

28 November 2018

## Official Response for Country Data Dashboard

### ARMENIA

This document transposes Official Responses that were submitted by email to [info@delta87.org](mailto:info@delta87.org) or the completion of an online survey conducted by Delta 8.7.

##

Below is the Official Response for the ARMENIA Dashboard.

Date received: 28 November 2018

Submitted via: Email

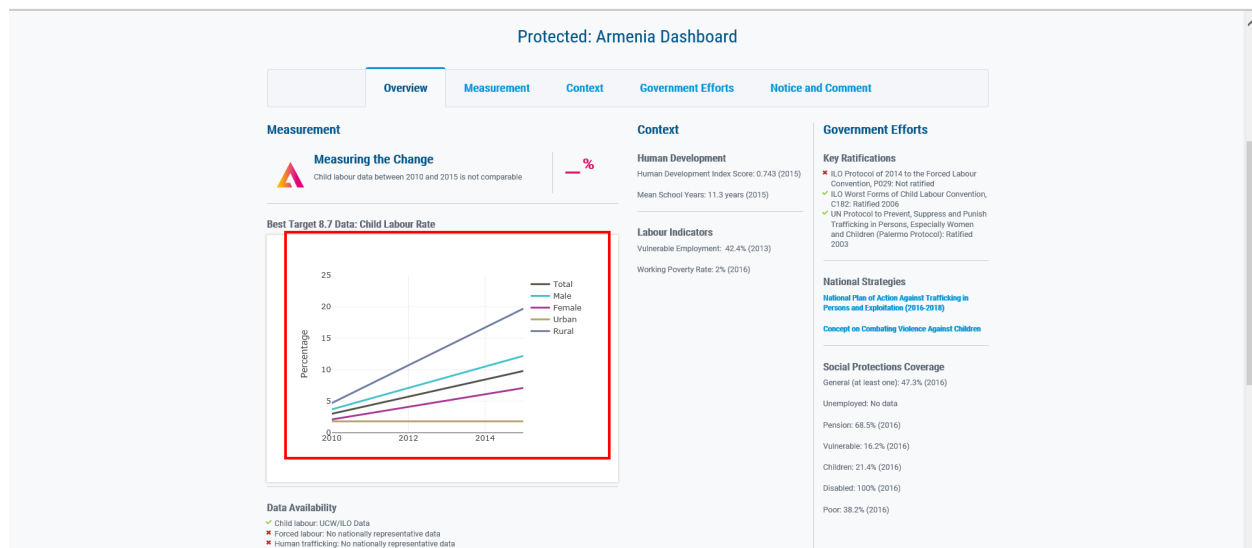
#### Response:

I am pleased to provide you with the comments, which exceptionally refer to the data produced by the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia.

They are as follows:

#### 1. Labour Indicators in the Armenia DASHBOARD:

- a) Vulnerable Employment: **41% (2016)** (see Stat. Handbook "Labour Market in the Republic of Armenia [https://www.armstat.am/file/article/trud\\_2017\\_4.1.pdf](https://www.armstat.am/file/article/trud_2017_4.1.pdf) on the page 67).



- b) Data on child labour illustrated in the figure (highlighted by the red box) does not correspond to the situation in Armenia, because National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) 2015 is the only survey ever measured the phenomenon on child labour. NCLS in the Republic of Armenia is USDOL-funded project carried out in 2015 by the technical support of ILO. Analytical report based on the NCLS is accessible under the following URL:  
[https://www.armstat.am/file/article/national\\_child\\_labour\\_survey\\_in\\_armenia\\_report\\_\(english\).pdf](https://www.armstat.am/file/article/national_child_labour_survey_in_armenia_report_(english).pdf)  
 (see subsection “2.3 Child labour situation” of the Analytical Report).

Below provided SDG 8.7.1 indicator on child labour in Armenia based on the NCLS 2015 (see Armenia SDGs indicators [https://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=699&ind\\_id=8.7.1](https://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=699&ind_id=8.7.1)).

**Statistics on Child Labour in Armenia (aged 5 to 17)**

	% to total employment of the same group
Children in child labour, total	8.7
Boys	11.4
Girls	5.7
Urban	1.9
Rural	16.8
5-11	4.6
12-15	10.5
16-17	19.4

Source for data: National Child Labour Survey 2015

**2. Some comments on information posted under the following URL:**

<https://www.dol.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ilab/Armenia2016Report.pdf>

- a) All data provided below also based on the NCLS in the Republic of Armenia 2015.

- b) The paragraph / text highlighted by the red box does not correspond to the results of the National Child Labour Survey. Particularly: (a) the survey did not includes any question on population ethnicity or support services for family or children; (b) very limited information on children with disabilities were collected and analyzed (see on the pages 65 and 101 of the Analytical Report).

## Armenia

### MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED LAW THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

In 2016, the Government published a National Child Labor Survey conducted by the National Statistical Service in cooperation with the ILO. Survey results showed that a majority of children in hazardous child labor worked in agriculture.(7) Data showed that boys were more likely than girls to be engaged in child labor, and that child labor is more prevalent in rural areas.(7)

Although Article 38 of the Constitution of Armenia and Article 6 of the Law of Republic of Armenia on Education guarantee free universal education, children from low-income families and from families belonging to ethnic minorities continue to have reduced access to education.(18, 19) Children with disabilities also face difficulty accessing mainstream education due to the inaccessibility of the physical infrastructure of schools, a lack of community-based support services for the child and the family, and a general social stigma against individuals with disabilities.(18-21) As a result of these barriers, more than 70 percent of children with disabilities in the care of the state and almost 20 percent of children with disabilities in the care of their families reportedly do not attend school.(21, 22) Changes to the Law on Public Education that came into effect in January 2015 require all schools to be inclusive for children with disabilities by 2025.(19, 23)

The rate of institutionalization of children remained high in 2016. Children enrolled in government boarding schools, orphanages, and special education institutions were likely to experience physical and psychological violence and were at a higher risk of becoming victims of human trafficking.(6, 19, 22)

c) In the NCLS the target group for the study of child labour were children aged 5-17 years. In terms of defining the scope of hazardous, prohibited activities, the following three subgroups were used: 5-11 years, 12-15 years and 16-17 years. Such classification is based on the international standards, on the experience from other countries, and the requirements of National Legislation (see subsection “4.3.2 Measurement framework of child work” of the Analytical Report on the page 29).

Hence, data in **Table 1** and **Figure 1**. were revised in accordance with the above-mentioned age band. Moreover, all indicators provided in the table and figure for children aged 5 to 14 are differ from the NCLS results for the same age group.

**Table 1. Statistics on Children’s Work and Education**

	Old version		Revised version	
	Age	Percent	Age	Percent
Working children (% and population)	5 to 14	7.0 (24,602)	5 to 17	11.5 (52.000)
Child labour			5 to 17	8.7 (39.300)
Working children by sector	5 to 14		5 to 17	See data below
Attending School (%)	5 to 14	95.4	5 to 17	95.0
Combining Work and School	7 to 14	8.6	5 to 17	11.0
Primary Completion Rate (%)		99.1		

Source for data: National Child Labour Survey 2015

**Revised data for Figure 1. Working children by sectors, aged 5-17**

	Old version	Revised version
Agriculture	93.9%	90.4% (47,000)
Industry (including construction)	0.5%	2.3% (1,200)
Services	5.7%	7.3% (3,800)

Source for data: National Child Labour Survey 2015

d) The data collection and assessment **of the worst forms of child labour** other than hazardous work is **beyond the scope of this study** due to data collection difficulties within the standard methodology of household surveys (see subsection “4.3.3 Child Labour” of the Analytical Report).