under clause 47 of the Model Provisions of a general education institution, general education institutions cannot involve students in any work not provided for by general educational programs, curricula and regulations of the institution without their consent and that of their parents (persons acting as parents).

The criminal law provides for **criminal liability for the following offenses related to the worst forms of child labour:**

- involving minors in criminal activities (Article 156, CC), vagrancy or begging (Article 157, CC);
- trafficking in minors (Article 124, CC);

²⁰ Schooling in the Kyrgyz Republic include 3 stages: primary general (grades 1-4); basic general (grades 5-9); secondary general (grades 10-11). As a rule, children are admitted to school at 6-7 years, with duration of studies in each grade being at least one school year. Kyrgyz Republic Law "On Education", Article 16.

**2014 Annual Progress Report of the State
Occupational Safety Inspectorate under the
Kyrgyz Government**

As part of the ongoing programs to eliminate the worst forms of child labor, the OSI staff is actively involved in raids jointly with other agencies and services for promotion and awareness of work safety for adolescents. With a total of 54 raids and inspections organized to prevent child labor, the results of these activities are widely covered in the media.

In taking preventive action against the worst forms of child labor, 243 violations of the labor law were identified.

Available at the site: <http://www.geti.kg>

- involving minors in production activities related to pornographic materials or items, or as performers in pornographic events (Article 262-1, CC);
- involving minors in prostitution and activities to organize involvement of minors in prostitution (Article 260, 261, CC);
- failure to fulfill responsibilities for upbringing of minors (Article 161, CC) failure by parents to maintain children (Article 162, CC);
- labour law violations causing substantial harm to the rights and legitimate interests of citizens including minors (Article 143, CC);
- violation of occupational safety techniques and other OSH rules resulting in medium or serious harm to health (Article 142, CC).

The Administrative Liability Code provides for liability for:

- violation of OSH legislation (Article 71);
- violation of labour law by employers (Article 72).

Kyrgyz Government Resolution No. 136 of February 20, 2012 approved the Regulations of the State

Occupational Safety Inspectorate under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic which is responsible for monitoring admission of children to employment.

The **Public Social Partnership Program for Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Kyrgyz Republic** approved by Kyrgyz Government Resolution No. 20 of January 22, 2008 was implemented in 2008–2011 (“Public Program for Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour”). However, as evidenced by monitoring data, many of the program’s objectives were unrealistic since the activities carried out in rural areas were not supported by local communities because child labour was perceived by parents as a regular form of practical learning and helping the family. Another major problem was a lack of budget funding although the government was to assume responsibility for the program’s implementation. Thus, the Family and Children Support Department (FCSD) (currently, Social Development Department (SDD)) had no means of reaching out to rural districts (ayil) to implement the program²¹.

Thus, **the Kyrgyz legislation on protection of children from harmful effects of child labour enshrines the fundamental international standards.** At the same time, the legislation is yet to be improved to specify the notion of «easy work», elucidate the worst forms of child labour and increase liability for aiding and abetting to involve minors in the worst forms of child labour. Systematic special training of personnel is required to identify abusive practices to employ children and involve them in hazardous work including the worst forms of child labour. Effective registration of children employed in formal and informal sectors is still an issue. Systematic collection of statistical data on working children and,

²¹ Monitoring and Evaluation Report on the Public Program for Social Partnership to Eliminate Worst Forms of Child Labor in Kyrgyz, 2008-2011

particularly, child labour data has not been addressed. The national legislation does not yet provide for measures to create jobs for parents and adults in the families where children work under conditions prohibited by international conventions.

Despite the accuracy and relevance of the terms stipulated by the legislation on children in Kyrgyzstan, it has to be admitted that they are not sufficient, something that comes to attention when considering the problem of child labour.

4.3. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

4.3.1 CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS FOR STATISTICAL MEASUREMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

In the Kyrgyz Republic, the following concepts and definitions approved by resolutions of International Conferences of Labour Statistical (ICLS) and matching the system of national accounts (SNA) are used for surveys of employment and economic activity of the population:

Economically active population – a part of the population supplying labour for production of goods and services specified in the System of National Accounts (SNA) in the reporting period. The economically active population includes both employed and unemployed.

Employed population – a part of the economically active population working in the reporting period (at least 1 hour per week) for remuneration in cash/kind, working for profit or family income or temporarily absent from work, or working as contributing family workers. Persons employed in the household for production of saleable goods are also counted as employed population.

Current employment – population engaged in any economic activity for 1 hour or more over the last 7 days prior to the interview.

Regular employment status – employment over the last 12 months prior to the survey. Those working most of the time over the last 12 months are classified as "regularly employed" while those remaining economically inactive most of the time as "regularly unemployed".

Economically inactive population – those not considered to be engaged in any economic activities or unemployed in the reporting period. Economically inactive persons cannot be classified as employed or unemployed, being neither workers nor job seekers.

Hired workers – those in hired employment under a written employment contract with the manager of an enterprise of any incorporation or with any other person on the terms of work to be remunerated in cash/kind as agreed.

Member of production (agricultural) cooperatives – those working at their own enterprise/cooperative for production of goods and services, with each member having equal decision-making rights with other members regarding production organization, investments and income distribution among members of the organization.

Self-employed (one's own business without employees) – those involved in gainful activities alone or with one or more partners without a regular use of employees. Under this arrangement, remuneration depends directly on income to be generated by production of goods and services. Such persons will take

production decisions related to activities of their enterprise (business) themselves or will delegate these powers while being responsible for sustainability of the enterprise (business).

Unpaid family/family enterprise worker – those working as unpaid contributing workers at enterprises owned by a relative living both in and outside the household. These employees cannot be considered as partners as the extent of their participation in a business is insignificant as compared to participation of the head of the enterprise.

4.3.2 DEFINITION OF CHILD EMPLOYMENT AND STRUCTURE OF CHILD LABOUR

Statistical measurement of child labour is defined by Resolution II on Child Labour Statistical adopted by the 18th ICLS in 2008. The Resolution translates provisions of the ILO fundamental child labour conventions into statistical terms recommended for use in measuring child labour worldwide. Statistical concepts and definitions used in this report comply with the ICLS Resolution.

1. **Child** – a person under 18. In this survey, children aged 5-17 are assumed for measuring working children and child labour.
2. **Working children** – children engaged in SNA classified economic activities for at least one hour in the reporting period. This assumes economic activities of children covering all marketable and certain types of non-marketable products (mainly production of goods and services for personal use) and includes work in formal/informal economic sectors, within and outside families, work for payment or profit (in cash or kind, part-time or full-time) or as a domestic worker outside the child's family (paid or unpaid). Under the SNA, the 'working children'²² category does not include children doing domestic chores/tasks in their own household. However, paid or unpaid domestic work in another household (whether by a child or adult) amounts to economic activity while children engaged in domestic work in a household other than their own are considered to be working children.
3. **Unpaid domestic services/household chores** – starting from 2008, all services produced by a household for its own final consumption are excluded from the SNA as economic activity. These activities include house cleaning and repair, maintenance/repair of household goods including transport vehicles used for own needs; cooking for own consumption; upbringing, education and care after children, sick, disabled or elderly, and transport services for domestic needs. Children doing this type of work in their households are not deemed "working children" and are addressed in the survey separately.
4. **Child labour** – paid or unpaid work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally hazardous or harmful to children; activities that deprive children of an opportunity to study at school or, apart from schoolwork and domestic chores, impose an extra burden elsewhere to enslave children and separate them from their families; work performed by children younger than the minimum age for admission to employment under the labour law of the Kyrgyz Republic²³

²² The terms 'working children' and 'children in employment' or 'economically active children' are identical and can be used interchangeably.

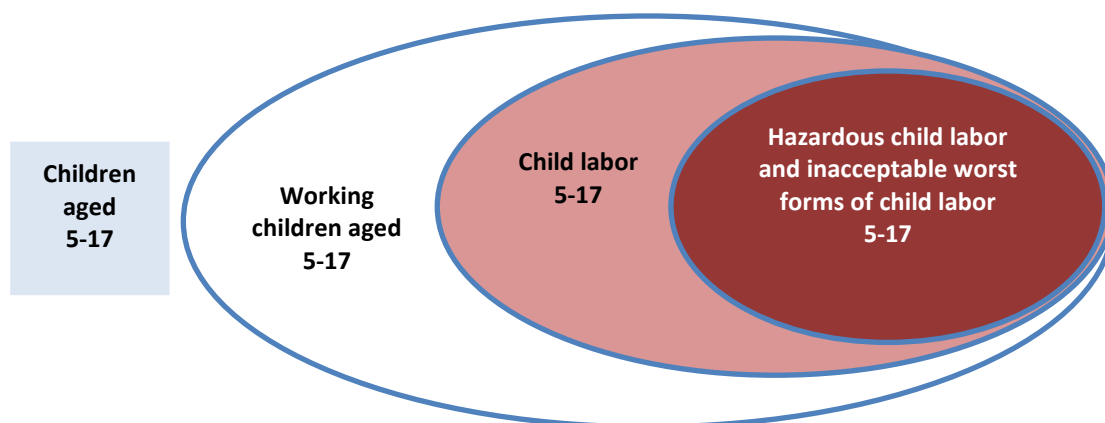
²³ Public Social Partnership Program for Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor in the Kyrgyz Republic for the period of 2008–2011. Approved by Kyrgyz Government Resolution No. 20 of January 22, 2008.

5. **Hazardous child labour/Hazardous child work** – one of the categories of the worst forms of child labour defined as work likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out.

6. **Children in permissible employment (permissible work)/working children not involved in child labour** – children involved in legally permissible economic activities under the Kyrgyz labour law, i.e. in work not harmful to mental, physical, social and moral development, corresponding to their age and not depriving children of an opportunity to study at school.

Under the ICLS resolution on child labour measurement, hazardous child work is a sub-category of child labour which, in its turn, fits into the sub-category of working children. Figure 4.1 shows the relationship between the categories of "working children", "child labour" and "hazardous child labour".

Figure 4.1 Working children, child labor, hazardous child labor



4.3.3 NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR REGULATION FRAMEWORK

The national child labour regulation framework including its worst forms as approved by the Kyrgyz law is detailed in Table 4.1. below:

Table 4.1 National child labour regulation framework

Employment age	Age	Contract terms	Regulation
General age of employment	16	Acts independently	Article 18, LC
Special age	15	In exceptional cases as agreed with a representative body of employees or competent labour authority	Article 18, LC
Minimum age of employment	14	With the written consent of one of the parents (guardian, trustee) or a guardianship authority to do easy work not harmful to health and not interfering with the learning process in study-free time	Article 18, LC
Child Labour Restrictions			
Child age	Maximum working hours	Maximum daily work (Shift)	Regulation
14-15	24 hours a week	5 hours	Article 91, LC
16-17	36 hours a week	7 hours	Article 91, LC
For students in general education (schools), primary and secondary vocational education combining studies and work over a school year:			
14-15		2.5 hours	Article 95, LC
16-17		3.5 hours	Article 95, LC
Restrictions for workers under 18 related to hazardous forms of child labour			
<p>Work involving harmful and/or hazardous conditions, underground work, work which may be harmful to health and moral development of minors (including underground work, work at heights, under water, by a hot stove, pastry furnaces and electric stoves; production, transportation and sale of alcohol, tobacco, drugs, toxic substances etc.).</p> <p>All activities related to lifting and displacing heavy weights above limits established for youth aged 14-17 depending on sex and age*.</p> <p>* Because the minimum age for employment is 14 years, the weight lifting limits for working children aged 5-13 are not fixed by law. Based on international standard and Government Resolutions No. 314 of July 2, 2001 and No. 548 of December 2, 2005, and in coordination with the State Occupational Safety Inspectorate under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, work where children under 14 will lift weights was referred to hazardous forms of child labour.</p>			<p>Article 294, LC; Government Resolution No. 314 of July 2, 2001</p> <p>Article 294, LC; Government Resolution No. 548 (Annex 3) of December 2, 2005</p>
Work involving business trips, overtime, night time work, work on weekends and public holidays for those under 18			Article 297, LC
Night work (from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.)			Article 97, LC
Overtime			Article 100, LC

As the Kyrgyz legislation does not formally specify the concept of "child labour", international standards were used to measure child labour taking into account the national regulation framework of child labour and its worst forms. The logical framework used for statistical measurement of child labour and its worst forms is shown in Table 4.2.

Working conditions hazardous for working children's health were identified on the basis of the following questions of the questionnaire:

- Does the child work 36 and more hours a week (question B11. Section IV)?
- What weight does the child lift at work? Is it above the limits established for his/her age and sex (question B5. Section VI)?;
- Does the child operate any machines/heavy equipment or instruments at work (question B6. Section VI)?;
- Does the child face the following health hazards at work: dust, fumes, intense noise, vibration, extreme cold or heat; effects of chemicals, drugs, explosives, agents or weapons? Does the child work underground, underwater, at dangerous heights, in dark or confined spaces etc. (question B7. Section VI)?;
- Does the child face physical, psychological and sexual violence at work (question B8. Section VI)?

All information including data on child labour and its worst forms was collected on the basis of answers of the children involved in the survey and was not further verified.

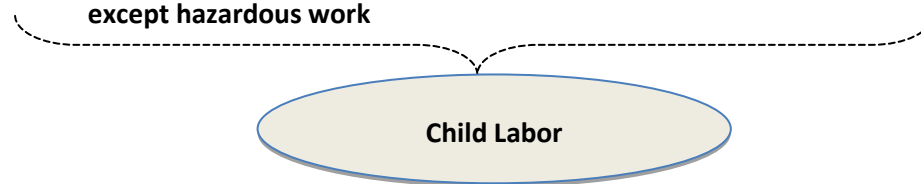
Table 4.2 Logical framework for statistical measurement of child labour and its worst forms

Child age groups	Types of work						
	Non-hazardous work					Worst forms of child labour	
	Paid work less than 1 hour a week. or unpaid work less than 12.5 hours a week in family business/farm	Paid work at least 1 hour a week. or unpaid work 12.5 and more hours a week in a family business/farm	(a) Working <12.5 hours a week and attending classes (b) Working <24 hours a week and not attending classes	(a) Working between 12.5 and 17.5 hours a week and attending classes (b) Working between 24 and 36 hours a week and not attending classes	(a) Working for 17.5 and more hours a week and attending classes (b) Working for 36 and more hours a week and not attending classes	<u>Hazardous work:</u> (a) work 36 and more hours a week (b) hazardous conditions at work – physical violence, cruel treatment etc.	Worst forms of child labour
5			Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		Not covered by the survey
6 – 13			Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		
14–15	Not applicable	Not applicable					
16–17	Not applicable	Not applicable					

Acceptable work

Other forms of child labour. except hazardous work

Hazardous child labour



5. ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN

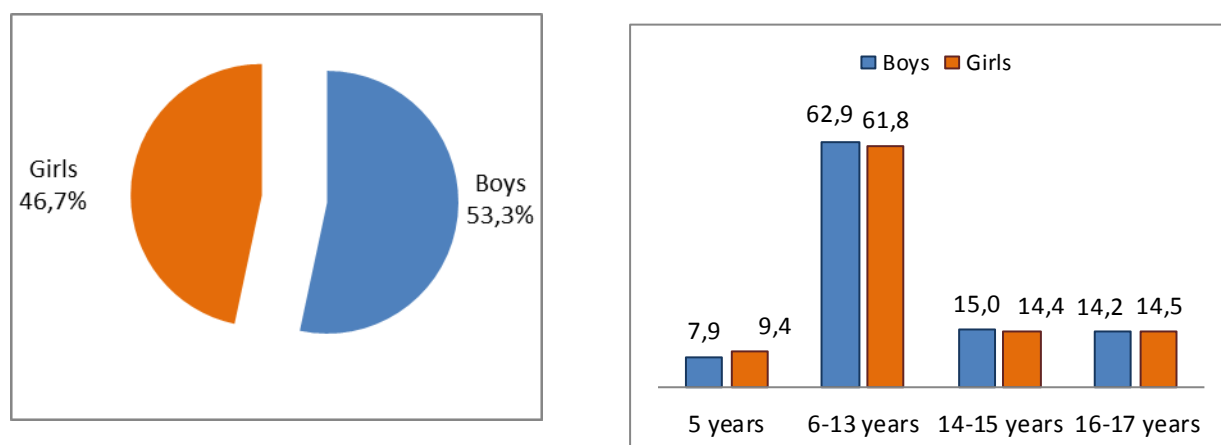
This section covers age and sex parameters of children aged 5-17, general characteristics of their dwelling and school attendance. However, the major focus is the education and employment status of children and their involvement in domestic chores (unpaid domestic work) in their own household. The final part of the section describes children's activities across seven non-overlapping activity types for a more detailed look into different parameters of activities that children combine.

5.1. MAJOR PARAMETERS OF CHILDREN AGED 5-17

5.1.1 CHILD POPULATION BY SEX AND RESIDENCE

The estimated number of children aged 5-17 years is 1,488,485 including 793,956 boys (53.3 percent) and 694,530 girls (46.7 percent) (Table 5.1). Two-thirds of the child population (62.4 percent) are those aged 6-13, with every sixth aged 14-15 or 16-17. Five-year old children accounted for 8.6 percent (Figure 5.1). A minor sex bias is observed for all age groups, with boys prevailing in the 6-13 and 14-15 age groups and girls in the 5 and 16-17 age group.

Figure 5.1 Sex and age structure of children aged 5-17, percent



Two-thirds of children (68.8 percent) live in rural areas and one-third (31.4 percent) in urban areas, with an uneven distribution across regions of residence. Thus, they account for a larger share in the Osh (22.8 percent) and Jalalabad (20.6 percent) Region where a relative majority (43.4 percent) of all Kyrgyzstan's children is found. Bishkek, Chui Region and Osh city account, respectively, for 13.0 percent, 12.4 percent and 4.2 percent (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2 Regional distribution of children aged 5-17, percent

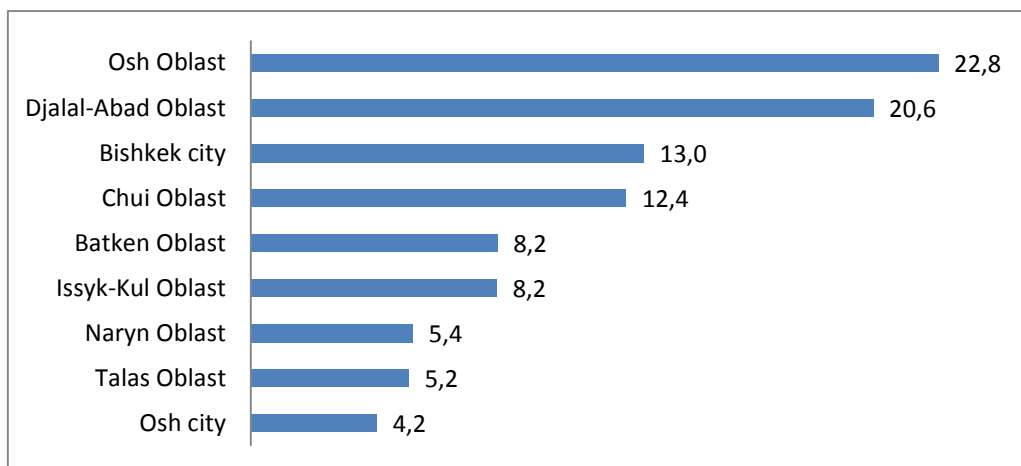


Table 5.1 Distribution of children aged 5-17 by sex, age, residence, geographical disaggregation and income quintiles

Basic parameters	Boys		Girls		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	793 956	100.0	694 530	100.0	1 488 485	100.0
Age groups						
5 years	62 959	7.9	65 285	9.4	128 244	8.6
6-13 years	499 677	62.9	428 904	61.8	928 581	62.4
14-15 years	118 889	15.0	99 671	14.4	218 560	14.7
16-17 years	112 430	14.2	100 670	14.5	213 100	14.3
Residence						
Urban	253 453	31.9	214 213	30.8	467 666	31.4
Rural	540 502	68.1	480 317	69.2	1 020 819	68.6
Region						
Batken	61 663	7.8	59 990	8.6	121 654	8.2
Djalal-Abad	169 773	21.4	137 406	19.8	307 179	20.6
Issyk-Kul	61 813	7.8	59 506	8.6	121 319	8.2
Naryn	43 148	5.4	36 806	5.3	79 954	5.4
Osh	182 922	23.0	156 345	22.5	339 266	22.8
Talas	39 780	5.0	38 084	5.5	77 864	5.2
Chui	96 520	12.2	88 608	12.8	185 128	12.4
Bishkek city	106 917	13.5	87 072	12.5	193 989	13.0
Osh city	31 418	4.0	30 714	4.4	62 132	4.2

More than a million of children aged 5-17 (75.6 percent) live with both parents, father and mother (Table 5.2), with 12.4 percent living only with a mother and 1.9 percent only with father. At the same time, 10.2

percent of children live without both parents although, according to the survey, both parents are alive in the majority of cases²⁴. The share of children living only with a mother in urban areas (18.3 percent) is almost twice as high as in rural areas (9.7 percent). The highest share of children living with only a mother is observed in Bishkek (20.7 percent) while the lowest in the Talas Region (6.5 percent).

The share of children living without both parents is higher in rural areas (10.8 percent) than in urban areas (8.8 percent). This indicator is above the nationwide average in the Osh Region (16.3 percent) and Osh city (13.8 percent) as well as in the Naryn (11.5 percent) and Issyk-Kul Region (10.6 percent).

Children with disabilities (PWD) account for 1.3 percent of those aged 5-17. The share of male PWD (1.8 percent) exceeds that of girls (0.7 percent). A higher percentage of PWD children is observed in rural areas as compared to urban (1.5 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively), with the Issyk-Kul and Naryn Region demonstrating sizeably higher shares of PWD children (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 Structure of children aged 5-17, percent

	Children with both parents		Children living						PWD	All children	
			Only with a mother		Only with a farther		Without both parents				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%	N	%
Total	1 125 037	75.6	184 397	12.4	27 736	1.9	151 316	10.2	1.3	148 848	100.0
Boys	598 074	75.3	97 403	12.3	17 029	2.1	81 449	10.3	1.8	793 956	100.0
Girls	526 963	75.9	86 994	12.5	10 707	1.5	69 866	10.1	0.7	694 530	100.0
Residence											
Urban	332 792	71.2	85 707	18.3	7 834	1.7	41 333	8.8	0.9	467 666	100.0
Rural	792 245	77.6	98 690	9.7	19 902	1.9	109 983	10.8	1.5	102 081	100.0
Regions											
Batken	101 558	83.5	9 990	8.2	1 721	1.4	8 384	6.9	0.7	121 654	100.0
Djalal-Abad	249 737	81.3	29 185	9.5	6 682	2.2	21 575	7.0	1.7	307 179	100.0
Issyk-Kul	92 248	76.0	13 470	11.1	2 735	2.3	12 867	10.6	2.3	121 319	100.0
Naryn	61 995	77.5	7 063	8.8	1 661	2.1	9 235	11.5	2.2	79 954	100.0
Osh	237 818	70.1	41 334	12.2	4 945	1.5	55 169	16.3	1.3	339 266	100.0
Talas	65 258	83.8	5 031	6.5	1 961	2.5	5 614	7.2	0.4	77 864	100.0
Chui	136 242	73.6	28 837	15.6	3 438	1.9	16 611	9.0	1.6	185 128	100.0
Bishkek city	137 044	70.6	40 199	20.7	3 473	1.8	13 273	6.8	0.0	193 989	100.0
Osh city	43 137	69.4	9 288	14.9	1 119	1.8	8 588	13.8	1.5	62 132	100.0

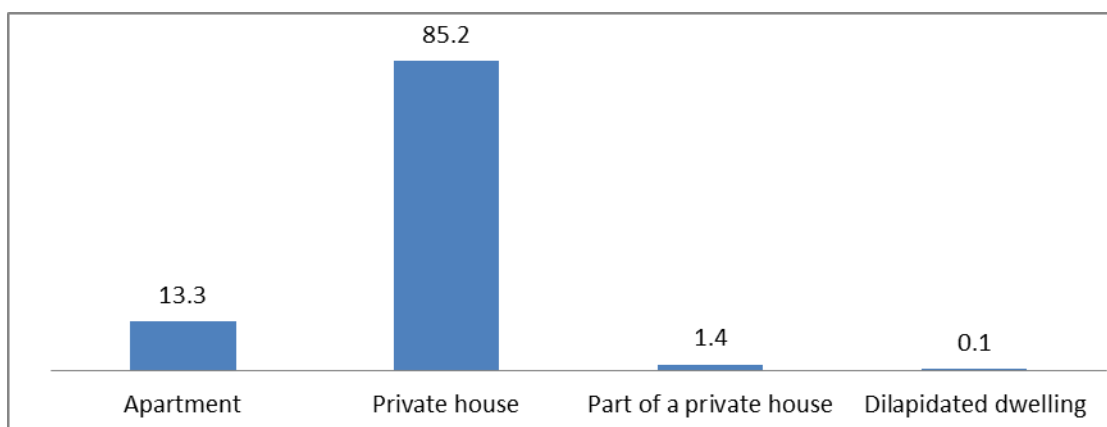
²⁴ 2014 Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey. Final Report. Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic: National Statistical Committee, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).

5.1.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DWELLING AND SOURCES OF INCOME

Dwelling parameters are important for an analysis of child employment. Private households (especially in rural areas) will normally own a large backyard and/or land plots and cattle. Many urban private houses and a majority of private houses in rural areas do not have running water and central heating.

Eight of ten children aged 5-17 live in private houses (85.2 percent) while one of ten in apartment houses (13.3 percent). A small number of children (1.5 percent) live in a part of a private house or in dilapidated houses (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3 Structure of children aged 5-17 by dwelling type, percent



Not all of the country's children have access to clean drinking water and living conditions acceptable in terms of sanitation, with 8.4 percent of those aged 5-17 (over 120 thousand) collecting drinking water from an open source and 0.9 percent (over 12 thousand) living in households without a toilet.

Households with children aged 5-17 that reported wages as the main source of income accounted for 51.8 percent (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4 Income sources of households with children aged 5-17 (percent)²⁵

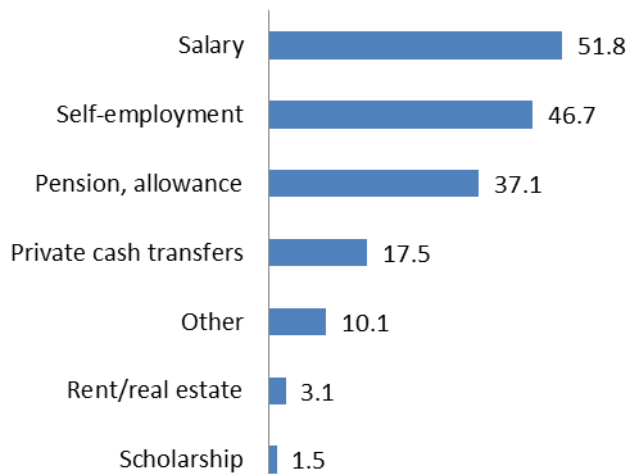
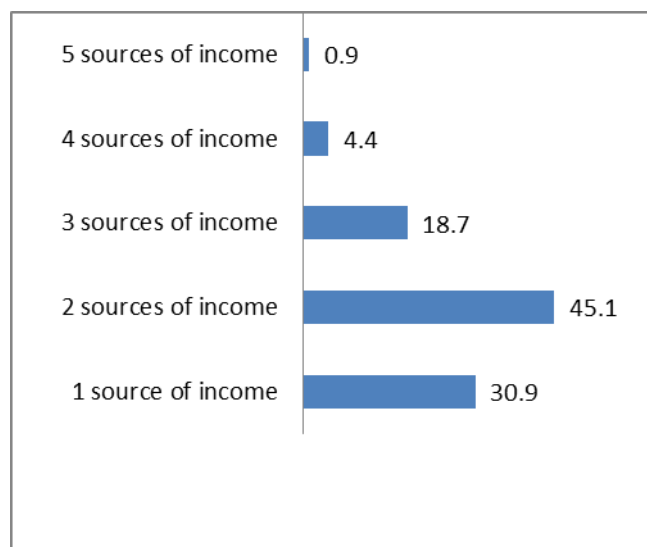


Figure 5.5 Number of income sources of households with children aged 5-17 (percent)



Almost as many households as those having income from wages will derive income from self-employment (46.7 percent). More than a third of households (37.1 percent) receive pensions and benefits/allowances, and every fifth household (17.5 percent) derives income from private cash transfers.

According to Figure 5.5, nearly 70 percent of households have several income sources: for example, 45.1 percent have two and 18.7 percent three sources of income, with every third one source of income (30.9 percent).

The national average monthly household income is 11917.8 soms. The average monthly income of urban residents (13606.9 soms) is higher than that of rural households (11398.9 soms).

5.2. CURRENT EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN ECONOMIC PRODUCTION

Under the SNA, a survey of workforce employment should cover the population aged 15 and older. But, since this survey was aimed at child labour, the analysis of economic employment was focused on children aged 5 and older. In analyzing child labour, this age is normally considered as the lower threshold despite the fact that work at this age is prohibited by law. Given that the minimum employment age in the Kyrgyz Republic is 16 (14 for light work), children in these age groups are addressed separately.

The current economic activity of children is determined by type of employment in the reporting period (7 days prior to the interview).

According to the survey, 580,565 out of 1,488,485 children aged 5-17 (39.0 percent) including 368,193 boys and 212,372 girls were employed in economic production in the 7-day period prior to the interview (Table 5.3).

²⁵ The sum exceeds 100 percent as respondents were allowed to report several income sources.

The highest share of children involved in economic production is observed in the 16-17 age group (58.6 percent) while the lowest in the 6-13 age group (21.3 percent). The share of working boys (46.4 percent) is 15.8 percentage points higher than that of working girls (30.6 percent). Boys tend to outnumber girls in economic production across all other age groups. At the same time, the difference between working boys and girls grows with age in favor of boys from 13 percentage points at 6-13 to 26.2 percentage points at 16-17. Thus, boys will start working at an earlier age and participate in economic activities more than girls regardless of age.

In rural areas, the share of children involved in economic production is higher than in urban areas, with almost every second child working (48.6 versus 18.1 percent, respectively). This trend is observed across all age groups. With age, the number of working children tends to grow faster and reach higher levels in rural areas than in urban. Thus, in the 6-13 age group the share of working children is 29.3 percentage points higher in rural areas than in urban areas while in the 16-17 age group the bias towards rural areas is 42.1 percentage points. In rural and urban areas, working boys tend to outnumber working girls.

Economic employment of children varies across regions: in the Osh (50.1 percent), Naryn (49.3 percent), Jalalabad (48.8 percent) and Issyk-Kul Regions (48.3 percent), almost every second child aged 5-17 works while in Bishkek every tenth (9.2 percent).

Table 5.3. Number and percentage of children working in the reporting period (7 days prior to the survey) by sex, age and residence

Main parameters		Children working over last week	
		N	% of all children
Total			
Boys	5 year	0	0.0
	6-13 year	210 509	42.1
	14-15 year	77 882	65.5
	16-17 year	79 802	71.0
	Total	368 193	46.4
Girls	5 year	0	0.0
	6-13 year	124 807	29.1
	14-15 year	42 453	42.6
	16-17 year	45 113	44.8
	Total	212 372	30.6
Total	5 year	0	0.0
	6-13 year	335 315	36.1
	14-15 year	120 335	55.1
	16-17 year	124 915	58.6
Total	580 565	39.0	
Urban			
Boys	5 year	0	0.0
	6-13 year	29 808	18.4

	14-15 year	12 293	35.9
	16-17 year	12 509	36.9
	Total	54 610	21.5
Girls	5 year	0	0.0
	6-13 year	17 562	13.2
	14-15 year	4 098	15.2
	16-17 year	8 186	23.3
	Total	29 846	13.9
Total	5 year	0	0.0
	6-13 year	47 370	16.1
	14-15 year	16 391	26.8
	16-17 year	20 695	30.0
	Total	84 455	18.1
Rural			
	5 year	0	0.0
Boys	6-13 year	180 701	53.5
	14-15 year	65 590	77.5
	16-17 year	67 292	85.7
	Total	313 583	580
	5 year	0	0.0
Girls	6-13 year	107 245	36.2
	14-15 year	38 355	52.7
	16-17 year	36 927	56.4
	Total	182 527	38.0
Total	5 year	0	0.0
	6-13 year	287 945	45.4
	14-15 year	103 944	66.1
	16-17 year	104 220	72.4
	Total	496 110	48.6
Region			
	Batken	42 858	35.2
	Djalal-Abad	150 009	48.8
	Issyk-Kul	58 562	48.3
	Naryn	39 392	49.3
	Osh	169 942	50.1
	Talas	36 250	46.6
	Chui	48 975	26.5
	Bishkek city	17 783	9.2
	Osh city	16 796	27

5.3. SCHOOL AND PRE-SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY CHILDREN AGED 5-17

The data on children aged 5-17 attending pre-school, school and other education institutions is shown in Table 5.4. According to the survey, 87.3 percent of children aged 5-17 attend education institutions while 10.5 percent never attended school. In terms of school attendance, the shares of girls and boys do not differ significantly.

The highest share of children attending school/education institutions is observed in the 14-15 age group (97.9 percent) while the lowest among those aged 5, with only every fourth child (24.9 percent) attending school. School attendance is higher in urban than rural areas (89.5 and 86.3 percent, respectively).

The share of children who never attended school is the highest among those aged five (73.2 percent) and much lower for children aged 6-13 (6.4 percent). This is due to the fact that the school enrolment age is 6-7 and, therefore, 5-year old children are too small to enroll while not all those aged 6 will study at school.

Table 5.4 School attendance by children aged 5-17

	In school/education institution		Never attended school/education institution		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1 299 669	87.3	156 139	10.5	1 488 485	100.0
Sex						
Boys	692 180	87.2	82 803	10.4	793 956	100.0
Girls	607 488	87.5	73 336	10.6	694 530	100.0
Age groups						
5 years	31 915	24.9	93 884	73.2	128 244	100.0
6-13	867 988	93.5	59 445	6.4	928 581	100.0
14-15	214 066	97.9	1 721	0.8	218 560	100.0
16-17	185 700	87.1	1 089	0.5	213 100	100.0
Residence						
Urban	418 523	89.5	38 607	8.3	467 666	100.0
Rural	881 146	86.3	117 532	11.5	1 020 819	100.0

The number and percentage of children attending general education institutions broken down by sex, age and residence are shown in Table 5.5, with a minor difference between girls and boys for those under 15. However, in terms of school attendance, girls will prevail in the 16-17 age group (89.8 percent and 84.8 percent, respectively).

The highest share of school attendance among children is observed in Bishkek (92.8 percent) and Issyk-Kul Region (92.1 percent) while the lowest in the Chui Region (81.9 percent).

Children from the richest households (90.6 percent) stand a higher probability of school attendance than those from the poorest (87.2 percent) or average income households (85.2 percent).

Table 5.5 Number and percentage of children attending school by sex, age, residence and household income

Main parameters	Boys		Girls		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	692 180	87.2	607 488	87.5	1 299 669	87.3
Age groups						
5 years	15 326	24.3	16 589	25.4	31 915	24.9
6-13	464 696	93.0	403 292	94.0	867 988	93.5
14-15	116 831	98.3	97 235	97.6	214 066	97.9
16-17	95 327	84.8	90 373	89.8	185 700	87.1
Residence						
Urban	225 940	89.1	192 583	89.9	418 523	89.5
Rural	466 240	86.3	414 906	86.4	881 146	86.3
Region						
Batken	54 109	87.7	52 431	87.4	106 540	87.6
Djalal-Abad	147 746	87.0	121 203	88.2	268 949	87.6
Issyk-Kul	56 414	91.3	55 267	92.9	111 681	92.1
Naryn	39 008	90.4	33 795	91.8	72 804	91.1
Osh	155 167	84.8	131 499	84.1	286 665	84.5
Talas	35 124	88.3	32 918	86.4	68 043	87.4
Chui	79 395	82.3	72 207	81.5	151 602	81.9
Bishkek city	98 356	92.0	81 640	93.8	179 996	92.8
Osh city	26 861	85.5	26 529	86.4	53 390	85.9
Income quintiles						
I (poorest)	165 298	86.9	147 769	87.5	313 067	87.2
II	148 074	86.5	137 550	84.4	285 624	85.5
III	143 667	83.5	126 149	87.3	269 816	85.2
IV	141 810	89.0	130 974	90.6	272 783	89.8
V (richest)	93 332	92.1	65 047	88.6	158 379	90.6

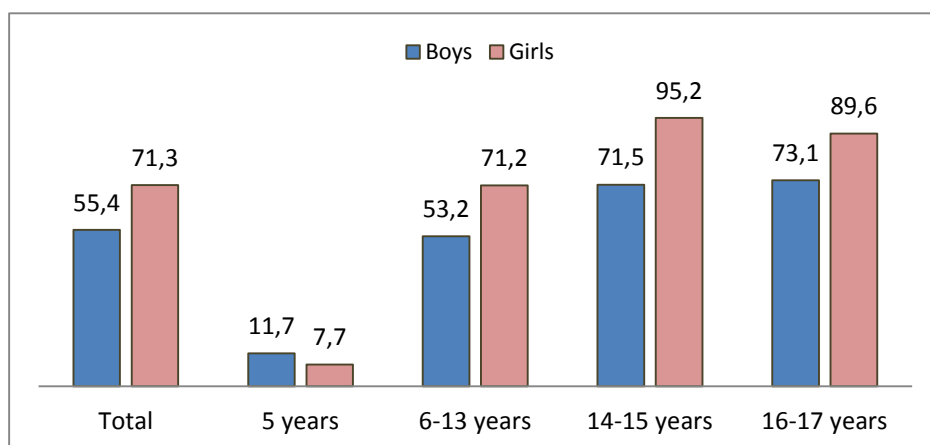
5.4. DOMESTIC CHORES PERFORMED BY CHILDREN IN THEIR OWN HOUSEHOLD

As Table 5.6 shows, 62.9 percent of children do domestic chores called ‘unpaid domestic services’ in their own households. The share of children doing domestic chores grows from 9.6 percent among 5-year olds to 61.3 percent and 82.3 percent for those aged 6-13 and 14-15, respectively. In the 16-17 age group, the share of those involved in domestic chores was 80.9 percent. This is due to a more active involvement of children from this age group in economic activities.

In terms of sex, a significant gender disparity was observed in domestic tasks performed by children. For example, girls are much more often involved in domestic chores than boys (71.3 percent versus 55.4). The share of girls doing domestic chores is higher across all age groups except 5-year olds where boys will slightly outnumber girls. A similar gender disparity in distribution of domestic chores is observed for both

urban and rural areas. Thus, rural girls do domestic chores from an earlier age and in disproportionately higher numbers than urban girls (74.2 percent versus 64.5 percent in the 6-13 age group).

Figure 5.6 Share of boys and girls doing domestic chores, percent



Children doing domestic chores are relatively numerous in all regions, the highest share being observed in the Naryn (73.2 percent) and Osh Regions (71.0 percent) while the lowest in the Djalal-Abad Region (57.3 percent).

Table 5.6 Number and percentage of children doing domestic chores by sex, age, residence and income

Main parameters	Boys		Girls		Total	
	N	% of all children	N	% of all children	N	% of all children
Total						
5 years	7 336	11.7	5 028	7.7	12 364	9.6
6-13 years	265 648	53.2	305 351	71.2	570 998	61.5
14-15 years	84 976	71.5	94 864	95.2	179 840	82.3
16-17 years	82 159	73.1	90 226	89.6	172 385	80.9
Total	440 119	55.4	495 469	71.3	935 587	62.9
Urban						
5 years	1 990	8.5	1 333	6.8	3 324	7.7
6-13 years	87 824	54.2	85 485	64.5	173 309	58.8
14-15 years	27 952	81.6	26 011	96.5	53 963	88.2
16-17 years	26 142	77.1	32 188	91.6	58 330	84.5
Total	143 908	56.8	145 017	67.7	288 926	61.8
Rural						
5 years	5 346	13.5	3 694	8.1	9 040	10.6

Main parameters	Boys		Girls		Total	
	N	% of all children	N	% of all children	N	% of all children
6-13 years	177 824	52.6	219 865	74.2	397 689	62.7
14-15 years	57 024	67.4	68 853	94.7	125 877	80.0
16-17 years	56 017	71.3	58 038	88.6	114 055	79.2
Total	296 210	54.8	350 451	73.0	646 662	63.3
Region						
Batken	31 516	25.9	41 739	34.3	73 255	60.2
Djalal-Abad	76 091	24.8	99 818	32.5	175 910	57.3
Issyk-Kul	33 898	27.9	44 027	36.3	77 925	64.2
Naryn	31 135	38.9	27 368	34.2	58 503	73.2
Osh	102 523	30.2	116 800	34.4	219 323	64.6
Talas	23 928	30.7	27 807	35.7	51 735	66.4
Chui	56 659	30.6	57 344	31.0	114 003	61.6
Bishkek city	63 427	32.7	57 397	29.6	120 824	62.3
Osh city	20 941	33.7	23 170	37.3	44 111	71.0
Income quintile						
I (poorest)	99 747	27.8	121 077	33.7	220 825	61.5
II	95 261	28.5	113 066	33.8	208 326	62.3
III	94 745	29.9	104 504	33.0	199 249	62.9
IV	89 439	29.4	104 863	34.5	194 302	63.9
V (richest)	60 926	34.9	51 959	29.7	112 885	64.6

The trend for prevalence of girls in domestic chores in terms of number and percentage is not typical for all regions, their share being 7-8 percentage points higher in the Batken, Djalal-Abad and Issyk-Kul Region. In contrast, more boys do domestic chores in the Naryn Region and Bishkek (by 3-5 percentage points). A probability of doing domestic chores is not clearly correlated with household welfare levels.

Children aged 5-17 will averagely spend 10.0 hours a week to do domestic chores (Table 5.7), with at least 5.8 hours a week for 5-year olds. As children grow, they spend more time doing domestic chores, with the maximum of 13.4 hours a week observed for the 15-16 age group.

Girls will averagely spend 2.4 hours more than boys to do everyday domestic chores, the difference being 4.5 hours in the 16-17 age group. However, the survey did not observe a statistically significant difference between urban and rural children in terms of time spent to do domestic chores each day and on average.

Table 5.7 Average time spent by children aged 5-17 to do weekly domestic chores by sex, age, residence

Main parameters	Boys	Girls	Total
Total			
5 years	6.3	5.0	5.8
6-13 years	7.6	9.2	8.4
14-15 years	10.2	13.5	12.0
16-17 years	11.0	15.5	13.4
Total	8.7	11.1	10.0
Urban			
5 years	4.4	4.1	4.3
6-13 years	7.6	9.4	8.5
14-15 years	10.7	13.4	12.0
16-17 years	10.8	16.2	13.8
Total	8.8	11.6	10.2
Rural			
5 years	7.1	5.3	6.3
6-13 years	7.5	9.1	8.4
14-15 years	10.0	13.6	11.9
16-17 years	11.0	15.2	13.1
Total	8.7	11.0	9.9

Table 5.8 shows data on children doing domestic chores by time, age and residence.

Two-thirds of children aged 5-17 (68.0 percent) will spend up to 12 hours a week doing domestic chores, with every fifth (19.4 percent) spending 12-18 hours, every tenth (9.1 percent) 18-24 hours, 3.2 percent 25-36 hours and 0.4 percent 36 hours and more a week.

The share of children doing domestic chores more than 12 hours a week is 1.5 higher among girls (38.9 percent versus 24.2 percent for boys). This trend is observed across all age groups. The share of children working more than 12 hours a week is slightly higher in urban than rural areas (35.5 percent versus 30.4 percent).

Table 5.8 Structure of children doing domestic chores by working hours, sex, age and residence

Main parameters		<=6 hours		7-11 hours		12-17 hours		18-24 hours		25-35 hours		36 and more		Total	
		N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
		Total													
Boys	5 years	4 266	58.1	2 193	29.9	357	4.9	520	7.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	7 336	100.0
	6-13 years	131 461	49.5	86 822	32.7	33 375	12.6	10 181	3.8	2910.1	1.1	899	0.3	265 648	100.0
	14-15 years	26 261	30.9	29 025	34.2	19 166	22.6	8 560	10.1	1963.5	2.3	0	0.0	84 976	100.0
	16-17 years	18 360	22.3	35 046	42.7	17 068	20.8	8 337	10.1	3240.5	3.9	107	0.1	82 159	100.0
	Total	180 348	41.0	153 087	34.8	69 965	15.9	27 598	6.3	8114.1	1.8	1 007	0.2	440 119	100.0
Girls	5 years	3 787	75.3	910	18.1	331	6.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	5 028	100.0
	6-13 years	108 089	35.4	119 483	39.1	46 311	15.2	22 790	7.5	8125.1	2.7	552	0.2	305 351	100.0
	14-15 years	10 133	10.7	31 471	33.2	33 602	35.4	13 381	14.1	5552.2	5.9	725	0.8	94 864	100.0
	16-17 years	6 072	6.7	22 970	25.5	30 984	34.3	21 065	23.3	8066.7	8.9	1 069	1.2	90 226	100.0
	Total	128 081	25.9	174 834	35.3	111 228	22.4	57 236	11.6	21743.9	4.4	2 345	0.5	495 469	100.0
Total	5 years	8 053	65.1	3 103	25.1	688	5.6	520	4.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	12 364	100.0
	6-13 years	239 550	42.0	206 305	36.1	79 686	14.0	32 970	5.8	11035.1	1.9	1 451	0.3	570 998	100.0
	14-15 years	36 394	20.2	60 496	33.6	52 768	29.3	21 941	12.2	7515.7	4.2	725	0.4	179 840	100.0
	16-17 years	24 433	14.2	58 015	33.7	48 051	27.9	29 402	17.1	11307.1	6.6	1 176	0.7	172 385	100.0
	Total	308 429	33.0	327 920	35.0	181 194	19.4	84 834	9.1	29858.0	3.2	3 352	0.4	935 587	100.0
Urban															
Boys	5 years	1 230	61.8	760	38.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	1 990	100.0
	6-13 years	39 942	45.5	30 096	34.3	13 780	15.7	3 566	4.1	438.8	0.5	0	0.0	87 824	100.0
	14-15 years	7 101	25.4	8 931	32.0	8 508	30.4	2 820	10.1	592.7	2.1	0	0.0	27 952	100.0
	16-17 years	4 039	15.4	12 746	48.8	5 427	20.8	3 811	14.6	120.6	0.5	0	0.0	26 142	100.0
	Total	52 312	36.4	52 533	36.5	27 714	19.3	10 197	7.1	1152.1	0.8	0	0.0	143 908	100.0
Girls	5 years	1 244	93.3	0	0.0	90	6.7	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	1 333	100.0
	6-13 years	28 148	32.9	32 843	38.4	14 549	17.0	7 646	8.9	2202.2	2.6	97	0.1	85 485	100.0

Main parameters	<=6 hours		7-11 hours		12-17 hours		18-24 hours		25-35 hours		36 and more		Total	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
14-15 years	1 741	6.7	8 023	30.8	10 256	39.4	5 626	21.6	351.3	1.4	13	0.1	26 011	100.0
16-17 years	1 344	4.2	8 041	25.0	9 739	30.3	10 449	32.5	2208.8	6.9	406	1.3	32 188	100.0
Total	32 477	22.4	48 907	33.7	34 634	23.9	23 720	16.4	4762.4	3.3	517	0.4	145 017	100.0
5 years	2 474	74.4	760	22.9	90	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	3 324	100.0
6-13 years	68 090	39.3	62 939	36.3	28 329	16.3	11 212	6.5	2641.1	1.5	97	0.1	173 309	100.0
Total														
14-15 years	8 842	16.4	16 955	31.4	18 764	34.8	8 445	15.7	944.0	1.7	13	0.0	53 963	100.0
16-17 years	5 383	9.2	20 786	35.6	15 166	26.0	14 260	24.4	2329.4	4.0	406	0.7	58 330	100.0
Total	84 789	29.3	101 441	35.1	62 348	21.6	33 917	11.7	5914.5	2.0	517	0.2	288 926	100.0
Rural														
5 years	3 035	56.8	1 433	26.8	357	6.7	520	9.7	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	5 346	100.0
6-13 years	91 518	51.5	56 726	31.9	19 595	11.0	6 614	3.7	2471.3	1.4	899	0.5	177 824	100.0
Boys														
14-15 years	19 160	33.6	20 094	35.2	10 658	18.7	5 741	10.1	1370.8	2.4	0	0.0	57 024	100.0
16-17 years	14 322	25.6	22 300	39.8	11 641	20.8	4 526	8.1	3119.9	5.6	107	0.2	56 017	100.0
Total	128 036	43.2	100 553	33.9	42 251	14.3	17 401	5.9	6962.0	2.4	1 007	0.3	296 210	100.0
5 years	2 543	68.8	910	24.6	241	6.5	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	3 694	100.0
6-13 years	79 941	36.4	86 640	39.4	31 762	14.4	15 144	6.9	5922.8	2.7	455	0.2	219 865	100.0
Girls														
14-15 years	8 392	12.2	23 448	34.1	23 346	33.9	7 755	11.3	5200.9	7.6	711	1.0	68 853	100.0
16-17 years	4 728	8.1	14 929	25.7	21 245	36.6	10 616	18.3	5857.8	10.1	663	1.1	58 038	100.0
Total	95 605	27.3	125 926	35.9	76 595	21.9	33 515	9.6	16981.5	4.8	1 829	0.5	350 451	100.0
5 years	5 579	61.7	2 343	25.9	599	6.6	520	5.8	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	9 040	100.0
6-13 years	171 460	43.1	143 366	36.0	51 357	12.9	21 758	5.5	8394.1	2.1	1 354	0.3	397 689	100.0
Total														
14-15 years	27 552	21.9	43 542	34.6	34 004	27.0	13 496	10.7	6571.7	5.2	711	0.6	125 877	100.0
16-17 years	19 050	16.7	37 229	32.6	32 886	28.8	15 143	13.3	8977.7	7.9	770	0.7	114 055	100.0
Total	223 640	34.6	226 480	35.0	118 846	18.4	50 917	7.9	23943.5	3.7	2 836	0.4	646 662	100.0

The structure of children doing domestic chores by time of day, sex, age and residence is shown in Table 5.9.

With more than a half of children (62.1 percent) doing domestic chores in the daytime, up to 2 percent will do it in the evening or at night (1.7 percent). The highest share of children working in the evening or at night is observed in the 16-17 age group (3.3 percent). Similar trends are observed in urban and rural areas, with no significant difference revealed in terms of residence.

Table 5.9 Structure of children doing household chores by timing, sex, age and residence

		All children (including those attending school):									
		Daytime (from 6 am till 6 pm)		Evening or night (after 6 pm)		Afternoon and evening (full day)		At times in the daytime or evening		Total	
		N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	
Total											
	5 years	810	11.0	0	0.0	3 924	53.5	1 957	26.7	7 336	
	6-13 years	33 174	12.5	2 675	1.0	154 479	58.2	54 144	20.4	265 648	
Boys	14-15 years	9 249	10.9	1 241	1.5	56 837	66.9	12 277	14.4	84 976	
	16-17 years	11 457	13.9	2 488	3.0	49 637	60.4	13 948	17.0	82 159	
	Total	54 690	12.4	6 404	1.5	264 877	60.2	82 326	18.7	440 119	
Girls	5 years	1 509	30.0	0	0.0	1 497	29.8	1 149	22.9	5 028	
	6-13 years	25 981	8.5	4 106	1.3	191 367	62.7	57 301	18.8	305 351	
	14-15 years	7 952	8.4	2 104	2.2	65 591	69.1	12 238	12.9	94 864	
	16-17 years	12 339	13.7	3 280	3.6	57 913	64.2	14 654	16.2	90 226	
	Total	47 781	9.6	9 490	1.9	316 368	63.9	85 343	17.2	495 469	
Total	5 years	2 320	18.8	0	0.0	5 421	43.8	3 106	25.1	12 364	
	6-13 years	59 154	10.4	6 781	1.2	345 846	60.6	111 445	19.5	570 998	
	14-15 years	17 201	9.6	3 345	1.9	122 429	68.1	24 515	13.6	179 840	
	16-17 years	23 795	13.8	5 768	3.3	107 550	62.4	28 602	16.6	172 385	
	Total	102 470	11.0	15 894	1.7	581 245	62.1	167 668	17.9	935 587	
Urban											
Boys	5 years	289	14.5	0	0.0	313	15.7	1 054	53.0	1 990	
	6-13 years	15 275	17.4	628	0.7	47 333	53.9	13 064	14.9	87 824	
	14-15 years	4 659	16.7	114	0.4	18 725	67.0	2 477	8.9	27 952	
	16-17 years	5 355	20.5	849	3.2	14 570	55.7	3 665	14.0	26 142	
	Total	25 578	17.8	1 591	1.1	80 941	56.2	20 260	14.1	143 908	
Girls	5 years	301	22.6	0	0.0	323	24.2	435	32.6	1 333	
	6-13 years	11 685	13.7	906	1.1	50 381	58.9	14 163	16.6	85 485	
	14-15 years	4 541	17.5	772	3.0	16 075	61.8	3 059	11.8	26 011	

All children (including those attending school):										
	Daytime (from 6 am till 6 pm)		Evening or night (after 6 pm)		Afternoon and evening (full day)		At times in the daytime or evening		Total	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	
	16-17 years	5 108	15.9	1 302	4.0	19 999	62.1	6 421	19.9	32 188
	Total	21 635	14.9	2 980	2.1	86 777	59.8	24 078	16.6	145 017
Total	5 years	590	17.8	0	0.0	636	19.1	1 489	44.8	3 324
	6-13 years	26 960	15.6	1 533	0.9	97 713	56.4	27 226	15.7	173 309
	14-15 years	9 200	17.0	886	1.6	34 800	64.5	5 536	10.3	53 963
	16-17 years	10 463	17.9	2 152	3.7	34 568	59.3	10 086	17.3	58 330
	Total	47 214	16.3	4 571	1.6	167 717	58.0	44 337	15.3	288 926
	Rural									
		5 years	521	9.7	0	0.0	3 610	67.5	903	16.9	5 346
Boys	6-13 years	17 898	10.1	2 047	1.2	107 147	60.3	41 081	23.1	177 824
	14-15 years	4 590	8.0	1 127	2.0	38 112	66.8	9 799	17.2	57 024
	16-17 years	6 102	10.9	1 639	2.9	35 067	62.6	10 283	18.4	56 017
	Total	29 111	9.8	4 813	1.6	183 936	62.1	62 066	21.0	296 210
		5 years	1 208	32.7	0	0.0	1 174	31.8	714	19.3	3 694
Girls	6-13 years	14 296	6.5	3 200	1.5	140 986	64.1	43 138	19.6	219 865
	14-15 years	3 411	5.0	1 332	1.9	49 517	71.9	9 179	13.3	68 853
	16-17 years	7 231	12.5	1 978	3.4	37 914	65.3	8 233	14.2	58 038
	Total	26 146	7.5	6 510	1.9	229 592	65.5	61 265	17.5	350 451
		5 years	1 729	19.1	0	0.0	4 785	52.9	1 617	17.9	9 040
Total	6-13 years	32 194	8.1	5 247	1.3	248 133	62.4	84 219	21.2	397 689
	14-15 years	8 001	6.4	2 459	2.0	87 629	69.6	18 978	15.1	125 877
	16-17 years	13 332	11.7	3 616	3.2	72 981	64.0	18 516	16.2	114 055
	Total	55 257	8.5	11 323	1.8	413 528	63.9	123 331	19.1	646 662

Table 5.10 shows the structure of schoolchildren doing domestic chores by timing, sex, age, residence and class non-attendance.

While a majority of schoolchildren do domestic chores after classes (64.0 percent), 24.1 percent will do it in the afternoon and evening, and a small part (6.1 percent) before classes. A majority of children will not miss classes as a result of being required to do domestic chores at home. However, according to the survey, a group of children (up to 1 percent) do domestic chores instead of attending classes. This group is believed to be at risk since a need to do domestic chores will force them to miss classes at school and, thus, prejudice education. No statistically significant difference in terms of age and sex was observed for this indicator. Meanwhile, a probability of missing classes on account of domestic chores is slightly higher in rural than urban areas (1.6 versus 0.4 percent).

Table 5.10 Structure of schoolchildren doing domestic chores by timing, sex, age, residence and class non-attendance

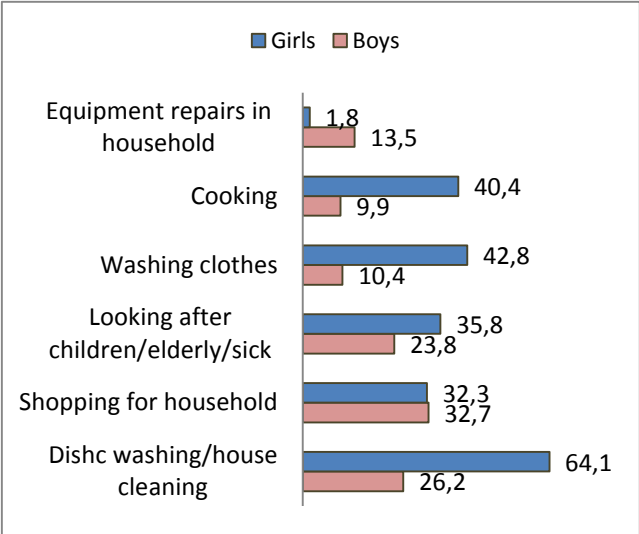
Main parameters	Timing of domestic chores by schoolchildren								
	After school		Before school		In the evening and afternoon		During classes (school days)		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	353 284	64.0	33 740	6.1	133 216	24.1	7 856	1.4	552 436
Sex									
Boys	220 029	63.1	20 364	5.8	87 173	25.0	5 632	1.6	348 731
Girls	133 255	65.4	13 376	6.6	46 043	22.6	2 224	1.1	203 706
Age groups									
5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
6-13 years	200 034	60.7	26 781	8.1	81 517	24.7	3 904	1.2	329 792
14-15 years	86 842	72.9	2 903	2.4	23 139	19.4	1 691	1.4	119 088
16-17 years	66 407	64.1	4 055	3.9	28 560	27.6	2 261	2.2	103 556
Residence									
Urban	47 654	60.8	4 126	5.3	20 635	26.3	276	0.4	78 350
Rural	305 630	64.5	29 614	6.2	112 582	23.7	7 580	1.6	474 086

Table 5.11 data on types of domestic chores show that children are involved in a variety of tasks such as dish washing and house cleaning (44.0 percent), shopping (32.5 percent), caring after younger children, old or sick household members (29.4 percent), clothes washing (25.6 percent), cooking (24.2 percent).

There is a difference between urban and rural areas in terms of types of domestic chores performed by children. Thus, children doing shopping for domestic needs just as those washing dishes and cleaning the house account for a larger share in urban than rural areas (37.7 versus 30.1 percent and 47.2 versus 42.5 percent, respectively). However, rural children will more often look after younger, elderly or sick household members than their urban counterparts (31.2 percent versus 25.7 percent).

There are major gender differences between boys and girls doing household chores. As shown in Figure 5.7, girls washing dishes and cleaning the house are twice as many as boys doing the same (64.1 versus 26.2 percent). Girls are involved in clothes washing and cooking almost 4 times more often than boys (42.8 versus 10.4 percent and 40.4 versus 9.9 percent, respectively). Girls are also involved in caring after younger, elderly and sick members more often than boys (35.8 versus 23.8 percent). In contrast, it is mainly boys who participate in equipment repairs (13.5 versus 1.8 percent). At the same time, no sex difference was observed between girls and boys in terms of shopping for domestic needs.

Figure 5.7 Domestic chores performed by girls and boys



In terms of domestic chores, the same gender differences are observed between urban and rural areas, while being more manifested in the latter. Thus, the difference between girls and boys washing dishes and/or cleaning the house in urban areas (26.1 percentage points) is much higher in rural areas (43.5 percentage points). A similar observation could be made for children caring after younger, elderly or sick household members and washing clothes.

Table 5.11 Domestic chores by sex, age and residence

Main parameters	Shopping for domestic needs		Household equipment repairs		Cooking		Dish washing \house cleaning		Washing clothes		Looking after younger /elderly/sick		Other domestic chores		
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	
Total															
	5 years	2 033	3.2	17	0.0	639	1.0	2 660	4.2	274	0.4	2 928	4.7	1 160	1.8
	6-13 years	141 138	28.5	34 626	7.0	33 144	6.7	121 423	24.5	39 758	8.0	129 433	26.1	30 775	6.2
Boys	14-15 years	51 893	44.0	29 409	24.9	20 734	17.6	40 803	34.6	20 993	17.8	29 926	25.4	9 024	7.6
	16-17 years	58 357	59.7	40 858	41.8	22 005	22.5	37 741	38.6	19 299	19.7	21 940	22.4	13 656	14.0
	Total	253 420	32.7	104 910	13.5	76 523	9.9	202 628	26.2	80 324	10.4	184 228	23.8	54 614	7.1
	5 years	419	0.6	0	0.0	746	1.1	3 475	5.3	1 685	2.6	2 748	4.2	429	0.7
	6-13 years	115 206	27.0	4 718	1.1	114 769	26.9	257 831	60.3	127 450	29.8	160 278	37.5	15 958	3.7
Girls	14-15 years	48 927	49.3	2 997	3.0	78 689	79.2	93 059	93.7	80 748	81.3	44 519	44.8	8 374	8.4
	16-17 years	57 140	60.8	4 912	5.2	83 219	88.6	85 533	91.0	83 375	88.7	38 171	40.6	6 478	6.9
	Total	221 691	32.3	12 627	1.8	277 423	40.4	439 898	64.1	293 258	42.8	245 716	35.8	31 239	4.6
	5 years	2 451	1.9	17	0.0	1 385	1.1	6 135	4.8	1 959	1.5	5 676	4.4	1 589	1.2
	6-13 years	256 343	27.8	39 344	4.3	147 913	16.0	379 254	41.1	167 208	18.1	289 711	31.4	46 732	5.1
	14-15 years	100 820	46.4	32 405	14.9	99 423	45.8	133 862	61.6	101 741	46.8	74 445	34.3	17 398	8.0
Total	16-17 years	115 497	60.2	45 770	23.9	105 224	54.9	123 274	64.3	102 674	53.5	60 111	31.4	20 134	10.5
	Total	475 111	32.5	117 536	8.0	353 945	24.2	642 526	44.0	373 582	25.6	429 944	29.4	85 854	5.9
Urban															
	5 years	484	2.1	17	0.1	0	0.0	625	2.7	274	1.2	800	3.4	93	0.4
	6-13 years	54 087	33.5	7 432	4.6	10 201	6.3	49 580	30.7	14 191	8.8	37 144	23.0	9 950	6.2
Boys	14-15 years	18 537	54.5	7 043	20.7	7 272	21.4	18 714	55.0	7 447	21.9	8 524	25.1	2 452	7.2
	16-17 years	21 915	72.6	9 225	30.6	7 628	25.3	18 862	62.5	5 610	18.6	5 046	16.7	4 885	16.2
	Total	95 023	38.1	23 717	9.5	25 100	10.1	87 780	35.2	27 522	11.0	51 514	20.7	17 380	7.0
	5 years	144	0.7	0	0.0	372	1.9	427	2.2	179	0.9	1 047	5.4	56	0.3
Girls	6-13 years	41 847	31.6	2 407	1.8	32 166	24.3	73 534	55.5	29 655	22.4	42 116	31.8	4 652	3.5
	14-15 years	14 566	54.5	1 905	7.1	20 716	77.5	25 354	94.8	19 786	74.0	11 045	41.3	2 515	9.4

Main parameters	Shopping for domestic needs		Household equipment repairs		Cooking		Dish washing \house cleaning		Washing clothes		Looking after younger /elderly/sick		Other domestic chores	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
16-17 years	22 530	66.8	1 587	4.7	29 824	88.5	30 988	91.9	29 316	87.0	12 690	37.6	1 281	3.8
Total	79 088	37.2	5 899	2.8	83 078	39.1	130 304	61.3	78 936	37.2	66 899	31.5	8 504	4.0
5 years	628	1.5	17	0.0	372	0.9	1 052	2.5	453	1.1	1 848	4.3	149	0.3
6-13 years	95 934	32.6	9 839	3.3	42 367	14.4	123 113	41.9	43 845	14.9	79 260	27.0	14 602	5.0
Total	33 104	54.5	8 948	14.7	27 988	46.1	44 068	72.5	27 233	44.8	19 569	32.2	4 967	8.2
16-17 years	44 446	69.6	10 812	16.9	37 452	58.6	49 850	78.0	34 927	54.7	17 737	27.8	6 166	9.7
Total	174 111	37.7	29 616	6.4	108 178	23.4	218 084	47.2	106 458	23.1	118 413	25.7	25 884	5.6
Rural														
5 years	1 548	3.9	0	0.0	639	1.6	2 036	5.1	0	0.0	2 128	5.4	1 067	2.7
6-13 years	87 051	26.0	27 194	8.1	22 944	6.9	71 843	21.5	25 567	7.6	92 289	27.6	20 825	6.2
Boys	33 356	39.7	22 366	26.6	13 462	16.0	22 089	26.3	13 546	16.1	21 402	25.5	6 572	7.8
16-17 years	36 442	53.9	31 633	46.8	14 377	21.3	18 879	27.9	13 689	20.2	16 894	25.0	8 771	13.0
Total	158 397	30.1	81 193	15.5	51 422	9.8	114 847	21.9	52 802	10.1	132 713	25.3	37 235	7.1
5 years	275	0.6	0	0.0	374	0.8	3 047	6.7	1 506	3.3	1 700	3.7	374	0.8
6-13 years	73 359	24.9	2 311	0.8	82 603	28.0	184 298	62.5	97 795	33.2	118 162	40.1	11 306	3.8
Girls	34 360	47.3	1 092	1.5	57 973	79.9	67 705	93.3	60 962	84.0	33 474	46.1	5 859	8.1
16-17 years	34 609	57.4	3 325	5.5	53 395	88.6	54 545	90.5	54 059	89.7	25 481	42.3	5 197	8.6
Total	142 603	30.1	6 728	1.4	194 345	41.1	309 594	65.4	214 323	45.3	178 817	37.8	22 735	4.8
5 years	1 823	2.1	0	0.0	1 013	1.2	5 083	6.0	1 506	1.8	3 829	4.5	1 440	1.7
6-13 years	160 410	25.5	29 505	4.7	105 547	16.8	256 140	40.7	123 363	19.6	210 451	33.5	32 131	5.1
Total	67 716	43.3	23 458	15.0	71 435	45.6	89 794	57.4	74 508	47.6	54 876	35.1	12 431	7.9
16-17 years	71 051	55.6	34 958	27.3	67 772	53.0	73 424	57.4	67 747	53.0	42 375	33.1	13 968	10.9
Total	301 000	30.1	87 921	8.8	245 767	24.6	424 442	42.5	267 125	26.7	311 531	31.2	59 970	6.0

5.5. CHILDREN COMBINING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES

To analyze children combining different activities, the total number of those aged 5-17 was divided into 8 non-overlapping groups. However, the survey did not identify children combining work with domestic chores while not attending school. For a broader picture, the analysis was focused on 7 non-overlapping activities (Table 5.12).

Figure 5.8 shows that two out of three children combine two or three activities, with children engaged in three activities (work, school, domestic chores) accounting for 29.8 percent. Almost as many children (31.9 percent) combine two activities (school and domestic chores) and only 7.3 percent combine work and school. Children attending school account for a large share (18.3 percent) of those engaged in only one activity. Those who only work plus those only involved in domestic chores account for 3.0 percent. Every tenth child aged 5-17 years (9.7 percent) is not engaged in any activity.

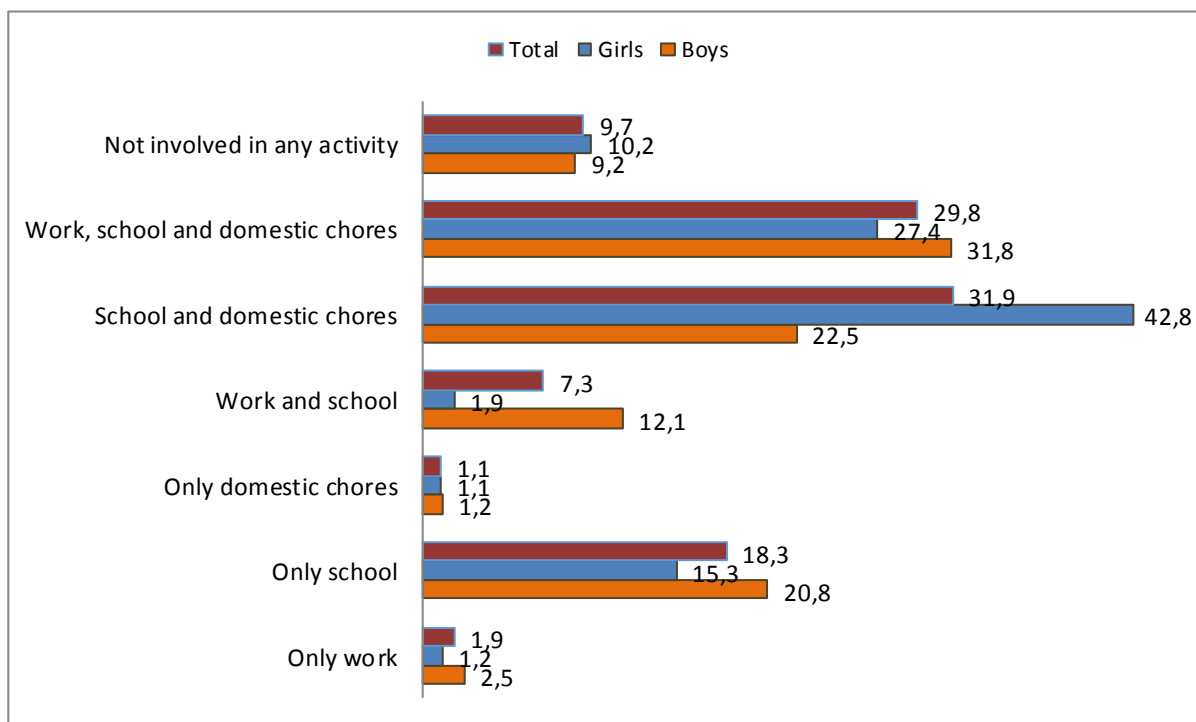
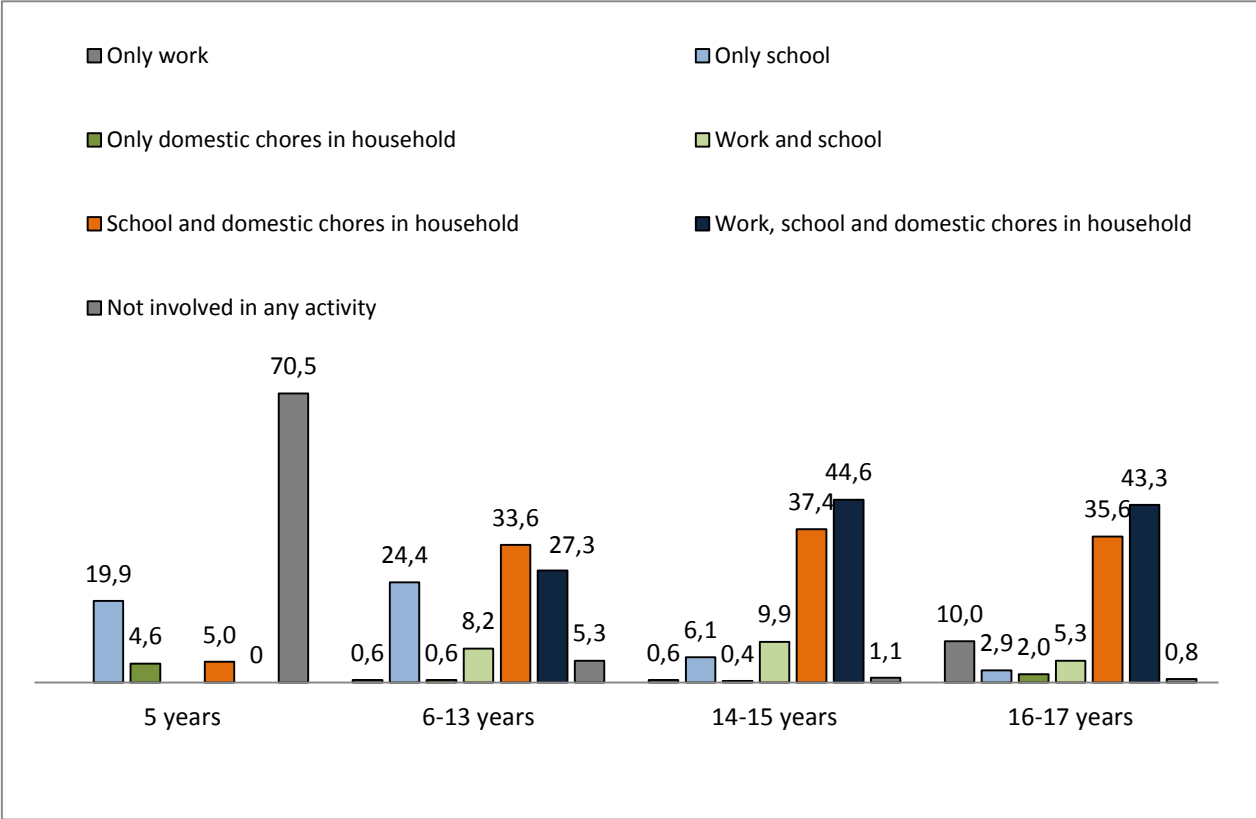


Figure 5.8 Sex structure of children across 7 non-overlapping activities

Girls combining three or two activities account for 72.1 percent as compared to a lower share of boys (66.4 percent) combining the same number of activities. Moreover, every fourth boy (24.5 percent) and every fifth girl (17.6 percent) is engaged in one activity. Girls prevail in the group combining school attendance and domestic chores (42.8 versus 22.5 percent) while boys in the group combining work and school (12.1 versus 1.9 percent), as well as in the group of those who only attend classes (20.8 versus 15.3 percent). No statistically significant difference was revealed between boys and girls not involved in any activity.

A vast majority of children aged 5 (70.5 percent) are not engaged in any activity, with every fifth 5-year old (19.9 percent) only attending education institutions (Figure 5.9).

Figure 5.9 Age structure of children across 7 non-overlapping activities



Most of the children in the 6-13 age group (about 70 percent) combine two or three activities: school and domestic chores – 33.6 percent; work, school and domestic chores – 27.3 percent; work and school – 8.2 percent.

In the 14-15 age group, almost 92 percent of children will combine two or three activities: school and domestic chores – 37.4 percent; work, school and domestic chores – 44.6 percent; work and school – 9.9 percent.

In the 16-17 age group, more than 84 percent of children combine two or three activities: school and domestic chores – 35.6 percent; work, school and domestic chores – 43.3 percent; work and school – 5.3 percent. The likelihood of dropping out of school is the highest in this age group, with children engaged only in work accounting for a maximum share (10.0 percent).

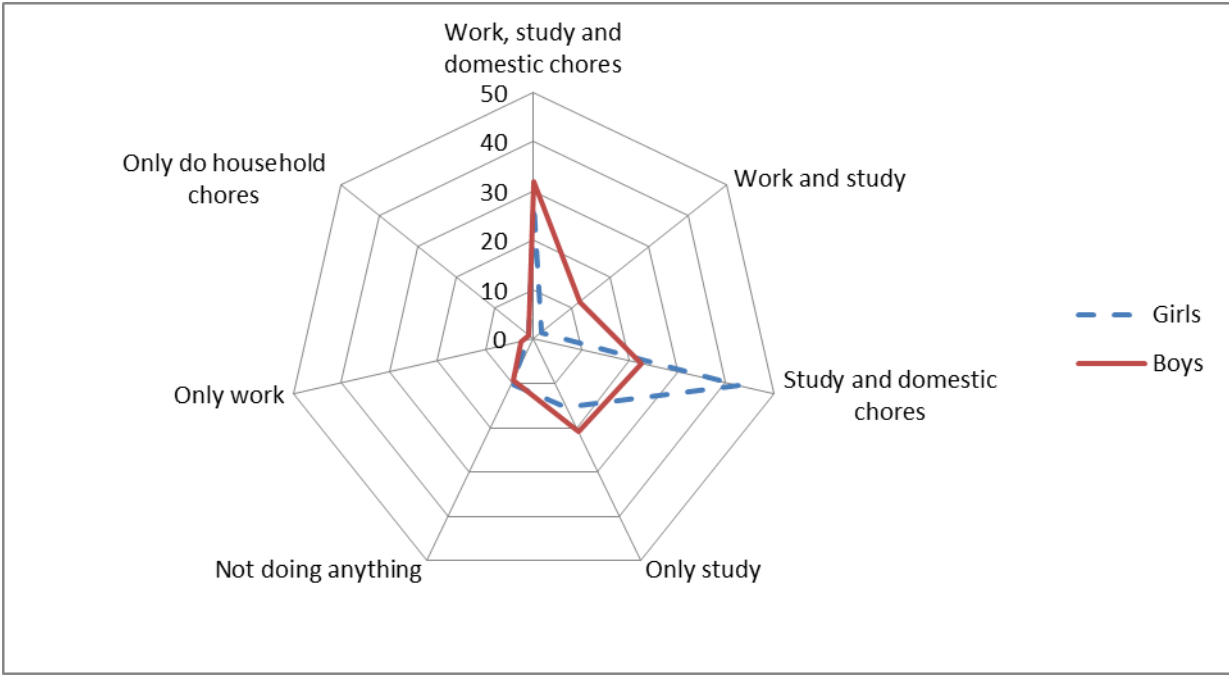
Table 5.12 Number and percentage of children by 7 non-overlapping activities

Status	Boys		Girls		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Work only	19 462	2.5	8 667	1.2	28 129	1.9
School only	165 202	20.8	106 462	15.3	271 664	18.3
Domestic chores only	9 134	1.2	7 689	1.1	16 823	1.1
Work and school	95 994	12.1	13 247	1.9	109 241	7.3
School and domestic chores	178 248	22.5	297 321	42.8	475 569	31.9
Work, school and domestic chores	252 736	31.8	190 459	27.4	443 195	29.8
Not involved in any activity	73 179	9.2	70 685	10.2	143 865	9.7
5 years						
Work only						
School only	12 551	19.9	12 916	19.8	25 467	19.9
Domestic chores only	4 561	7.2	1 355	2.1	5 916	4.6
Work and school						
School and domestic chores	2 775	4.4	3 672	5.6	6 448	5.0
Work, school and domestic chores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not involved in any activity	43 072	68.4	47 341	72.5	90 413	70.5
6-13 years						
Work only	3 890	0.8	1 632	0.4	5 523	0.6
School only	137 200	27.5	89 370	20.8	226 570	24.4
Domestic chores only	3 182	0.6	2 645	0.6	5 828	0.6
Work and school	65 031	13.0	11 217	2.6	76 247	8.2
School and domestic chores	120 878	24.2	190 748	44.5	311 626	33.6
Work, school and domestic chores	141 588	28.3	111 957	26.1	253 545	27.3
Not involved in any activity	27 908	5.6	21 334	5.0	49 242	5.3
14-15 years						
Work only	910	0.8	337	0.3	1 247	0.6
School only	11 081	9.3	2262	2.3	13 343	6.1
Domestic chores only	57	0.0	731	0.7	788	0.4
Work and school	20 831	17.5	839	0.8	21 670	9.9

Status	Boys		Girls		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
School and domestic chores	28 778	24.2	52 856	53.0	81 634	37.4
Work, school and domestic chores	56 141	47.2	41 277	41.4	97 418	44.6
Not involved in any activity	1 092	0.9	1 368	1.4	2 460	1.1
16-17 years						
Work only	14 661	13.0	6 698	6.7	21 359	10.0
School only	4 370	3.9	1 913	1.9	6 283	2.9
Domestic chores only	1 334	1.2	2 957	2.9	4 292	2.0
Work and school	10 133	9.0	1 191	1.2	11 324	5.3
School and domestic chores	25 817	23.0	50 045	49.7	75 861	35.6
Work, school and domestic chores	55 008	48.9	37 224	37.0	92 232	43.3
Not involved in any activity	1 107	1.0	642	0.6	1 749	0.8

Thus, the analysis of work performed by children suggests that 70.2 percent will combine 2-3 activities including 29.8 percent of those combining 3 activities and 39.2 percent – 2 activities. The employment pattern of boys is characterized by a combination of three activities – work, school and domestic chores while that of girls is characterized by a combination of school and domestic chores. Thus, the activities of boys are largely characterized by employment in the economic sector while those of girls in the non-economic sector (Figure 5.10).

Figure 5.10 Activity patterns of girls and boys

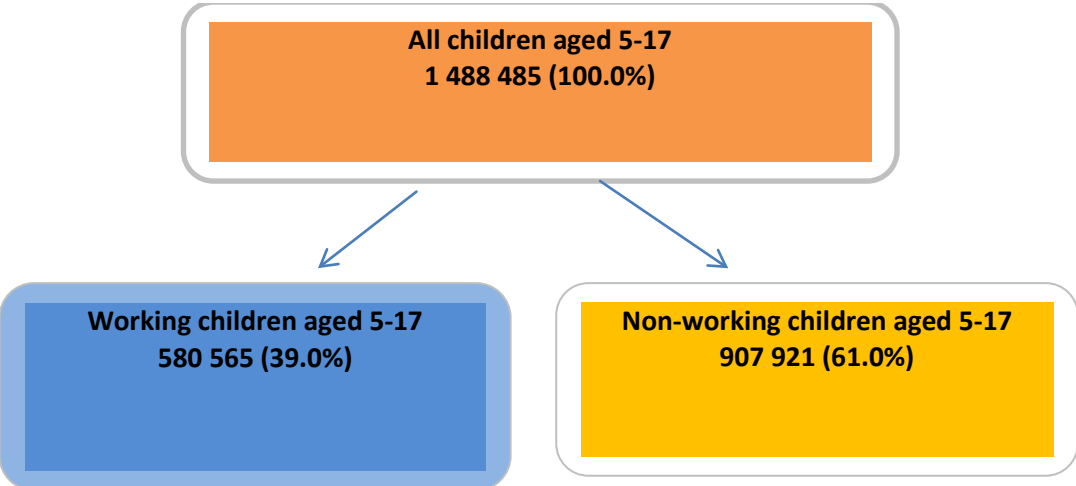


6. WORKING CHILDREN

The section examines sectors and occupations where children are employed, their weekly working hours and wages by sex, age and residence.

The respective shares of working and non-working children as of all those aged 5-17 are shown in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1 Number and shares of working and non-working children as of all those aged 5-17



6.1. SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT

Working children tend to be concentrated in agriculture (96.2 percent), with the rest (3.8 percent) being distributed across other sectors shown in Table 6.1. Of these, a majority is observed in wholesale and retail trade (1.2 percent), construction and manufacturing (0.8 percent each).

Boys are concentrated in higher paid sectors while girls work for a lower pay. Thus, boys are likely to be involved in mining (0.2 versus 0.0 percent) and construction (1.1 versus 0.2 percent) while girls more often work in private households that hire workers (0.4 versus 0.2 percent). Elsewhere, no significant variation between boys and girls is observed. Girls have a narrower activity range than boys (7 sectors versus 9).

Agriculture is the main sector of employment for both rural (97.4 percent) and urban (88.9 percent) children. As compared to rural children, urban children tend to be employed in sectors such as trade and repairs (3.3 versus 0.9 percentage points), construction (2.4 versus 0.5 percent), manufacturing (1.7 versus 0.6 percent), work for private households (1.1 versus 0.1 percent), hospitality and catering (0.9 versus 0.3 percent), IT & communications (0.7 versus 0.0 percent). Urban children have a wider activity range than rural children (11 sectors versus 6).

Most children in the 6-13 and 14-15 age groups are engaged in agriculture (99.3 and 95.9 percent, respectively). Children of the 16-17 age group, while being engaged mostly in agriculture, also work in other sectors: wholesale and retail trade (3.5 percent), construction (2.9 percent), hospitality & catering (1.9 percent), manufacturing (1.4 percent).

Table 6.1 Structure of working children by sectors/occupations, age and residence

Sector of employment	Boys	Girls	5 years	6-13 years	14-15 years	16-17 years	Urban	Rural	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	95.9	96.6	0.0	99.3	95.9	87.9	88.9	97.4	558 280	96.2
Mining	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	708	0.1
Manufacturing	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.1	2.0	1.4	1.7	0.6	4 567	0.8
Construction	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.9	2.4	0.5	4 356	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs of cars and motorcycles	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	3.5	3.3	0.9	7 180	1.2
Hospitality and catering	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.3	2 390	0.4
IT and communications	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	549	0.1
Research and technology	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	305	0.1
Administration and support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27	0.0
Education	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	338	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	269	0.0
Other services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	187	0.0
Work for private households with hired workers	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.1	1 408	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	580 565	100.0

6.2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WORKING CHILDREN

According to Table 6.2, a vast majority of children work as unpaid family workers (92.7 percent), with only a small part being self-employed (4.1 percent) or hired workers (2.9 percent).

Table 6.2 Employment status of working children by sex, age and residence

Employment status	Boys	Girls	Age (years)				Urban	Rural	Total	
			5	6-13	14-15	16-17			N	%
			%	%	%	%			%	%
Hired workers	3.4	2.0	0.0	0.3	2.8	10.0	7.2	2.2	16 836	2.9
Self-employed (own business without hired workers)	3.5	5.0	0.0	2.5	4.6	7.7	2.9	4.3	23 570	4.1
Employers (own business with hired workers)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	1 272	0.2
Member of production (agricultural) cooperative	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	539	0.1
Unpaid family worker	92.7	92.8	0.0	97.0	92.7	81.4	89.9	93.2	538 348	92.7
Total	100	100	0.0	100	100	100	100	100	580 565	100

Differences between girls and boys by employment status are not significant (less than 1.5 percentage points). Residence-dependent differences are observed for the hired worker category, with more urban children employed as hired workers (7.2 versus 2.2 percent for rural children). Elsewhere, the difference between urban and rural areas is not significant.

Self-employed and hired workers account for the largest share among children aged 16-17 (7.7 and 10.0 percent, respectively).

6.3. OCCUPATIONS OF WORKING CHILDREN

A majority of working children are unskilled workers (93.5 percent), with those employed as skilled²⁶ workers in agriculture and large/small industrial enterprises accounting for 4.5 and 0.7 percent, respectively (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3 Structure of working children by occupation, sex, age and residence

Position	Boys	Girls	Age				Urban	Rural	Total	
			5	6-13	14-15	16-17			N	%
			years	years	years	years				
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%			
Specialists, support and office staff	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.1	1 017	0.2
Service workers	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	3.3	4.0	0.6	6 560	1.1
Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	4.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	10.5	10.6	0.8	5.1	25 908	4.5
Skilled workers at large and small industrial enterprises	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.6	0.5	4 079	0.7
Machine operators, mechanics and assembly workers	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	458	0.1
Unskilled workers	93.1	94.0	0.0	99.6	88.7	81.6	92.7	93.6	542 541	93.5
Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	580 565	100.0

²⁶ The classification criterion is education (vocational training) and working experience (record of work). The first level of qualification corresponds to the basic general education and secondary (full) general education required under the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education"; the second level is basic vocational training, the third - secondary vocational education, the fourth – higher and postgraduate professional education. // The National Classification of Occupations adopted by Ministry of Labor Decree No. 23 of March 23, 1998 and promulgated by National Statistical Committee Decree No. 21 of June 12, 1998.

A minor part of children work in the service sector (1.1 percent), with 0.1 percent employed in each of the other occupations such as support and office staff, service staff, machine operators and mechanics.

Skilled workers account for a more significant share in the 16-17 age group: 10.6 percent in agriculture; 3.3 percent in industrial production; 3.3 percent in services; 0.8 percent as specialists and support staff; 0.4 percent as machine operators and mechanics.

6.4. WEEKLY WORKING HOURS

Every working child will averagely work 15.1 hours a week (Table 6.4). Weekly working hours increase with age. i.e. older children work more hours. The length of a working week for children aged 14-15 is 16.7 hours while being 22.1 hours for those aged 16-17. At the same time, the working week of those aged below the minimum age for admission to work (6-13 years) is 12 hours.

Table 6.4 Average working week by sex, age and residence

Main parameters	<i>(hours)</i>		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Total			
5 years	.	.	.
6-13 years	11.8	12.4	12.0
14-15 years	15.9	18.2	16.7
16-17 years	21.8	22.6	22.1
Total	14.8	15.7	15.1
Urban			
5 years	.	.	.
6-13 years	10.5	13.0	11.4
14-15 years	15.4	16.9	15.8
16-17 years	26.2	22.2	24.7
Total	15.2	16.1	15.5
Rural			
5 years	.	.	.
6-13 years	12.0	12.3	12.1
14-15 years	16.0	18.4	16.9
16-17 years	20.9	22.6	21.5
Total	14.7	15.7	15.1

The working week of girls is 0.9 hours longer than that of boys. This trend is observed for all age groups. In terms of weekly working hours, the maximum bias in favor of girls (2.3 hours) is observed in the 14-15 age group.

While the working week of urban (15.5 hours) and rural children (15.1 hours) differs insignificantly, an age and residence dependent difference is observed between boys and girls. (Figure 6.2). In rural areas, girls tend to work longer hours a week than boys across all age groups. In urban areas, this trend is not universally observed, with boys aged 16-17 averagely working 4 hours more than girls (26.2 versus 22.2 hours). The maximum average working week of urban girls (22.2 hours) is much the same as that of rural girls (22.6 hours). Meanwhile, the maximum working week of urban boys (26.2 hours) is 5.7 hours longer than in rural areas (20.9 hours).

Figure 6.2 Average weekly working hours by age, sex and residence

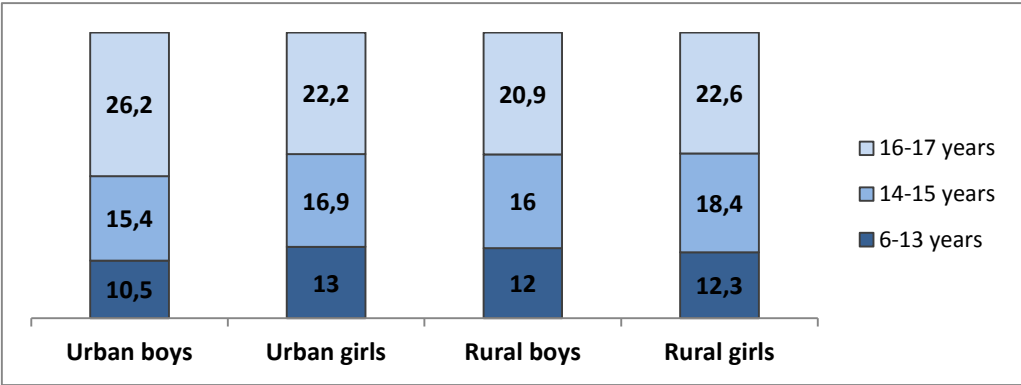


Table 6.5 shows the length of a working week by sectors where children are employed.

Despite that few children are employed in a number of sectors, they work long hours, only to suggest that these sectors are potentially hazardous. Thus, children work more than 36 hours a week in arts and entertainment (60.0 hours), research and technology (59.6 hours), hospitality and catering (46.7 hours), wholesale and retail trade (31.7 hours) and manufacturing (26.1 hours).

Weekly working hours of boys and girls differ depending on the sector, with boys working more than 36 hours a week in five sectors (wholesale and retail trade; hospitality and catering; research & technology; arts and entertainment; other services) and girls in one sector (hospitality and catering).

Urban children work longer hours a week than rural children (19.4 versus 12.7 hours), with the longest working week for urban children observed in research and technology (66.0 hours) and urban children in hospitality and catering (46.0 hours).

Table 6.5 Distribution of weekly working hours by sector, sex and residence

(hours)

Main parameters	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs of cars and motorcycles	Hospitality and catering	IT and communications	Research and technology	Administration and support services	Education	Art, entertainment and recreation	Other services	Private households with hired workers; private households producing various goods and services for personal consumption
Total	14.5	15.0	26.1	28.7	31.7	46.7	20.0	59.6	22.0	13.9	60.0	46.5	17.1
Sex													
Boys	14.0	15.0	30.6	28.8	40.1	45.6	.	59.6	22.0	20.1	60.0	53.0	13.5
Girls	15.5	.	19.4	28.0	17.6	48.7	20.0	.	.	4.2	.	14.0	19.8
Age groups													
5 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6-13	12.0	.	10.6	.	10.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10.0
14-15	16.7	.	16.9	33.2	14.9	.	.	.	22.0	.	.	.	15.1
16-17	20.0	15.0	41.7	27.8	44.0	46.7	20.0	59.6	.	13.9	60.0	46.5	22.5
Residence													
Urban	13.4	.	24.1	42.9	25.0	48.3	20.0	66.0	22.0	5.7	60.0	46.5	19.4
Rural	14.7	15.0	27.1	16.2	35.9	46.0	.	12.0	.	20.0	.	.	12.7

Under the Kyrgyz legislation, children aged 14-15 should work maximum 24 hours and those aged 16-17 maximum 36 hours a week. Where children combine work and school, the length of a five-day working week should not exceed 12.5 hours for those aged 14-15 and 17.5 hours for those aged 16-17. Table 6.6 shows the average working hours by sex, age and residence. All working children were divided into two groups: those only working and those combining school & work. The analysis was performed separately for each group.

Table 6.6 Average weekly working hours by sex, age, residence and school attendance

	<i>(hours)</i>	
Main parameters	Work and school	Only work
Total		
5 years	.	.
6-13 years	12.0	11.5
14-15 years	16.6	33.6
16-17 years	19.7	33.7
Total	14.4	29.3
Boys		
5 years	.	.
6-13 years	11.8	8.8
14-15 years	15.7	35.1
16-17 years	18.6	36.0
Total	13.9	30.5
Girls		
5 years	.	.
6-13 years	12.3	17.9
14-15 years	18.1	29.7
16-17 years	21.5	28.6
Total	15.3	26.7
Urban		
5 years	.	.
6-13 years	11.5	6.3
14-15 years	15.2	34.9
16-17 years	19.4	40.2
Total	13.8	37.2
Rural		
5 years	.	.
6-13 years	12.1	12.0
14-15 years	16.8	32.9
16-17 years	19.7	31.6
Total	14.5	27.1

Weekly working hours of children who only work

According to Table 6.6, children in the 6-13 age group who only work have an 11.5 hour week, with the national legislation prohibiting employment of children under 14.

For the 14-15 age group, the same category (that is, those who only work) have a 33.6 hour week, again only to exceed the limits stipulated by legislation (24 hours). Meanwhile, those aged 16-17 work 33.7 hours a week which conforms to legal requirements.

In terms of weekly working hours, differences are observed between boys and girls. Boys aged 6-13 who only work have a 8.8 hour week while girls from the same category work 17.9 hours weekly. Boys aged 14-15 work 35.1 hours (11.1 hours longer than the limit) while girls work 29.7 hours (5.7 hours longer). In the 16-17 age group, an excess of the weekly limit is observed only for boys (36.0 hours). Girls in this group work 28.6 hours which is in compliance with legal requirements.

In rural areas, children of the 14-15 age group who only work have a 8.9 hour longer week while those aged 16-17 stay within the legally established limits and urban children who only work are 10.9 hours above the limit in the 14-15 age group and 4.2 hours in the 16-17 age group.

Weekly working hours of children combining work and school

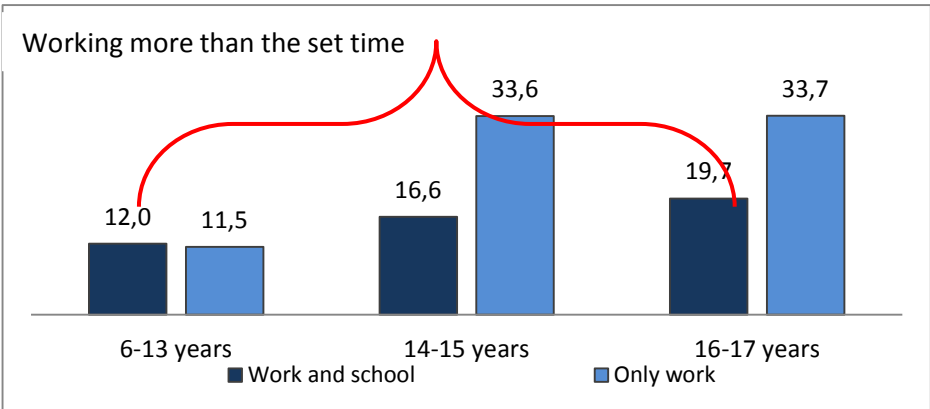
As can be seen from Table 6.6, the working week of children aged 6-13 who combine school and work is 12 hours a week, with the national legislation prohibiting employment of children under 14.

Children aged 14-15 combining work and school work 16.6 hours a week which is beyond the statutory limit of 12.5 hours while those aged 16-17 combining work and school work 19.7 hours a week, again in excess of the legal limit for their age group (17.5 hours).

Girls combining work and school exceed the statutory limit by a higher margin than boys: girls aged 14-15 work 5.6 hours more versus 3.2 hours for boys; girls aged 15-16 work 4 hours more than the allowed weekly limit while boys 1.1 hours more.

In rural areas, children work more hours above the statutory weekly limit (4.3 hours more in the 14-15 age group and 2.2 hours in the 16-17 age group) than in urban areas (2.7 hours in the 14-15 age group and 1.9 hours in the 15-16 age group).

Figure 6.3 Weekly working hours of children combining and not combining work and school



Thus, as can be seen from Figure 6.3, children combining work and school have a longer working week than the legal limit in all age groups, with children in rural areas as well as girls working in excess of the legal limit by a higher margin. It could be asserted that combining work and school negatively affects education of children.

Children who do not combine work and school are found to work longer than the weekly limit at the age of 6-13 and 14-15 (boys and girls) and 16-17 (only boys) while girls and rural children aged 16-17 do not exceed the legal limit. Meanwhile, urban children aged 14-15 and 16-17 who do not combine work and school will exceed the weekly limit by a higher margin than children in rural areas, with a reverse trend observed for the 6-13 age group.

6.5. WAGES EARNED BY CHILDREN

All working children were asked about the average monthly income from their employment. Earnings of children working as family workers were also converted into a cash equivalent.

The average monthly wage of working children is 4087.4 soms (Table 6.7), with wages tending to grow with age from 2891.7 soms for children aged 6-13 to 5489.5 for those aged 16-17. In general, boys are paid higher wages than girls (4384.2 versus 3518.4 soms). However, this trend is true only for children aged 14-15 (3265.2 versus 2471.1 soms) and 16-17 (5795.8 versus 4658.2 soms). In contrast, girls from younger age groups are paid higher wages than boys (3273.3 versus 2652.8 soms).

Urban children are paid higher wages than rural children (5346.1 and 3893.2 soms, respectively).

Table 6.7 Average hourly wages of working children by sex, age and residence

	<i>(soms)</i>		
Main parameters	Boys	Girls	Total
Total	4384.2	3518.4	4087.4
	Age groups		
5 years	.	.	.
6-13 years	2652.8	3273.3	2891.7
14-15 years	3265.2	2471.1	2925.9
16-17 years	5795.8	4658.2	5489.5
	Residence		
Urban	5743.3	4442.8	5346.1
Rural	4160.6	3393.4	3893.2

6.6. WORKING HOURS

The largest share of working children work in the afternoon and evening, with every fifth (20.6 percent) reporting that they work at times in the daytime and at times at night. Every tenth (11.3 percent) works in the daytime (from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.). The 2.3 percent working in the evening and at night (after 6 p.m.) are at risk.

In terms of working hours, the difference between boys and girls is not significant (Table 6.8). Children working in the evening and at night tend to become more numerous with age (from 1.3 percent at the age of 6-13 to 5.1 percent at the age of 16-17). At the same time, certain residence-related differences

are observed: in urban areas, those working from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. account for 20.9 percent as compared to 9.7 percent in rural areas.

Table 6.8 Structure of working children by time of work, sex, age and residence

Main parameters	All children								
	Daytime (from 6 am to 6 pm)		Evening or night (after 6 pm)		Afternoon and evening		At times daytime, at times evening		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	65 524	11.3	13 386	2.3	331 731	57.1	119 844	20.6	580 565
Sex									
Boys	38 297	10.4	8 821	2.4	212 113	57.6	77 825	21.1	368 192
Girls	27 227	12.8	4 565	2.1	119 618	56.3	42 019	19.8	212 372
Age groups									
5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
6-13 years	31 641	9.4	4 439	1.3	190 774	56.9	76 589	22.8	335 315
14-15 years	13 765	11.4	2 613	2.2	75 723	62.9	17 678	14.7	120 335
16-17 years	20 118	16.1	6 334	5.1	65 234	52.2	25 577	20.5	124 915
Residence									
Urban	17 615	20.9	2 340	2.8	43 681	51.7	14 026	16.6	84 455
Rural	47 909	9.7	11 046	2.2	288 051	58.1	105 818	21.3	496 110

According to Table 6.9, a majority of those who work and attend school do their work after classes (64.0 percent), with every fifth working in the afternoon and evening (24.1 percent) and 6.1 percent before classes. A small portion (1.4 percent) will miss classes in order to work. The share of these is higher for older age groups, being 2.2 percent among children aged 16-17. In rural areas, the share of those who miss classes in order to work is much higher than in urban areas (1.6 versus 0.4 percent).

Table 6.9 Structure of working schoolchildren by time of work, sex, age and residence

Main parameters	After classes		Before classes		Afternoon and evening		During missed school classes/ days		Total
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.
Total	353 284	64.0	33 740	6.1	133 216	24.1	7 856	1.4	552 436
Sex									
Boys	220 029	63.1	20 364	5.8	87 173	25.0	5 632	1.6	348 731
Girls	133 255	65.4	13 376	6.6	46 043	22.6	2 224	1.1	203 706
Age groups									
5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
6-13 years	200 034	60.7	26 781	8.1	81 517	24.7	3 904	1.2	329 792

Main parameters	After classes		Before classes		Afternoon and evening		During missed school classes/ days		Total
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.
14-15 years	86 842	72.9	2 903	2.4	23 139	19.4	1 691	1.4	119 088
16-17 years	66 407	64.1	4 055	3.9	28 560	27.6	2 261	2.2	103 556
Residence									
Urban	47 654	60.8	4 126	5.3	20 635	26.3	276	0.4	78 350
Rural	305630	64.5	29614	6.2	112582	23.7	7580	1.6	474086

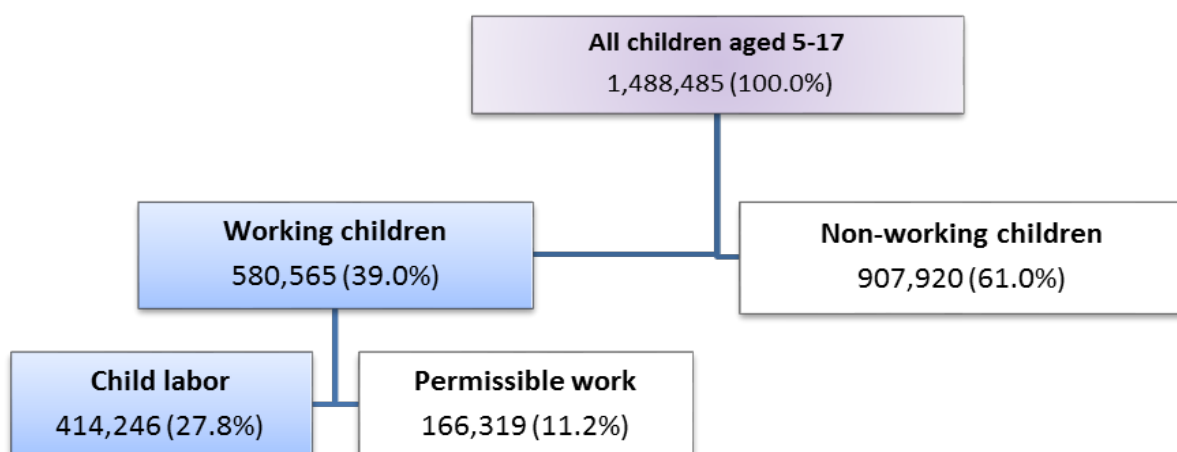
7. CHILD LABOUR AND HAZARDOUS WORK

This section provides information on the incidence and number of children in child labour, hazardous and other forms of work depending on sex, age, residence and welfare.

7.1. INCIDENCE OF CHILD LABOUR

Figure 7.1 shows the distribution of children by their current employment status in absolute and relative terms depending on basic demographic parameters. Thus, 11.2 percent of all children covered by the survey are engaged in permissible work, with 61.0 percent falling into the category of non-workers and 27.8 involved in child labour. This effectively means that at least every fourth child aged 5-17 (414,246) is involved in child labour that negatively affects mental, physical and social development.

Figure 7.1 Incidence of child labour



Basic demographic parameters such as sex, age and residence significantly affect the probability of child labour and permissible work, with boys being involved in both forms of work more often than girls.

Thus, 1.4 times more boys are found in child labour (31.6 versus 23.5 percent), with twice as many boys found in permissible work (14.8 versus 7.0 percent).

With age, more children tend to be involved in child labour and permissible work, the highest share of those in child labour being observed in the 14-15 age group (40.5 percent).

This is due to a higher participation of older children in permissible work (14.6 percent for the 14-15 age group and 27.9 percent for those aged 16-17) since the law allows children to work from the age of 14.

Child labour and permissible work prevail in rural areas, with almost 3 times more children being involved in child labour (35.1 versus 12.1 percent) and twice more in permissible work (13.5 versus 6.0 percent) in rural areas as compared to urban.

Table 7.1 Number and percentage of child labour, permissible work and non-working children by sex, age and residence

Main parameters	Child labour		Permissible work		Non-working children		All children	
	N	% of all children	N	% of all children	N	% of all children	N	% of all children
Total	414 246	27.8	166 319	11.2	907 921	61.0	1 488 485	100.0
Sex								
Boys	250 836	31.6	117 356	14.8	425 763	53.6	793 956	100.0
Girls	163 409	23.5	48 963	7.0	482 157	69.4	694 530	100.0
Age groups								
5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	128 244	100.0	128 244	100.0
6-13 years	260 229	28.0	75 086	8.1	593 266	63.9	928 581	100.0
14-15 years	88 510	40.5	31 825	14.6	98 225	44.9	218 560	100.0
16-17 years	65 507	30.7	59 408	27.9	88 185	41.4	213 100	100.0
Residence								
Urban	56 370	12.1	28 085	6.0	383 211	81.9	467 666	100.0
Rural	357 876	35.1	138 234	13.5	524 710	51.4	1 020 819	100.0

Table 7.2 shows that age parameters of children involved in child labour tend to be the same regardless of sex and residence, with children aged 14-15 accounting for the largest share of those involved in child labour. While child labour tends to decline for the 16-17 age group, urban girls are the only category, for which this trend is not observed. With age, they are more likely to be involved in child labour.

The incidence of child labour is lower among those aged 16-17 as compared to the 14-15 age group, the difference being higher in rural areas. Thus, while in urban areas this indicator is down by 2 percentage points (from 20.1 to 17.8 percent, respectively, for those aged 16-17 and 14-15), it is much further down in rural areas (by 11.4 percentage points from 48.4 to 37.0 percent, respectively).

The declining rate of child labour is higher for boys than girls. With age, it falls by 10.6 percentage points for boys (from 44.3 percent for those aged 14-15 to 33.7 percent in the 16-17 age group) while down by 8.6 percent for girls (from 36.0 to 27.4 percent, respectively).

Table 7.2 Number and percentage of children in child labour by sex, age and residence

Main parameters		Child Labour		
		N	% of all children	% of working children
Total				
Boys	5 years	0	0.0	0.0
	6-13 years	160 327	32.1	76.2
	14-15 years	52 627	44.3	67.6
	16-17	37 882	33.7	47.5
	Total	250 836	31.6	68.1
Girls	5 years	0	0.0	0.0
	6-13 years	99 902	23.3	80.0
	14-15 years	35 883	36.0	84.5
	16-17	27 625	27.4	61.2
	Total	163 409	23.5	76.9
Total	5 years	0	0.0	0.0
	6-13 years	260 229	28.0	77.6
	14-15 years	88 510	40.5	73.6
	16-17	65 507	30.7	52.4
	Total	414 246	27.8	71.4
Urban				
Boys	5 years	0	0.0	0.0
	6-13 years	19 151	11.8	64.2
	14-15 years	8 875	25.9	72.2
	16-17	7 190	21.2	57.5
	Total	35 216	13.9	64.5
Girls	5 years	0	0.0	0.0
	6-13 years	12 611	9.5	71.8
	14-15 years	3 453	12.8	84.3
	16-17	5 090	14.5	62.2
	Total	21 154	9.9	70.9
Total	5 years	0	0.0	0.0
	6-13 years	31 762	10.8	67.1
	14-15 years	12 328	20.1	75.2
	16-17	12 279	17.8	59.3
	Total	56 370	12.1	66.7
Rural				
Boys	5 years	0	0.0	0.0
	6-13 years	141 176	41.8	78.1
	14-15 years	43 752	51.7	66.7
	16-17	30 692	39.1	45.6

Main parameters		Child Labour		
		N	% of all children	% of working children
Girls	Total	215 621	39.9	68.8
	5 years	0	0.0	0.0
	6-13 years	87 290	29.5	81.4
	14-15 years	32 429	44.6	84.6
	16-17	22 535	34.4	61.0
	Total	142 255	29.6	77.9
Total	5 years	0	0.0	0.0
	6-13 years	228 467	36.0	79.3
	14-15 years	76 181	48.4	73.3
	16-17	53 228	37.0	51.1
	Total	357 876	35.1	72.1

As follows from Table 7.3, 71.4 percent of working children are involved in child labour. Thus, this work affects the development of more than two-thirds of all working children.

According to the available data, involvement in child labour differs depending on residence, with a higher incidence reported in the Naryn (39.5 percent of local children), Jalalabad (37.3 percent) and Osh Region (36.2 percent). Regions which are better off in terms of child welfare will demonstrate a relatively low incidence of child labour (6.0 percent in Bishkek, 15.1 percent in Osh and 19.1 percent in the Chui Region).

Generally, the relationship between household wealth and child labour is inversely proportional, with the share of children in child labour declining with higher income. While every third child (28.7 percent) is in child labour in the lowest income households, this indicator is 8.8 percentage points lower (19.9 percent) for the richest households.

Table 7.3 Number and percentage of children in child labour by geographic areas and income quintiles

Main parameters		Child labour		
		N	% of all children	% of working children
Total		414 246	27.8	71.4
Residence				
	Urban	56 370	12.1	66.7
	Rural	357 876	35.1	72.1
Region				
	Batken	31 052	25.5	72.5
	Djalal-Abad	114 711	37.3	76.5
	Issyk-Kul	34 701	28.6	59.3
	Naryn	31 595	39.5	80.2
	Osh	122 680	36.2	72.2
	Talas	23 060	29.6	63.6
	Chui	35 321	19.1	72.1

Main parameters	Child labour		
	N	% of all children	% of working children
Bishkek city	11 735	6.0	66.0
Osh city	9 390	15.1	55.9
Income quintiles			
I (poorest)	103 134	28.7	73.0
II	110 621	33.1	76.3
III	89 319	28.2	66.7
IV	76 395	25.1	70.6
V (richest)	34 777	19.9	66.7

According to Table 7.4, a vast majority of those involved in child labour (66.7 percent) do hazardous work, with a minor gender difference being observed. Thus, boys do hazardous works more often than girls (69.4 versus 62.4 percent).

As a major concern revealed during the survey, nearly 83.6 percent of younger children involved in child labour are exposed to different hazards. This indicator is three times lower for older children aged 14-15 (27.3 percent) and twice higher for those aged 16-17 (52.5 percent).

The probability of being exposed to different hazards also varies with residence and region. Thus, rural children are exposed considerably more than urban children (68.5 versus 55.4 percent), with the highest incidence of hazardous work being observed in the Osh, Naryn and Chui Region (80.7 percent, 71.6 percent and 67.8 percent, respectively).

Table 7.4 Structure of child labour by hazardous work, sex, age, residence and region

Main parameters	Hazardous work		Other forms of child labour		All children in child labour	
	N	% children in child labour	Number	% children in child labour	Number	% children in child labour
Total	276 218	66.7	138 027	33.3	414 246	100.0
Sex						
Boys	174 206	69.4	76 631	30.6	250 836	100.0
Girls	102 013	62.4	61 397	37.6	163 409	100.0
Age groups						
5 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0
6-13 years	217 646	83.6	42 583	16.4	260 229	100.0
14-15 years	24 157	27.3	64 353	72.7	88 510	100.0
16-17 years	34 415	52.5	31 092	47.5	65 507	100.0
Residence						
Urban	31 203	55.4	25 167	44.6	56 370	100.0
Rural	245 016	68.5	112 860	31.5	357 876	100.0
Region						

Batken	17 707	57.0	13 345	43.0	31 052	100.0
Jalalabad	68 122	59.4	46 589	40.6	114 711	100.0
Issyk-Kul	18 629	53.7	16 073	46.3	34 701	100.0
Naryn	22 627	71.6	8 968	28.4	31 595	100.0
Osh	98 946	80.7	23 734	19.3	122 680	100.0
Talas	13 767	59.7	9 292	40.3	23 060	100.0
Chui	23 932	67.8	11 389	32.2	35 321	100.0
Bishkek city	7 202	61.4	4 533	38.6	11 735	100.0
Osh city	5 287	56.3	4 104	43.7	9 390	100.0

According to Table 7.5, child labour is concentrated in agriculture (95.8 percent of all working children), the remaining 4.2 percent being distributed across other sectors of employment, with more than half of these children engaged in wholesale and retail trade (1.3 per cent) and manufacturing (1.0 percent).

In terms of sectoral distribution, gender differences observed between children involved in child labour are not significant. In particular, girls are more likely than boys to work in agriculture (96.6 versus 95.2 percent, respectively) while boys are more engaged in construction (0.9 versus 0.2 percent).

Children involved in child labour tend to work in more sectors with age. Thus, while almost everyone of those aged 6-13 works in agriculture (99.1 percent), this indicator is down to 95.6 percent for the 14-15 age group characterized by higher employment (compared to younger age groups) in manufacturing (2.4 percent), construction (0.9 percent) and private households with hired workers (0.8 percent). Along with high employment in agriculture (82.7 per cent), older children (aged 16-17) work in hospitality and catering (2.8 percent) and are more actively involved in wholesale and retail trade (5.3 per cent) and construction (2.8 percent) than younger age groups.

Agriculture is the main sector of employment for rural (97.3 percent) and urban (86.3 percent) children involved in child labour. However, urban employment is more diverse than rural. Thus, the proportion of children working elsewhere (except agriculture) is higher in urban than in rural areas.

Table 7.5 Structure of child labour by sectors/occupations, sex, age and residence

Sector of employment	Boys	Girls	5 years	6-13 years	14-15 years	16-17 years	Urban	Rural	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	95.2	96.6	0.0	99.1	95.6	82.7	86.3	97.3	396 750	95.8
Mining	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	708	0.2
Manufacturing	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	2.8	2.1	0.9	4 324	1.0
Construction	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.8	3.6	0.2	2 583	0.6

Wholesale & retail trade; repairs of cars & motorcycles	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	5.3	3.6	0.9	5 389	1.3
Hospitality and catering	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.0	0.4	1 864	0.5
IT and communication	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	549	0.1
Research and technology	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	269	0.1
Administration and support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27	0.0
Education	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	207	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	269	0.1
Other services	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	156	0.0
Private households with hired workers	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.1	1 150	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	414 246	100.0

A majority of children involved in child labour are unskilled workers (92.7 percent), with those employed as skilled workers accounting for just 5.1 percent in agriculture, 1.1 percent in services and 0.7 percent at large and small industrial enterprises (Table 7.6).

The share of children involved in skilled labour grows with age, with skilled workers in agriculture up from 0.0 percent in the 6-13 age group to 13.5 percent and 14.3 percent for those aged 14-15 and 16-17, respectively. Moreover, skilled workers at large and small enterprises are observed only in the 16-17 age group.

The type of residence also impacts the structure of child labour. In particular, urban child labourers are more often involved in services than their rural counterparts (4.6 and 0.6 percent, respectively) and as skilled workers at large and small industrial enterprises (2.4 percent and 0.5 percent).

Table 7.6 Structure of child labour by occupation, sex, age and residence

Job	Boys	Girls	5 years	6-13 years	14-15 years	16-17 years	Urban	Rural	Total	
	%	%		%	%	%			N	%
Specialist & support staff	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	581	0.1
Office workers	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	269	0.1
Service workers	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	4.4	4.6	0.6	4 573	1.1
Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	5.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	13.5	14.3	1.3	5.8	21 329	5.1

Skilled workers at large and small industrial enterprises	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.4	0.5	3 095	0.7
Operators, mechanics and fitters	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	231	0.1
Unskilled workers	92.2	93.5	0.0	99.5	86.2	75.0	90.8	93.0	384 168	92.7
Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	414 246	100.0

According to Table 7.7, every child engaged in child labour works 17.5 hours a week on average, with the number of weekly hours increasing with age as older children work longer hours. Thus, while the length of a working week is 13.5 hours for those aged 6-13, it is 20.1 hours for those aged 14-15 and 30.1 hours in the 16-17 age group. In urban areas, child labourers work 1.7 hours longer than in rural areas (19 and 17.3 hours, respectively). The child's sex will affect the weekly hours worked only in urban areas where boys work approximately 1 hour longer than girls (19.3 and 18.4 hours, respectively).

Table 7.7 Weekly working hours of child labourers by sex, age and residence

Main parameters	Boys	Girls	Total
Total			
5 years	.	.	.
6-13 years	13.4	13.7	13.5
14-15 years	20.1	20.0	20.1
16-17 years	32.0	27.5	30.1
Total	17.6	17.4	17.5
Urban			
5 years	.	.	.
6-13 years	13.2	15.3	14.0
14-15 years	18.9	18.8	18.9
16-17 years	36.1	25.9	31.9
Total	19.3	18.4	19.0
Rural			
5 years	.	.	.
6-13 years	13.4	13.5	13.5
14-15 years	20.4	20.1	20.3
16-17 years	31.0	27.8	29.7
Total	17.3	17.3	17.3

7.2. HAZARDOUS LABOUR

Table 7.8 shows the structure of child labour by the types of hazards faced by those involved in hazardous labour. It can be asserted from these findings that children face more than one type of hazard at work.

Overall, lifting weights above the set limits largely prevails in the structure of hazards (77.5 percent). This is due to a high incidence of child labour among those aged 6-13 (98.2 percent) but, since the limits

increase with age, this indicator is down to zero in older age groups. Despite that lifting weights is often associated with "male" work, the survey suggests that boys and girls are equally likely to face the hazard (77.4 and 77.7 percent, respectively). Overall, rural children will carry heavy loads more often than their urban counterparts (78.2 and 72.5 percent, respectively).

Adverse working conditions will constitute a hazard for every fifth child involved in hazardous child labour (23.0 percent), with boys less likely to be exposed than girls (21.4 and 25.8 percent). In rural areas, such conditions are more prevalent than in urban areas (23.5 and 19.6 percent, respectively).

About 8.6 percent of children work long hours, that is, more than 36 hours a week. Overall, the share of boys working long hours is higher than that of girls (9.6 and 6.8 percent, respectively). The probability of working long hours is significantly higher for older children (1.6, 13.9 and 49.2 percent). As a rule, the working week is longer in urban areas than rural (12.1 and 8.1 percent).

About 3.0 percent of children involved in hazardous work will operate machines and heavy equipment at their job.

Table 7.8 Number and percentage of hazardous child labour by type of hazard, sex, age and residence

Main parameters	Lifting weights above set limits		Long hours – above 36 hours a week		Violence at work		Hazardous working conditions		Work-related diseases and injuries		Operating heavy machines and equipment		Total in hazardous labour
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	214 129	77.5	23 735	8.6	6 292	2.3	63 664	23.0	559	0.2	8 157	3.0	276 218
Sex													
Boys	134 848	77.4	16 801	9.6	3 111	1.8	37 337	21.4	55	0.0	4 939	2.8	174 206
Girls	79 281	77.7	6 934	6.8	3 182	3.1	26 327	25.8	504	0.5	3 218	3.2	102 013
Age groups													
5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
6-13	213 785	98.2	3 447	1.6	2 934	1.3	23 249	10.7	243	0.1	3 056	1.4	217 646
14-15	344	1.4	3 346	13.9	2 267	9.4	20 296	84.0	27	0.1	3 959	16.4	24 157
16-17	0	0.0	16 942	49.2	1 091	3.2	20 120	58.5	288	0.8	1 142	3.3	34 415
Residence													
Urban	22 626	72.5	3 787	12.1	141	0.5	6 116	19.6	243	0.8	554	1.8	31 203
Rural	191 503	78.2	19 948	8.1	6 152	2.5	57 549	23.5	315	0.1	7 603	3.1	245 016

About 2.3 percent of children will face violence at work. According to Table 7.9, mental violence prevails among its other forms. Thus, the violence was mental in approximately 82.3 percent of identified cases and physical in 49.1 percent. While boys are more subject to mental violence, girls are often exposed to physical abuse. Mental violence is more widespread in urban areas while physical prevails in rural areas. Physical abuse will reach its maximum for the 6-13 age group and mental abuse for those aged 14-15. Skilled workers in agriculture will often become victims of mental violence while unskilled workers – of physical abuse. Physical violence is predominant in manufacturing while mental abuse in agriculture and construction.

Cases of work-related diseases and injuries are rare (0.2 percent).

Table 7.9 Number and percentage of children in hazardous work exposed to physical and mental violence by type of abuse, sex, age, residence, sector and occupation

Main parameters	Physical violence		Mental violence		All children exposed to ill treatment
	N	%	N	%	N
Total	3 088	49.1	5 180	82.3	6 292
Sex					
Boys	709	22.8	3 111	100.0	3 111
Girls	2 379	74.8	2 069	65.0	3 182
Residence					
Urban	0	0.0	141	100.0	141
Rural	3 088	50.2	5 039	81.9	6 152
Age groups					
5 years	0	0	0	0	0
6-13 years	2 358	80.4	2 110	71.9	2 934
14-15 years	442	19.5	2 267	100.0	2 267
16-17 years	288	26.4	803	73.6	1 091
Main sectors					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2 800	49.9	4 788	85.3	5 613
Manufacturing	288	67.1	141	32.9	429
Construction	0	0.0	251	100.0	251
Main occupations					
Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	0	0	1 460	100	1 460
Unskilled workers	3 088	63.9	3 721	77.0	4 833

Table 7.10 shows the incidence of hazardous working conditions, with dust and evaporations found to be the most common problem for children (97.0 percent of those involved in hazardous work). Children in rural areas work in these conditions more often than their urban counterparts (98.0 and 88.4 percent, respectively).

Adverse temperatures (extreme cold or heat) will constitute a hazard to more than half of those working in adverse conditions (55.0 percent), with 4.3 percent of those exposed to such working conditions using hazardous tools. Girls are engaged in this work more often than boys (9.3 versus 0.8 percent). Nearly 3 percent of children work in unhealthy environment such as water (lake, pond, river), with boys exposed to these conditions more often than girls (4.5 versus 0.8 percent).

Table 7.10 Number and percentage of children in hazardous labour by hazard type, sex, age, residence, sector and occupation

Main parameters	Dust, fumes	Fire gas	Extreme cold or heat	Dangerous tools	Underground work	Work in water (lake, pond, river)	Work in dark or confined places	Chemicals	Total in hazardous conditions
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N
Total	97.0	0.8	55.0	4.3	1.4	3.0	0.6	0.5	63 664
Sex									
Boys	98.4	0.8	58.8	0.8	0.0	4.5	0.9	0.8	37 337
Girls	95.1	0.7	49.7	9.3	3.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	26 327
Age groups									
5 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
6-13 years	95.5	0.0	57.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	23 249
14-15 years	98.0	2.0	43.7	4.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.5	20 296
16-17 years	97.8	0.5	63.2	5.5	0.3	1.4	1.7	0.0	20 120
Residence									
Urban	88.4	8.1	57.5	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	5.1	6 116
Rural	98.0	0.0	54.8	4.7	1.5	2.0	0.6	0.0	57 549

Table 7.11 shows the distribution of children involved in hazardous labour across economic sectors in line with basic demographic parameters. With agriculture, forestry and fishing taking the highest share (95.4 percent), only two of the remaining 10 sectors represented in the table – wholesale and retail trade; repairs of cars and motorcycles (1.8 per cent) and manufacturing (1.1 percent) – account for more than 1 percent of hazardous labour. No significant gender difference in the sectoral structure of employment in hazardous work is observed.

Table 7.11 Structure of hazardous child labour by sector, sex, age and residence

Main economic sectors	Sex		Age, years				Type of residence		Total	
	Boys	Girls	5 yrs	6-13	14-15	16-17	Urban	Rural	N	%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	94.7	96.6	0.0	99.0	92.9	74.4	82.9	97.0	263 438	95.4
Mining	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.3	708	0.3
Manufacturing	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	3.5	4.9	3.5	0.8	2 954	1.1
Construction	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.8	4.6	0.1	1 790	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs of cars and motorcycles	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.8	1.2	8.6	5.0	1.4	4 887	1.8

Hospitality and catering	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.8	0.4	1 446	0.5
Research and technology	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	269	0.1
Administration and support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	27	0.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	269	0.1
Other services	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	156	0.1
Private households with hired workers	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	274	0.1
Total	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	276 218	100

As follows from Table 7.12, a vast majority of children engaged in hazardous labour are unskilled workers (93.8 per cent), with others employed as skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing (3.7 per cent) and services (1.4 per cent). Elsewhere, children in hazardous child labour do not account for more than 1 per cent. Skilled work in agriculture is more common in rural areas (4.1 per cent), with children in urban areas often working in the service sector (7.4 per cent).

Age-specific features were observed in hazardous employment. Thus, at least each fourth child aged 14-15 is involved in hazardous child labour as a skilled worker in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Table 7.12 Structure of hazardous labour by occupation, sex, age and residence

Main occupations	Boys	Girls	5 yrs	6-13	14-15	16-17	Urban	Rural	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Specialist and support staff	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	288	0.1
Office workers	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	269	0.1
Service workers	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	6.3	7.4	0.6	3 892	1.4
Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	28.5	9.4	0.0	4.1	10 114	3.7
Skilled workers at large and small industrial enterprises	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.1	0.7	2 412	0.9
Operators, mechanics and fitters	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	231	0.1
Unskilled workers	93.3	94.5	0.0	99.3	70.3	75.0	89.6	94.3	259 014	93.8
Total	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	276 218	100

The average working week of those involved in hazardous labour is 16.7 hours (Table 7.13). Moreover, urban children do hazardous work 2.3 hours longer than rural (18.7 and 16.4 hours, respectively). Boys in hazardous child labour work 1 hour longer than girls (17.1 and 16.1 hours, respectively). Working hours increase in older groups, with a 12.2 hour difference in weekly work between those aged 16-17

and 14-15. Such age-related differences in weekly working hours are more clearly manifested for urban boys.

Table 7.13 Weekly working hours of children in hazardous labour by sex, age and residence

Main parameters	Boys	Girls	Total
Total			
5 years	-	-	-
6-13 years	12.9	12.6	12.8
14-15 years	24.1	23.9	24.0
16-17	39.0	31.6	36.2
Total	17.1	16.1	16.7
Urban			
5 years	-	-	-
6-13 years	12.3	14.1	12.9
14-15 years	21.4	25.4	22.3
16-17	46.8	29.7	41.8
Total	19.6	17.0	18.7
Rural			
5 years	-	-	-
6-13 years	13.0	12.5	12.8
14-15 years	24.5	23.8	24.2
16-17	37.3	31.9	35.1
Total	16.7	16.0	16.4

7.3. NON-HAZARDOUS CHILD LABOUR

Table 7.14 shows the structure of children involved in non-hazardous work by sectors of employment. Overall, the employment structure of this category of children is no different from the structure of those involved in hazardous labour, with a vast majority of children employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (96.6 percent).

Table 7.14 Structure of non-hazardous work by sector, sex, age and residence

Main economic sectors	Boys	Girls	5 yrs	6-13	14-15	16-17	Urban	Rural	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	96.6	96.6	0.0	100.0	96.6	91.9	90.5	97.9	133 312	96.6
Manufacturing	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.4	1.1	1 369	1.0
Construction	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	2.4	0.2	793	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs of cars and motorcycles	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.8	0.0	502	0.4

Hospitality and catering	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.4	418	0.3
IT and communication	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.2	0.0	549	0.4
Education	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	207	0.2
Private households with hired workers	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	2.7	0.2	877	0.6
Total	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	138 027	100

Table 7.15 shows that unskilled workers account for a significant part of non-hazardous child labour (90.7 percent). Moreover, the share of children in this category declines with age. Approximately 8.1 percent of children are skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Table 7.15 Structure of non-hazardous child labour by occupation, sex, age and residence

Main occupations	Boys	Girls	5 yrs	6-13	14-15	16-17	Urban	Rural	Total	
	%	%		%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Specialist and support staff	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	293	0.2
Service workers	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.0	0.4	681	0.5
Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	7.9	19.8	2.8	9.3	11 216	8.1
Skilled workers at large and small industrial enterprises	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.7	0.0	683	0.5
Unskilled workers	89.7	91.9	0.0	100.0	92.1	74.9	92.2	90.3	125 155	90.7
Total	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	138 027	100

The average working week of children in non-hazardous labour is longer than that of children engaged in hazardous child labour (Table 7.16), being approximately 19.2 hours. No significant difference is observed between urban and rural children in terms of weekly hours. As for hazardous labour, boys work 1 hour longer than girls (19.7 and 18.8 hours, respectively), with the working week increasing with age.

Table 7.16 Weekly working hours of children in non-hazardous labour by sex, age and residence

Main parameters	Boys	Girls	Total
Total			
5 years	-	-	-
6-13 years	16.2	18.2	17.1
14-15 years	18.5	18.7	18.6
16-17 years	23.0	23.7	23.3
Total	18.8	19.7	19.2
Urban			
5 years	-	-	-
6-13 years	15.9	17.7	16.7
14-15 years	18.1	17.2	17.8
16-17 years	24.1	24.3	24.2
Total	18.8	19.8	19.2
Rural			
5 years	-	-	-
6-13 years	16.2	18.3	17.2
14-15 years	18.6	18.9	18.7
16-17 years	22.8	23.5	23.1
Total	18.8	19.7	19.2

8. EDUCATION

8.1. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND WORK

This section covers children of 1 – 11 grade attending general schools.

According to Table 8.1, 44.3 percent of those attending school are child labourers, their number growing with age: the highest share of working schoolchildren (59.4 percent) was observed among those aged 16-17 while the lowest among 6-year olds (24.8 percent).

The share of working boys is 16.9 percentage points higher than that of working girls (52.1 versus 35.2 percent). While the share of working boys reaches its maximum (70.0 percent) among those aged 16-17, that of girls will reach only 47.1 percent in the same group.

Rural schoolchildren work almost three times more often than urban (55.1 versus 19.9 percent). While working boys prevail in both rural and urban areas, this trend is more clearly manifested in rural areas, with the share of boys being 8.1 percentage points higher in urban and 21.4 percentage points higher in rural areas.

Table 8.1 Number and percentage of working and non-working schoolchildren (1-11 grade) by sex, age and residence

Main parameters	Working children		Non-working children		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total						

Main parameters		Working children		Non-working children		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Boys	5-years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-years	6 582	36.7	11 342	63.3	17 923	100.0
	7-13 years	198 913	45.7	236 325	54.3	435 238	100.0
	14-15 years	76 395	66.1	39 106	33.9	115 501	100.0
	16-17 years	56 763	70.0	24 366	30.0	81 128	100.0
	7-15 years	275 307	50.0	275 431	50.0	550 738	100.0
	Total	338 652	52.1	311 138	47.9	649 790	100.0
Girls	5-years	0	0.0	904	100.0	904	100.0
	6-years	3 213	14.9	18 381	85.1	21 594	100.0
	7-13 years	119 677	32.2	251 786	67.8	371 463	100.0
	14-15 years	41 227	43.2	54 127	56.8	95 354	100.0
	16-17 years	32 786	47.1	36 797	52.9	69 583	100.0
	7-15 years	160 904	34.5	305 913	65.5	466 817	100.0
	Total	196 903	35.2	361 994	64.8	558 897	100.0
Total	5-years	0	0.0	904	100.0	904	100.0
	6-years	9 795	24.8	29 723	75.2	39 517	100.0
	7-13 years	318 590	39.5	488 111	60.5	806 700	100.0
	14-15 years	117 621	55.8	93 233	44.2	210 855	100.0
	16-17 years	89 548	59.4	61 162	40.6	150 711	100.0
	7-15 years	436 211	42.9	581 344	57.1	1 017 555	100.0
	Total	535 554	44.3	673 132	55.7	1 208 687	100.0
Urban							
Boys	5-years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-years	758	11.8	5 639	88.2	6 397	100.0
	7-13 years	28 536	20.1	113 172	79.9	141 708	100.0
	14-15 years	12 060	36.4	21 031	63.6	33 091	100.0
	16-17 years	6 470	29.2	15 704	70.8	22 174	100.0
	7-15 years	40 596	23.2	134 203	76.8	174 800	100.0
	Total	47 824	23.5	155 547	76.5	203 371	100.0
Girls	5-years	0	0.0	131	100.0	131	100.0
	6-years	597	8.8	6 227	91.2	6 824	100.0
	7-13 years	16 863	14.8	97 169	85.2	114 032	100.0
	14-15 years	3 733	14.6	21 854	85.4	25 586	100.0
	16-17 years	4 563	22.3	15 873	77.7	20 436	100.0
	7-15 years	20 595	14.8	119 023	85.2	139 618	100.0
	Total	25 755	15.4	141 253	84.6	167 009	100.0
Total	5-years	0	0.0	131	100.0	131	100.0
	6-years	1 355	10.2	11 866	89.8	13 221	100.0
	7-13 years	45 399	17.8	210 341	82.2	255 740	100.0
	14-15 years	15 793	26.9	42 885	73.1	58 678	100.0
	16-17 years	11 033	25.9	31 578	74.1	42 610	100.0
	7-15 years	61 192	19.5	253 226	80.5	314 418	100.0

Main parameters		Working children		Non-working children		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Total		73 579	19.9	296 800	80.1	370 380	100.0
Rural							
Boys	5-years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-years	5 824	50.5	5 702	49.5	11 526	100.0
	7-13 years	170 377	58.0	123 153	42.0	293 529	100.0
	14-15 years	64 334	78.1	18 075	21.9	82 409	100.0
	16-17 years	50 293	85.3	8 662	14.7	58 954	100.0
	7-15 years	234 711	62.4	141 227	37.6	375 938	100.0
	Total	290 827	65.1	155 591	34.9	446 419	100.0
Girls	5-years	0	0.0	773	100.0	773	100.0
	6-years	2 616	17.7	12 154	82.3	14 770	100.0
	7-13 years	102 815	39.9	154 617	60.1	257 431	100.0
	14-15 years	37 494	53.7	32 274	46.3	69 768	100.0
	16-17 years	28 223	57.4	20 923	42.6	49 146	100.0
	7-15 years	140 309	42.9	186 890	57.1	327 199	100.0
	Total	171 148	43.7	220 741	56.3	391 889	100.0
Total	5-years	0	0.0	773	100.0	773	100.0
	6-years	8 440	32.1	17 856	67.9	26 296	100.0
	7-13 years	273 191	49.6	277 769	50.4	550 960	100.0
	14-15 years	101 828	66.9	50 349	33.1	152 177	100.0
	16-17 years	78 516	72.6	29 585	27.4	108 100	100.0
	7-15 years	375 020	53.3	328 118	46.7	703 137	100.0
	Total	461 975	55.1	376 332	44.9	838 307	100.0

The number of working schoolchildren differs by region of residence (Table 8.2), with the lowest share observed in Bishkek (10.3 percent) and the highest in the Osh Region (57.2 per cent). The data also show that schoolchildren from the poorest households are more likely to work (45.0 percent) than those from the richest households (34.0 percent).

Table 8.2 Number and percentage of working and non-working children attending school (1-11 grade) by region and welfare levels

Main parameters	Working children		Non-working children		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	535 554	44.3	673 132	55.7	1 208 687	100.0
Region						
Batken	40 636	41.0	58 587	59.0	99 224	100.0
Djalal-Abad	140 574	54.1	119 066	45.9	259 640	100.0
Issyk-Kul	55 089	52.4	50 079	47.6	105 168	100.0
Naryn	38 199	57.0	28 785	43.0	66 984	100.0
Osh	156 995	57.2	117 353	42.8	274 348	100.0

Main parameters	Working children		Non-working children		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Talas	35 534	53.8	30 560	46.2	66 094	100.0
Chui	39 931	28.5	100 211	71.5	140 141	100.0
Bishkek city	15 558	10.3	135 068	89.7	150 627	100.0
Osh city	13 038	28.1	33 422	71.9	46 461	100.0
Income quintiles						
I (poorest)	134 414	45.0	164 313	55.0	298 727	100.0
II	135 531	49.8	136 524	50.2	272 055	100.0
III	123 422	48.5	130 938	51.5	254 361	100.0
IV	95 223	38.8	150 301	61.2	245 525	100.0
V (richest)	46 964	34.0	91 056	66.0	138 020	100.0

According to Table 8.3, a majority of working schoolchildren are involved in labour that poses a threat to their health and development. Thus, every fifth (21.8 percent) is involved in hazardous work and every tenth (10.8 percent) in other forms of child labour, with only one out of ten (11.7 percent) being engaged in permissible work.

Younger groups are more likely to do hazardous work, with 26.7 percent of those aged 7-13 involved in hazardous child labour as compared to 15.2 percent of those aged 16-17 and 11.1 percent of the 14-15 age group. The highest share of schoolchildren involved in other forms of child labour (29.8 percent) is observed in the 14-15 age group.

Boys attending school (25.4 percent) are involved in hazardous forms of child labour more often than girls (17.7 percent). The maximum difference between boys and girls involved in hazardous child labour was observed in the younger group of those aged 7-13 (10.5 percentage points) while in other groups it did not exceed 5 percentage points. No statistically significant difference between boys (11.4 percent) and girls (10.2 percent) involved in other forms of child labour was observed.

Boys and young schoolchildren tend to prevail among those involved in hazardous forms of child labour in both urban and rural areas. However, in rural areas the share of schoolchildren involved in hazardous work is four times higher than in urban areas (28.2 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively).

Table 8.3 School attendance by children involved in hazardous and child labour except hazardous work, and by working children not involved in child labour by sex, age and residence

Main parameters		Children in hazardous work		Child labour other than hazardous work		Working children not in child labour	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Total							
Boys	5-years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-years	410	2.3	264	1.5	5 908	33.0
	7-13 years	137 326	31.6	22 061	5.1	39 525	9.1
	14-15 years	14 793	12.8	36 665	31.7	24 937	21.6
	16-17 years	12 491	15.4	14 912	18.4	29 360	36.2
	7-15 years	152 119	27.6	58 726	10.7	64 462	11.7
	Total	165 020	25.4	73 902	11.4	99 730	15.3
Girls	5-years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-years	1 235	5.7	1 057	4.9	921	4.3
	7-13 years	78 409	21.1	17 670	4.8	23 598	6.4
	14-15 years	8 648	9.1	26 147	27.4	6 431	6.7
	16-17 years	10 407	15.0	11 867	17.1	10 512	15.1
	7-15 years	87 057	18.6	43 818	9.4	30 029	6.4
	Total	98 699	17.7	56 742	10.2	41 462	7.4
Total	5-years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-years	1 645	4.2	1 321	3.3	6 828	17.3
	7-13 years	215 735	26.7	39 732	4.9	63 123	7.8
	14-15 years	23 441	11.1	62 812	29.8	31 368	14.9
	16-17 years	22 897	15.2	26 779	17.8	39 872	26.5
	7-15 years	239 176	23.5	102544	10.1	94491	9.3
	Total	263 719	21.8	130644	10.8	141191	11.7
Urban							
Boys	5-years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-years	96	1.5	0	0.0	662	10.4
	7-13 years	14 505	10.2	4 550	3.2	9 481	6.7
	14-15 years	2 015	6.1	6 627	20.0	3 418	10.3
	16-17 years	614	2.8	3 020	13.6	2 837	12.8
	7-15 years	16 521	9.5	11 178	6.4	12 898	7.4
	Total	17 230	8.5	14 197	7.0	16 397	8.1
Girls	5-years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-years	388	5.7	0	0.0	209	3.1

Main parameters	Children in hazardous work		Child labour other than hazardous work		Working children not in child labour		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
	7-13 years	8 063	7.1	4 160	3.6	4 639	4.1
	14-15 years	478	1.9	2 715	10.6	540	2.1
	16-17 years	1 076	5.3	2 143	10.5	1 345	6.6
	7-15 years	8 541	6.1	6 875	4.9	5 179	3.7
	Total	10 005	6.0	9 018	5.4	6 733	4.0
	5-years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-years	484	3.7	0	0.0	871	6.6
Total	7-13 years	22 568	8.8	8 710	3.4	14 120	5.5
	14-15 years	2 493	4.2	9 343	15.9	3 957	6.7
	16-17 years	1 690	4.0	5 162	12.1	4 181	9.8
	7-15 years	25 061	8.0	18 053	5.7	18 077	5.7
	Total	27 235	7.4	23 215	6.3	23 130	6.2
Rural Boys	5-years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-years	314	2.7	264	2.3	5 246	45.5
	7-13 years	122 821	41.8	17 511	6.0	30 044	10.2
	14-15 years	12 777	15.5	30 037	36.4	21 520	26.1
	16-17 years	11 877	20.1	11 893	20.2	26 523	45.0
	7-15 years	135 599	36.1	47 548	12.6	51 564	13.7
	Total	147 790	33.1	59 705	13.4	83 333	18.7
Girls	5-years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-years	847	5.7	1 057	7.2	712	4.8
	7-13 years	70 346	27.3	13 510	5.2	18 959	7.4
	14-15 years	8 171	11.7	23 432	33.6	5 891	8.4
	16-17 years	9 331	19.0	9 724	19.8	9 167	18.7
	7-15 years	78 516	24.0	36 942	11.3	24 850	7.6
	Total	88 695	22.6	47 724	12.2	34 729	8.9
Total	5-years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	6-years	1 162	4.4	1 321	5.0	5 957	22.7
	7-13 years	193 167	35.1	31 021	5.6	49 003	8.9
	14-15 years	20 948	13.8	53 469	35.1	27 411	18.0
	16-17 years	21 208	19.6	21 617	20.0	35 690	33.0
	7-15 years	214 115	30.5	84 491	12.0	76 414	10.9
	Total	236 485	28.2	107 429	12.8	118 062	14.1

8.2. NON-SCHOLARIZED CHILDREN

8.2.1 SCHOOL NON-ATTENDANCE

Only 10.5 percent of all children aged 5-17 (156,139) never attended school/other education institution (Table 8.4). There is no major gender-related difference for this indicator. The share of those who never attended school is the highest among 5 and 6 year old (73.2 percent and 46.5 percent, respectively) and much lower for those of the school age (0.7 percent). The data also show that children of this category are more numerous in rural than urban areas (11.5 versus 8.3 percent).

The highest percentage of those who never attended school is observed in the Chui (14.5 percent), Osh (12.7 percent) and Talas (12.3 percent) Region while the lowest in Bishkek (5.9 percent). The share of children who never attended school is higher for the poorest households than the richest (11.1 versus 7.5 percent).

Table 8.4 Structure of non-scholarized children by activity status/type, sex, age, residence and region

Main parameters	Non-working children	Working children	Children in hazardous labour	Child labour in non-hazardous work	Working children not in child labour	All children	
	%	%	%	%	%	N	% (of all children)
Total	96.1	3.9	0.0	1.0	2.9	156 139	10.5
Sex							
Boys	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.3	5.3	82 803	10.4
Girls	98.1	1.9	0.0	1.7	0.2	73 336	10.6
Age groups							
5-years	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93 884	73.2
6-years	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	53 669	46.5
7-13 years	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	6.4	5 776	0.7
14-15 years	97.1	2.9	0.0	2.6	2.9	1 721	0.8
16-17 years	31.5	68.5	0.0	0.0	68.5	1 089	0.5
7-15 years	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	7 497	0.7
Residence							
Urban	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	38 607	8.3
Rural	95.3	4.7	0.0	1.3	3.4	117 532	11.5
Region							
Batken	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12 173	10.0
Djalal-Abad	94.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	32 666	10.6
Issyk-Kul	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	8 204	6.8
Naryn	94.5	5.5	0.0	1.3	4.2	7 027	8.8
Osh	93.8	6.2	0.0	2.9	3.3	42 920	12.7
Talas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9 541	12.3
Chui	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	26 930	14.5
Bishkek city	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	11 491	5.9

Osh city	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	5 187	8.3
Income quintiles							
I (poorest)	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	39 792	11.1
II	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	41 767	12.5
III	94.2	5.8	0.0	3.4	2.4	39 532	12.5
IV	91.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	8.8	21 974	7.2
V (richest)	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	13 074	7.5

Working children account for 3.9 percent of those who never attended school including 1.0 percent of child labourers and 2.9 percent of children involved in permissible work.

Working boys and girls account, respectively, for 5.6 and 1.9 percent of the children who never attended school. In this category, the share of girls involved in child labour is higher (1.7 percent) than that of boys (0.3 percent) who are mainly engaged in permissible work.

Those aged 14-15 account for the largest share of the children who never attended school (2.6 percent); these are mainly rural children from the Osh and Naryn Regions.

A vast majority of children (89.6 percent) never attended school/education institution/child care center because of young age (Table 8.5). Those who never went to school because of disability/illness account for 9.8 percent. Among reasons for non-attendance, a small part of children mentioned, in particular, absence and remote location of the school, a need to work as unpaid worker in a family business/farm, non-affordable schooling fees, no perceived value of education and a lack of interest for learning.

Table 8.5 Reasons for non-attendance by sex and residence

	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	Total	
	%.	%	%	%	N	%
Total						
Young age	87.2	92.4	87.5	90.3	139 965	89.6
Disability/illness	12.1	7.2	12.2	9.0	15 309	9.8
No school nearby	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	164	0.1
Non-affordable schooling fees	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	60	0.0
No interest for learning	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26	0.0
No perceived value of education	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	56	0.0
No security at school	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	64	0.0
Unpaid work at family business/farm	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	106	0.1
Other	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	389	0.2
Child labour						
Young age	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1 530	100.0
Working children not in child labour						
Young age	87.9	92.3	88.4	90.5	135 076	90.0
Disability/illness	11.4	7.3	11.3	8.8	14 146	9.4
No school nearby	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	164	0.1

	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	Total	
	%.	%	%	%	N	%
Unpaid work at family business/farm	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	106	0.1
Other	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	389	0.3
Non-working children						
Young age	74.5	67.2	19.7	81.4	3 359	74.3
Disability/illness	25.5	32.8	80.3	18.6	1 164	25.7

According to Table 8.6, a majority of those who never attended school are not involved either in work or domestic chores (88.7 percent) while 3.9 percent only work and 7.4 percent only do domestic chores in the household. Among those doing only domestic chores, girls account for a higher share than boys (9.4 versus 5.3 percent) and also among those who only work (5.6 versus 1.9 percent).

Among non-working children, 9.9 percent of girls and 5.4 percent of boys do domestic chores at home.

Table 8.6 Number and structure of non-scholarized children by type of work and sex

Status/kind of activity/work	Girls		Boys		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total						
Only work	4 636	5.6	1 416	1.9	6 053	3.9
Only domestic chores	7 743	9.4	3 871	5.3	11 615	7.4
Work and domestic chores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neither work nor domestic chores	70 424	85.0	68 048	92.8	138 472	88.7
All children in child labour						
Only work	265	100.0	1 264	100.0	1 530	100.0
Work and domestic chores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child labour in hazardous work						
Only work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work and domestic chores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child labour in non-hazardous work						
Only work	265	100.0	1 264	100.0	1 530	100.0
Work and domestic chores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working children other than in child labour						
Only work	4 371	100.0	152	100.0	4 523	100.0
Work and domestic chores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-working children						
Domestic chores	7 743	9.9	3 871	5.4	11 615	7.7
No domestic chores	70 424	90.1	68 048	94.6	138 472	92.3

8.2.2. SCHOOL DROP-OUTS

According to the survey, 28,364 children including 16,695 boys and 11,669 girls dropped out of school in the reporting period (Table 8.7).

Among the drop-outs, working children and non-working children accounted for 74.4 and 25.6 percent, respectively. Children aged 16-17 were predominant among those who dropped out (78.3 percent).

Among drop-outs, boys were observed to be working more often than girls (85.5 versus 58.4 percent). Economic status of drop-outs varies depending on their residence and region. Thus, working children are more numerous among school drop-outs in rural areas than urban (78.3 versus 64.7 percent). In the Talas and Naryn Regions, all those who dropped out of school are at work (100.0 percent), the lowest share of working drop-outs being observed in Bishkek (2.9 percent). Again, school drop-outs from the poorest households tend to be employed more often than those from better off households.

Table 8.7 Structure of school drop-outs by activity status, sex, age, residence and other parameters

Main parameters	Working children		Non-working children		All children	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	21 090	74.4	7 274	25.6	28 364	100.0
Sex						
Boys	14 269	85.5	2 426	14.5	16 695	100.0
Girls	6 821	58.4	4 849	41.6	11 669	100.0
Age groups						
5-years	0	0	0	0	0	0
6- years	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-13 years	266	100	0	0	266	100
14-15 years	1 197	43.2	1 576	57	2 774	100
16-17 years	19 627	77.5	5 698	22	25 325	100
7-15 years	1 463	48.1	1 576	52	3 039	100
Residence						
Urban	5 347	64.7	2 924	35	8 271	100
Rural	15 742	78.3	4 351	22	20 093	100
Region						
Batken	1 686	71.8	663	28	2 349	100
Djalal-Abad	4 294	77.2	1 270	23	5 564	100
Issyk-Kul	980	72.7	367	27	1 347	100
Naryn	123	100	0	0	123	100
Osh	7 345	78.1	2 055	22	9 400	100
Talas	216	100	0	0	216	100
Chui	4 338	88.5	563	11	4 901	100
Bishkek city	31	2.9	1 024	97	1 055	100
Osh city	2 077	60.9	1 332	39	3 408	100
Income quintiles						

I (poorest)	3 822	67.9	1 805	32	5 627	100
II	4 901	74.6	1 665	25	6 565	100
III	5 186	71.0	2 115	29	7 301	100
IV	5 571	83.1	1 133	17	6 704	100
V (richest)	1 610	74.3	557	26	2 167	100

According to Table 8.8, an almost equal share of school drop-outs is observed in permissible work (38.8 percent) and hazardous child labour (34.6 percent), with the share of children involved in other forms of child labour being 1.0 percent. In this category, boys tend to be involved in hazardous child labour much more often than girls (45.3 versus 19.2 percent), with an almost equal number of boys and girls found in permissible work (38.5 percent and 39.2 percent).

While in the younger group (7-13), all school drop-outs (100.0 percent) are involved in hazardous forms of work, they account for a lower share of those aged 14-15 and 16-17 (22.1 percent and 35.2 percent, respectively).

While urban drop-outs are more often involved in hazardous child labour than in rural areas (41.4 versus 31.7 percent), more rural children dropping out of school do permissible work than in urban areas (45.7 versus 22.1 percent).

The Chui Region has the highest share of school drop-outs in hazardous labour (67.5 percent), the lowest being observed in Bishkek (2.9 percent). In the Naryn and Talas Regions, school drop-outs are not found to be involved in hazardous work. Involvement of this category in non-hazardous work is observed only in the Batken Region (8.1 percent) and Osh city (2.8 percent). The survey did not reveal any correlation between the involvement of drop-outs in hazardous work and household welfare.

Table 8.8 Number and percentage of school drop-outs in hazardous work, non-hazardous child labour and permissible work by sex, age, residence and other parameters

Main parameters	Children in hazardous work		Child labour other than hazardous work		Working children not involved in child labour	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	9 802	34.6	285	1.0	11 002	38.8
Sex						
Boys	7 559	45.3	285	1.7	6 424	38.5
Girls	2 243	19.2	0	0.0	4 578	39.2
Age groups						
5-years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6- years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7-13 years	266	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
14-15 years	614	22.1	285	10.3	298	10.8
16-17 years	8 923	35.2	0	0.0	10 704	42.3
7-15 years	879	28.9	285	9.4	298	9.8
Residence						
Urban	3 428	41.4	95	1.2	1 824	22.1

Rural	6 374	31.7	190	0.9	9 178	45.7
Region						
Batken	332	14.1	190	8.1	1 164	49.5
Djalal-Abad	3 073	55.2	0	0.0	1 221	21.9
Issyk-Kul	405	30.1	0	0.0	575	42.7
Naryn	0	0.0	0	0.0	123	100.0
Osh	1 474	15.7	0	0.0	5 871	62.5
Talas	0	0.0	0	0.0	216	100.0
Chui	3 307	67.5	0	0.0	1 031	21.0
Bishkek city	31	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Osh city	1 180	34.6	95	2.8	801	23.5
Income quintiles						
I (poorest)	1 037	18.4	0	0.0	2 785	49.5
II	1 923	29.3	285	4.3	2 693	41.0
III	2 469	33.8	0	0.0	2 717	37.2
IV	3 417	51.0	0	0.0	2 154	32.1
V (richest)	956	44.1	0	0.0	654	30.2

A majority of drop-outs do not combine work with other activities (68.0 percent), with 16.0 percent of drop-outs not combining domestic chores with other activities and 15.9 percent not working at all (Table 8.9). While girls tend to outnumber boys among those who only work (78.1 versus 53.8 percent), the reverse is true for the category of those only involved in domestic chores (28.3 versus 7.3 percent).

While school drop-outs involved in different types of work do not combine work with domestic chores, non-working children either do domestic chores (50.2 percent) or nothing whatsoever (49.8 percent).

Table 8.9 Number and structure of school drop-outs in hazardous work, non-hazardous child labour and permissible work by sex and activity types

	Girls		Boys		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total						
Only work	14 826	78.1	7 250	53.8	22 076	68.0
Only domestic chores	1 391	7.3	3 818	28.3	5 209	16.0
Wor and domestic chores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neither work nor domestic chores	2 756	14.5	2 418	17.9	5 174	15.9
All children in child labour						
Only work	8 102	100.0	2 243	100.0	10 344	100.0
Only domestic chores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work and domestic chores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous child labour						

Only work	7 816	100.0	2 243	100.0	10 059	100.0
Work and domestic chores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-hazardous child labour						
Only work	285	100.0	0	0.0	285	100.0
Work and domestic chores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working children not in child labour						
Only work	6 724	100.0	5 008	100.0	11 731	100.0
Work and domestic chores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-working children						
Only domestic chores	1 391	33.5	3 818	61.2	5 209	50.2
Neither work nor domestic chores	2 756	66.5	2 418	38.8	5 174	49.8

8.3 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Basic vocational education includes training of children as skilled (blue or white-collar) workers in major community service activities based on primary or secondary general education. This chapter is focused on the category of children in basic vocational education. Information on the number and structure of working and non-working children at vocational colleges/schools (VCS) by sex, age, residence and other parameters is provided in Table 8.10.

More than half (58.1 percent) of children trained at basic vocational education institutions belong to the category of non-workers. However, 21.0 percent of VCS students are involved in permissible work and almost as many (20.9 percent) in child labour.

Two-thirds of female VCS students (66.8 percent) are non-workers, with a majority of male VCS students being involved in economic activities (52.8 percent). At the same time, the share of male VCS students in child labour is lower (19.0 percent) than that of female students (22.3 percent).

Among students aged 14-15, the share of children involved in child labour is twice as high as in the 16-17 age group (42.5 versus 18.0 percent).

In rural areas, the likelihood for VCS students to be involved in child labour is twice as high as in urban areas (29.3 and 12.5 percent, respectively).

A high percentage of VCS students in child labour is observed in the Jalal-Abad (40.3 percent), Chui (32.7 percent) and Naryn (31.5 percent) Regions, the lowest number of students involved in child labour being observed in the Batken Region (3.3 percent).

Children from the poorest households tend to prevail among VCS students involved in work including child labour. Thus, those who work account for 20.2 percent of students from the richest households and 53.8 percent from the poorest households. The share of those involved in child labour is four times higher in the poorest households than in the richest (28.3 versus 6.7 percent).

Table 8.10 Number and percentage of child labour, workers and non-workers among VCS students by sex, age and residence

Main parameters	Child labour		Work other than child labour		Non-working children		All children	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	5 663	20.9	5 707	21.0	15 775	58.1	27 145	100.0
Sex								
Boys	2 290	19.0	4 066	33.8	5 681	47.2	12 037	100.0
Girls	3 373	22.3	1 641	10.9	10 094	66.8	15 108	100.0
Age groups								
5-years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6- years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7-13 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
14-15 years	1 358	42.5	109	3.4	1 726	54.1	3 193	100.0
16-17 years	4 306	18.0	5 598	23.4	14 049	58.7	23 952	100.0
7-15 years	1 358	42.5	109	3.4	1 726	54.1	393	100.0
Residence								
Urban	1 698	12.5	1 716	12.6	10 182	74.9	13 595	100.0
Rural	3 966	29.3	3 991	29.5	5 593	41.3	13 550	100.0
Region								
Batken	66	3.3	104	5.2	1 838	91.5	2 008	100.0
Djalal-Abad	2 133	40.3	520	9.8	2 643	49.9	5 296	100.0
Issyk-Kul	333	25.8	529	41.1	425	33.0	1 287	100.0
Naryn	120	31.5	84	22.2	175	46.3	379	100.0
Osh	707	22.4	1 688	53.5	761	24.1	3 155	100.0
Talas	74	9.4	425	53.6	294	37.0	793	100.0
Chui	1 036	32.7	1 107	34.9	1 026	32.4	3 169	100.0
Bishkek city	549	7.0	659	8.3	6 688	84.7	7 896	100.0
Osh city	646	20.4	591	18.7	1 925	60.9	3 162	100.0
Income quintiles								
I (poorest)	837	28.3	753	25.5	1 366	46.2	2 956	100.0
II	821	24.4	1 397	41.5	1 149	34.1	3 367	100.0
III	1 527	31.2	947	19.3	2 421	49.5	4 895	100.0
IV	2 111	20.3	1 868	17.9	6 438	61.8	10 416	100.0
V (richest)	368	6.7	742	13.5	4 401	79.9	5 511	100.0

8.4 EDUCATION ATTAINMENT LEVELS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL, PRE-SCHOOL OR OTHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

According to Table 8.11, 23.3 percent of primary school leavers are involved in child labour. Children with incomplete general secondary education account for 41.8 percent of those involved in child labour, with those having full general secondary, basic and secondary vocational education accounting, respectively, for 31.9 percent, 16.7 percent and 22.7 percent.

Thus, children with lower education attainment are more likely to be involved in child labour.

Table 8.11 Number and percentage of workers and non-workers among schoolchildren by education attainment levels

Education attainment level	Child labour		Work other than child labour		Non-working children		All children	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	412 716	31.0	161 796	12.1	757 834	56.9	1 332 346	100.0
Pre-school	0	0.0	1 408	2.5	54 701	97.5	56 109	100.0
Primary school	122 795	23.3	46 004	8.7	357 879	68.0	526 678	100.0
Basic secondary education	232 401	41.8	62 077	11.2	261 515	47.0	555 993	100.0
Basic general secondary education	49 254	31.9	44 112	28.6	61 013	39.5	154 380	100.0
Basic vocational education	1 265	16.7	1 465	19.3	4 864	64.0	7 594	100.0
Secondary vocational education	4 655	22.7	4 971	24.2	10 911	53.1	20 537	100.0
Non-standard school	0	0.0	0	0.0	520	100.0	520	100.0
Other	122	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	122	100.0

8.5 PARENTAL EDUCATION

Parents have a major influence on development and education of children. In this regard, it is important to look at a possible correlation between the education level of parents and involvement of children in work and child labour. This section looks at the education level of parents of working and non-working children (Table 8.12). According to the findings, the likelihood of being involved in work and child labour declines with higher education levels of the father or mother. Where fathers have higher education, the share of non-working children is 75.7 percent, secondary vocational – 60.8 percent, secondary general – 57.1 percent, and primary education – 24.1 percent. Where mothers have higher education, the share of non-working children is 75.0 percent, secondary vocational – 61.0 percent, secondary general – 56.9 percent, incomplete secondary general – 60.0 percent. For fathers with primary education, 74.5 percent of children are involved in child labour while 81.9 percent of children do no work where mothers have the same level of education.

Table 8.12 Incidence of child labour, permissible work and non-working children by parental education attainment levels

Education attainment level	Child labour		Work other than child labour		Non-working children		All children	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Father's education								
Primary school	7 847	74.5	139	1.3	2 542	24.1	10 527	100.0
Incomplete secondary	27 211	33.2	8 212	10.0	46 577	56.8	82 000	100.0
Full general secondary	205 398	30.2	86 502	12.7	388 173	57.1	680 073	100.0
Basic vocational	34 392	38.8	12 158	13.7	41 993	47.4	88 543	100.0
Secondary vocational	39 756	27.0	17 886	12.2	89 469	60.8	147 111	100.0
Tertiary & higher	40 556	17.5	15 684	6.8	175 323	75.7	231 563	100.0
Non-standard	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 218	100.0	2 218	100.0
Other	102	5.4	347	18.3	1 445	76.3	1 894	100.0
Total	355 263	28.6	140 926	11.3	747 740	60.1	1 243 930	100.0
Mother's education								
Primary school	407	13.1	157	5.0	2 542	81.9	3 106	100.0
Incomplete secondary	30 596	29.9	10 220	10.0	61 346	60.0	102 163	100.0
Full general secondary	225 910	30.9	88 968	12.2	416 144	56.9	731 022	100.0
Basic vocational	18 478	26.0	9 378	13.2	43 209	60.8	71 066	100.0
Secondary vocational	44 822	27.2	19 541	11.8	100 668	61.0	165 031	100.0
Tertiary & higher	50 882	17.5	21 879	7.5	218 547	75.0	291 307	100.0
Non-standard	0	0.0	0	0.0	405	100.0	405	100.0
Other	1 220	31.7	0	0.0	2 630	68.3	3 850	100.0
Total	372 316	27.2	150 143	11.0	845 492	61.8	1 367 950	100.0

9. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PARAMETERS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Households with working children will have characteristically lower dwelling standards, living conditions, income and assets as compared to those where children do not work. Moreover, a number of indicators related to living conditions and ownership of assets are lower in households where children are involved in child labour as compared to those where children do permissible work.

Thus, for those involved in child labour and permissible work (62.9 and 62.8 percent, respectively), access to running water outside the house is more common than for non-working children (35.7 percent), just as access to water from open sources (27.0 and 26.7 percent versus 15.3). In urban areas, child labourers of all categories will more often have access to running water inside the house (Table 9.1). However, for urban children involved in child labour (24.8 percent), access to running water inside

the house is less common than for those doing permissible work (34.9 percent) and non-working children (60.8 percent).

For child labourers, children in permissible work and non-working children, the survey shows the shares of households without a kitchen (4.5 percent, 2.6 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively) and without a bath/sauna (73.4 percent, 71.9 percent and 70.6 percent). Practically the same trends were observed for households without a toilet (1.0 percent, 0.9 percent and 0.8 percent). Thus, availability of a kitchen, bath and toilet has no impact on children’s involvement in work.

Firewood is the main energy source for cooking in households where children are involved in child labour (61.2 percent) and permissible work (62.3 percent). Much fewer households with non-working children (36.4 percent) will use firewood for cooking.

Using coal for heating is more common for households where children are involved in child labour (74.4 percent) and permissible work (77.7 percent) than for those with non-working children (60.1 percent). Access to central heating is more often reported for non-working children from urban households (20.8 percent) than for children of other categories (up to 5.1 percent). Using electricity for cooling purposes does not depend on whether children are working or not.

A vast majority of working children (above 95 percent) live in private houses. In contrast, non-working children live not only in private (78.3 percent) but also apartment houses (19.5 percent). More than half of non-working children (58.1 percent) live in households that do not own land plots. The dwelling type and land ownership are not gender-dependent, being defined more by distinctions between urban and rural areas.

The survey did not reveal any significant differences between households in terms of average monthly incomes depending on children’s employment. Thus, the average monthly income was 11,880 soms for households without working children, 11,611 soms for households with children involved in child labour and 11,595 soms for those with children in permissible work.

Figure 9.1 shows that while the lowest share of working children is observed in the richest households (29.9 percent), it is 39.3 percent in the poorest households, with the lowest share of those in child labour (19.9 percent) observed in the richest quintile.

Figure 9.1 Working and non-working children by income quintiles

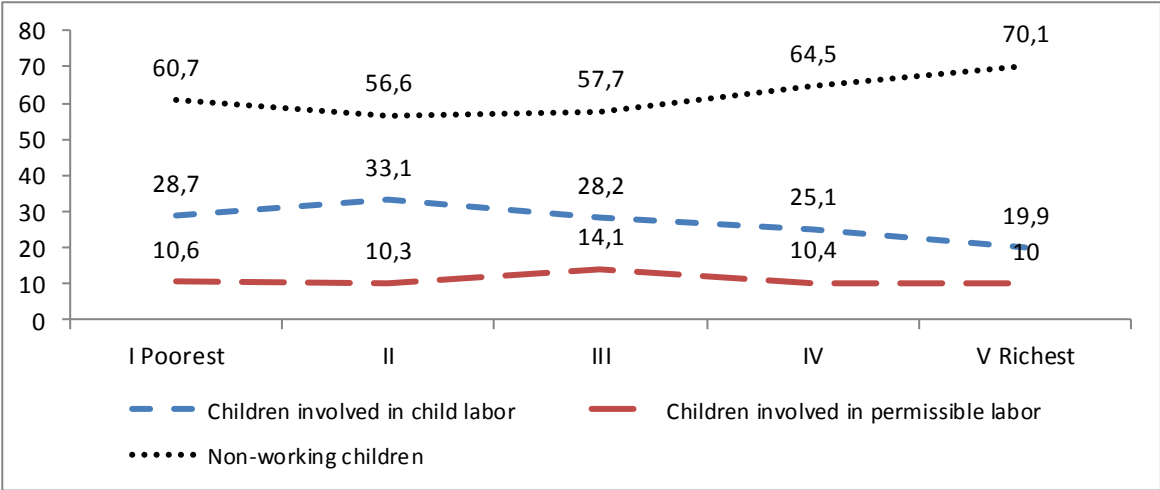


Table 9.1 Structure of child labour, permissible work and non-working children by major dwelling parameters and residence (percent)

Dwelling parameters	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Child labour	Work other than child labour	Non-working children	Child Labour	Work other than child labour	Non-working children	Child Labour	Work other than child labour	Non-working children
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water supply									
Running water inside house	24.8	34.9	60.8	5.7	6.0	10.5	8.5	9.8	31.8
Running water outside house	67.2	52.4	35.7	62.1	64.3	64.1	62.9	62.8	52.1
Water supplied by trucks	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.7	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.7
River/spring	1.3	4.5	0.9	15.0	12.5	9.2	12.9	11.4	5.7
Water well	3.4	3.1	1.4	5.4	7.4	7.5	5.1	6.8	4.9
Ground water catchment	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.8	6.6	4.9	5.0	5.7	3.0
Other	2.4	3.8	0.5	4.3	2.7	2.6	4.0	2.8	1.7
Amenities (kitchen)									
Exclusive kitchen inside house	49.6	65.3	75.5	48.7	48.9	53.8	48.8	51.0	62.9
Shared kitchen inside house	4.8	3.0	8.2	5.8	10.9	5.0	5.6	9.8	6.3
Exclusive kitchen outside house	37.5	26.8	13.7	39.0	35.8	36.8	38.8	34.6	27.1
Shared kitchen outside house	2.8	0.0	0.3	2.2	2.2	1.0	2.3	1.9	0.7
Not available	5.3	5.0	2.2	4.4	2.2	3.4	4.5	2.6	2.9
Amenities (bath/shower)									
Exclusive bath inside house	16.0	19.9	41.7	3.5	4.3	8.2	5.4	6.4	22.3
Shared bath inside house	0.5	3.5	7.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.3	3.7
Exclusive bath outside house	17.3	6.7	6.7	7.5	6.3	7.2	9.0	6.4	7.0
Shared bath outside house	3.8	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.1	1.0
Not available	62.4	69.8	43.3	87.3	88.3	82.6	83.6	85.8	66.0
Amenities (bath/sauna)									
Exclusive sauna inside house	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.1

Dwelling parameters	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Child labour	Work other than child labour	Non-working children	Child Labour	Work other than child labour	Non-working children	Child Labour	Work other than child labour	Non-working children
Shared sauna inside house	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Exclusive sauna outside house	30.5	33.5	24.5	22.6	20.8	27.4	23.8	22.5	26.2
Shared sauna outside house	3.9	2.8	2.4	1.9	5.4	1.3	2.2	5.0	1.8
Not available	64.8	63.4	71.2	74.9	73.2	70.3	73.4	71.9	70.6
Amenities (toilet)									
Exclusive toilet inside house	12.8	15.2	36.0	1.4	1.0	3.6	3.1	2.9	17.3
Shared toilet inside house	1.6	4.7	7.2	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.9	3.4
Exclusive toilet outside house	74.4	71.4	48.8	91.6	89.6	92.1	89.0	87.2	73.8
Shared toilet outside house	8.5	6.2	6.6	5.4	8.4	3.3	5.9	8.1	4.7
Not available	2.8	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.8
Main source of energy for cooking									
Wood	45.1	36.8	16.5	64.0	66.2	51.0	61.2	62.3	36.4
Coal	3.8	4.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.3	3.7	3.8	4.0
Gas	19.3	23.5	42.1	2.3	3.1	6.4	4.8	5.8	21.5
Electricity	31.6	34.8	34.8	25.5	22.6	34.3	26.4	24.2	34.5
Solar energy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.6
Not available	0.2	0.0	1.1	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.4	3.2	2.1

Main source of energy for heating									
Wood	4.0	6.7	5.9	10.0	7.9	9.6	9.1	7.8	8.0
Coal	66.4	66.1	39.0	75.8	79.4	75.5	74.4	77.7	60.1
Central heating	5.1	3.8	20.8	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	9.2
Gas	5.1	2.4	6.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.3	3.1
Electricity	16.3	16.4	24.4	7.6	4.4	8.0	8.9	6.0	14.9
Solar energy	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.1	2.0	2.3	2.7	1.2
Not available	2.0	4.5	3.2	3.5	4.9	3.5	3.3	4.8	3.4
Main source of energy for cooling									
Wood	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Coal	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gas	25.7	31.3	28.2	20.9	24.8	23.8	21.6	25.6	25.7
Electricity	10.0	2.0	4.9	2.2	1.8	5.3	3.3	1.8	5.1
Solar energy	8.0	3.2	2.4	19.3	15.8	15.0	17.6	14.1	9.7
Other	56.2	63.5	64.0	57.2	57.2	55.6	57.1	58.1	59.2
Main source of energy for lighting									
Electricity	97.3	91.9	97.0	97.6	97.4	97.3	97.6	96.6	97.2
Solar energy	0.2	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.1
Not available	0.8	3.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.7

Table 9.2 Structure of child labour, permissible work and non-working children by housing type, land ownership and residence (percent)

Building type and land ownership	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Child labour	Work other than child labour	Non-working children	Child Labour	Work other than child labour	Non-working children	Child Labour	Work other than child labour	Non-working children
Type of dwelling									
Apartment house	3.1	2.2	21.5	4.3	6.4	17.7	3.6	3.3	19.5
Private house	95.8	96.6	76.8	95.2	93.0	80.0	95.6	95.7	78.5
Part of a private house	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.5	2.1	0.7	0.8	1.9
Mobile home (e.g. tent, camper)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Non-residential shelter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dilapidated housing	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land ownership									
Yes	77.2	74.2	37.0	80.4	67.1	46.2	78.4	72.4	41.9
No	22.8	25.8	63.0	19.6	32.9	53.8	21.6	27.6	58.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 9.3 Assets of households with working (including child labour and permissible work) and non-working children (percent)

Assets ownership	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Child labour	Work other than child labour	Non-working children	Child labour	Work other than child labour	Non-working children	Child labour	Work other than child labour	Non-working children
Car	54.7	51.0	51.0	49.3	49.8	49.8	52.6	50.6	50.6
Tractor	3.2	3.5	3.5	6.8	2.8	2.8	4.6	3.3	3.3
Motorcycle	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3
Bike	26.8	21.1	21.1	22.0	17.6	17.6	24.9	20.1	20.1
Horse-drawn carriage	18.0	10.2	10.2	18.6	6.6	6.6	18.3	9.2	9.2
TV	97.1	97.5	97.5	97.6	95.6	95.6	97.3	96.9	96.9
Iron	93.2	95.6	95.6	95.8	94.0	94.0	94.2	95.1	95.1
Player VCD/DVD	86.8	85.4	85.4	85.5	85.8	85.8	86.2	85.6	85.6
Washing machine	65.1	70.0	70.0	66.2	70.0	70.0	65.6	70.0	70.0
Oven	54.4	57.6	57.6	46.6	60.8	60.8	51.3	58.6	58.6
Dishwashing machine	7.0	8.3	8.3	3.0	8.0	8.0	5.4	8.2	8.2
Refrigerator	72.3	68.0	68.0	70.3	72.3	72.3	71.5	69.3	69.3
Computer	14.1	20.9	20.9	15.4	19.5	19.5	14.6	20.5	20.5
Sewing machine	47.2	41.9	41.9	48.1	49.1	49.1	47.5	44.1	44.1
Satellite/cable TV	27.0	25.4	25.4	23.2	29.5	29.5	25.5	26.6	26.6
Telephone	11.6	15.0	15.0	10.2	10.7	10.7	11.0	13.7	13.7
Mobile telephone	87.3	89.1	89.1	87.3	88.3	88.3	87.3	88.8	88.8
Radio	21.4	14.2	14.2	20.3	18.3	18.3	21.0	15.4	15.4
Generator	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.2	10.1	10.1	2.9	4.7	4.7
Air-conditioner	5.4	3.8	3.8	4.8	6.0	6.0	5.1	4.4	4.4
Electric hairdryer	21.8	23.5	23.5	24.3	28.5	28.5	22.8	25.0	25.0

Assets ownership	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Child labour	Work other than child labour	Non-working children	Child labour	Work other than child labour	Non-working children	Child labour	Work other than child labour	Non-working children
Freezer	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.4	3.4	4.5	4.2	4.2
Electric heater	48.6	46.8	46.8	44.1	54.7	54.7	46.8	49.1	49.1
Digital camera	9.5	8.1	8.1	10.3	11.4	11.4	9.8	9.1	9.1
Hand watch	25.6	24.7	24.7	23.0	26.7	26.7	24.6	25.3	25.3

10. CONCLUSION

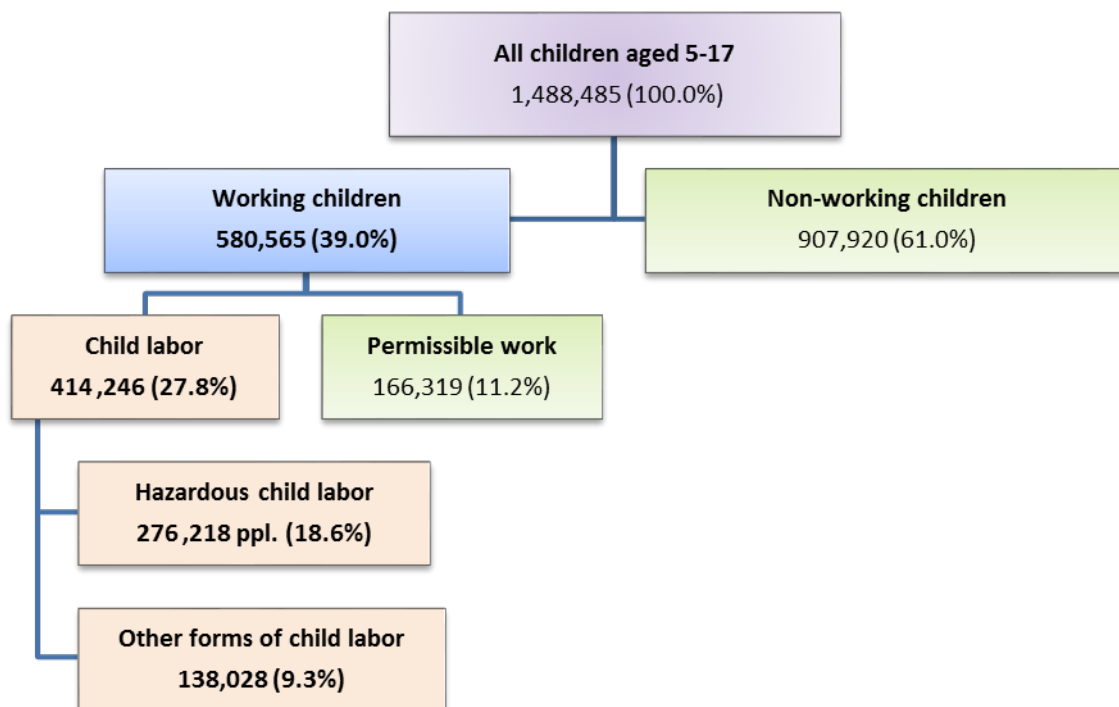
The survey of working children was conducted with the purpose of collecting information on various aspects of economic activities of children aged 5-17, nature of their employment, working conditions, potential risks and impact on their health and education.

The survey estimates the incidence of child labour by a variety of parameters as well as the incidence of hazardous child labour and working children at the national and regional level. It provides an insight into major characteristics of working children, school attendance, participation in domestic work, and parameters of households where children live by age, sex and regional profile.

According to the survey, out of 1,488,485 children aged 5-17, 907,920 (61.0 percent) were found to be working and 580,565 (39.0 percent) non-working (Figure 10.1) while 166,319 (11.2 percent) were involved in permissible work.

According to the findings and estimations of the survey, 414,246 of those aged 5-17 were involved in child labour including 276,218 in hazardous child labour.

Figure 10.1 Structure of children aged 5-17



10.1. NUMBER AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN

The estimated child population is 1,488,485 including 793,956 boys (53.3 percent) and 694,530 girls (46.7 percent), of whom two-thirds (68.6 percent) live in rural and one third (31.4 percent) in urban areas. Children are unevenly distributed across regions, with a significant share (43.4 percent) living in two regions, namely, Osh (22.8 percent) and Jalal-Abad (20.6 percent). While Bishkek accounts for 13.0 percent of all children, the Chui Region has 12.4 percent, Batken and Issyk-Kul 8.2 percent each, Naryn and Talas almost 5 percent each, and Osh city 4.2 percent.

More than one million children aged 5-17 (1,125,037 or 75.6 percent) live with both parents, father and mother. At the same time, more than 350 thousand are at risk: 184,397 (12.4 percent) live only with a mother, 27,736 (1.9 percent) only with a father, and 151,316 (10.2 percent) without both parents. The share of children living without both parents is higher in rural areas, with high shares also being observed in the Osh Region (16.3 percent), Osh city (13.8 percent), Naryn (11.5 percent) and Issyk-Kul (10.6 percent) Regions.

10.2. GENERAL PARAMETERS OF DWELLING AND SOURCES OF INCOME

Eight of ten children aged 5-17 live in private houses (85.2 percent), one of ten in apartment houses (13.3 percent). The risk of involvement of children in supplying their household with drinking water and firewood is high.

Over 120 thousand of those aged 5-17 (8.4 percent) will use open source water for drinking. More than 12 thousand (0.9 percent) live in households without a toilet.

About 70 percent of households have several sources of income, with every third having only one source. Households with children aged 5-17 which reported wages as a source of income accounted for 51.8 percent, with 46.7 percent deriving income from self-employment. While more than a third of households (37.1 percent) receive pensions and benefits, almost every fifth (17.5 percent) benefits from private cash transfers. The nationwide average monthly household income is 11,917.8 soms.

10.3. CURRENT INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN IN ECONOMIC PRODUCTION

Out of 1,488,485 children aged 5-17, 580,565 (39.0 percent) including 368,192 boys and 212,372 girls were involved in economic production during 7 days prior to the survey.

The highest share of children involved in economic production is found among the 16-17 age group (58.6 percent) and the lowest among those aged 6-13 (36.1 percent), with boys outnumbering girls (46.4 versus 30.6 percent). In terms of employment for economic production, boys tend to prevail across all age groups irrespective of region and residence. Thus, boys start working from an earlier age than girls.

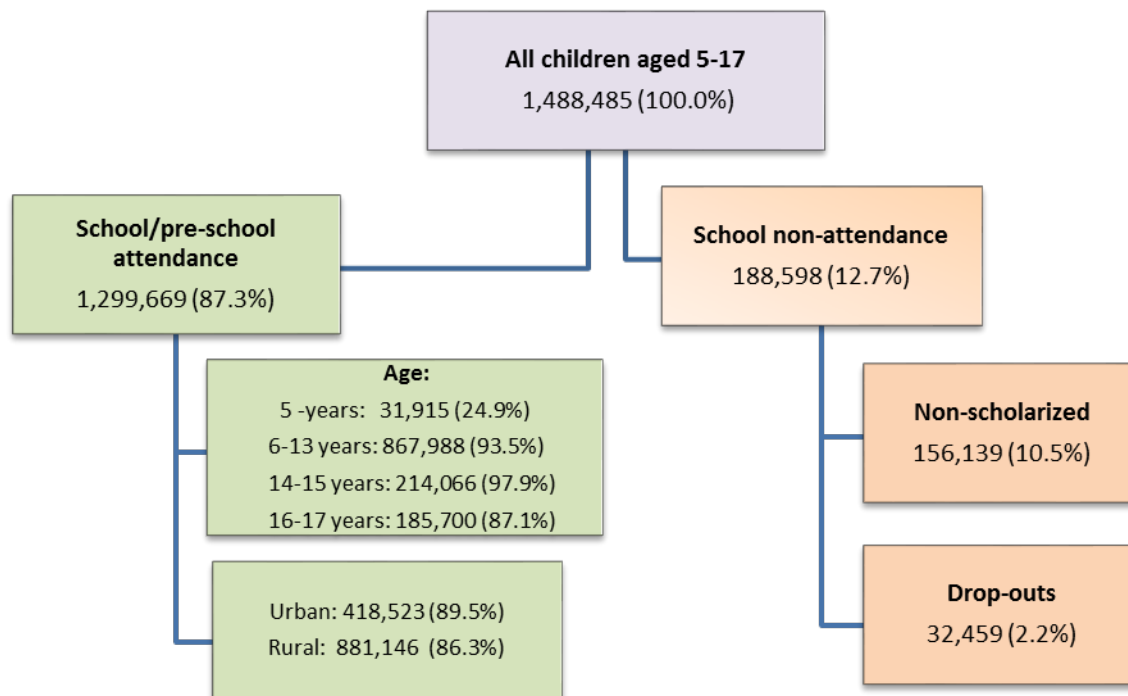
In rural areas, the share of children involved in economic production (48.6 percent) is higher than in urban areas (18.1 percent).

Children involved in economic activities are unevenly distributed across the country, the lowest share being observed in Bishkek (9.2 percent) and the highest in the Osh Region (50.1 percent).

10.4. ATTENDANCE OF SCHOOL, PRE-SCHOOL AND OTHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

According to the survey, 87.3 percent of children aged 5-17 (1,299,669) attend school, pre-school or other education institutions (Figure 10.2.).

Figure 10.2 Structure of school/pre-school attendance by children aged 5-17



The highest attendance is observed in Bishkek (92.8 percent) and the Issyk-Kul Region (92.1 percent) while the lowest in the Chui Region (81.9 percent).

Children from the richest households have a higher probability of school attendance than those from the poorest households (90.6 versus 87.2 percent).

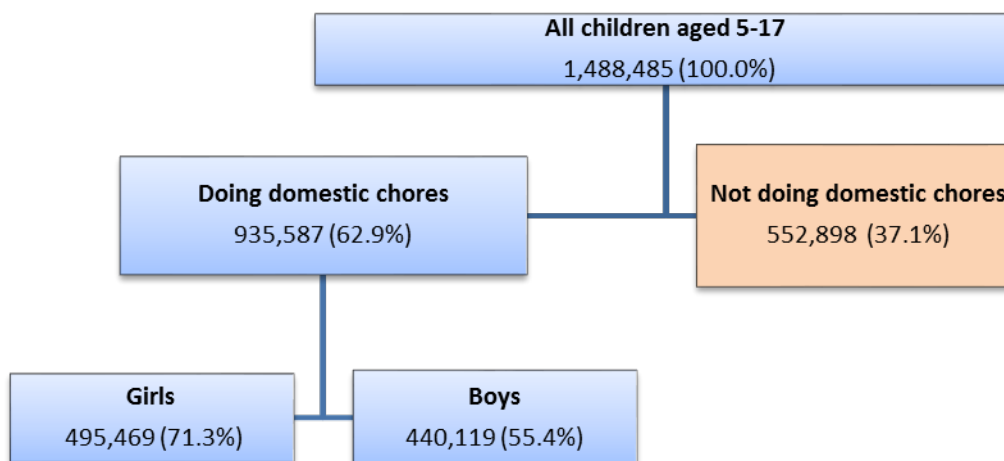
10.5. DOMESTIC CHORES IN OWN HOUSEHOLD

Almost two thirds of children (62.9 percent) do domestic chores. The survey revealed a gender gap in the performance of domestic chores by children of different sex both in terms of type and timing of work.

Girls tend to do domestic chores more often than boys, with the difference in indicators increasing with age (Figure 10.3). Moreover, rural girls are involved in domestic chores from much earlier age and more often than urban girls. Girls more often than boys do a majority of domestic chores such as washing dishes, cleaning, washing clothes, cooking, caring after younger children and elderly people, while boys prevail only in equipment repairs.

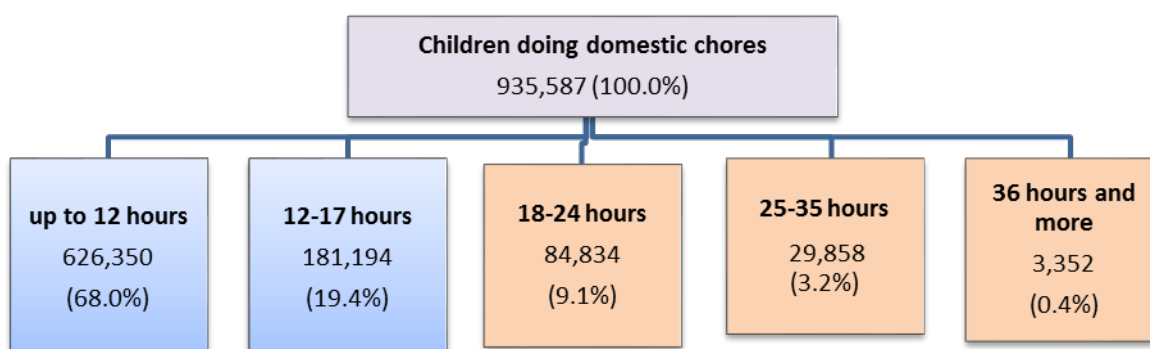
The probability of children's involvement in domestic chores is almost independent from household welfare levels.

Figure 10.3 Household chores by children aged 5-17



Two thirds of children (68.0 percent) spend up to 12 hours a week doing domestic chores, with every fifth (19.4 percent) working 12 to 18 hours, every tenth (9.1 percent) 18 to 24 hours, 3.2 percent – 25 to 36 hours, and 0.4 percent – 36 and more hours a week.

Figure 10.4 Weekly involvement in domestic chores (hours)



10.6. CHILDREN COMBINING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES

An in-depth analysis of the types of work performed by children suggests that seven children out of ten (70.2 percent) combine 2-3 activities, two out of seven (29.8 percent) 3 and two out of five (39.2 percent) 2 activities. Overall, boys will combine three activities (work, school and domestic chores) or combine work and school. The usual pattern for girls suggests a combination of three activities (work, school and domestic chores), with a combination of school and domestic work being also significant. Overall, activities of boys will mostly suggest involvement in the economic sector and those of girls in the non-economic sector.

10.7. SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN

The main sector of economic activity of working children (96.2 percent) is agriculture. A small portion of children work in the wholesale and retail trade (1.2 percent), construction and manufacturing (0.8 percent each).

A sectoral gender segregation is observed among working children, with boys concentrated in higher and girls in lower paid sectors. Thus, boys are more employed in mining and construction while girls in private households with hired workers. Overall, girls are employed in fewer sectors than boys.

10.8. OCCUPATIONS OF WORKING CHILDREN

A majority of working children are unskilled workers (93.5 percent), with those employed as skilled workers in agriculture and at small/large industrial enterprises accounting for 4.5 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively. A negligible part of children work in the service sector (1.1 percent), with other occupations such as support staff, office workers, service workers, operators, mechanics and fitters, each accounting for 0.1 percent of working children.

In terms of occupations, the difference between working boys and girls is not significant. However, residence is found to play a part: the share of children doing skilled work in agriculture in rural areas (5.1 percent) is five times higher than in urban areas (0.8 percent). In contrast, urban children prevail among those employed in services and as skilled workers at large and small industrial enterprises.

10.9. WEEKLY WORKING HOURS

Children work over 36 hours a week in arts and entertainment (60.0 hours), research and technology (59.6 hours), and hospitality and catering (46.7 hours), with the working week in wholesale and retail trade being 31.7 hours and manufacturing – 26.1 hours. The working week of girls is 0.9 hours longer than that of boys in all areas of activities.

Children combining work and school will work longer hours than the legal weekly limit across all age groups, with an 11.5 hour working week observed for children aged 6-13 who only work. Meanwhile, children under 14 cannot be admitted to work under the law.

Those aged 14-15 who only work have a 33.6 hour working week which is in excess of the legal limit (24 hours). The only group which conforms to the legal weekly limit are children aged 16-17 who only work (33.7 hours).

Children aged 14-15 who combine work and school have a 16.6 hour working week, only to exceed the legally set limit (12.5 hours). Those aged 16-17 who combine school and work have a 19.7 hour week, again in excess of the legal limit set for their age group (17.5 hours).

Children in rural areas as well as girls work manifestly longer hours than the permitted limit.

10.10. WAGES

The average monthly wage of working children is 4,087.4 soms, with an observed age-dependent rise from 2,891.7 soms for children aged 6-13 to 5,489.5 soms for 16-17 year olds. Overall, boys are paid higher wages than girls (4,384.2 versus 3,518.4 soms). However, this trend is true only for those aged 14-15 years (3,265.2 versus 2,471.1 soms) and 16-17 (5,795.8 versus 4,658.2 soms). In contrast, girls from younger age groups are paid higher wages than boys (3,273.3 versus 2,652.8 soms)

Urban children are paid higher wages for their work than rural children (5,346.1 versus 3,893.2 soms)

10.11.TIMING OF WORK

A majority of those who work and attend school (60.9 percent) will work after classes, with each fifth working in the afternoon and evening (22.9 percent) while 5.8 percent will work before classes. Some children (1.4 percent) will miss classes to work. The share of boys absent from classes to work (1.5 percent) is higher than that of girls (1.0 percent). In older age groups, children absent from classes to work account for a higher share reaching 1.8 percent among children aged 16-17. Rural children will miss classes to work noticeably more often than urban children (1.5 versus 0.3 percent).

10.12.INCIDENTENCE OF CHILD LABOUR

According to the survey, 61.0 percent of children are part of the non-working category, with those who work accounting for 39.0 percent including 11.2 percent in permissible work and 27.8 percent in child labour.

In other words, the risk of involvement in child labour is high, with 71.4 percent of working children effectively involved in child labour.

Overall, 414,246 are involved in activities that can prejudice mental, physical and social development at an older age.

Boys are involved in various forms of work more often than girls. The share of working boys in child labour is 1.4 times higher than that of girls (31.6 versus 23.5 percent). In permissible work, the share of boys is at least twice as high as that of girls (14.8 versus 7.0 percent).

The total share of children in child labour will increase with age, the incidence of child labour reaching its maximum among those aged 14-15 (40.5 percent). It is almost three times more common in rural than urban areas (35.1 and 12.1 percent, respectively). The age profile of children involved in child labour is generally the same regardless of sex and residence.

While the highest incidence of child labour is observed in the Naryn (39.5 percent), Jalal-Abad (37.3 percent) and Osh (36.2 percent) Region, it is much less widespread in Bishkek (6.0 percent), Osh (15.1 percent) and Chui Region (19.1 percent).

There is an inverse relationship between the family welfare and incidence of child labour, with fewer children involved in child labour among better off households. While every third child (28.7 percent) is involved in child labour in the poorest households, the indicator is down to 19.9 percent for the richest households.

A vast majority of children involved in child labour (66.7 percent) will do work that is harmful for their development. In this regard, boys are somewhat more often involved in hazardous work than girls (69.4 versus 62.4 percent).

About 80.6 percent of children from younger groups involved in child labour are exposed to different hazards, with the probability of being exposed to various types of hazards depending on region and residence. Rural boys aged 6-13 from the Osh, Naryn and Chui Region are at the highest risk.

A vast majority of children involved in child labour (95.8 percent) work in agriculture.

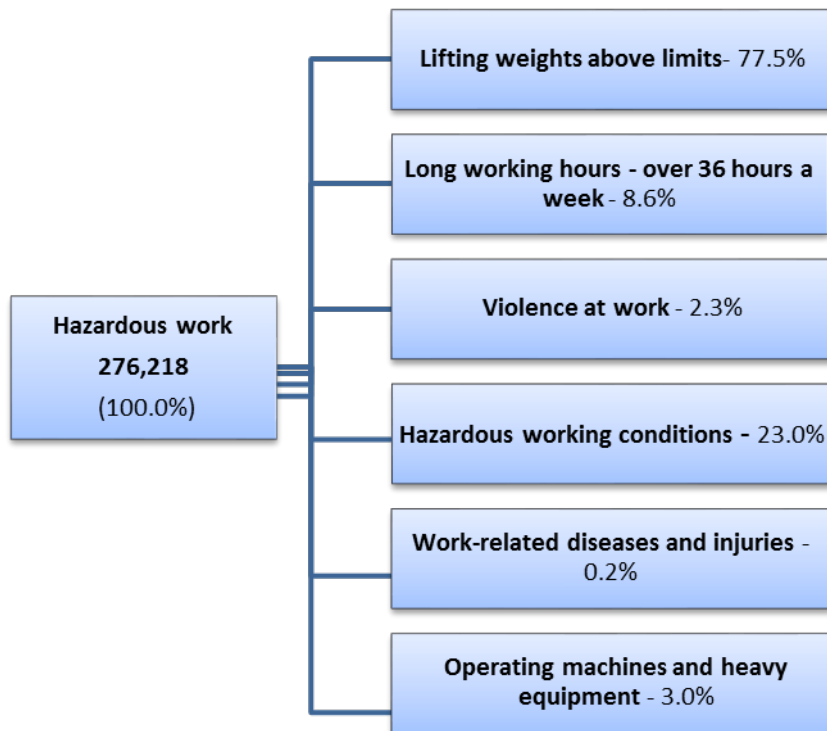
Each child involved in child labour will averagely have a 17.5 hour working week, only to work longer hours with age: the length of a working week is 13.5 hours for those aged 6-13, 20.1 hours for those

aged 14-15, and 30.1 hours for the 16-17 age group. Urban children involved in child labour work 1.7 hours longer than rural children (19.0 versus 17.3 hours). The length of a working week depends on the child's gender only in urban areas where boys work approximately 1 hour longer than girls (19.3 versus 18.4 hours).

10.13.HAZARDOUS WORK

The survey suggests that children involved in hazardous work are exposed to more than one type of hazard (Figure 10.5).

Figure 10.5 Structure of hazardous work by type of hazards ⁷



Overall, lifting weights above the set limits prevails (77.5 percent) in the structure of hazards, such a high incidence being due to non-compliance with the limits established for children aged 6-13 (98.2 percent). Despite that lifting weights is often associated with "male" work, the survey suggests that boys and girls are equally exposed (77.4 and 77.7 percent, respectively). In rural areas, children have to move weights more often than in rural areas (78.2 and 72.5 percent, respectively). Regionally, this problem is more common in Bishkek (95.3 percent).

Working conditions put at risk every fifth child involved in hazardous work (23.0 percent), with boys less often involved in hazardous conditions than girls (21.4 versus 25.8 percent). Such conditions are more common in rural areas than in urban (23.5 and 19.6 percent, respectively).

Those working more than 36 hours a week account for 8.6 percent of children in hazardous work, the share of boys being higher than that of girls (9.6 versus 6.8 percent). The probability of working long hours is considerably higher for older groups. A working week longer than 36 hours is more common

⁷ The total exceeds 100 percent since one child can be exposed to more than one type of hazards at work.

in urban areas than rural (12.1 and 8.1 percent, respectively), being also common in the Chui Region (29.5 percent) and Osh city (22.9 percent).

About 3 percent of children involved in hazardous work will operate machines and heavy equipment at their workplace. Approximately 2.3 percent of children face violence at work, with mental violence being more common than other forms. Boys are more often exposed to mental violence while girls to physical abuse. Mental violence is more common in urban areas and physical violence in rural areas. Children aged 6-13 are more often exposed to physical violence while older age groups to mental violence. Work-related diseases and injuries are rare (0.2 percent).

10.14. NON-HAZARDOUS CHILD LABOUR

A vast majority of non-hazardous work is in agriculture, forestry and fishing (96.6 percent). A majority of those involved in such work are unskilled workers (90.7 percent), with children employed as skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing accounting for approximately 8.1 percent.

The average working week of children involved in non-hazardous work is longer than that of children involved in hazardous child labour. Those doing non-hazardous work averagely have a 19.2 hour long working week. Remarkably, there is no sizeable difference in the length of a working week for those involved in such child labour in urban and rural areas. As in the case of hazardous work, boys work 1 hour longer than girls (19.7 versus 18.8 hours), with older children working longer hours.

10.15. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND WORK

According to the survey, 44.3 percent of children attending school go to work, with the highest share (59.4 percent) observed in the 16-17 group and the lowest among 6-year-olds (24.8 percent).

Working boys account for a considerably higher share than working girls (52.1 versus 35.2 percent), with the maximum share of working boys (70.0 percent) observed in the 16-17 age group compared to only 47.1 percent for working girls of the same age.

Rural schoolchildren will work three times more often than urban (55.1 versus 19.9 percent). Higher shares of working boys compared to girls are observed in both rural and urban areas, the difference being more manifested in rural areas where the share of working boys exceeds that of working girls by 21.4 percentage points (plus 8.1 in urban areas).

The lowest share of working schoolchildren is observed in Bishkek (10.3 percent) and the highest in the Osh Region (57.2 percent), with schoolchildren from the poorest households working more often than those from the richest households (45.0 versus 34.0 percent).

10.16. SCHOOL NON-ATTENDANCE

Overall, 10.5 percent of all children aged 5-17 (156,139) never attended school/education institution, with no major sex-related difference being observed. The highest share of non-scholarized children is found among those aged 5-6 (73.2 and 46.5 percent, respectively). Among those of the school age, non-attendance is much lower (only 0.7 percent). In rural areas, children of this category are slightly more numerous than in urban areas (11.5 versus 8.3 percent).

The highest share of non-scholarized children is observed in the Chui, Osh and Talas Regions (14.5 percent, 12.7 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively) while the lowest in Bishkek (5.9 percent). The

share of non-scholarized children is higher among the poorest households as compared to better off households (11.1 versus 7.5 percent).

A vast majority (89.6 percent) are those who never attended school because of young age. The share of children who were not scholarized due to disability/disease is 9.8 percent. A negligible number of children (below 1 percent) explained their non-attendance by a lack of or remote location of school, a need to work as unpaid workers in family business/farm, non-affordable school fees, no perceived value of education and a lack of interest for learning.

A majority of the non-scholarized children (88.7 percent) are not involved either in work or domestic chores. Of the rest, 3.9 percent do only work and 7.4 percent only domestic chores.

10.17.SCHOOL DROP-OUTS

At the time of the survey, 28,364 children including 16,695 boys and 11,669 girls dropped out of school in the reporting period, with those aged 16-17 accounting for a vast majority of drop-outs (78.3 percent).

Working children accounted for 74.4 percent and non-working for 25.6 percent of all drop-outs, with boys dropping out of school more often than girls (85.5 versus 58.4 percent). In rural areas, working children will drop out of school more often than in urban areas (78.3 and 64.7 percent, respectively).

In the Talas and Naryn Region, all school drop-outs (100.0 percent) are involved in work, the lowest share of working drop-outs being observed in Bishkek (2.9 percent). Drop-outs from the poorest households are more likely to work than those from better off households.

10.18.VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

More than half (58.1 percent) of children studying at vocational institutions belong to the category of non-workers. At the same time, 21.0 percent of VCS students (vocational college/school) are involved in permissible work and almost as many (20.9 percent) in child labour.

Two-thirds of VCS female students (66.8 percent) are non-workers, with a majority of male students being involved in economic activities (52.8 percent). According to the survey, the probability of being involved in forbidden types of work is higher for VCS female students as compared to male students.

In rural areas, vocational school students are involved in child labour twice more often than in urban areas (29.3 versus 12.5 percent).

Higher shares of VCS students involved in child labour are observed in the Jalal-Abad (40.3 percent), Chui (32.7 percent) and Naryn (31.5 percent) Region while the lowest share is observed in the Batken Region (3.3 percent).

In terms of involvement in child labour, poorer children tend to dominate among VCS students as well, with four times more VCS students from the poorest households exposed to child labour as compared to those from better off households (28.3 versus 6.7 percent).

10.19. EDUCATION ATTAINMENT OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL, PRE-SCHOOL OR OTHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Children involved in child labour account for 41.8 percent of those with incomplete general secondary education while accounting for 31.9 percent of children with full general secondary education, 16.7 percent of those with basic vocational and 22.7 percent – secondary vocational education. Therefore, children with lower education attainment are more likely to be involved in child labour. This trend is true for both urban and rural areas.

10.20. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PARAMETERS OF HOUSEHOLDS. PARENTAL EDUCATION

According to the survey, involvement of children in child labour is inversely proportional to social and economic parameters of households and parental education: children from households with better dwelling parameters and those owning more valuable economic assets (land plots, cattle, household appliances) and income, just as children of parents with a higher education attainment, stand lower chances of getting involved in work and child labour.

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

ORDER

May 8, 2014

No. 26

With the purpose of identifying the incidence of child labour in the Kyrgyz Republic:

1. Approve members of an inter-agency working group to develop tools and methodology for a survey of child labour in the Kyrgyz Republic according to the Annex.
2. The inter-agency working group will:
 - perform a large-scale survey of the incidence and trends of child labour in the Kyrgyz Republic;
 - produce a final report based on the survey, to be presented to the Department for Protection of Family and Children under the Ministry of Social Development.
3. The Administrative Support Department is to communicate the Order to the executing agency.
4. Deputy Minister E. Kuiuiev is to supervise execution of the Order.

Minister

K. Bazarbaev

ANNEX
to Ministry of Social Development
Order No. 26 of May 08, 2014
Kyrgyz Republic

MEMBERS
of the inter-agency commission for survey and study of the incidence of child labour in
the Kyrgyz Republic

Kuikееv Erik Asanovich	Deputy Minister of Social Development, Kyrgyz Republic. Head of the inter-agency working group
Ahmatova Gulmira Abitovna	Department Head, Ministry of Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic
Abdyldaeva Gulshan Kushbekovna	Senior Specialist, Ministry of Education of the Kyrgyz Republic
Artykbaev Kaktybek Makanbaevich	Senior Inspector, Juvenile Justice Department of the Ministry of Interior
Akimova Klara Abdikalievna	Senior Specialist, State Agency for Local Governance and Ethnic Relations of the Kyrgyz Republic
Japaralievа Nuria Jakipovna	Senior Specialist, Ministry of Labour, Migration and Youth of the Kyrgyz Republic
Koichimanova Kuliipa Jumashеvna	Head of Social Statistical Department, Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
Koshubakova Maria Isakulovna	Sanitary Inspector, Center for Prevention of Diseases and Sanitary and Epidemiological Control under the Ministry of Health, Kyrgyz Republic
Orozakunova Gulmira	Head of Family Doctor Group No. 2 and Family Medicine Center No.16, Bishkek
Itikeeva Mira Esenbekovna	Head of the Child Protection Center (to be confirmed)
Jakupova Nurjamal Ibraevna	Head of the “Childhood Institute” Public Foundation (to be confirmed)
Semenova Svetlana Fedorovna	Head of the Socio-Economic Protection Department of the Trade Union Federation, Kyrgyzstan

ANNEX 2. SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Management Studies

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Djailobaeva Gulnara	KR NSC Department of Labour and Employment Statistics

The authors of the analytical report

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Olga Korzhova	Coordinator of the Programme for the Protection of Children's Rights public association "Youth Human Rights Group", a psychologist
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Japarova Jarkyn, interviewer
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ANNEX 3. KYRGYZ GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION NO. 548 OF DECEMBER 2, 2005

KYRGYZ GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

**On Approving the Manual Weight Lifting Limits for
Women and Workers under 18**

**(as amended by Kyrgyz Government Resolution No. 656
dated September 27, 2012)**

With the purpose of implementing Articles 294 and 303 of the Labour Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Kyrgyz Government have resolved to:

1. Approve the enclosed:
 - Maximum weight lifting limits for workers under 18 as per Attachment No. 1;
 - Maximum weight lifting limits for women as per Attachment No. 2.
2. Establish that the manual weight lifting limits under this Resolution are mandatory for entities of any incorporation irrespective of activity.
3. Instruct a competent agency in the area of labour jointly with the Ministry of Health to explain the provisions of this Resolution as may be necessary.
(as amended by Kyrgyz Government Resolution No. 656 of September 27, 2012)
4. Publish this Resolution in the mass media.
This document is published in the "Regulations of the Kyrgyz Government", supplement to the "Erkintoo" newspaper, on December 15, 2005, No. 43-44.
5. Charge the State Labour Inspectorate under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection with supervising the implementation of this Resolution.

Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic

F.Kulov

Annex No. 1

To Kyrgyz Government Resolution No. 548
dated December 2, 2005

Manual Weight Lifting Limits for workers under 18

Type of work, labour intensity indicators	Maximum allowed weight, kg							
	Young men				Girls			
	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years
Lifting and moving weights during one shift	3	3	4	4	2	2	3	3
Lifting and moving weights during more than 1/3 shift:								
- regularly (more than 2 times per hour)	6	7	11	13	3	4	5	6
- in alternation with other work	12	15	20	24	4	5	7	8
Total weight displaced over one shift:								
- lifting from the work surface	400	500	1000	1500	180	200	400	500
- lifting from the floor	200	250	500	700	90	100	200	50

Note:

1. Weight lifting and moving within the specified limits are allowed if directly related to work performed on a regular basis.
2. The lifted and displaced weight includes the weight of containers and packaging.
3. When moving weights on carts or in containers, the efforts being applied shall not exceed:
 - young men: 12 kg if aged 14; 15 kg if aged 15; 20 kg if aged 16; 24 kg if aged 17;
 - girls: 4 kg if aged 14; 5 kg if aged 15; 7 kg if aged 16; 8 kg if aged 17.

Head of the Prime Minister's Office
T. Koenaliev, Minister

Annex No. 2

To the Kyrgyz Government Resolution No. 548
dated December 2, 2005

Manual Weight Lifting Limits for women

Type of work	Maximum allowed weight
Weight lifting in alternation with another work (up to 2 times per hour)	10 kg
Regular weight lifting over one shift	7 kg
Dynamic work performed over each working hour in a shift shall not exceed:	
- from the working surface	1750 kGm
- from the floor	875 kGm

Note:

1. The lifted and displaced weight shall include the weight of containers and packaging.
2. When moving weights on carts or in containers, the efforts being applied shall not exceed 10 kg.

Head of the Prime Minister Office
Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic T. Koenaliev



NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE, 2014

CONFIDENTIAL: All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purpose only.

GENERAL INFORMATION

REGION..... DISTRICT.....LOCALITY (urban. rural)..... ADDRESS OF HOUSEHOLD..... PHONE NUMBER (-----)	CLUSTER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Region District/Locality EA Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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INTERVIEWER VISITS

FINAL VISIT

	1	2	3					
DATE				DATE/MONTH/YEAR <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
INTERVIEWER'S NAME AND CODE				RESULT * <input type="text"/>				
				(*) RESULT CODES				
				<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> 1. Completed 2. No household members at home or no competent respondent 3. Entire Household absent for extended period of time 4. Postponed </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> 5. Refused 6. Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling 7. Dwelling destroyed 8. Dwelling not found 9. Other (Specify)..... </td> </tr> </table>	1. Completed 2. No household members at home or no competent respondent 3. Entire Household absent for extended period of time 4. Postponed	5. Refused 6. Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling 7. Dwelling destroyed 8. Dwelling not found 9. Other (Specify).....		
1. Completed 2. No household members at home or no competent respondent 3. Entire Household absent for extended period of time 4. Postponed	5. Refused 6. Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling 7. Dwelling destroyed 8. Dwelling not found 9. Other (Specify).....							
SUPERVISOR'S NAME AND CODE				ELIGIBILITY				
				<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> • Number of persons in the household..... </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> • <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> • Number of children (5-17) </td> <td style="border: none;"> • <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </td> </tr> </table>	• Number of persons in the household.....	• <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	• Number of children (5-17)	• <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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• Number of children (5-17)	• <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>							
NEXT VISIT				<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> Starting Time: ____ : ____ </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> Ending Time: ____ : ____ </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> If Additional Questionnaires used indicate Number </td> <td style="border: none;"> • <input type="text"/> </td> </tr> </table>	Starting Time: ____ : ____	Ending Time: ____ : ____	If Additional Questionnaires used indicate Number	• <input type="text"/>
Starting Time: ____ : ____	Ending Time: ____ : ____							
If Additional Questionnaires used indicate Number	• <input type="text"/>							

Addressed to the most knowledgeable person of the household

Section I:

Household and Housing characteristics

HA1. In what type of dwelling does the household live?		Skip to question			
1. Apartment/flat.....	1				
2. Private house.....	2				
3. Part of a private house.....	3				
4. Mobile home (e.g. tent, caravan).	4				
5. Shelter not meant for living purposes	5				
6. Shanty.....	6				
7. Other (.....)	7				
Other (specify)					
HA2. What is the ownership status of this dwelling?					
1. Owned by any household member	1				
2. Co-owner	2				
3. Provided free	3				
4. Subsidised by employer (lodging)	4				
5. Rented	5				
6. Other...	6				
Other (specify)					
HA3. How many rooms are there in this dwelling?	|_|_|_|				
HA4. What is the overall size of dwelling in square metres?					
1. Less than 20 square metres...	1				
2. 20 to 39 square metres.....	2				
3. 40 to 69 square metres.....	3				
4. 70 to 99 square metres.....	4				
5. 100 square metres or more.....	5				
HA5. Are any of these facilities available to the household? (Enter appropriate code for each facility)	KITCHEN	BATHROOM	BATH-house	TOILET	
1. Inside house and exclusive.....					
2. Inside house and shared.....	1	1	1	1	
3. Outside house and exclusive...	2	2	2	2	
4. Outside house and shared....	3	3	3	3	
	4	4	4	4	
5. Not available.....	5	5	5	5	
HA6. What is the main source of energy?	COOKING	HEATING	colling	Lighting	
1. Wood.....					
2. Coal.....	1	1	1	1	
3. Kerosene.....	2	2	2	2	
4. Gas.....	3	3	3	3	
5. Electricity.....	4	4	4	4	
6. Solar.....	5	5	5	5	
7. Other...	6	6	6	6	
	7	7	7	7	

Other (Specify)					
HA7. What is the main source of drinking water?				Skip to question	
1. Pipe-borne inside house.....	1				
2. Pipe-borne outside house....	2				
3. Tanker service.....	3				
4. River/stream.....	4				
5. Bore-hole/tubewell	5				
6. Well.....	6				
7. Dug out/pond.....	7				
8. Rain water.....	8				
9. Other.....	9				
Other (Specify)					
HA8. Has the household ever changed the place of residence? (district/province/country)					
1. Yes.....	1				→HA9 →HA12
2. No.....	2				
HA9. In which district/province/country was the last place of residence of the household?				CODES (For official use)	
District:	-----			|_|_|_|	
Province:	-----			|_|_|	
Country:	-----			|_|_|	
HA10. In which year did the household move to the present place of residence?				|_|_|_|_|	
HA11. What was the main reason for coming or changing to the present place of residence?					
1. Job transfer.....	1				
2. Found a job.....	2				
3. Looking for job.....	3				
4. Looking for better agricultural land...	4				
5. Studies (Schooling/training).....	5				
6. Proximity to place of work	6				
7. Housing	7				
8. Social/political problem	7				
9. Health	9				
10. Other	10				
Other (Specify)					

HA12. Does the household own any of the following? (Mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)	1= YES 2=NO	Skip to question
1. Automobile.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Tractor.....	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Motor-bike.....	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Bicycle.....	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Animal drawn-cart...	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Television.....	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Iron.....	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
8. VCD/DVD player.....	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Washing machine.....	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Oven.....	10 <input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Dishwasher.....	11 <input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Refrigerator.....	12 <input type="checkbox"/>	
13. Computer.....	13 <input type="checkbox"/>	
14. Sewing machine.....	14 <input type="checkbox"/>	
15. Satellite/Cable TV.....	15 <input type="checkbox"/>	
16. Telephone (Land line)...	16 <input type="checkbox"/>	
17. Mobile phone.....	17 <input type="checkbox"/>	
18. Radio.....	18 <input type="checkbox"/>	
19. Generator	19 <input type="checkbox"/>	
20. Air Conditioner	20 <input type="checkbox"/>	
21. Electric Fan	21 <input type="checkbox"/>	
22. Freezer	22 <input type="checkbox"/>	
23. Electric Heater	23 <input type="checkbox"/>	
24. Digital Camera	24 <input type="checkbox"/>	
25. Watch	25 <input type="checkbox"/>	
HA13. Does the household own any livestock?		
1. Yes.....	1	→HA14
2. No.....	2	→HA15
HA14. How many?	<i>In number</i>	
1. Camel.....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Horse.....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Cow/buffalo.....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Sheep.....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Goat.....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Pig.....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Poultry.....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
8. Other.....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
HA15. Does the household own any land?		
1. Yes.....	1	→HA16
2. No.....	2	→Go to the next

		section. section II. question HC1
HA16. How many Ares of land does the household own? (in acres)	Acres <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
1. Agricultural (cultivable).... 2. Other		
Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
HA 17. What is the household's average monthly expenditure? (This question is to be recorded as expenditure incurred at the household level.)		
1. less than KGS 1000	1	
2. from KGS 1000 to KGS 2000	2	
3. from KGS 2000 to KGS 4000	3	
4. from KGS 4000 to KGS 6000	4	
5. from KGS 6000 to KGS 8000	5	
6. from KGS 8000 to KGS 10000	6	
7. from KGS 10000 to KGS 12000	7	
8. from KGS 12000 to KGS 15000	8	
9. more than KGS 15000	9	
HA18. What are the household's sources of income?		
1. Employment.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes=1. No=2	
2. Income from self-employment	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes=1. No=2	
3. Pension. benefit	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes=1. No=2	
4. Scholarship	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes=1. No=2	
5. Rent/property	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes=1. No=2	
6. Private transfers	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes=1. No=2	
7. Other (please. specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes=1. No=2	
HA 19. What is the household's average monthly income? (This question is to be recorded as expenditure incurred at the household level)		
1. less than KGS 1000	1	
2. from KGS 1000 to KGS 2000	2	
3. from KGS 2000 to KGS 4000	3	
4. from KGS 4000 to KGS 6000	4	
5. from KGS 6000 to KGS 8000	5	
6. from KGS 8000 to KGS 10000	6	
7. from KGS 10000 to KGS 12000	7	
8. from KGS 12000 to KGS 15000	8	
9. more than KGS 15000	9	

Addressed to the most knowledgeable member of household

Section II:

Household Composition and Characteristics for All Household Members

Person's serial number in household	Can you please provide full names of all persons who are part of this household, beginning with the Head of the Household? <i>A Household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit. Members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) and not all those related in the same house or compound are necessarily of the same household)</i>	Which household member provided information on the individual (write serial number from HC1)	What is (NAME)'s relationship to head of the household ? 1. Household Head 2. Spouse 3. Son / Daughter 4. Brother/Sister 5. Father /Mother 6. Daughter-in-law/son-in-law 7. Grandchild 8. Niece / Nephew 9. Step child 10. Aged parent/parent-in-law 11. Servant (live-in) 12. Other relative 13. Non-relative	What is the sex of each of these individual household members? 1. Male 2. Female	How old was (NAME) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>(In complete d years)</i>	<i>Indicate With "1" if person is between 5-17 years old. "0" otherwise</i>	Is (NAME) a person with disability? 1 - yes 2 - not 9 - do not know	What is (NAME)'s marital status (for persons 12 years or above) ? 1. Single or never married 2. Married civil/religious 3. Living together as married partners 4. Widowed 5. Divorced 6. Married but separated	For ALL household members			
									Please indicate (NAME)'s serial number. (Write 99 if absent or not applicable)			
									Spouse (if applicable and s/he is among the household members)	Natural Mother (if she is among the household members)	Natural Father (if he is among the household members)	
HC1	HC2	HC3	HC4	HC5	HC6	HC7	HC8	HC9	HC10	HC11	HC12	
01		□□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□□	□□	□□
02		□□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□□	□□	□□
03		□□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□□	□□	□□
04		□□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□□	□□	□□
05		□□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□□	□□	□□
06		□□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□□	□□	□□
07		□□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□□	□□	□□
08		□□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□□	□□	□□

Section III:		Educational Attainment for <u>All Household Members</u> aged 5 and above															
Serial No in HC1 →																Skip To Question	
Name of household member →																	
ED1. Can (NAME) read and write a short, simple statement with understanding in any language?																	
1. Yes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2. No.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
ED2. Is (NAME) attending school or pre-school during the current school year?																→ED3 →ED5	
1. Yes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2. No.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
ED3. What is the level of school and grade (year) that (NAME) is attending?	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	ED4 ED7
Level: (L) Grade. Year: (G)	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		
1. Pre-school.....	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		
2. Primary.....	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		
3. Junior secondary school	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		
4. Senior secondary school	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		
5. Technical vocational School (Tech. Voc.).....	6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		
6. Teachers Training College/ Tertiary	7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7		
7. University or higher.....	8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8		
8. Non standard curriculum... 9. Don't know.....	9		9		9		9		9		9		9		9		
ED4. At what age did (NAME) begin primary school? (If ED3 =1 write 99) (Age in completed years).....																	

Serial No in HC1 →																		Skip To Question
Name of household member →																		
ED5. Has (NAME) ever attended school? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→ED7 →ED6
ED6. What is/was the main reason why (NAME) has never attended school? (Read each of the following options and circle the most appropriate option.) 1. Too young 2. Disabled/ illness..... 3. No school/school too far..... 4. Cannot afford schooling..... 5. Family did not allow schooling... 6. Not interested in school..... 7. Education not considered valuable. 8. School not safe..... 9. To learn a job..... 10. To work for pay 11. To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm 12. Help at home with household chores..... 13. Other	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	
Other (specify)																		
ED7. What is your completed level of education? Level: (L) Grade. Year (G)	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G
1. Pre-school.....	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
2. Primary.....	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
3. Junior secondary school	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
4. Senior secondary school	4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4	
5. Technical vocational School (Tech. Voc.).....	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5	
6. Teachers Training College/ Tertiary	6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6		6	
7. University or higher	7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7	
8. Non-standard curriculum.....	8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8	
9. Don't Know.....	9		9		9		9		8		9		9		9		9	
ED9. At what age did (NAME) leave school? (Age in completed years).....																		→Go to the next section. section IV. question CE1

Section IV:

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

Serial No in HC1 →	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	Skip To Question
Name of household member →										
A. Employment										
CE1. Did (NAME) engage in any work at least one hour during the past week? <i>(As employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker)</i> 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→CE4 →CE2
CE2. During the past week did (NAME) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? <i>(Read each of the following questions until the first affirmative response is obtained)</i> (a) Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/herself or with one or more partners? <i>Examples: Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hairdressing, crèche business, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public phone shop, barber, shoe shining etc.</i> (b) Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (excl. domestic work)? <i>Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing.</i> <i>Types of work: bar attendant, restaurant worker, night watchman, scavenger, scrap metal collector, commercial sex worker, etc.</i> (c) Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind? (d) Help unpaid in a household business of any kind? (Don't count normal housework.) <i>Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc.</i> (e) Do any work on his/her own or the household's plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household? <i>Examples: ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock.</i> (f) Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, or business or those of the household? (g) Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or household food? (h) Fetch water or collect firewood for household use? (i) Produce any other good for this household use? <i>Examples: clothing, furniture, clay pots, etc.</i>	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	If any "YES" → CE4 Otherwise →CE3
	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	
	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	
	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	
	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	
	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	
	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	
	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	
	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	

Serial No in HC1 →									Skip To Question
Name of household member →									
CE3. Even though (NAME) did not do any of these activities in the past week, does he/she have a job, business, or other economic or farming activity that he/she will definitely return to? (For agricultural activities, the off season in agriculture is not a temporary absence.) 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→ CE4 → CE14
CE4. Describe the main job/task (NAME) was performing e.g. carrying bricks; mixing baking flour; harvesting maize; etc. (“Main” refers to the work on which (NAME) spent most of the time during the week.)									
Job/Task									
OCCUPATION CODE <i>For official use</i>									
CE5. Describe briefly the main activity i.e. goods produced and services rendered where (NAME) is working.									
Activity/Type									
INDUSTRY CODE <i>For official use</i>									
CE6. Where did (NAME) carry out his/her main work during the past week? (Read out responses below)									
1. At (his/her) family dwelling...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Client’s place	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3. Formal office	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4. Factory / Atelier	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5. Plantations / farm / garden.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
6. Construction sites.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
7. Mines / quarry.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
8. Shop / kiosk / coffee house / restaurant / hotel	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
9. Different places (mobile).....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
10. Fixed, street or market stall	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
11. Pond/lake/river.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
12. Other.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Other (specify)									
CE7. During the past week, which of the following best describe (NAME) `s work situation at his/her main work? (Read out responses below)									
1. Employee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	} CE8 →CE10
2. Own account worker (His/her own business without employees)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3. Employer (His/her own business with employees)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4. Member of producers` (agricultural) cooperative.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5. Unpaid family worker.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	

Serial No in HC1 →	□□□		□□□		□□□		□□□		□□□		□□□		□□□		Skip To Question
Name of household member →															
CE8. What is (Name's) average monthly cash income from the main work? (in local currency)	□□□□		□□□□		□□□□		□□□□		□□□□		□□□□		□□□□		
CE9. What other benefits does (NAME) usually receive in his/her main work? <i>(Read each of the following questions and circle answers)</i>															
1. Not applicable if CE7=2.3 or 4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Weekly rest days....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3. Medical expenses.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4. School expenses.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5. Assistance with schooling ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
6. Paid sick leave.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
7. Annual vacation.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
8. Free/subsidized accommodation.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
9. Food/meal.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
10. Paid leave	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
11. Clothing.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
12. Transportation	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
13. Other	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
14. Nothing.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
Other (specify)															
CE10. In addition to (NAME)'s main work, did (NAME) do any other work during the past week?															
1. Yes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. No.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
CE11. For each day worked during the past week how many hours did (NAME) actually work? <i>Main: (M) Other: (O)</i>	M	O	M	O	M	O	M	O	M	O	M	O	M	O	
1. Monday.....	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	
2. Tuesday.....	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	
3. Wednesday.....	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	
4. Thursday.....	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	
5. Friday.....	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	
6. Saturday.....	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	
7. Sunday.....	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	□□	□	
TOTAL	□□		□□		□□		□□		□□		□□		□□		

Serial No in HC1 →	|||	|||	|||	|||	|||	|||	|||	|||	Skip To Question
Name of household member →									
CE12. During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities? <i>For ALL children (including children attending school):</i> 1. During the day (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.) 2. In the evening or at night (after 6 p.m.) 3. During both the day and the evening (for the entire day). 4. On the week-end..... 5. Sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening <i>ADDITIONAL: For children attending school ONLY (If ED2=YES):</i> 6. After school..... 7. Before school..... 8. Both before or after school..... 9. On the week-end..... 10. During missed school hours/days.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
CE13. At what age (NAME) started to work for the first time in his/her life? (As regular or casual employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker)	|||	|||	|||	|||	|||	|||	|||	|||	→Go to the next section, section V. question UE1
B. JOB SEARCH									
CE14. Was (NAME) looking for work in the last week? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	} Go to the next section, section V. question UE2

Section V:

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

Serial No in HC1 →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Skip To Question
Name of household member →										
UE1. Was the work reported in CE4, CE5 and CE7 (NAME)'s main employment during the past 12 months? <i>(As employee, own account worker, employer or unpaid family worker)</i> 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→ UE4 → UE2
UE2. Did (NAME) engage in any work at least one hour during the past 12 months? <i>(As employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker)</i> 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→UE4 →UE3
UE3. In the past twelve months, did (NAME) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? <i>(Read each of the following questions until the first affirmative response is obtained)</i> (a) Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/herself or with one or more partners? <i>Examples: Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hairdressing, crèche business, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public phone shop, barber, shoe shining etc.</i> (b) Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (excl. domestic work)? <i>Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing.</i> <i>Types of work: bar attendant, restaurant worker, night watchman, scavenger, scrap metal collector, commercial sex worker, etc.</i> (c) Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind? (d) Help unpaid in a household business of any kind? (Don't count normal housework.) <i>Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc.</i> (e) Do any work on his/her own or the household's plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household? <i>Examples: ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock.</i> (f) Do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, or business or those of the household? (g) Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale or household food? (h) Fetch water or collect firewood for household use? (i) Produce any other good for this household use? <i>Examples: clothing, furniture, clay pots, etc.</i>	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	If any "YES" →UE4 Otherwise - Go to Section VI (HS) if age < 18 - If age > 17 (18 and more) then end interview for this member and go to the next member in Section II
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Serial No in HC1 →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Skip To Question
Name of household member →										
UE4. Describe the main job/task (NAME) was performing during the last 12 months e.g. carrying bricks; mixing baking flour; harvesting maize; etc. (“Main” refers to the work on which (NAME) spent most of the time during the year.)										
Job/Task										
OCCUPATION CODE For official use	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
UE5. Describe briefly the main activity i.e. goods produced and services rendered where (NAME) worked most of the time.										
Activity/Type										
INDUSTRY CODE For official use	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
UE6. Which of the following best describe (NAME) `s work situation at his/her main work in the past 12 months? (Read out responses below)										
1. Employee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Own account worker (His/her own business without employees)...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3. Employer (His/her own business with employees)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4. Member of producers` co-operatives	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5. Unpaid family worker.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
UE7. In each month during the past year did (NAME) work or have a job?										
	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	
(Mark “YES” or “NO” for all months)										
1. January.....	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	
2. February.....	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	
3. March.....	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	
4. April.....	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	
5. May.....	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	
6. June.....	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	
7. July.....	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	
8. August.....	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	
9. September.....	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	
10. October.....	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	
11. November.....	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	
12. December.....	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	
TOTAL number of working months	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Section VI: Health and Safety issues about working children (5 - 17 years)										
Serial No in HC1 →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Skip to Question
Name of household member →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<p>If all "NO" → HS4</p> <p>Otherwise → HS2</p>
HS1. Did you have any of the following in the past 12 months because of your work? (Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	
1. Superficial injuries or open wounds	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	
2. Fractures.....	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	
3. Dislocations, sprains or stains...	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	
4. Burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbite	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	
5. Breathing problems.....	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	
6. Eye problems.....	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	
7. Skin problems...	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	
8. Stomach problems / diarrhea ...	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	
9. Fever.....	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	
10. Extreme fatigue.....	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	
11. Snake bite	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	
12. Insect bite	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	
13. Other (specify).....	13 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	
Other (specify)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
HS2. Think about your most serious illness/injury. how did this/these affect your work/schooling?										
1. Not serious- did not stop work/schooling	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Stopped work or school for a short time	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3. Stopped work or school completely	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
HS3. Think about your most serious illness/injury. what were you doing when this happened?										
Job/Task	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
OCCUPATION CODE For Official use	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Serial No in HC1 →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Skip to Question
Name of household member →										
HS4. Do you carry heavy loads at work?										
1. Yes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. No.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
HS5. Do you operate any machinery/heavy equipment at work?										→ HS6 → HS7
1. Yes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. No.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
HS6. What type of tools, equipment or machines do you use at work? (Write down 2 mostly used)	1..... 2.....	1..... 2.....	1..... 2.....	1..... 2.....	1..... 2.....	1..... 2.....	1..... 2.....	1..... 2.....	1..... 2.....	
HS7. Are you exposed to any of the following at work? (Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	
1. Dust, fumes.	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	
2. Fire, gas, flames.....	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	
3. Loud noise or vibration.....	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	
4. Extreme cold or heat	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	
5. Dangerous tools (knives etc).....	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	
6. Work underground.....	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	6 <input type="text"/>	
7. Work at heights.....	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	
8. Work in water/lake/pond/river.....	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	
9. Workplace too dark or confined	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	
10. Insufficient ventilation.....	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>	
11. Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)..	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	11 <input type="text"/>	
12. Explosives.....	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/>	
13. Narcotic drugs	13 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	13 <input type="text"/>	
14. Arms (guns)	14 <input type="text"/>	14 <input type="text"/>	14 <input type="text"/>	14 <input type="text"/>	14 <input type="text"/>	14 <input type="text"/>	14 <input type="text"/>	14 <input type="text"/>	14 <input type="text"/>	
15. Other things, processes or conditions bad for your health or safety (specify).....	15 <input type="text"/>	15 <input type="text"/>	15 <input type="text"/>	15 <input type="text"/>	15 <input type="text"/>	15 <input type="text"/>	15 <input type="text"/>	15 <input type="text"/>	15 <input type="text"/>	
Other (specify)										
HS8. Have you ever been subject to the following at work? (Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	
1. Constantly shouted at	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	
2. Repeatedly insulted.....	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	
3. Beaten /physically hurt...	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	3 <input type="text"/>	
4. Sexually abused (touched or done things to you that you did not want)	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>	
5. Other (Specify).....	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	5 <input type="text"/>	
Other (specify)										

Section VII:		Household Tasks of Children (5 - 17 years)							Skip to Question
Serial No in HC1 →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Name of household member →									
HT1. During the last week did you do any of the tasks indicated below for this household? (Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	1= YES 2=NO	If any "YES" →HT2 Otherwise END for this HH member.
1. Shopping for household... 2. Repair any household equipments 3. Cooking..... 4. Cleaning utensils/house..... 5. Washing clothes..... 6. Caring for children/old/sick..... 7. Caring for livestock..... 8. Other household tasks.....	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 6 <input type="text"/> 7 <input type="text"/> 8 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 6 <input type="text"/> 7 <input type="text"/> 8 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 6 <input type="text"/> 7 <input type="text"/> 8 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 6 <input type="text"/> 7 <input type="text"/> 8 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 6 <input type="text"/> 7 <input type="text"/> 8 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 6 <input type="text"/> 7 <input type="text"/> 8 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 6 <input type="text"/> 7 <input type="text"/> 8 <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5 <input type="text"/> 6 <input type="text"/> 7 <input type="text"/> 8 <input type="text"/>	
Other (Specify)									
HT2. During each day of the past week how many hours did you do such household tasks? (Record for each day separately)									
1. Monday..... 2. Tuesday..... 3. Wednesday..... 4. Thursday..... 5. Friday..... 6. Saturday..... 7. Sunday.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
TOTAL	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
HT3. During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities? <i>For ALL children (including children attending school):</i>									
1. During the day (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.) 2. In the evening or at night (after 6 p.m.) 3. During both the day and the evening (for the entire day). 4. On the week-end..... 5. Sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening <i>ADDITIONAL: For children attending school ONLY (If ED2=YES):</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		

ED4. During the last week did you miss school?	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
ED5. How many days did you miss during the last week? (Record number of days)	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	
ED6. What was the reason why you missed school in the last week? (Read each of the following options and circle 2 most appropriate options.)									
1. Recess	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Teacher absent	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3. Bad weather..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4. Helped with homework	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5. To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
6. Disabled/injured/illness.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
7. Did not get along with teachers\students	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
8. Other (please. specify)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	

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