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REZULTATELE CERCETĂRII STATISTICE DIN 2009  
PRIVIND ACTIVITĂȚILE COPIILOR



**Working Children**  
**in the Republic of Moldova:**  
**The Results of the 2009 Children's**  
*Activities Survey*

*Overview*

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**Ion Vasilica**, *translator*

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The National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova  
106 Grenoble Street  
Chisinau, MD 2019  
Phone: (3732) 40 30 00  
Fax: (3732) 22 61 46  
moldstat@statistica.md  
www.statistica.md

The opinions contained in the present paper do not necessarily reflect the official opinions of the United Nations agencies.

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The cover features a drawing by 9-year-old Lucian Galeanu, the Grand Prize winner of the drawing competition themed "Say NO to Child Labour!", organized in June 2010 with ILO-IPEC support and dedicated to the World Day Against Child Labour.



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## GENERAL PRESENTATION

This work represents an overview of the Children's Activities Survey (CAS) conducted in the last quarter of 2009 on a nationally representative sample. The survey was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics for the first time in the Republic of Moldova, using the recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO) as the basis of the survey methodology, namely the Resolution of the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians on Child Labour Statistics (2008).

The conducting of the statistical survey and the publication of the results were possible due to the support offered to the National Bureau of Statistics by the International Labour Organization, the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour of the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (SIMPOC/IPEC/ILO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Moldova.

The survey provides the necessary information for the analysis of children's activities, in particular, school attendance, economic activity, household activities, and helps to assess the phenomenon of *child labour* and estimate the proportions, causes and characteristics of this phenomenon in Moldova.

14,694 households were selected for the survey, 11,526 of which accepted to be interviewed. Of these, 5,054 households had among their members at least one child aged 5 to 17 years. A total of 6,784 children were interviewed, and the results were extended to cover the entire population of the respective ages. In the households with children, the response rate was 90.2%.

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The definitions and key concepts used in the study are given below.

***Children in employment' (working children):*** Children (aged 5-17) are defined as working (or employed), ***i.e. they had an economic activity***, if they worked during the reference period for at least one hour or if they had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent.

***Child labour:*** Child labourers are defined as children who are engaged in work unsuitable for their capacities as **children** or work which by its nature or the circumstances is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. The definition is based on *ILO Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age (1973)*, *ILO Convention no.182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, and *Collective Convention no.8 (national level) on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour*<sup>2</sup>.

Accordingly, the concept of "*child labour*" refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful for the child and/or interferes with their schooling by causing absenteeism, academic failure and dropping out, or by obliging them to combine school attendance with work.

The statistical definition of this phenomenon is based on the following criteria: *age, duration of the work, nature of the work and conditions in which this work is performed.*

---

<sup>1</sup> In the sense of the Children's Activities Survey, **employment** includes **all the persons who worked at least one hour** in the reference week, including subsidiary plots, unlike the definition applied in the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which does not include those who worked on household subsidiary plots for own consumption less than 20 hours.

<sup>2</sup> Collective Convention no.8 was adopted by the National Commission for Collective Consultations and Bargaining in July 2007.



**The statistical definition** of *child labour* includes:

**a) Hazardous work**

- i) Children employed in hazardous activities 3 which include mining, quarrying and construction;
- ii) Children employed in hazardous occupations<sup>3</sup> which include metal trades workers, machinery and related trades workers, precision, handicraft, printing and related trades workers, other craft and related trades workers, stationary-plant and related operators, machine operators and assemblers, and drivers and mobile-plant operators;
- iii) Children employed for more than 42 hours per week<sup>4</sup>;
- iv) Children working under hazardous conditions<sup>5</sup> that involve carrying heavy loads at work, those who operate any machinery/heavy equipment at work, those exposed at work to adverse conditions such as dust/fumes, fire/gas/flames, loud noise and the like, as well as children who are verbally or physically abused at work.

**b) Non-hazardous (regular) work**

- v) Children aged 5-11 years who are employed for even 1 hour per week<sup>6</sup>;
- vi) Children aged 12-14 years who work more than 13 hours per week<sup>6</sup>;

<sup>3</sup> Government Decision no.562 of 07.09.93 on the approval of the Nomenclature of industries, professions and jobs in difficult and hazardous conditions proscribed for persons younger than eighteen years.

<sup>4</sup> Third "Child Labour Statistics" Report presented at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (2008), paragraph 72, table 6.1., page 22.

<sup>5</sup> According to ILO methodology and Collective Convention no.8 (national level) on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, in effect from 24 July 2007.

<sup>6</sup> Minimum Age Convention, no.138, adopted on 26.06.1973 in Geneva and ratified by the Moldovan Parliament on 15.07.1999; Art.2.3 and the Third "Child Labour Statistics" Report presented at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (2008), paragraph 72, table 6.1., page 22.

- vii)** Children aged 15-16 years who work more than 24 hours per week<sup>7</sup>;
- viii)** Children aged 17 years who work more than 35 hours per week<sup>7</sup>;
  
- ix)** c) ix) Children performing unpaid household chores for more than 27 hours per week<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> The Labour Code of the Republic of Moldova, art. 96 (2).



<sup>8</sup> Third "Child Labour Statistics" Report presented at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (2008), paragraph 81, page 25.

Table 1

## Conceptual framework: statistical identification of *child labour*

Age group	General production boundary					
	SNA production <sup>9</sup>				Non-SNA production	
	Non-hazardous work		Worst forms of child labour		Hazardous unpaid household services	Other non-SNA production
	Light work	Regular work	Hazardous work	Worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work		
Children 5–11 years of age	Below the minimum age for admission to light work  <b>26,600</b> of whom: 1-7 hours – <b>22,100</b> 8-14 hours – <b>3,900</b> 15-24 hours – <b>600</b>		1. Hazardous economic activities <b>1,900</b> 2. Hazardous occupations <b>4,000</b> 3. Excessive working hours (> 42 hours per week) <b>1,000</b> 4. Hazardous conditions <b>67,700</b>		Children trafficked for work; forced and bonded child labour; commercial sexual exploitation of children; use of children for illicit activities and armed conflict  Unpaid household services for more than 27 hours per week	
Children 12–14 years of age	13 hours or less per week <b>34 600</b>	More than 13 hrs per week <b>2 900</b>				
Children 15-16 years of age	24 hrs or less per week <b>26 300</b>	More than 24 hrs per week <b>300</b>				
Children 17 years of age	35 hrs or less per week <b>10 900</b>	More than 35 hrs per week <b>200</b>				
<b>Total child labourers 109,000</b>	-	<b>29 900</b>	<b>74,700</b>	-		

Note: Based on schematic representations used by ILO.

 Denotes *child labour* as defined by the resolution.  Denotes activities not considered *child labour*.

<sup>9</sup> UN System of National Accounts

## RESULT ANALYSIS

### Introduction

According to the results, 50.9% of the children were boys, and about 67.0% of the children lived in rural areas. Structured by age groups, the distribution of the children that participated in the survey appeared as follows: 5-11-year-olds constituted 45.4%; 12-14-year-olds represented 25.1%; and 15-17-year-olds 29.6%.

The main goal of the survey was to collect data concerning three key aspects of a child's life:

1. school attendance;
2. economic activity;
3. household activities (domestic chores).

The analysis of the survey data showed that 91.0% of the children aged 5 to 17 years attend school or pre-school institutions, and 29.7% are engaged in economic activities. The overwhelming majority of children, or 86.0%, are engaged in domestic activities in their own households/families.

*Table 2*

#### Distribution of children by type of activity and age group

	Total	5-11 years	12-14 years	15-16 years	17 years of age
<b>Total children, in thousands</b>	596.9	270.8	149.6	115.6	60.9
<b>Attend school, in thousands</b>	543.3	238.6	148.7	107.2	48.8
<b>Employed children, in thousands</b>	177.0	37.4	64.7	51.2	23.07.10
<b>Children engaged in household activities, in thousands</b>	513.6	208.1	143.1	108.3	54.1
<b>Total children, %</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Children who attend school, %</b>	91.0	88.1	99.4	92.7	80.1
<b>Employed children, %</b>	29.07	13.8	43.3	44.3	38.9
<b>Children engaged in household activities, %</b>	86.1	76.9	95.7	93.6	88.9

The survey aimed to assess the proportions in which children manage to combine school, work and household chores. For this purpose the following classification was used:

1. *children who attend school only;*
2. *children who combine school with economic activity;*
3. *children who combine school with household chores;*
4. *children who combine school with work<sup>10</sup> and household services;*
5. *children who work only;*
6. *children who work and perform household services;*
7. *children who are solely engaged in household services;*
8. *children who do not attend school, do not work and do not perform household services either.*

The analysis of the survey results showed that more than a half of the children are engaged, besides going to school, in household activities related to housekeeping and caring for household members who require such assistance (Table 3).

Table 3

**Distribution of children by type of activity and age group**

percent

	Total	5-11 years	12-14 years	15-17 years
School only	9.5	16.1	2.6	5.3
School + Economic activity	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.6
School + Unpaid household services	54.3	58.5	53.5	48.6
School + Economic activity + Unpaid household services	26.6	13.4	42.0	33.9
Economic activity only	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8
Economic activity + Unpaid household services	2.2	0.2	0.0	7.1
Unpaid household services only	2.9	4.8	0.2	2.3
Inactive (Idle)	3.6	6.9	0.4	1.4

<sup>10</sup> Work shall be understood as economic activity

A fairly large proportion (more than one-fourth) represents children who are engaged in all three types of activities: school, work and unpaid household services. One in ten children attends school only.

Approximately 4.0% of children are not engaged in any of these three activities.

Nine in ten children think that it is normal for a child of **his/her age** to work.

Another aim of the survey was to assess the proportions and characteristics of child labour in Moldova.

In conformity with the definitions and concepts used, child labourers represent a subset of the children who *either are employed or are engaged in unpaid household services*.

The table below shows the proportions and the structure of this phenomenon.

Table 4

**Distribution of child labour by component elements and age group**

	Total	5-11 years	12-14 years	15-16 years	17 years
<b>Child labourers</b>	<b>109,000</b>	<b>38,200</b>	<b>30,500</b>	<b>26,900</b>	<b>13,400</b>
including:					
<b>a) non-hazardous activities</b>	<b>29,900</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>
<i>Working children aged 5-11 years</i>	26,600	26,600	0	0	0
<i>Children aged 12-14 years who work more than 13 hours per week; aged 15-16 years who work more than 24 hours per week; 17 years who work more than 35 hours per week</i>	3,300	0	2,900	300	200
<b>b) hazardous activities</b>	<b>74,700</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>12,700</b>
<i>Hazardous economic activities<sup>11</sup></i>	1,900	100	400	700	800
<i>Hazardous occupations<sup>8</sup></i>	4,000	300	600	1,700	1,400

<sup>11</sup> As defined by Government Decision no.562 of 07.09.1993 on the approval of the Nomenclature of industries, professions and jobs in difficult and hazardous conditions proscribed for persons younger than eighteen years.

	Total	5-11 years	12-14 years	15-16 years	17 years
<i>Excessive working hours (&gt; 42 hrs/week)</i>	1,000	0	300	400	400
<i>Hazardous conditions<sup>12</sup></i>	67,700	10,300	25,800	21,400	10,100
<b><i>c) children engaged in unpaid household services for more than 27 hours per week<sup>13</sup></i></b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>700</b>

Table 5

### Distribution of child labourers by type of activity and area of residence

	Total	Hazardous work	Non-hazardous work and household services
<b>Total (n)</b>	<b>109,000</b>	<b>74,700</b>	<b>34,300</b>
<i>percent</i>			
Urban	9.1	6.4	15.0
Rural	90.9	93.6	85.0

## 1. School attendance

The rate of school attendance among children of compulsory school age (ages 7-15) is 99.1%, with a higher prevalence in urban areas (99.7% as compared to 98.8% in rural areas). The rate of school attendance among girls in this age group is higher than among boys (99.4% and 98.8%, respectively). Besides this, roughly 90.0% of children aged 6 years and one-fourth of 5-year-olds already attend school or kindergartens.

<sup>12</sup> Hazardous conditions are those which involve carrying heavy loads at work, those who operate any machinery/heavy equipment at work, those exposed at work to adverse conditions such as dust/fumes, fire/gas/flames, loud noise and the like, as well as children who are verbally or physically abused at work.

<sup>13</sup> Unpaid household services include shopping for household goods, cooking, doing laundry, washing dishes, home & yard cleaning, clearing utensils, repairing household appliances, caring for children, caring for elderly and sick family members, etc.

Table 6

**Distribution of children by school attendance rate and age group**

%

	Total	7-10 years	11-15 years	16-17 years
Total	95.7	99.4	99.0	84.1
Male	94.3	99.0	98.8	78.2
Female	97.2	99.8	99.2	90.0
Urban	97.5	100.0	99.5	90.6
Rural	94.8	99.1	98.7	80.8

More than a half of the children attending school also carry out household activities related to housekeeping or caring for household members who require such assistance.

One in four children combines school and household chores with an economic activity. The highest proportion in this case represents children aged 12-14 years – 42.0%; followed by 15-17-year-olds, with 34.0%; and 5-11-year-olds, with 13.4%.

One in ten children attends school only, without carrying out other activities.

## 2. Economic activity

Of the total children aged 5-17 years, 29.6%, or 177,000 were engaged in economic activities in the reference period. Of them, 2.5% were in the age group 5-7 years, 18.6% in the age group 8-11 years, 36.6% in the age group 12-14 years, and 42.3% in the age group 15-17 years. The ratio between employed boys and girls was 3 to 2.



The magnitude of agriculture in the employment of the adult population, besides the fact that subsistence agriculture is a widespread phenomenon across the country, can lead to the supposition that this sector holds plenty of work for the children, as well. Thus, the overwhelming majority of working children were employed in *agriculture* (95.3%), mostly as *unskilled agricultural workers* (94.3%). 3.3% of the working children were *unskilled workers in other activities*. Other activities where children worked were *retail and wholesale trade* (1.4%) and *constructions* (1.1%).

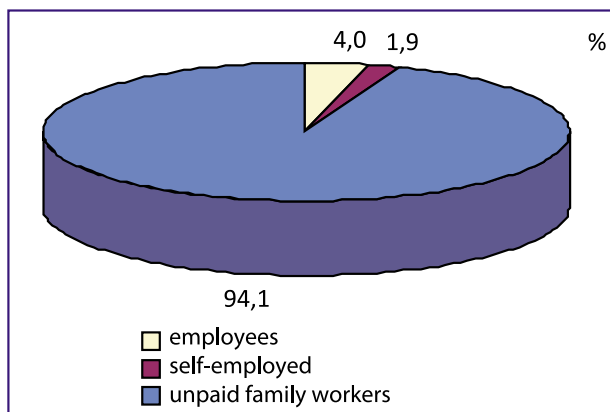


Figure 1. Distribution of children by status in employment

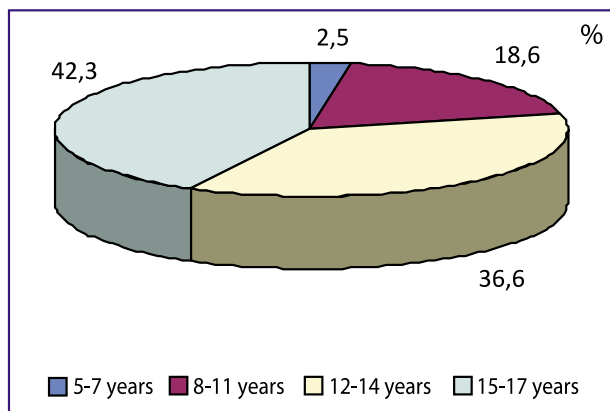
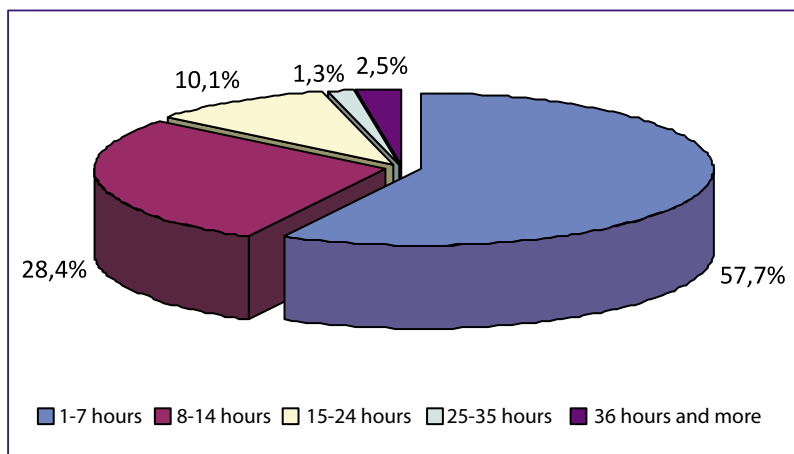


Figure 2. Distribution of children by age group

Regardless of the economic activities and occupations engaged in, the overwhelming majority of working children, or 95.3% declared the farm/subsidiary plot/orchard as being their *workplace*.

The analysis of the *status in employment* of the working children showed that most of them (94.1%) helped their parents with their businesses, working as *unpaid family workers*. The share of children who were *employees* or were *self-employed workers* amounted to merely 6% of the total 177,000 children engaged in economic activities.

*The average duration of the working week* was about 9 hours, with the median value<sup>14</sup> - of 7 hours, meaning a half of the children worked no more than 7 hours. The figure below reveals that more than a half of the total number of children had a duration of working week of up to eight hours, 28.4% worked from 8 to 14 hours, 10.4% worked 15 to 24 hours, and 3.8% worked 15 to 24 hours, and 3.8% for 25 hours and more.

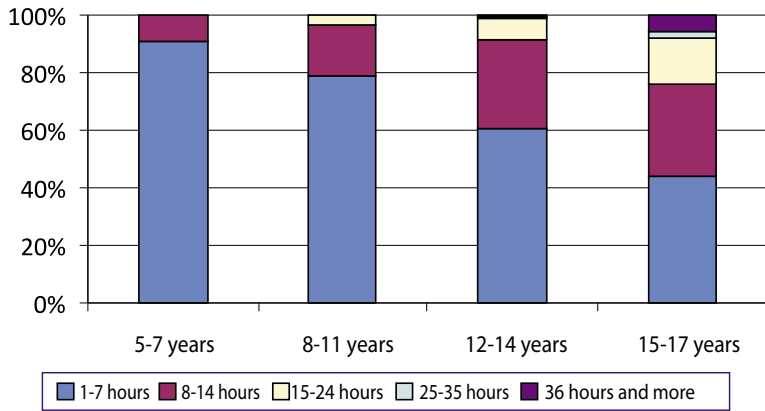


**Figure 3. Distribution of children by duration of working week**

Based on the distribution by age group and duration of working week, it can be stated that the duration of the working week

<sup>14</sup> Median (Me). In statistics, a median is the middle value in a distribution, above and below which lie an equal number of values

increases with age. Whereas in the age group 5-7 years nine in ten children worked for 7 hours per week, in the age group 8-11 years the same duration of working week was true for eight in ten, in the age group 12-14 years for 6 in 10, and in the age group 15-17 years for four in ten, the rest of children having a longer working week. In the last age group (15-17 years) one in four persons worked for more than 15 hours per week.



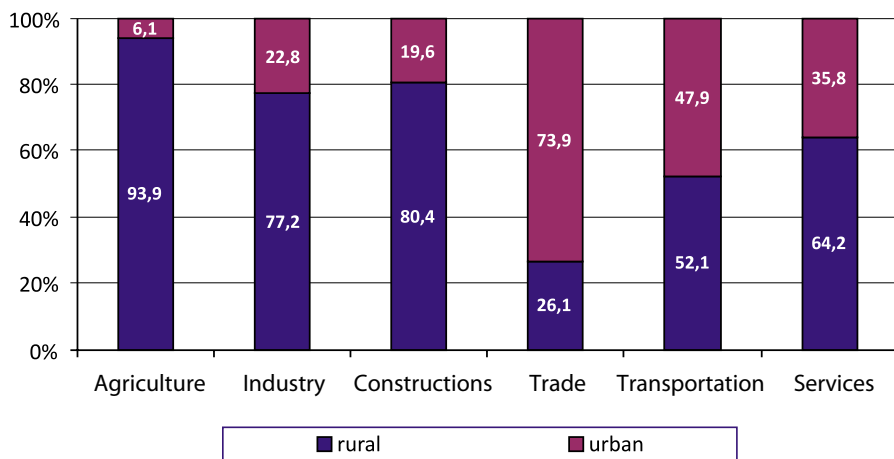
**Figure 4. Distribution of children by age group and duration of working week**

The longest duration of the working week is registered in industry, 34 hours, and the shortest - in agriculture, 9 hours.



**Figure 5. Distribution of duration of working week by economic activities**

Economic activity among children in the Republic of Moldova is for the most part a rural phenomenon, with roughly 92.0% of the total working children residing in rural areas. In such areas, the incidence of economic activity among children is six times the level registered in urban areas (40.8% and 7.0%, respectively) and the number of working children in towns was 12 times smaller than of those in villages. This situation is also observed in the distribution by economic activities. In all activities, except for *trade* and *hotel services*, children living in villages represent the bulk.



**Figure 6. Distribution of children by type of economic activity and area of residence**

The analysis of the distribution by age at which children start working (Table 7) reveals that two-thirds of the children began work at ages 7-10 years. There are no significant discrepancies between genders; both boys and girls enter employment at approximately the same age. At the same time, the distribution by area of residence shows that the children in rural areas start working at a younger age than their urban peers. Accordingly, the proportion of rural children prevails in the age group 6-8 years, and starting with the age of 12 years the situation changes: urban children are predominant.

Table 7

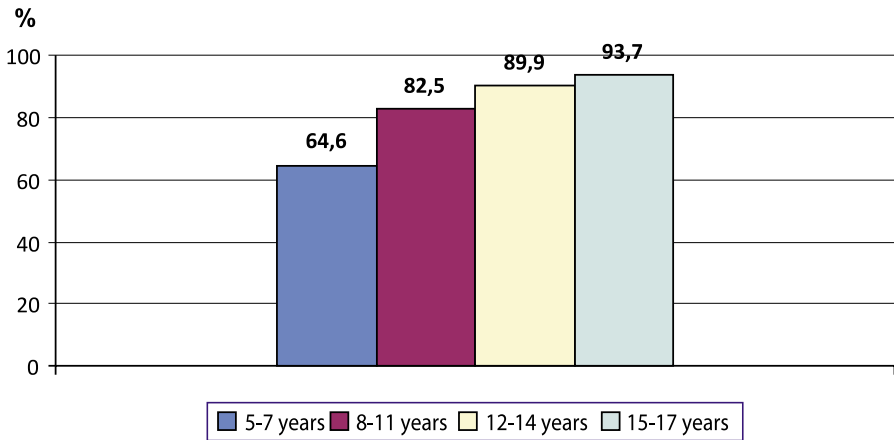
**Distribution of children by the age at which they start working,  
by gender and area of residence**

%

Age	Girls	Boys	Urban	Rural
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
5 years	1.2	1.6	3.0	1.3
6 years	7.8	7.4	1.8	8.1
7 years	16.0	15.1	8.2	16.1
8 years	16.4	16.4	8.7	17.1
9 years	13.1	11.2	13.1	11.9
10 years	21.7	23.6	23.4	22.8
11 years	6.6	7.8	6.4	7.4
12 years	10.5	9.2	11.4	9.6
13 years	3.0	2.9	5.3	2.7
14 years	2.2	2.2	4.3	2.0
15 years	0.8	1.4	7.1	0.7
16 years	0.7	0.6	5.8	0.2
17 years	0.2	0.4	1.8	0.2

The main reason for which more than one half of the children worked was to offer help to the family or the family business. About 40.0% of children worked to school themselves to occupational skills.

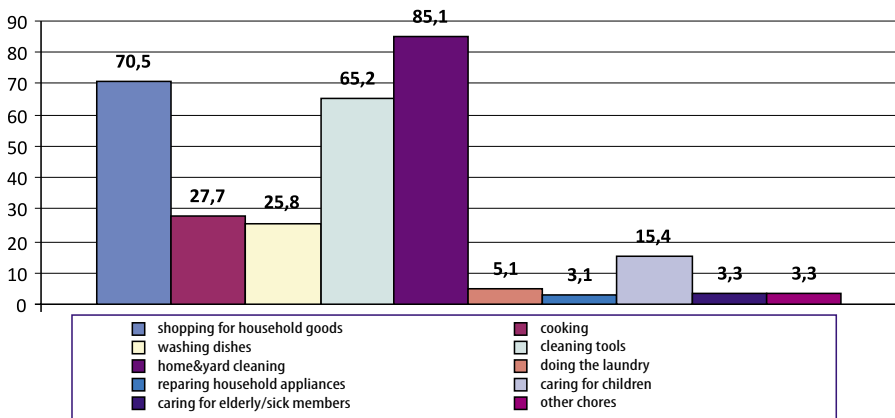
Nine in ten children think that it is normal for a child to work. The children's opinion on this matter changes from one group age to another: the share of children who think that *it is normal for a child of their age to work* grows with age.



**Figure 7. Distribution by age group of the children who think it is normal for a child of their age to work**

### 3. Household services

Most children, or 86.1%, said they performed regular household chores. 85.1 per cent *clean their homes and yards*, 70.5% *shop for household goods*, 65.2% *wash the dishes*, 27.7% *cook*, and 25.8% *do the laundry*.

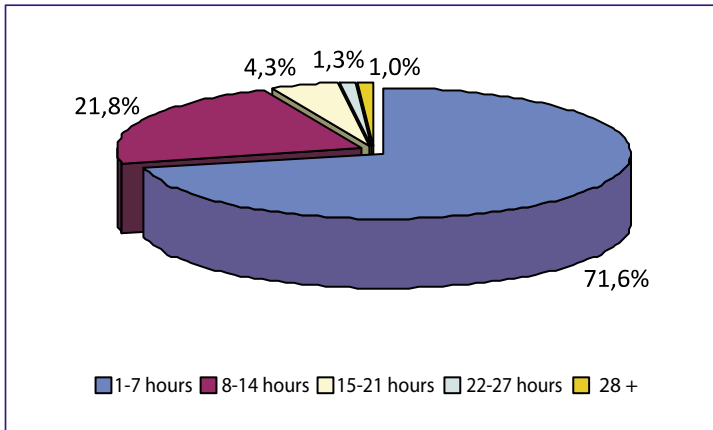


**Figure 8. Distribution of children by type of household services**

Household services are performed equally by male and female children (49.4% and 50.6%, respectively). Significant discrepancies were observed in the distribution of participation in household chores of the children in towns and villages, with the ratio standing at 1:3.

The distribution by age suggests the fact that almost all the children in the age group 12-14 years are engaged in household activities (95.7%), followed by those in the age group 15- 17 years (92%) and those aged 5-11 years (76.9%).

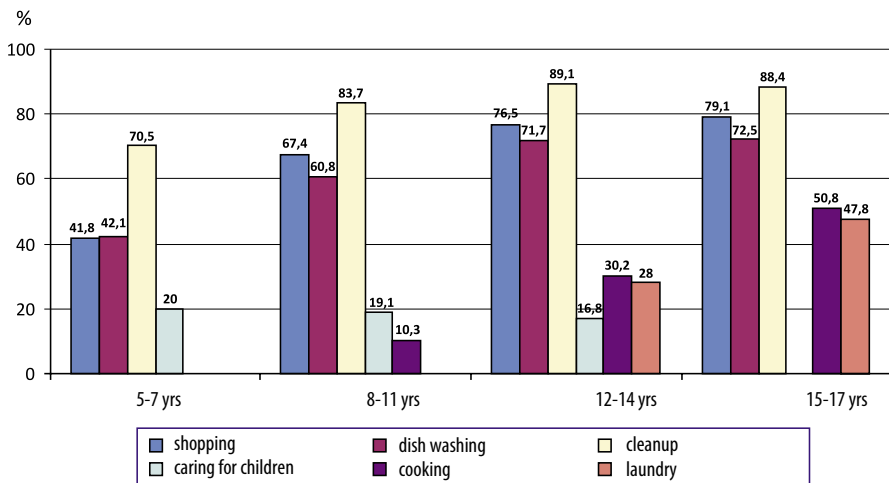
The children do household chores for an average period of time of 6.4 hours per week. Structured by number of hours spent per week on household services the distribution appears as follows: 71.6% children work up to 7 hours per week, 21.8% work 8 to 14 hours, 5.6% work 15 to 17 hours, and only 1% of children work more than 27 hours doing household chores.



**Figure 9. Distribution of children by time spent on household services**

The analysis of household chores carried out by children reveals the fact that the share of children engaged in such activities increases with age: whereas in the age group 5-7 years the share of

those who go shopping for household goods represents 41.8%, in the age group 15-17 years the share increases to 79.1%. The same trend is observed for such activities as: *dish washing, home & yard cleaning*. Another aspect which should be mentioned is the diversity of activities: whereas the younger children do not *cook* and *do the laundry*, the older children do such chores.



**Figure 10. Distribution of children who carried out household services by age group and type of activity**



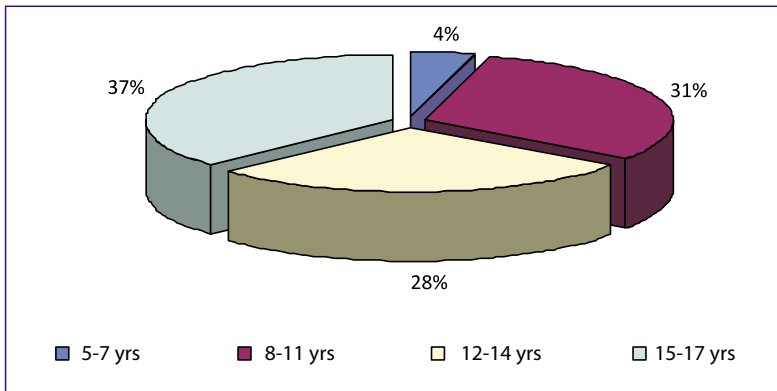
## 4. Child labour

### 4.1. Main features

According to the results of the *Children's Activities Survey* the number of children who fall into the category of *child labourers* is roughly 109,000, or 18.3% of the total children and 61.6% of the *children engaged in an economic activity*.

The distribution by gender and area of residence shows that the proportion of boys who are found to be *child labourers* is greater than that of girls (63.0% and 37.0%, respectively) and the share of the rural areas is predominant, with 91.0% against 9% in the urban areas. At the same time, 24.9% of the rural children are classified as working in conditions of *child labour*, as the corresponding figure for the urban children is limited to 5%.

About 63% of the total number of *child labourers* are in the age group 5-14 years.



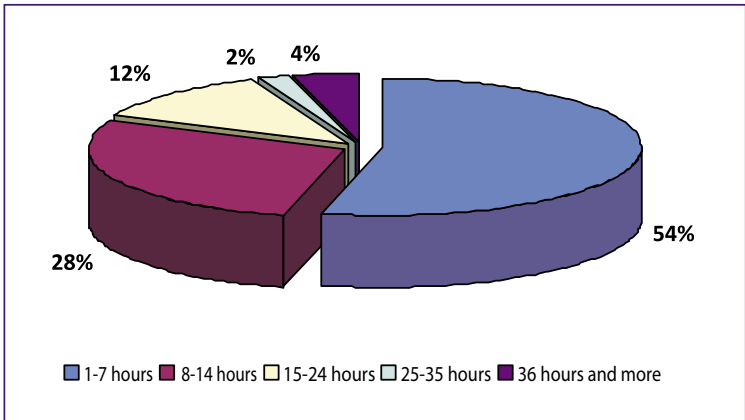
**Figure 11. Distribution of child labourers by age group**

The distribution of *child labourers* by various types of *economic activities* and *occupations* is analogous to the distribution of working children. The overwhelming majority of them are found in

agriculture (93.8%), followed by constructions (1.9%) and retail and wholesale trade (1,6%). 92 per cent are employed in small family businesses, farms and their household plots as *unskilled agricultural workers* (92.2%) and having the status of *unpaid family workers* (91.7%). *Employees* represented 6.0%, and 2.0% had the status of *self-employed*.

The analysis of the distribution of children by the number of hours worked per week (*Figure 12*) shows that more than a half of children worked up to 7 hours a week, over one-quarter worked more than 7 hours but didn't exceed 14 hours a week, 12.0% worked between 15 and 24 hours, and the remainder worked more than 24 hours. The distribution by the median number of worked hours and the age of the children looks as follows: one half of the children aged 5-9 years worked less than 4 hours per week, one half of the children aged 10-14 years worked less than 7 hours per week, and one half of the 15-17-year-old worked less than 10 hours per week.

The average number of hours worked by child labourers is 10 hours per week. In the age group 5-11 years this figure represents 6 hours, in the age group 12-14 years 10 hours, and in the age group 15-17 years 14 hours per week.

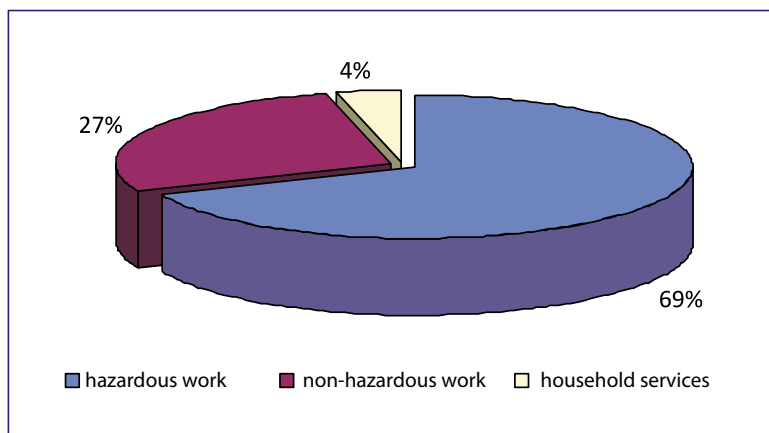


**Figure 12. Distribution of child labourers by duration of working week**

## 4.2. Component elements

This survey covered the following categories of *child labour*: *non-hazardous work*, *hazardous work*, and *unpaid household services* related in particular to housekeeping and caring for other household members (see Table 1).

As seen in the figure below, *hazardous work* accounts for more than two-thirds of the total, *non-hazardous work* represents more than one-fourth, and *unpaid household services* 4.0%.



**Figure 13. Distribution of child labourers by category of work**

### 4.2.1. Non-hazardous work

The proportion of *non-hazardous work* represents 27.4%. This category includes *light work* and *regular work*, whose main identification attributes are either the very young age<sup>15</sup> which is unsuitable for work, or the excessive duration of the working week. This includes *the children aged 5-11 years who worked* (regardless of the number of hours worked per week), *the children aged 12-14 years who worked more than 13 hours per week*, *the children aged 15-16 years who worked more than 24 hours per week* and *the children aged 17 years who worked more than 35 hours per week*.

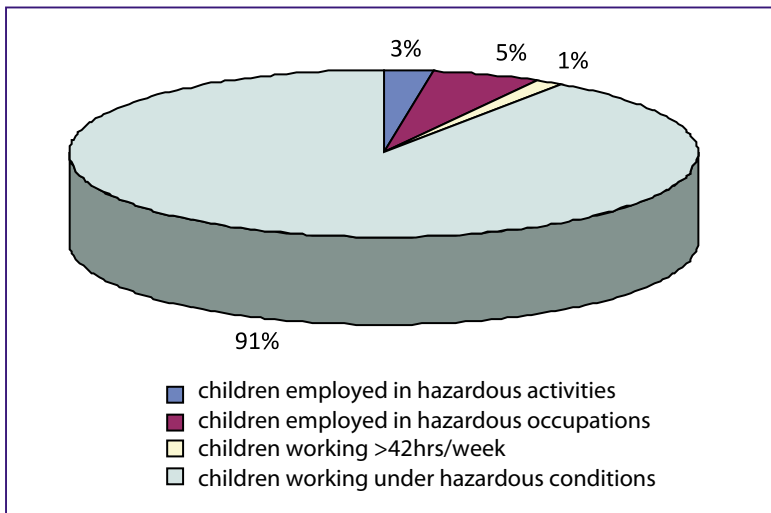
<sup>15</sup> According to the used methodology, ILO established the minimum age for admission to light work to be 12 years.

In the category of non-hazardous work, the 5-11-year-olds represent the major part, or 89%. According to the definition applied, they are too young to work even one hour per week. Of the total child labourers, the children in this age group represent almost one-fourth (24.4%).

#### 4.2.2. Hazardous work

The children employed in *hazardous work* constitute 42.2% of the total working children and 68.6% of the total *child labourers*, which represents 75,000 children. This means that these children either performed *hazardous activities* or had *hazardous occupations*, or the *duration of the working week exceeded 42 hours*, or they *worked under hazardous conditions*.

Of the total of these *hazardous work* elements the most widespread (9 in 10 children) was work under *hazardous conditions* (*dangerous or harmful working conditions*), which represented 68,000 children. 64.0% of the total were boys and 36.0% girls. The biggest majority of children, or 85.0%, were children aged 12 years or older.



**Figure 14. Distribution of children by hazardous work elements**

### **4.2.3. Household services**

The share of children who rendered unpaid household services for more than 27 hours per week represented 4.0% of the total child labourers. Generally, these children are engaged in shopping for household goods, home and yard cleaning, cooking, washing dishes and doing the laundry. Small proportions of children are engaged in caring for the elderly and sick family members (3.3%) and children (15.4%) in the household.

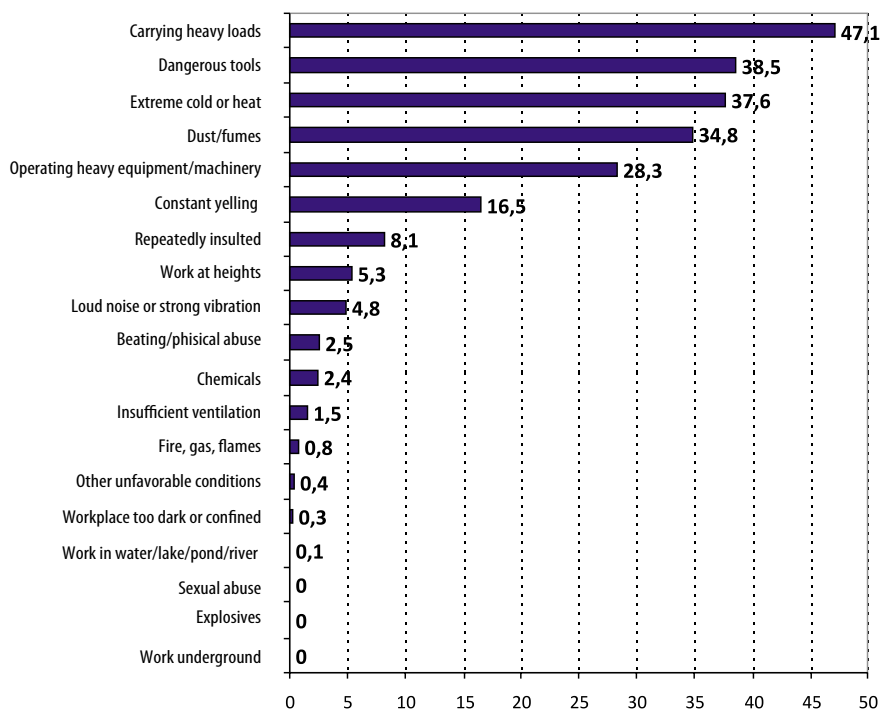
### **4.3. Working conditions**

Of the total *child labourers*, 62.0% of children worked in *hazardous working conditions*, in other words, were exposed at the workplace to harmful factors or conditions<sup>16</sup>, carried heavy loads, or operated heavy equipment and machinery that could endanger their health or lives.

A more detailed analysis of the nature of the work and conditions revealed that practically every second child (47.1%) *carries heavy loads* at work. Handling of *dangerous instruments* (38.5%), *extreme heat or cold* (37.6%), environments with *dust or fumes* (34.8%), operating of *heavy equipment and machinery* (28.3%), *constant yelling* (16.5%) represent other adverse conditions. The conditions faced by male and female *child labourers* are for the most part similar, except for the fact that a greater number of boys are engaged in carrying heavy loads and operating of heavy equipment and machinery.

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<sup>16</sup> Includes dust, fumes, fire, gas, loud noise or strong vibration, extreme heat or cold, dangerous instruments, inadequate ventilation, chemical substances, physical, mental or sexual abuse, etc.



**Figure 15. Distribution of children who work under hazardous conditions or are subjected to ill-treatment at the workplace, %**

One in ten children who worked in the reference period and one in eight children who worked in the last 12 months admitted to having at least one health-related problem<sup>17</sup> due to the performed activity. One-fifth of these children reported that they interrupted for a short period of time their work and/or missed school because of these conditions. Three-fourths of the children who had at least one health-related problem worked in agriculture. Most of the children who fell sick complained of exhaustion/fatigue (3.9%). Other registered complaints included sprains/dislocations (2.4%), fever (1.9%) and disorders of the respiratory system (1.8%).

<sup>17</sup> Superficial injuries or open wounds, fractures, sprains, dislocations, bruises, disorders of the breathing problems, eye pains and vision problems, skin disorders, stomach disorders, fever, exhaustion, fatigue, etc.

#### 4.4. Parental education level

The level of education of the parents whose children were found to be child labourers are reflected in the figure below. For both mothers and fathers, predominant was the medium level of education<sup>18</sup> (69.0% and 80.4%, respectively).

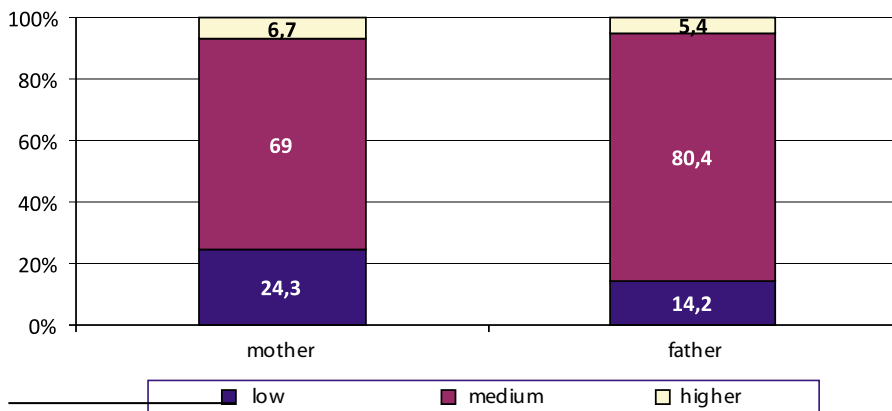
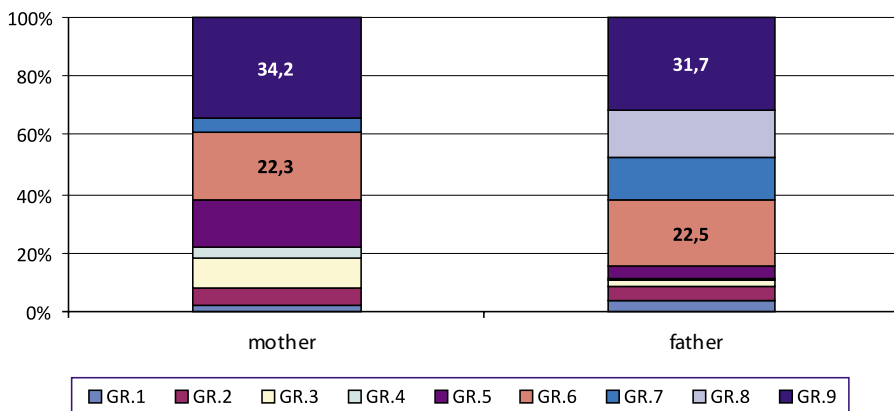


Figure 16. Distribution of child labourers by parental education level

#### 4.5. Parental occupation

The analysis of the relation between *child labour* and parental occupation revealed that one in three parents was an unskilled worker, and one in five parents was a skilled agricultural worker.

<sup>18</sup> **Low level** – primary, gymnasium education; **Medium level** – high school, secondary, vocational education; **Higher level** – higher, post-graduate education.



**Figure 17. Distribution of child labourers by parental occupation<sup>19</sup>**

#### 4.6. Income

The proportion of children who worked as employees represented 4.0%, and of the self-employed workers 2.0%. One half of them had a monthly income under 400 lei (the median value of the declared earnings).

When asked about how they use the earned money, more than one half of the children, or 56.0%, said they bought things for themselves. 28.5% of the children give part or all of their earnings to their families. About 8.6% of the children said they spent their earnings on tuition or on school supplies.

<sup>19</sup> Major groups of the Classification of Occupations of the Republic of Moldova (harmonized with ISCO-88):

Group 1 – Legislators, senior officials and managers;

Group 2 - Professionals;

Group 3 – Technicians and associate professionals;

Group 4 - Clerks;

Group 5 - Service workers and shop and market sales workers;

Group 6 - Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers;

Group 7 - Skilled industrial, craft, construction, transportation, telecommunications, geology and related trades workers;

Group 8 - Plant and machine operators and assemblers;

Group 9 - Elementary occupations



## KEY FINDINGS

The situation of children in the Republic of Moldova in relation to the principal activities examined in the survey presents itself as follows:

**1. Schooling activity:** 99.0% of children aged 7 to 15 years attend school. Most of them (92.0%) combine schooling with an economic activity and/or unpaid services rendered around their households. This is largely due to the fact that the children spend only a few hours a day on economic and household activities. In addition, the types of occupations in which the children are employed do not come with inflexible work program, so these can be done both before and after school. Another important finding is related to the fact that there isn't any significant discrepancy between the rates of school attendance among boys and girls.

Furthermore, approximately 90.0% of 6-year-olds and one-fourth of 5-year-olds already attend school or kindergartens.

**2. Economic activity:** The rural character of the country – with roughly 60.0 percent of rural population, with one-fourth of the adult workforce being employed in agriculture, including in their own subsidiary plots, with agricultural production exclusively for own consumption (62.5% of households have subsidiary plots) – creates many working opportunities for children.

One in three children aged 5-17 years (177,000) is employed (works). Of them, 2.5% are aged 5-7 years, 18.6% are aged 8-11 years, 36.6% are aged 12-14 years and 42.0% are 15-17-year-olds.

The overwhelming majority of children (95.3%) work in *agriculture as unskilled agricultural workers* (94.3%). Mostly, the children help their parents (92.0%) in their family businesses (farms or subsidiary plots), 94.1% working as *unpaid household workers*. *Employees and self-employed workers* represent 6.0%.

Economic activity among children is for the most part a rural phenomenon, with roughly 92% of the total working children residing in rural areas.

The average duration of the working week is close to 9 hours, however, one half of the children work less than 7 hours per week.

3. **Unpaid household services:** most children aged 5-17 years (86.1%) are engaged in household services rendered for the household members, that is, they perform *domestic chores*. 85.0 per cent of the children clean up the home and yard, 70.5% shop for household goods, 65.2% wash dishes, 27.7% cook, and 25.8% do the laundry.

Analyzing the age groups, it can be seen that the greatest majority of 12-14-year-olds and 15-17-year-olds (95.7% and 92.0%, respectively) and more than three-fourths of the 5-11-year-olds perform household services.

Children are engaged in household services for an average period of time of 6.4 hours per week. At the same time, the majority, or 71.6%, works up to 7 hours per week, one in five children works 8 to 14 hours, 5.6% work 15 to 17 hours, and only 1.0% of children perform household services for more than 27 hours per week.

4. **Child labour:** The children who are found to be *child labourers* include both the children who carry out hazardous work (employed in hazardous activities, hazardous occupations or work under hazardous conditions), and the children who due to their young age or the number of worked hours are considered to be exposed to various risks for their physical, social, mental and educational development.

The number of *child labourers* is 109,000, or 18.3% of the total number of children and about 62.0 per cent of all the children engaged in an economic activity.

The distribution of child labourers by gender and place of residence is the following: 63.0% boys and 37.0% girls; by place of residence, 91.0% represent rural areas and 9.0% - urban areas.

By age groups, 4.0% represent children aged 5-7 years, 31.0% aged 8-11 years, 28.0% aged 12-14 years, and 37.0% children aged 15-17 years.

Similarly to the distribution of *working children's*, most of child labourers help their parents with their family businesses, working in *agriculture* (93.8%) having the status of *unskilled agricultural workers* (92.2%) and *unpaid household workers* (91.7%).

One half of the children aged 5-17 years work less than 7 hours per week. The median number of hours worked in a week increases with age.

Child labour is distributed by its *component elements* as follows: *hazardous work (hazardous activities, hazardous occupations and work under hazardous conditions)* accounts for more than two-thirds (68.6%), *non-hazardous work (unsuitably young age or excessively long hours)* represents more than one-fourth (27.4%) and *household services* constitute 4.0%.

*Hazardous working conditions* represent the basic feature of the *child labour* phenomenon in the Republic of Moldova, with this feature applying to 62.1% of the total child labourers and to 90.5% children in hazardous work.

*Children too young to work* (ages 5-11) even for one hour a week also constitute a significant proportion (24.4%) of the total child labourers.

By contrast, less than 15.0% of children are classified as child labourers due to hazardous economic *activities, hazardous occupations or excessively working hours*.

#### Key conclusions:

The problem of child labour in the Republic of Moldova is generated mainly by the (hazardous) working conditions in which children work and the entry into employment too early of age. The key determinants of *child labour* are the age of the child, the child's place of residence (urban or rural) and fact that the household owns a subsidiary plot.

## APPENDICES

Table 1  
*Children in formal education, by age group and gender<sup>20</sup>*

thousand persons									
Age group	Total	Total who attended school		Boys	Boys who attended school		Girls	Girls who attended school	
		number	%		number	%		number	%
<b>Total</b>	596.9	543.3	91.0	303.9	272.7	89.7	293.0	270.6	92.4
5-9 yrs	186.9	155.1	83.0	93.8	77.4	82.4	93.0	77.7	83.5
10-14 yrs	233.5	232.3	99.5	120.8	120.2	99.5	112.7	112.1	99.4
15-17 yrs	176.5	156.0	88.4	89.2	75.1	84.1	87.3	80.9	92.7

Table 2  
*Working children, by age group and gender*

thousand persons					
Age group	Total children	Children who worked			
		in the reference week		in the last 12 months, but who didn't work in the reference week	
		number	%	number	%
<b>Total</b>	596.9	177.0	29.7	41.5	7.0
5-9 yrs	186.9	16.3	8.7	1.9	1.0
10-14 yrs	233.5	85.8	36.8	15.9	6.8
15-17 yrs	176.5	74.9	42.4	23.7	13.4
<b>Boys</b>	303.9	106.6	35.1	17.7	5.8
5-9 yrs	93.8	10.7	11.4	1.4	1.5
10-14 yrs	120.8	52.3	43.3	6.1	5.1
15-17 yrs	89.2	43.6	48.9	10.2	11.5
<b>Girls</b>	293.0	70.4	24.0	23.8	8.1
5-9 yrs	93.0	5.6	6.0	0.6	0.6
10-14 yrs	112.7	33.6	29.8	9.8	8.7
15-17 yrs	87.3	31.3	35.8	13.5	15.4

<sup>20</sup> The information presented in the tables is based on the *Children's Activities Survey*, 4th quarter 2009

Table 3

Children engaged in household services, by working hours per week, gender and age group

Hours spent weekly on household activities	Total		Total						Boys						Girls							
	Total		5-9 yrs		10-14 yrs		15-17 yrs		5-9 yrs		10-14 yrs		15-17 yrs		5-9 yrs		10-14 yrs		15-17 yrs			
<b>TotalTotal</b>	<b>513.6</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>222.2</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>112.3</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>thousand persons</b>											
1-7 hrs	367.6	117.4	158.7	91.4	57.7	92.0	61.2	59.8	66.7	30.2												
8-14 hrs	112.2	10.1	50.3	51.7	2.9	17.8	15.5	7.2	32.5	36.2												
15-21 hrs	22.0	1.4	9.0	11.6	0.7	1.9	2.1	0.7	7.1	9.5												
22-28 hrs	7.7	0.1	2.9	4.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.3	4.3												
29-35 hrs	3.1	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.4												
36-42 hrs	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5												
over 42 hrs	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2												
<b>TotalTotal</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>percent</b>											
1-7 hrs	71.6	91.0	71.4	56.3	94.0	81.9	76.5	88.3	60.7	36.7												
8-14 hrs	21.8	7.8	22.6	31.9	4.7	15.9	19.4	10.7	29.6	44.0												
15-21 hrs	4.3	1.1	4.0	7.2	1.2	1.7	2.6	1.0	6.5	11.6												
22-28 hrs	1.5	0.1	1.3	2.9	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	2.1	5.2												
29-35 hrs	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.8	1.7												
36-42 hrs	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7												
over 42 hrs	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2												

Table 4

**Working children, by school attendance, involvement in household services,  
gender and age group**

School attendance, household services	Total			Boys			Girls		
	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs
<b>thousand persons</b>									
<b>Attended school</b>									
Total	162.5	15.8	85.8	60.9	10.2	152.3	33.4	5.6	3327.5
Engaged in household services	159.0	15.6	83.5	59.9	10.1	50.0	32.4	5.6	27.5
Not engaged in household services	3.5	0.1	2.4	1.0	0.1	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0
<b>percent</b>									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in household services	97.9	99.1	97.3	98.4	98.6	95.7	97.1	100.0	100.0
Not engaged in household services	2.1	0.9	2.7	1.6	1.5	4.3	2.9	0.0	0.0
<b>thousand persons</b>									
<b>Did not attend school</b>									
Total	14.5	0.5		14.0	0.5		10.2		3.8
Engaged in household services	13.0	0.4		12.6	0.4		9.1		3.5
Not engaged in household services	1.5	0.1		1.4	0.1		1.2		0.3
<b>percent</b>									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in household services	89.7	83.9		89.9	83.9		88.6		93.4
Not engaged in household services	10.3	16.1		10.1	16.1		11.4		6.6

**Children engaged in household services, by working hours per week,  
gender and age group**

School attendance household services	Total	Total			Boys			Girls		
		5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs
		thousand persons								
<b>Attended school</b>										
Total	380.8	139.3	146.4	95.1	67.1	67.9	41.7	72.2	78.5	53.4
Engaged in household services	324.2	100.0	138.4	85.8	45.5	62.1	36.5	54.4	76.3	49.3
Not engaged in household services	56.7	39.3	8.0	9.3	21.6	5.9	5.2	17.7	2.2	4.1
<b>percent</b>										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in household services	85.1	71.8	94.5	90.2	67.8	91.4	87.6	75.4	97.2	92.2
Not engaged in household services	14.9	28.2	5.5	9.8	32.2	8.6	12.4	24.6	2.8	7.8
<b>thousand persons</b>										
<b>Did not attend school</b>										
Total	39.1	31.3	1.2	6.5	16.0	0.6	3.9	15.3	0.6	2.6
Engaged in household services	17.5	13.0	0.3	4.1	5.3	0.2	2.0	7.7	0.1	2.1
Not engaged in household services	21.6	18.3	0.9	2.4	10.6	0.4	1.9	7.6	0.6	0.5
<b>percent</b>										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in household services	44.7	41.6	24.6	63.1	33.4	36.2	52.0	50.2	13.8	79.8
Not engaged in household services	55.3	58.4	75.4	36.9	66.6	63.8	48.0	49.8	86.2	20.2

Table 6

## Working children, by economic activity, gender and age group

Type of economic activity	Total			Boys			Girls		
	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs
	<b>thousand persons</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>177.0</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>31.3</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishery	168.7	83.3	69.4	10.6	50.6	39.9	5.4	32.7	29.4
Industry	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3
Constructions	1.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
Retail and wholesale trade; hotel and restaurant services	3.0	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.1
Transportation and communications	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1			
Other activities	2.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5
	<b>percent</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishery	95.3	97.1	92.6	98.8	96.8	91.5	97.5	97.4	94.1
Industry	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.9
Constructions	1.1	0.4	1.9	0.6	0.3	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.0
Retail and wholesale trade; hotel and restaurant services	1.7	0.4	2.7	0.6	0.7	2.1	0.0	1.6	3.6
Transportation and communications	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3			
Other activities	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.9	0.9	2.5	0.0	1.5



Working children, by occupation, gender and age group

Type of occupation	Total	Boys and girls			Boys			Girls		
		5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs
<b>Total</b>	177.0	16.3	85.8	74.9	10.7	52.3	43.6	5.6	33.6	31.3
<b>Unskilled workers</b>										
<i>number</i>	172.5	16.1	84.5	71.8	10.6	51.6	42.1	5.6	32.9	29.7
<i>% of total</i>	97.4	99.2	98.5	95.9	98.7	98.7	96.4	100.0	98.0	95.2
<b>Including unskilled agricultural workers</b>										
<i>number</i>	168.7	16.0	83.3	69.4	10.6	50.6	39.9	5.4	32.7	29.4
<i>% of total</i>	95.3	98.4	97.1	92.6	98.8	96.8	91.5	97.5	97.4	94.1
<b>Other occupations</b>										
<i>number</i>	4.5	0.1	1.3	3.1	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.7	1.5
<i>% of total</i>	2.6	0.9	1.5	4.1	1.3	1.3	3.6	0.0	2.0	4.8

Table 8

## Working children, by number of working hours and economic activity

Type of economic activity	Total	hrs worked per week						
		1-7 hrs	8-14 hrs	15-21 hrs	22-28 hrs	29-35 hrs	36-42 hrs	over 42 hrs
		<b>thousand persons</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>177.0</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishery	168.7	99.7	48.4	15.1	2.5	1.1	0.7	1.1
Industry	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3
Constructions	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2
Retail and wholesale trade; hotel and restaurant services	3.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.5
Transportation and communications	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other activities	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
		<b>percent</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishery	100	59.1	28.7	9.0	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.7
Industry	100	0.0	19.6	4.0	0.0	9.1	42.0	25.4
Constructions	100	7.0	22.4	7.7	19.8	9.4	24.3	9.3
Retail and wholesale trade; hotel and restaurant services	100	38.4	19.9	1.5	5.4	0.0	19.1	15.7
Transportation and communications	100	0.0	47.9	0.0	52.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other activities	100	59.2	20.4	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2

Table 9

**Median number of hours worked by children, schooling,  
by gender, age group and place of residence**

hrs			
Gender, age	Total	Attended school	Did not attend school
<b>Total</b>	7	7	18
5-9 yrs	4	4	2
10-14 yrs	6	6	
15-17 yrs	8	7	18
<b>Boys</b>	7	7	18
5-9 yrs	4	4	2
10-14 yrs	7	7	
15-17 yrs	10	9	18
<b>Girls</b>	6	6	16
5-9 yrs	4	4	
10-14 yrs	6	6	
15-17 yrs	7	7	16
<b>Place of residence</b>			
Urban	7	7	18
Rural	6	5	40

Table 10

## Working children, by status in employment, gender and age group

Status in employment	Total			Boys			Girls		
	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs
<b>Total</b>	177.0	85.8	74.9	10.7	52.3	43.6	5.6	33.6	31.3
<b>Employee</b>									
<i>number</i>	7.1	1.7	5.4	0.0	1.3	3.7	0.0	0.3	1.7
<i>% of total</i>	4.0	1.9	7.2	0.0	2.5	8.6	0.0	1.0	5.4
<b>Self-employed worker</b>									
<i>number</i>	3.4	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8
<i>% of total</i>	1.9	0.9	3.3	1.2	1.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.6
<b>Unpaid family worker</b>									
<i>number</i>	166.6	83.4	67.0	10.6	50.2	38.3	5.6	33.2	28.8
<i>% of total</i>	94.1	97.1	89.5	98.9	95.9	87.7	100.0	99.0	92.0

Table 11

### Child labourers, by gender and age group

thousand persons					
Gender, age	Total children	Total children who worked	child labourers		
			number	% of total children	% of total children who worked
<b>Total</b>	596.9	177.0	109.0	18.3	61.6
5-9 yrs	186.9	16.3	16.3	8.7	100.0
10-14 yrs	233.5	85.8	52.5	22.5	61.2
15-17 yrs	176.5	74.9	40.3	22.8	53.8
<b>Boys</b>	303.9	106.6	68.8	22.6	64.5
5-9 yrs	93.8	10.7	10.7	11.4	100.0
10-14 yrs	120.8	52.3	32.6	27.0	62.3
15-17 yrs	89.2	43.6	25.4	28.5	58.3
<b>Girls</b>	293.0	70.4	40.3	13.8	57.2
5-9 yrs	93.0	5.6	5.6	6.0	100.0
10-14 yrs	112.7	33.6	19.8	17.6	58.9
15-17 yrs	87.3	31.3	14.9	17.1	47.6

Table 12

## Children who attended school in relation to child labour, by age group and gender

Gender, age group	thousand persons					
	Total	children who do not classify as child labourers		Total	child labourers	
		number	% of total children who did not work		number	% of total children who did not work
<b>Total</b>	<b>487.9</b>	<b>445.8</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>89.4</b>
5-9 yrs	170.6	139.3	81.6	16.3	15.8	97.0
10-14 yrs	181.0	179.8	99.3	52.5	52.5	100.0
15-17 yrs	136.2	126.7	93.0	40.3	29.2	72.5
<b>Boys</b>	<b>235.1</b>	<b>212.6</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>87.3</b>
5-9 yrs	83.1	67.1	80.8	10.7	10.2	95.4
10-14 yrs	88.2	87.6	99.3	32.6	32.6	100.0
15-17 yrs	63.8	57.9	90.7	25.4	17.2	67.6
<b>Girls</b>	<b>252.7</b>	<b>233.2</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>92.9</b>
5-9 yrs	87.5	72.2	82.5	5.6	5.6	100.0
10-14 yrs	92.9	92.2	99.3	19.8	19.8	100.0
15-17 yrs	72.4	68.8	95.1	14.9	12.0	80.9
<b>Place of residence</b>	<b>487.9</b>	<b>445.8</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>89.4</b>
Urban	188.3	175.1	93.0	9.9	7.5	75.8
Rural	299.5	270.7	90.4	99.1	89.9	90.7

Child labourers<sup>21</sup>, by economic activity, gender, age group, place of residence

Type of economic activity	thousand persons			percent				
	Total	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	Total	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs
<b>Total</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishery	98.4	16.0	49.5	32.9	93.8	98.4	96.7	87.8
Industry	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	3.1
Constructions	1.9	0.1	0.5	1.4	1.9	0.4	0.9	3.8
Retail and wholesale trade, hotel and restaurant services	2.1	0.1	0.6	1.4	2.0	0.4	1.1	3.8
Transportation and communications	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other activities	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2
<b>Boys</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishery	63.3	10.6	31.6	21.1	93.4	98.8	96.8	86.4
Industry	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.7
Constructions	1.7	0.1	0.2	1.4	2.5	0.6	0.6	5.8
Retail and wholesale trade, hotel and restaurant services	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.7	2.8
Transportation and communications	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other activities	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.9	0.9
<b>Girls</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishery	35.1	5.4	17.9	11.7	94.5	97.5	96.5	90.4
Industry	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	2.1

<sup>21</sup> In this case, the children engaged in household services were not included

Type of economic activity	thousand persons				percent			
	Total	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	Total	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs
Constructions	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0
Retail and wholesale trade; hotel and restaurant services	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	2.9	0.0	1.8	5.9
Transportation and communications								
Other activities	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	2.5	0.0	1.7
<b>Urban</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishery	4.9	0.9	1.7	2.3	66.6	85.7	81.7	54.2
Industry	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	6.6
Constructions	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	5.2	0.0	3.0	7.6
Retail and wholesale trade; hotel and restaurant services	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	18.6	5.7	12.6	24.8
Transportation and communications								
Other activities	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	5.8	8.6	2.7	6.7
<b>Rural</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishery	93.5	15.1	47.8	30.6	95.8	99.3	97.3	92.0
Industry	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	2.7
Constructions	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	3.3
Retail and wholesale trade; hotel and restaurant services	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.2
Transportation and communications	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other activities	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.5



Table 14

**Median number of hours worked by child labourers, by age group, economic activity, gender and place of residence**

Type of economic activity	Age group			hrs/week
	Total	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishery	7	4	7	10
Industry	40		9	40
Constructions	25	3	10	32
Retail and wholesale trade; hotel and restaurant services	38	4	7	40
Transportation and communications	28			28
Other activities	6	2	9	6
<b>Male</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishery	7	4	7	10
Industry	40			40
Constructions	30	3	24	32
Retail and wholesale trade; hotel and restaurant services	40	4	8	54
Transportation and communications	28			28
Other activities	6		9	6
<b>Female</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishery	6	4	6	8
Industry	14		9	35

Type of economic activity	hrs/week			
	Total	Age group		
		5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs
Constructions	8		8	
Retail and wholesale trade; hotel and restaurant services	18		7	38
Transportation and communications				
Other activities	6	2		42
<b>Urban</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishery	5	3	6	6
Industry	46			46
Constructions	40		24	40
Retail and wholesale trade; hotel and restaurant services	38	4	6	40
Transportation and communications				
Other activities	6	2	12	6
<b>Rural</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishery	7	4	7	10
Industry	40		9	40
Constructions	22	3	9	25
Retail and wholesale trade; hotel and restaurant services	24		8	40
Transportation and communications	28			28
Other activities	6	4	4	42

Table 15

**Median number of hours worked by child labourers  
by school attendance, gender, age group and place of residence**

Gender, age	hrs/week		
	Total	Attended school	Did not attend school
<b>Total</b>	7	7	21
5-9 yrs	4	4	2
10-14 yrs	7	7	
15-17 yrs	10	8	21
<b>Boys</b>	7	7	21
5-9 yrs	4	4	2
10-14 yrs	7	7	
15-17 yrs	12	10	21
<b>Girls</b>	7	6	19
5-9 yrs	4	4	
10-14 yrs	6	6	
15-17 yrs	8	7	19
<b>Place of residence</b>	7	7	21
Urban	7	5	40
Rural	7	7	18

Table 16

## Children in relation to child labour, by gender and household structure

	Child labourers						Children who did not classify as child labourers				persons
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		number	% , along column	
	number	% , along column	number	% , along column	number	% , along column	number	% , along column			
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>235.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>252.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>			
Child living with both parents	57.1	83.0	34.8	86.4	187.7	79.8	206.6	81.8			
Child living with one parent	8.8	12.8	4.0	9.9	40.1	17.1	36.5	14.4			
Child living without parents	2.9	4.2	1.5	3.7	7.3	3.1	9.6	3.8			
Child living in a household headed by a man	50.7	73.7	29.8	74.1	159.2	67.7	166.7	66.0			
Child living in a household headed by a woman	18.0	26.2	10.4	25.9	75.9	32.3	86.1	34.1			

**Children who dropped school, by reasons of dropping school, gender, age group and place of residence**

Gender, age	Child labourers						Children who did not classify as child labourers						percent
	Total	Finishing studies in compulsory education	Disability / sickness	Financial problems	Other reason	Total	Finishing studies in compulsory education	Disability / sickness	Financial problems	Other reason			
	Total	100	84,9	2,7	1,6	10,9	100	82,5	9,3	5,1	3,1		
5-9 yrs	100	81,5	0,0	18,5	0,0	100	85,5	4,0	6,7	3,9			
10-14 yrs	100					100	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0			
15-17 yrs	100	85,0	2,8	0,9	11,3	100	83,8	15,3	0,0	0,9			
Boys	100	82,8	2,8	1,7	12,7	100	80,8	9,9	7,1	2,2			
5-9 yrs	100	81,5	0,0	18,5	0,0	100	84,2	3,3	9,6	3,0			
10-14 yrs	100					100	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0			
15-17 yrs	100	82,9	3,0	0,7	13,5	100	79,6	20,4	0,0	0,0			
Girls	100	91,4	2,1	1,5		100	84,3	8,6	2,9	4,2			
5-9 yrs	100					100	86,8	4,7	3,7	4,8			
10-14 yrs	100					100	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0			
15-17 yrs	100	91,4	2,1	1,5	5,1	100	89,9	8,0	0,0	2,1			
Place of residence	100	84,9	2,7	1,6	10,9	100	82,5	9,3	5,1	3,1			
Urban	100	93,1	0,0	0,0	6,9	100	84,2	8,3	5,4	2,1			
Rural	100	82,6	3,4	2,1	12,0	100	81,7	9,7	5,0	3,6			

Table 18

## Children in relation to child labour, by gender and parental education level

	Children who did not classify as child labourers						Child labourers			
	Boys			Girls			Boys		Girls	
	number	% along column	number	% along column	number	% along column	number	% along column	number	% along column
Father	190.3	100.0	209.4	100.0	59.1	100.0	35.4	100.0		
Without education or primary education	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3		
Gymnasium	30.7	16.1	29.6	14.1	8.5	14.4	4.4	12.4		
Secondary education	111.8	58.7	127.1	60.7	41.2	69.7	25.5	72.0		
Secondary specialized education	22.3	11.7	23.7	11.3	5.6	9.5	3.6	10.2		
Higher education	25.1	13.2	28.5	13.6	3.4	5.8	1.7	4.8		
Mother	225.2	100.0	240.3	100.0	63.9	100.0	38.1	100.0		
Without education or primary education	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5		
Gymnasium	43.3	19.2	48.6	20.2	15.9	24.9	8.5	22.3		
Secondary education	110.6	49.1	113.1	47.1	34.7	54.3	21.0	55.1		
Secondary specialized education	34.1	15.1	40.3	16.8	8.4	13.1	6.4	16.8		
Higher education	36.6	16.3	37.8	15.7	4.8	7.5	2.0	5.2		

Table 19

### Child labourers, by economic activity

percent			
Type of economic activity	Child labourers		
	Total	In hazardous conditions (thousand persons)	n hazardous conditions (% of activity)
<b>Total</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>64.5</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishery	98.4	65.8	66.9
Industry	1.2	0.2	20.1
Constructions	1.9	0.0	0.0
Retail and wholesale trade; hotel and restaurant services	2.1	0.9	43.8
Transportation and communications	0.1	0.1	64.7
Other activities	1.2	0.7	55.9

Table 20

### Child labourers working under hazardous conditions, by gender and age group

percent										
Working conditions	Total				Boys			Girls		
	Total	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs
<b>Total child labourers, thou</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<i>Of them:</i>										
In hazardous working conditions										
Number, thou	74.7	4.0	33.9	36.8	2.8	21.2	24.4	1.2	12.7	12.4
% of age group	68.5	24.5	64.6	91.4	26.2	65.1	96.1	21.4	64.0	83.4

Table 21

**Child labourers, by reasons of missing school, gender,  
age group and place of residence**

Gender, age	percent						
	Total	Vacation	Help to family business	Household services	Work outside family business	Sickness, injury, disability	Other reason
Total	100	64.5	8.6	5.7	3.9	12.2	5.2
5-9 yrs	100	76.6	6.4	1.5	0.0	11.3	4.3
10-14 yrs	100	61.2	8.4	8.0	3.3	12.6	6.5
15-17 yrs	100	64.4	9.7	4.1	6.3	11.9	3.6
Boys	100	58.9	11.8	6.4	4.9	12.4	5.7
5-9 yrs	100	82.7	6.1	2.0	0.0	7.9	1.4
10-14 yrs	100	52.6	11.7	8.4	4.8	14.9	7.5
15-17 yrs	100	58.0	14.8	5.0	7.3	10.3	4.6
Girls	100	74.6	2.6	4.5	2.2	11.8	4.2
5-9 yrs	100	60.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	20.3	12.0
10-14 yrs	100	79.8	1.1	7.1	0.0	7.7	4.4
15-17 yrs	100	72.8	3.1	2.9	5.1	14.0	2.2
Place of residence	100	64.5	8.6	5.7	3.9	12.2	5.2
Urban	100	79.5	3.2	2.7	0.0	12.3	2.3
Rural	100	62.6	9.2	6.1	4.4	12.2	5.5



