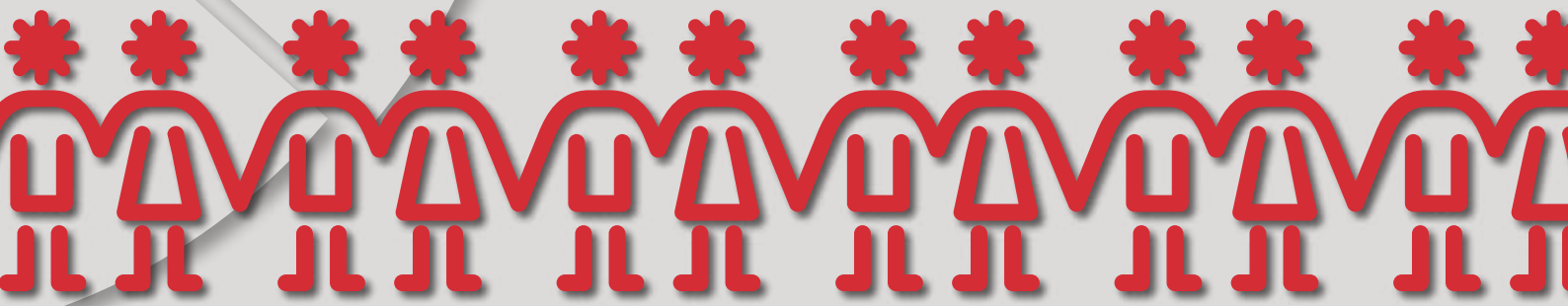
International Labour Organization

GEORGIA

National Child Labour Survey 2015



Analytical Report

GEORGIA

National Child Labour Survey 2015

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Preface

The 2015 National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) is the second national survey conducted by the National Statistics Office of Georgia (GEOSTAT) with financial and technical support of the International Labour Organization (ILO). A considerable amount of time has passed since the 1999-2000 sample survey of child and adult labour activities, and during this period significant political, social, and economic developments have taken place. Thus, the 2015 NCLS aims to assess the current situation related to child labour in Georgia. We hope that the NCLS results will be useful for all individuals and organizations interested on child labour and, in general, on socio-economic problems.

The NCLS has been carried out in line with the methodological framework prepared by the ILO. Similar surveys have been conducted in dozens of countries worldwide. In addition to general demographic and socio-economic characteristics of children aged 5-17, the report includes detailed analysis of fundamental child labour-related issues, such as children's involvement in economic activity, types and characteristics of child labour, children's working environment, impact on children's education, etc.

In the process of conducting the survey and preparing the report, GEOSTAT received invaluable assistance from the ILO. I would like to particularly thank Mr. Federico Blanco, the ILO expert in child labour issues for his support at every stage of the survey; the present report essentially benefited from his advice and recommendations.

I also would like to extend my gratitude to GEOSTAT staff involved in the survey process for their efforts and dedicated work. Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all respondents, especially children, for their invaluable cooperation and assistance.

Meri Daushvili
Executive Director

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Symbols and Acronyms

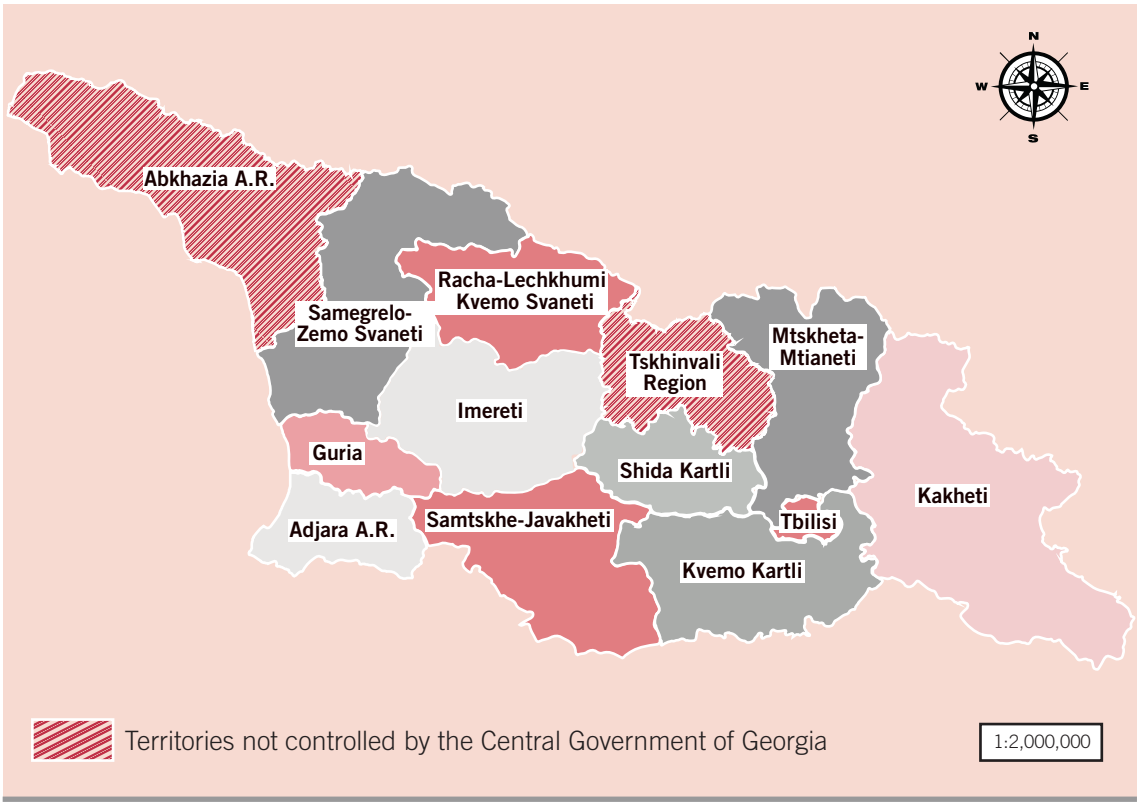
... Data are not statistically reliable;

- Not applicable;

0.0 Negligible magnitude;

In certain cases differences between a magnitude and the sum of its components is a result of approximation to the round numbers.

Map of Georgia



Introduction

In the fourth quarter of 2015 the National Statistics Office of Georgia (GEOSTAT) conducted the National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) with financial and technical support of the International Labour Organization (ILO). The survey covered approximately 7,700 households with 5-17 year-old children. The survey is based on the UN Convention on the rights of the child and the ILO Fundamental Conventions on prohibition and elimination of child labour.

The objective of the NCLS 2015 is to assess the situation, scope, causes and consequences of child labour in Georgia.

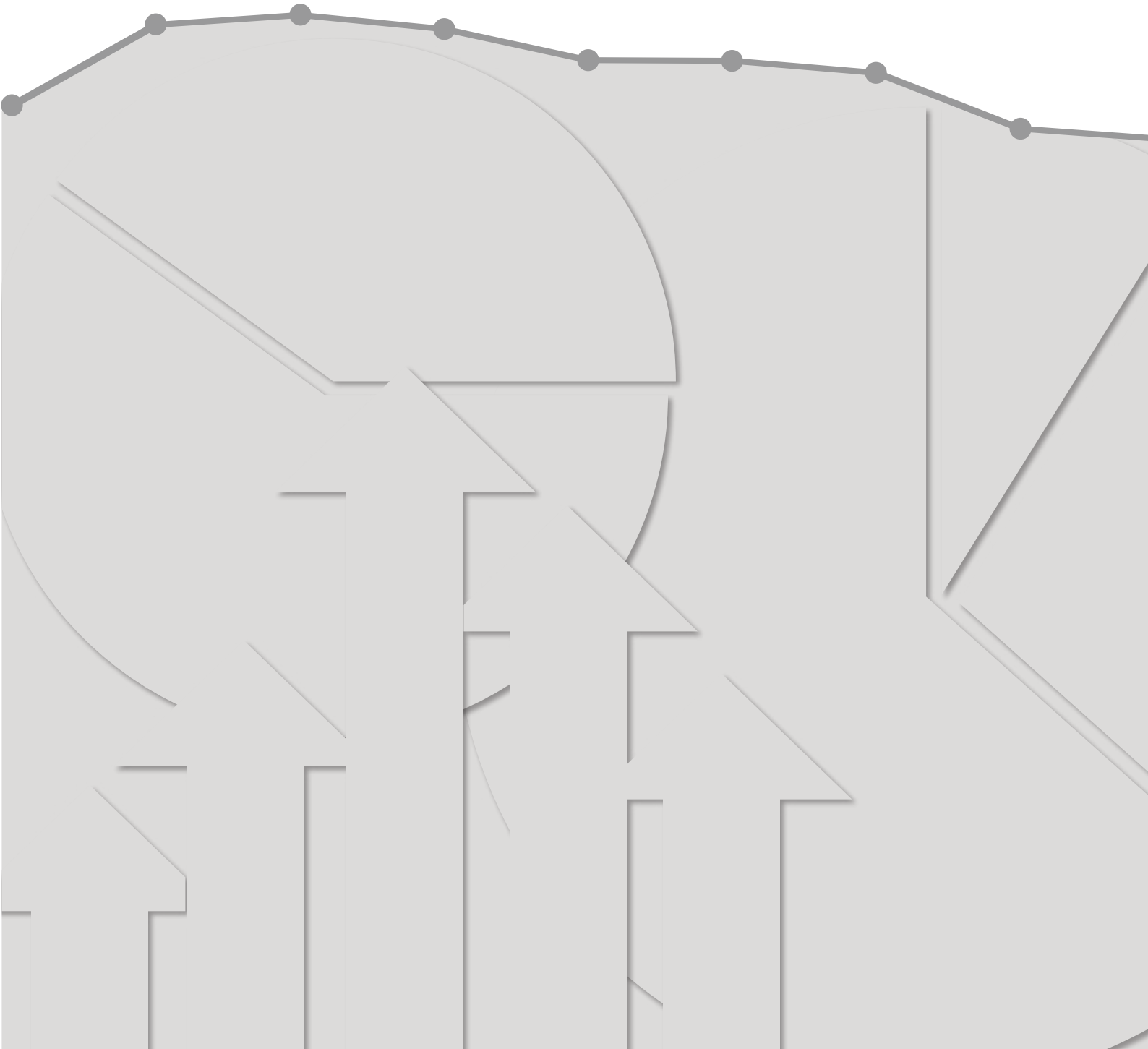
Pursuant to the grant agreement signed with the ILO, the Technical Committee of the survey was set up to ensure involvement of different stakeholders associated with the child labour issues in the country. The Committee included representatives of governmental agencies that have a political role in eliminating child labour at the state level as well as representatives of international and non-governmental organizations working on child labour issues. In particular, the Technical Committee was comprised of representatives of the following agencies: the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia; the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia; ILO Project Office in Georgia; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Office in Georgia, and "World Vision International" branch in Georgia.

It is essential to emphasize that "working children" and "child labour" represent different phenomena. The term "child labour" is *often defined* as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. Whether or not particular forms of "work" can be called "child labour" depends on a child's age, type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed and objectives pursued by individual countries (legislation).

Child labour is a multidimensional phenomenon, influenced by a wide set of factors and most of them are equally complex. These factors include poverty, illiteracy, high unemployment, gender inequality, outdated cultural practices, etc.

Child labour is to a large extent the result of poverty and long-term solution to this issues lies in sustainable economic growth geared towards social progress, which in its turn is aimed at eliminating poverty and providing universal education.

1. Executive Summary



The report on child labour aims to present key statistical findings based on the survey results, providing details on child labour phenomenon, its dimensions and scope, including characteristics and results. The survey results provide for identification of measures needed for the effective elimination of child labour.

The report is divided into 9 parts by topics. The first part consists of an introduction, the survey objectives, the report structure and composition. Below is the summary of key findings by individual chapters presented in the report.

Socio-economic situation of the country

As of January 1, 2016 the number of population of Georgia amounted to 3,720.4 thousand persons, of which women constitute 52.2%. A large part of the population (57.2%) lives in urban areas, and nearly 30% live in Tbilisi.

In 2015 the unemployment rate equaled 12%. The highest unemployment rate (16.9%) over the last 18 years was recorded in 2009. The employment structure of the population is dominated by self-employed, whose proportion among total employed equaled 57.2% in 2015. In addition, the largest part of the self-employed is employed in own farms conditioning higher employment level (71.6%) and low unemployment (4.8%) in rural areas (similar figures for urban areas are 47.1% and 21.5%, respectively). However, the average income per household in rural areas is 26.6% lower than in urban areas.

In 2015 the per capita gross domestic product amounted to 3,759 US dollars. Despite the high level of employment in agriculture, this sector still accounts for only 9.2% of the GDP.

Survey methodology

The survey covered the territories controlled by the central government of Georgia. The 2014 general population census database was used as the sampling frame, from which 7,715 private households with 5-17 year-old children were sampled through two-stage cluster sampling method. The object of the survey represented children 5-17 years old.

Concepts and definitions

The International Labour Organization has globally defined distinguishing boundaries between permissible forms of economic activity (employment) and child labour, which involves all forms that must be eliminated. The starting point for studying the scope and characteristics of child labour represents international conventions related to the rights of the child and child labour: the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989; The ILO Convention No. 138 concerning minimum age for admission to employment (1973); The ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (1999); and related supplementary ILO Recommendations No. 146 and No. 190.

In line with above conventions the determinants of child labour include: age of a child, type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed. The scope and characteristics of child labour in Georgia was evaluated based on the criteria specified in the conventions and the national legislation.

According to the survey the child is regarded to be economically active (employed), if he/she was permanently or temporarily engaged in economic activities or has been working unpaid in household business/farm for at least one hour in the reference week. For the survey purposes the children were divided into 3 age groups: 16-17 year-olds (above general minimum age for admission to employment); 14-15 year-olds (within the age range permissible for light work); and 5-13 year-olds (below the minimum age permissible for light work).

Activities performed by children

Based on the 2014 General Population Census data, 571.1 thousand children 5-17 years of age live in Georgia, with boys constituting 52.9%. More than half of children (58.4%) live in urban areas. As is the case of total population, approximately 30% of children aged 5-17 live in Tbilisi.

5.8% of children aged 5-17 are economically active (employed). The boys account for 76.5% of employed children aged 5-17. Children engaged in economic activities constitute 1.6% in urban areas and 11.4% in rural areas.

More than half of children aged 5-17 (56.8%) are involved in household chores, including 61.3% of girls and 52.8% of boys. The children spend an average of 2.9 hours per week on these activities. Girls spend an average of 1.3 hours more per week doing household chores compared to boys; the analogous difference is 1.8 hours in rural areas.

Characteristics of working children

Approximately 8 out of every 10 working children are employed in agriculture, mainly helping self-employed family members in a family enterprise/farm. The number of children working unpaid in a family enterprise/farm aged 10-17[1] is approximately 8 times higher than the number of children of the same age engaged in hired labour (87% and 10.5%, respectively). In the older age groups children are increasingly involved in other industries and as a result the percentage of children working unpaid in a family enterprise/farm is decreasing. Children develop additional skills with age that allows them to find alternative employment opportunities.

Children in employment aged 10-17 work an average of 11.8 hours per week. Children are working more hours in urban areas than in rural areas (14.7 and 11.1 hours per week, respectively) which can be explained by the fact that in urban areas 31.1% of children are involved in hired labour, compared to only 6.4% of them in rural areas. The average number of hours worked per week for children working as hired employees amounts to 27.7 hours, significantly exceeding the same figure for the self-employed children (9.9 hours). Children employed in agriculture work an average of 10.2 hours per week; as regards agricultural sub-sectors, the children 12.0 hours in plant-growing, 11.2 hours in farming of animals, and 8.7 hours in mixed farming.

[1] Based on the structure of the survey questionnaire, some questions were not asked to 5-9 year-old children.Therefore certain estimates were made for children aged 10-17.

The majority of working children aged 10-17 (63%) report helping at the family enterprise/ farm as the main reason for working. In addition, 23.8% of children named supplementing household income as the reason for working, while 19.6% of children in employment work to learn the skills.

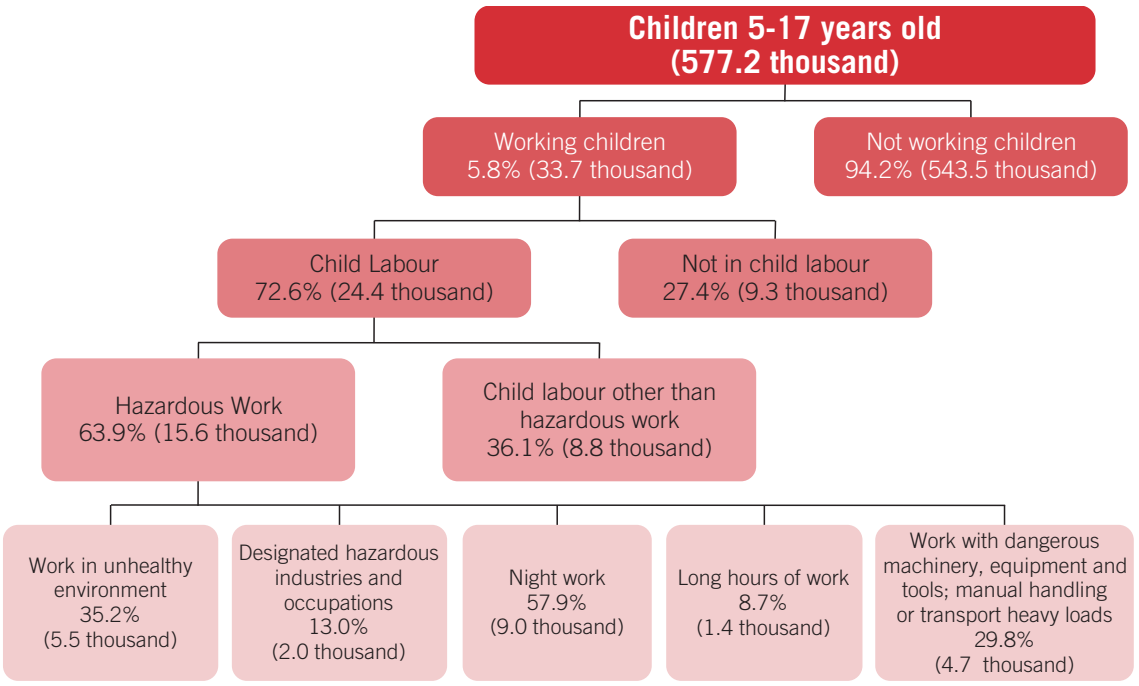
Child labour and hazardous work

There are 4.2% of 5-17 year-old children involved in child labour, including 6.3% of boys and 1.9% of girls. More than half of children in child labour (51.8%) are 5-13 years of age (below the minimum age permissible for light work). Due to dominance of agriculture in the employment structure, significantly more children are engaged in child labour in rural areas than in urban areas. In particular, 84% of children in child labour live in rural areas, and 16.0% – in urban areas.

A total of 63.9% of children in child labour perform "hazardous work", while 36.1% are involved in "child labour other than hazardous work". 31.6% of 5-13 year-old children in child labour are engaged with hazardous work, while 68.4% work in child labour other than hazardous work. Given that the minimum age permissible for employment in Georgia is 16 years, 100% of children in child labour from the 16-17 year age group fall into the category of hazardous work.

In terms of sex, 67.4% of boys and 51.4% of girls in child labour are involved in "hazardous work". Hazardous work is performed by 78.6% and 61.1% of children in child labour in urban and rural areas, respectively.

Figure 1. Key Findings of the National Child Labour Survey[2]



[2] Children can be involved in hazardous work according to multiple criteria. Consequently, they may fall intoseveral categoriesat the same time.

Educational characteristics

The absolute majority of children aged 5-17 (95.9%) attend school that can be explained by the fact that the basic level of education (9 grades) is compulsory, and general education (12 grades) is funded by the state according to procedure established by law.

The largest majority of children (90.7%) only attend school, 5.2% work and attend school, while the percentage of children who neither work nor attend school equals 3.5%.

Children that perform hazardous work are characterized by a relatively low attendance rate (83.9%) compared to children in child labour other than hazardous work (97.9%) and permissible work (90.8%).

Employment does not seem to affect school attendance level of children aged 5-13 (98.9% of working children and 96.7% of non-working children attend school). In the higher age groups there is a negative correlation between employment and school attendance – the level of employment increases with age, while the rate of school attendance among children in employment tends to decline. In the 16-17-year age group the difference between non-working children and working children attending school equals 17.1 percentage points. The vast majority of these children (94.6%) already completed compulsory basic education and are over the minimum age permissible for employment.

Among non-working children the percentage of children who dropped out equals 1.4%. The same figure for working children (10.1%) is approximately 7 times higher. It should be noted as well that this rate constitutes 16.1% among children in hazardous work.

The survey found that higher education was relatively less frequently attained among parents of children in child labour (father/guardian-18.4%, mother/guardian -17.9%) than among parents of non-working children (father/guardian -38.2%, mother/guardian – 41.0%).

Other relevant characteristics

Most children in child labour live in relatively low-income households and their number declines with increasing income. A similar tendency can be observed with regard to working children not in child labour.

87.8% of children in hazardous work under exposure to health hazards[3], including 86.4% of boys and 94.5% of girls. The number of boys work under exposure to health hazards exceeds the same figure for girls 4.5 times.

Conclusions

"Working children" and "child labour" need to be distinguished from each other. "Child labour" refers to involvement of a child in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work that should be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable.

[3] Includes working in unhealthy environment (dust, fumes, fire, gas, noise, extreme cold or heat, dangerous tools, working underground or at heights, working in the water or in the dark, insufficient ventilation, chemicals, explosives, other items which are harmful to health), handling heavy loads or using hazardous machinery/equipment.

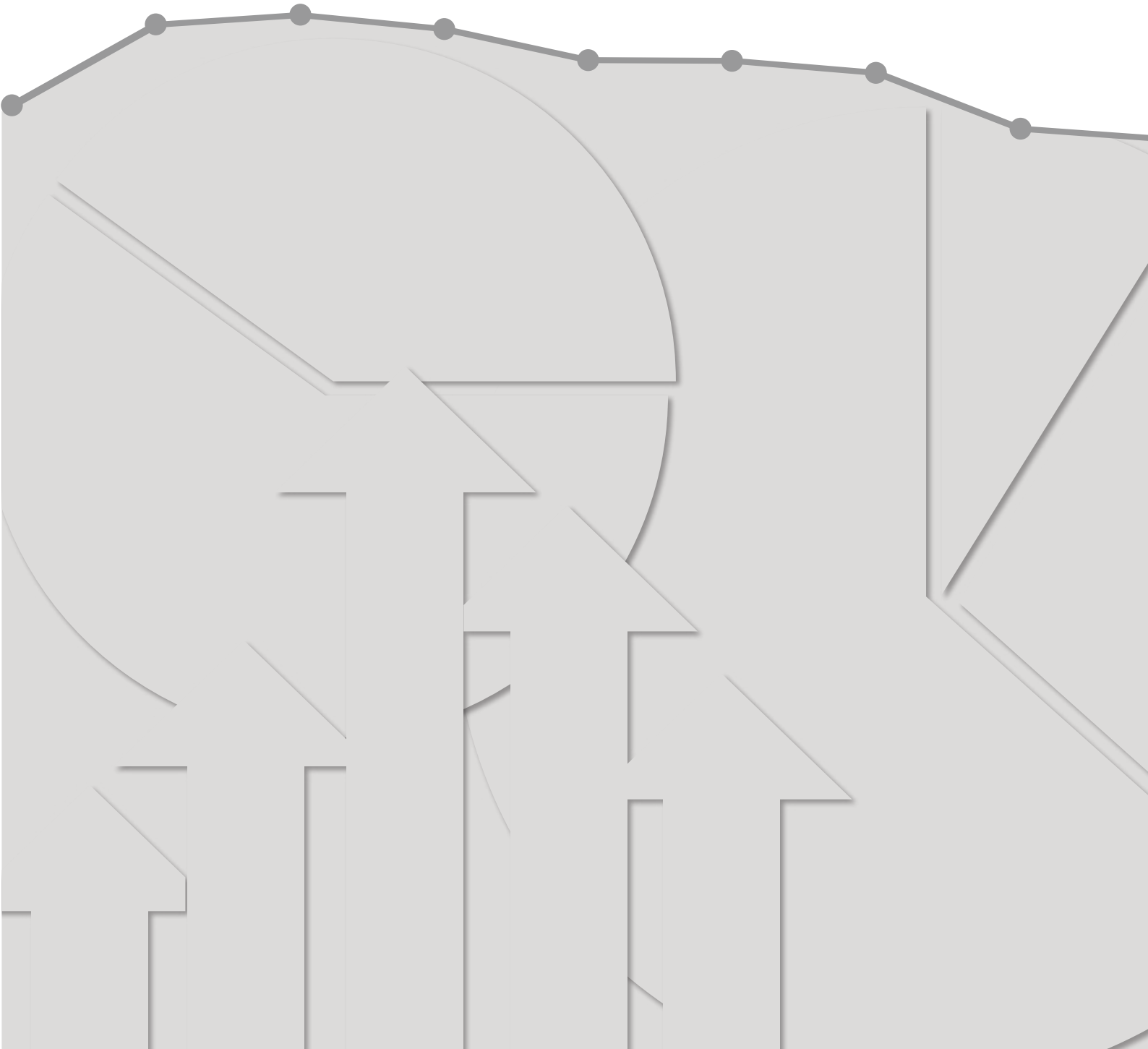
5.8% out of children aged 5-17 living in Georgia were engaged in economic activity during the week prior to the survey, including 4.2% in child labour, and 2.7% in hazardous work. The percentage of children in hazardous work that dropped-out school constitutes 16.1%.

The largest number of children reports helping family enterprise/farm and supplementing household income as the main reasons for employment.

The educational level of parents of children in child labour is relatively low compared to the educational level of non-working children.

Overall, poverty and low income are among the main causes of child labour.

2. The socio-economic situation of the country

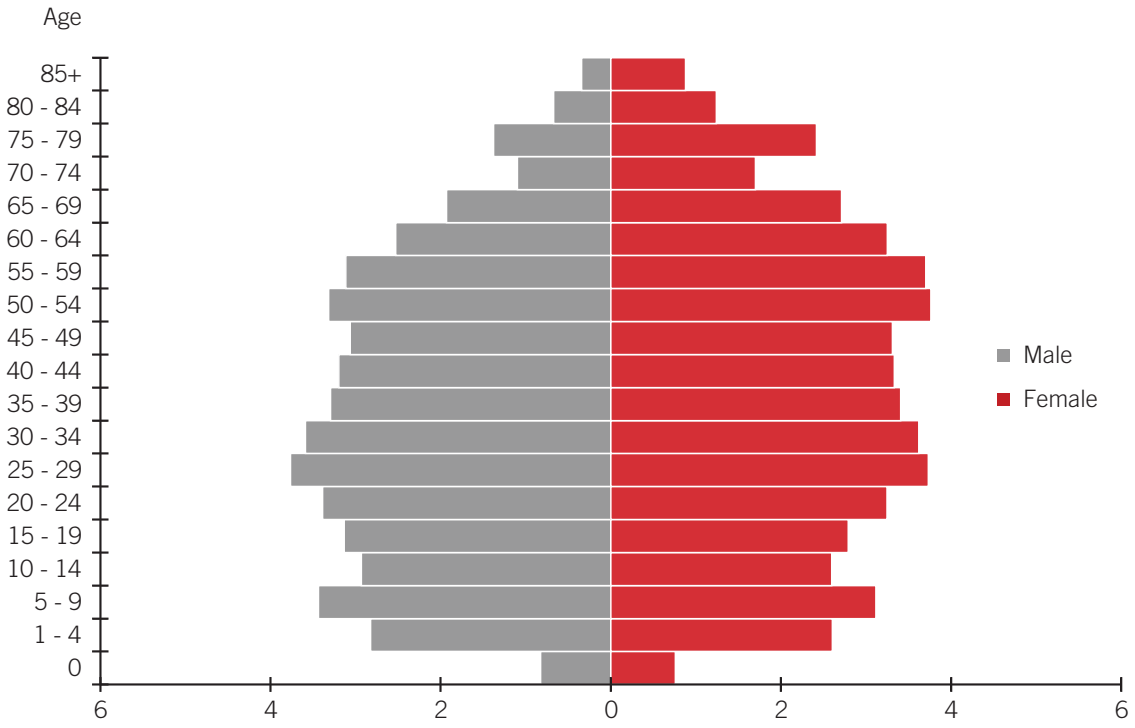


This chapter includes the demographic indicators of the population of Georgia as well as information on key macroeconomic parameters, labour market and living standards.[4]

2.1. The demographic situation

As of January 1, 2016, the number of the population of Georgia amounted to 3720.4 thousand persons, of which 47.8% (1779.5 thousand) men and 52.2% (1940.9 thousand) women. 57.2% of the population live in urban areas and 42.8% in rural areas. Figure 2.1 shows the distribution of the population of Georgia by sex and age groups. The number of men exceeds the number of women by 7.7% in lower age groups, up to 25-29 year-olds. In the subsequent age groups women outnumber men by 17.4%.

Figure 2.1. Sex-age pyramid (As of January 1, 2016), %



29.9% of the population of Georgia (1113.4 thousand persons) lives in the capital Tbilisi. Likewise, a significant proportion of the population lives in Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti (15.2%) and Kvemo Kartli (11.5%) regions. The population distribution by regions is given in Table 2.1.

[4] The source of information presented in the second chapter is the official data of GEOSTAT.

Table 2.1. Distribution of the population of Georgia by regions, As of January 1, 2016

	THOUSAND PERSONS	THE SHARE IN THE POPULATION OF GEORGIA (%)
Georgia	**3,720.4**	**100.0**
Kakheti	318.4	8.6
Tbilisi	1,113.0	29.9
Shida Kartli	263.8	7.1
Kvemo Kartli	426.4	11.5
Samtskhe-Javakheti	160.5	4.3
Adjara A. R.	337.0	9.1
Guria	113.0	3.0
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti[5]	329.7	8.9
Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti[6]	564.4	15.2
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	94.2	2.5

In 2015 the life expectancy at birth was 72.9 years, including 68.6 years for men and – much higher – 77.2 years for women. The infant mortality stood at 8.6 infants per 1000 live births (507 infants, 275 boys and 232 girls), which is 9.5% less than the same figure for the previous year (9.5 infants per 1000 live births).

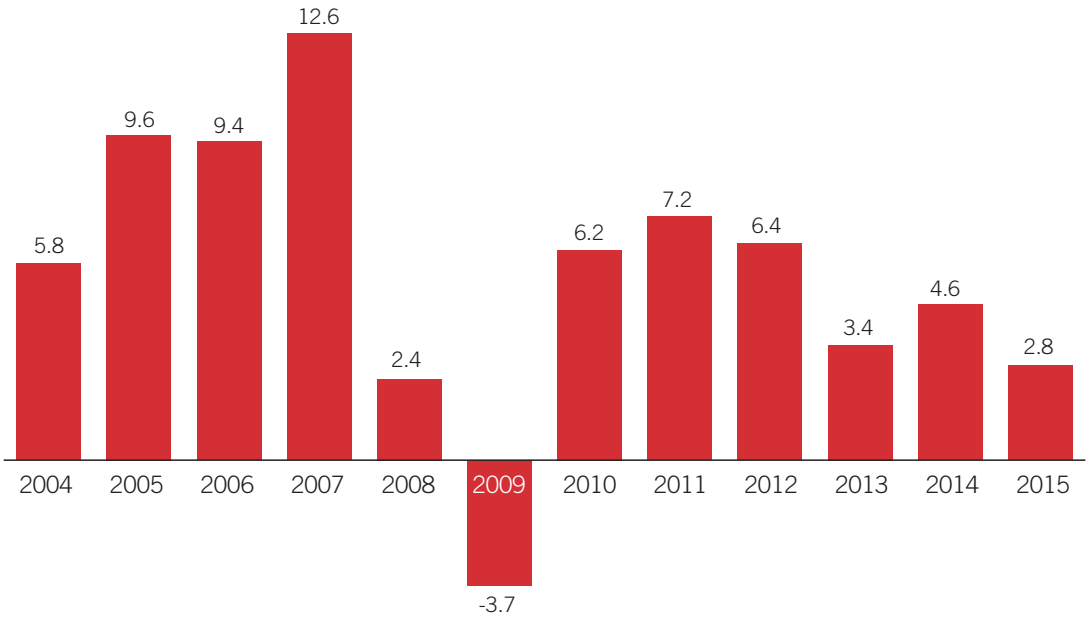
2.2. Economic and labour market characteristics

In 2015 the GDP of Georgia totaled 14.0 billion US dollars, or 3759.0 US dollars per capita. As a result of the 2008 military conflict and the financial crisis, in 2009 the economy of Georgia declined by 3.7%. Economic growth rate has been positive since then and equaled 4.6% in 2014 and 2.8% in 2015. The annual real GDP growth in 2004-2015 is given in Figure 2.2.

[5] Hereinafter – Samegrelo.

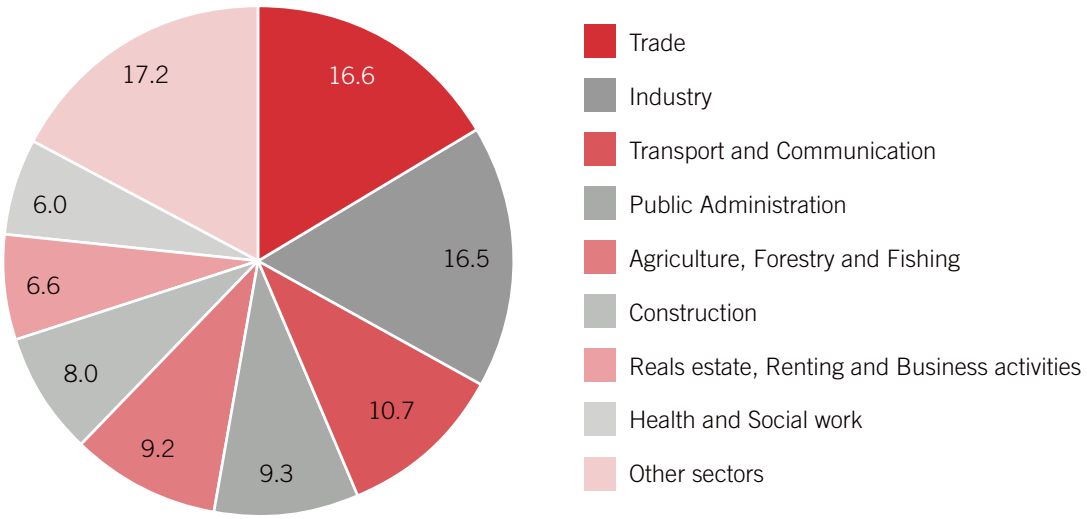
[6] Hereinafter – Imereti.

Figure 2.2. Annual growth of real GDP, 2004-2015, (%)



The largest shares in the Georgian economy are held by trade (16.6%) and industry (16.5%). Transport and communications account for 10.7% of GDP. The contribution of Agriculture to the GDP is 9.2%. The construction industry also plays an important role in the economy, constituting 8.0% of the gross domestic product. The GDP distribution by sectors in 2015 is given in Figure 2.3.

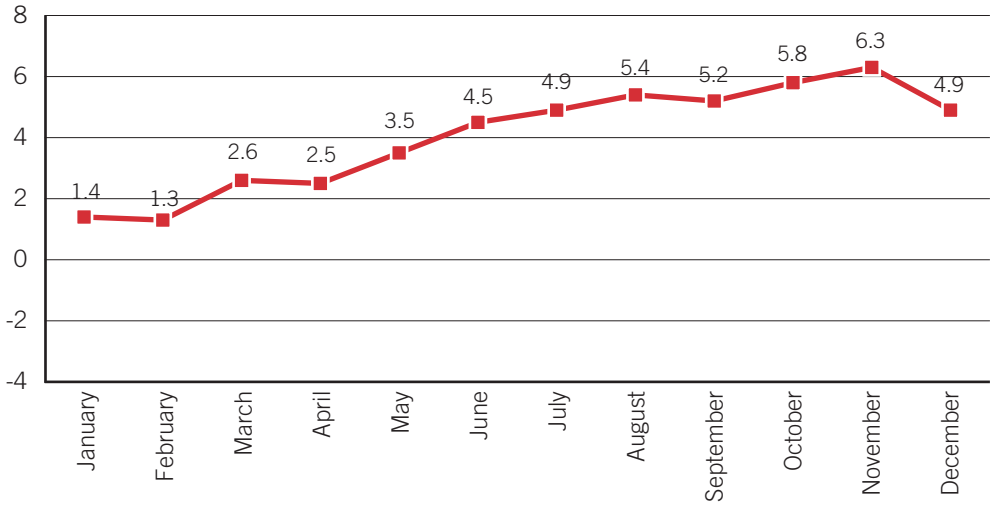
Figure 2.3. GDP distribution by sectors in 2015, %



In December 2015 the inflation rate equaled 4.9% compared to the same month of the previous year. In December 2015 the highest year-on-year increase in prices was recorded for alcoholic beverages and tobacco (11.0%) and health care (10.5%). For major product

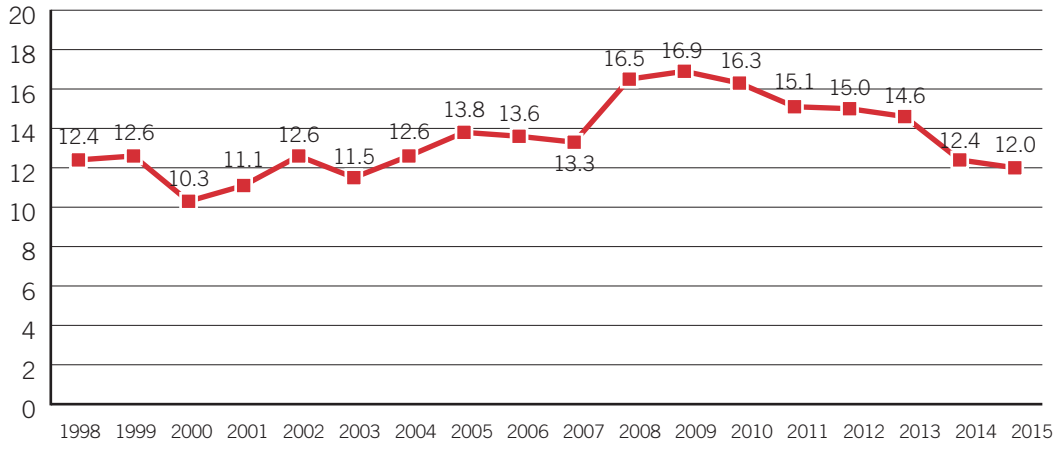
groups the price decreases were registered only for transport (4.2%). Figure 2.4 shows 2015 the annual inflation rates by months.

Figure 2.4. Annual inflation rate in Georgia (corresponding month of the previous year, percentage change), 2015



With regard to the labour market indicators in Georgia, the unemployment rate reached its maximum value in 2009 (16.9%) over the past 18 years. The unemployment rate started to decline in 2010 and equaled 12.0% in 2015 (see Figure 2.5), the lowest rate over the last 12 years. In 2015 the activity rate of population aged 15 and over was 67.8%, while the employment rate stood at 59.7%. At the same time, unemployment is higher among men (13.5%) than among women (10.2%), largely influenced by a relatively low activity rate among women (58.9%), compared to that of men (78.1%).

Figure 2.5. Unemployment rate, 1998-2015 (%)



In terms of urban and rural disaggregation, the unemployment rate is 16.7 percentage point lower in rural areas than in urban areas, the reason of which can be found in the employment structure. In particular, the majority of employees across the country (57.2%)

are self-employed. The share of self-employed is quite high in rural areas (76.2%), while in urban areas the situation is opposite, with the share of hired employees constituting 73.0% of employees.

In regional terms the highest unemployment rate is in the capital Tbilisi (21.4%) and varies across regions, being significantly conditioned by the share of agricultural self-employment. Population distribution by economic status in the regional context is given in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2. Distribution of the population aged 15 and above by economic status and regions in 2015 (%)

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	ACTIVITY RATE	EMPLOYMENT RATE
Kakheti	5.9	71.4	67.1
Tbilisi	21.4	56.6	44.5
Shida Kartli	9.0	70.8	64.4
Kvemo Kartli	9.4	72.8	66.0
Adjara A.R.	15.1	70.8	60.1
Samegrelo	12.5	70.6	61.8
Imereti	8.8	70.8	64.6
Other regions[7]	4.7	76.5	72.9
Georgia	**12.0**	**67.8**	**59.7**

In terms of age structure, in 2015 the unemployment rate was the highest among 20-24 year-old young people (32.0%), for whom the activity rate equals 61.2%. Activity rate increases with age and reaches its highest level among 40-44-year-old population (86.6%), and the lowest among 15-19-year-old population (17.7%).

2.3. Indicators of standard of living

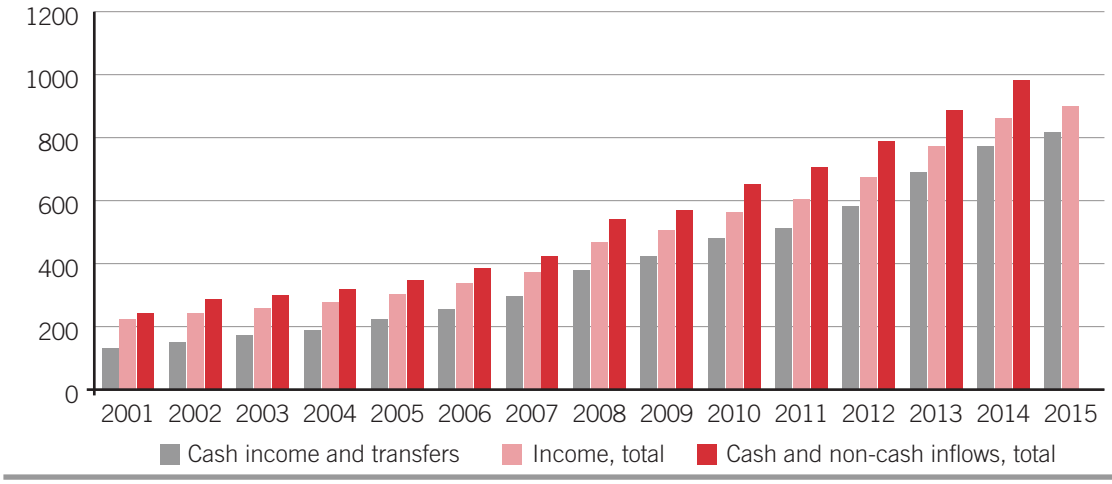
The key indicators of standard of living include, on the one hand, the amount of income and expenditure of the population, and, on the other hand, their structure and inequality.

In 2015 average the monthly household cash income in Georgia equaled GEL 816.1, total income – 899.8 GEL, while the total cash and non-cash inflows amounted to GEL 1022.3. As Figure 2.6 shows, since 2001 average monthly household income has been increasing every year. In per capita terms, in 2015 the average per capita monthly cash income equaled GEL 227.1, the total per capita income – 250.4 GEL, while cash and non-cash per capita inflows – GEL 284.5.

The average income per household in urban areas in 2015 was 26.6% higher than in rural areas, with the respective figures equaling GEL 1142.3 and GEL 902.2.

[7] Here and further includes Samtskhe-Javakheti, Guria and Mtskheta-Mtianeti regions.

Figure 2.6. Distribution of average monthly income of the population in 2001-2015, calculated per household (GEL)



The largest share (46.9%) in average monthly household cash income in Georgia is accounted for by wages (382.9 GEL). Pensions, scholarships and allowances, averaging GEL 149.5 per month, constitute a significant proportion (18.3%) in the household cash income.

Table 2.3. Distribution of average monthly income of the population in 2011-2015, calculated per household (GEL)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1. Cash income and transfers	**512.0**	**583.0**	**689.5**	**771.8**	**816.1**
Wages	214.3	247.3	297.0	325.5	382.9
From self-employment	54.7	66.7	72.7	75.8	81.2
From sales of agricultural products	47.1	48.0	50.2	70.5	79.7
Property income (lease of property, interest on deposit, etc.)	5.5	4.3	7.5	9.1	9.0
Pensions, scholarships, allowances	87.0	96.2	124.5	151.1	149.5
Remittances from abroad	29.0	28.7	34.8	36.0	28.6
Money received as a gift	74.3	91.9	102.7	103.7	85.3
2. Non-cash income	**93.4**	**90.8**	**84.6**	**89.9**	**83.6**
3. Incomes, total (1+2)	**605.4**	**673.8**	**774.1**	**861.6**	**899.8**
4. Other cash inflows	**100.6**	**114.6**	**113.2**	**122.3**	**122.5**
Property sale	16.0	21.0	7.9	9.1	8.0
Borrowing or dissaving	84.5	93.6	105.2	113.2	114.5
5. Cash inflows, total (1+4)	**612.5**	**697.6**	**802.7**	**894.0**	**938.6**
6. Cash and non-cash inflows, total (2+5)	**705.9**	**788.4**	**887.2**	**983.9**	**1,022.3**

In 2015 the average monthly cash consumption expenditures per household in Georgia equaled GEL 646.1, total cash expenditures – GEL 921.0, and total expenditures – GEL 1004.7. The largest share in consumption expenditures (36.7%) comes from food, beverages and tobacco (GEL 237.0 per month). In addition, a household spends on average GEL 80.5 (12.5%) per month on health care (See Table 2.4).

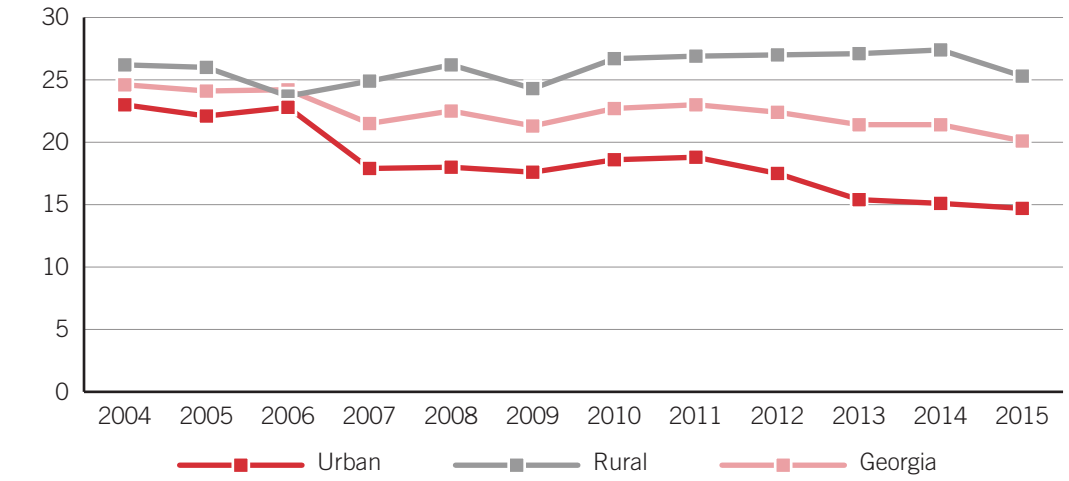
Table 2.4. Distribution of average per household monthly expenditures of population in 2011-2015 (GEL)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1. Cash consumption expenditures	**475.7**	**512.1**	**586.2**	**628.9**	**646.1**
Food, beverages, tobacco	192.4	194.8	219.5	230.0	237.0
Clothing and footwear	17.4	18.8	22.8	24.9	27.3
Household goods	18.0	20.3	27.2	29.4	31.9
Health care	55.4	58.8	68.8	75.4	80.5
Fuel and electricity	59.0	65.7	66.3	72.3	77.6
Transport	45.7	52.4	62.6	65.5	71.6
Education	17.4	21.9	23.4	23.5	20.2
Other consumption expenditures	70.4	79.4	95.6	108.0	99.8
2. Non-cash expenditures	**93.4**	**90.8**	**84.6**	**89.9**	**83.6**
3. Consumption expenditures, total (1+2)	**569.1**	**602.8**	**670.8**	**718.8**	**729.8**
4. Cash non-consumption expenditures	**119.2**	**163.2**	**200.4**	**237.4**	**274.9**
Agriculture	14.5	16.0	19.7	20.6	26.0
Transfers	19.5	23.0	27.1	35.8	39.9
Savings or lending	51.6	96.9	120.6	145.0	177.4
Property acquisition	33.5	27.4	32.9	35.9	31.5
5. Cash expenditures, total (1+4)	**594.9**	**675.3**	**786.6**	**866.3**	**921.0**
6. Expenditures, total (2+5)	**688.3**	**766.1**	**871.1**	**956.2**	**1,004.7**

In terms of urban and rural areas, we can see that the average monthly expenditure per household is 23.8% higher in urban areas than in rural areas (GEL 1111.6 and GEL 897.8, respectively).

In 2015 the registered poverty in Georgia (the number of poverty allowance recipients) was 10.1%. With regard to relative poverty, in 2015 20.1% of the population lived below 60% of median consumption, and 7.1% – below 40% of median consumption. Relative poverty is comparatively low in urban areas (14.7%), while standing at 25.3% in rural areas. Relative poverty rates by years are given in Figure 2.7.

Figure 2.7. Share of the population below 60 percent of median consumption in 2004-2015 (%)



Relative poverty rate with respect to 60% of median consumption is the highest in Kvemo Kartli (30.8%), Shida Kartli (30.5%) and Kakheti regions – 28.5%. This figure is relatively low in Adjara (21.4%), Samegrelo (18.3%) and Imereti (19.6%) regions, while the lowest rate is recorded in Tbilisi (11.1%).

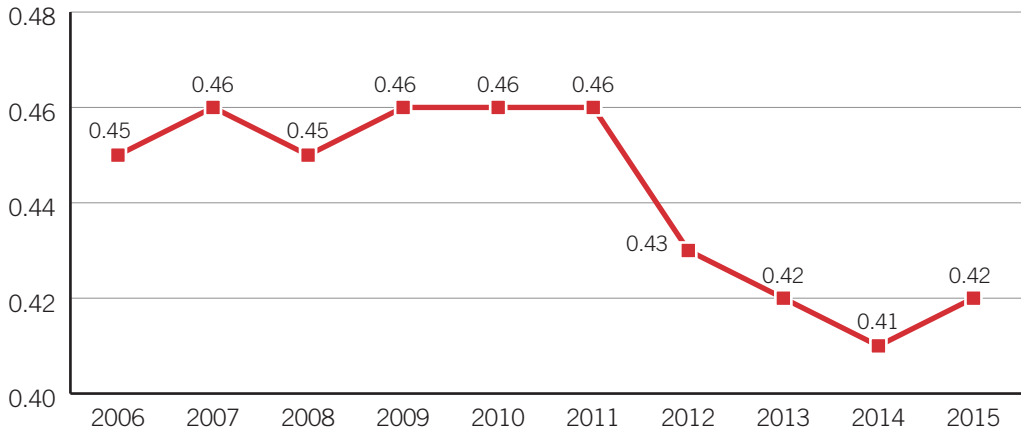
Table 2.5. Relative poverty rates in 2015, by regions[8]

REGION	SHARE OF THE POPULATION BELOW 60% OF MEDIAN CONSUMPTION	SHARE OF THE POPULATION BELOW 40% OF MEDIAN CONSUMPTION
Kakheti	28.5	11.4
Tbilisi	11.1	3.2
Shida Kartli	30.5	11.9
Kvemo Kartli	30.8	9.5
Adjara A. R.	21.4	8.5
Samegrelo	18.3	5.1
Imereti	19.6	7.3
Other regions	19.7	7.9
Georgia	**20.1**	**7.1**

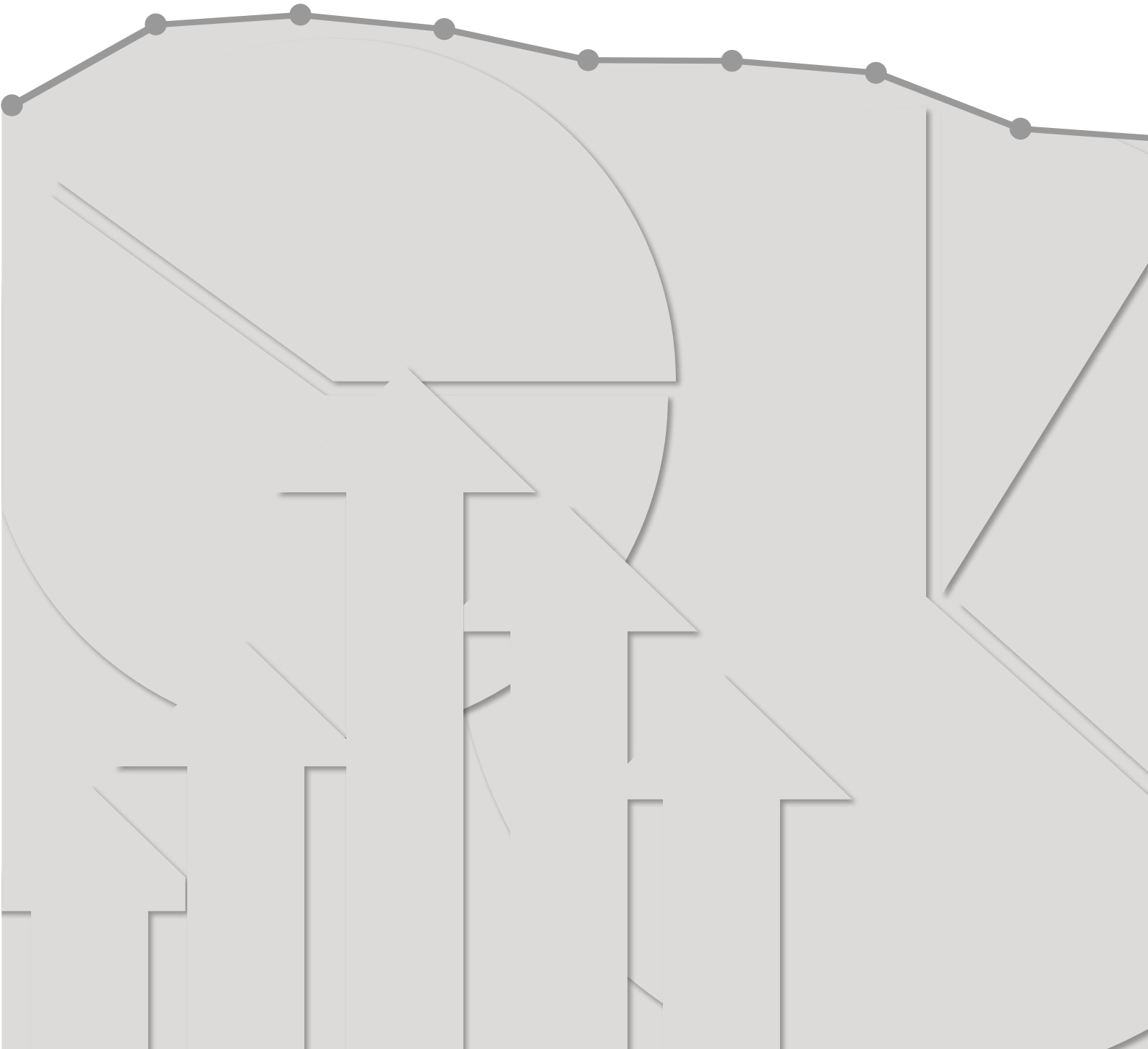
In 2015 the Gini coefficient in terms of total income in Georgia equaled 0.42. For comparison, the Gini coefficient was 0.46 in 2010 and 0.45 in 2006.

[8] The data are calculated with relation to total median consumption in Georgia.

Figure 2.8. Gini coefficients calculated on total household income in 2006-2015



3. The survey methodology



This section discusses the methodology used for the National Child Labour Survey in Georgia. Subchapters describe the subject of the survey, reference population, the questionnaire structure, sample design, field staff training, pilot survey details, data processing, weighting and response rates.

3.1. Subject of the survey and reference population

2015 National Child Labour Survey was designed to produce reliable indicators of child labour, representative at the national, urban-rural, and, to the extent possible, regional level. The reference population of this survey includes non-institutional households with children aged 5-17. The survey has not covered the population living "in the street". Based on the definition of a household, except infants and newly married, only those individuals were classified as the members of a household who at the time of survey had lived or were planning to live in a given household and catered out as one unit for at least 6 of the last 12 months.

The survey covered the areas controlled by the central government. The main objective of the survey was to identify the scale of child labour and obtain accurate data identifying its characteristics.

3.2. Questionnaire

The Child Labour Survey questionnaire consists of three parts, comprising 126 questions divided into 12 sections. Questions in Part I and Part II are asked to the most knowledgeable adult members of the household, and Part III questions are asked directly to children.

Part I of the questionnaire includes information on household composition and demographic structure, education level and employment status of household members. Part I consists of six sections:

Section I Household composition and characteristics of household members;

Section II Education attainment of household members aged 5 and above;

Section III Current economic activity status of household members aged 5 and above during the reference period;

Section IV Usual employment status of 5-17 years household members during the last 12 months;

Section V Household chores of household members aged 5-17;

Section VI Perceptions/observations of parents/guardians about working children (5-17).

Part II of the questionnaire contains information on socio-economic characteristics of a household and recent changes in these characteristics. Part II consists of two sections:

Section VII Housing and household characteristics;

Section VIII Household socio-economic status.

Part III of the questionnaire (child questionnaire) contains information on educational attainment of children aged 5-17, their economic activity, household chores, work-related health and safety issues. Similar to Part I, Part III includes questions on education, current economic activity status and household chores.

Some of the questions are included both in Part I and Part III, which makes it possible to compare the answers of adult household members and children to the same questions. Unlike Part I of the survey, Part III contains detailed questions about working conditions of children and health-related issues. These questions are to be answered only by children aged 5-17. Part III consists of four sections:

Section IX Educational attainment of children (5-17);

Section X Current economic activities status of children (5-17);

Section XI Health and safety issues about working children (5-17);

Section XII Household chores of children (5-17).

3.3. Sample design

The 2014 general population census database was used as a sampling frame.

Two-stage cluster sampling was applied in the survey, where the primary sampling unit (PSU) is the enumeration area, and the secondary sampling unit (SSU) is the address of a household. In order to reduce sampling errors, the stratification was introduced.

Stratification variables included:

- Regions:
  1. Kakheti
  2. Tbilisi
  3. Shida Kartli
  4. Kvemo Kartli
  5. Samtskhe-Javakheti
  6. Adjara A. R.
  7. Guria
  8. Samegrelo
  9. Imereti
  10. Mtskheta-Mtianeti

- Settlement types:
  1. Large city;
  2. Medium and small town;
  3. Village.

Overall, 25 strata have been identified, as there are no large cities in 4 regions, and there are no medium and small towns in Tbilisi.

3.3.1. Sampling size

The total sample size was determined aiming at design effect of 1.6 and 1.1 percentage point margin of error under simple random sampling assumption at 95% confidence level. According to these parameters the total sample size equaled 7715 households, the number of sampled PSUs was 643 and the sample size per PSU was 12 households.

Table 3.1. Distribution of sampled PSUs and households by strata

	LARGE CITY		MEDIUM AND SMALL TOWN		VILLAGE		TOTAL	
	PSU	SSU	PSU	SSU	PSU	SSU	PSU	SSU
Kakheti	-	-	16	192	49	588	**65**	**780**
Tbilisi	114	1368	-	-	5	60	**119**	**1428**
Shida Kartli	11	132	11	132	37	443	**59**	**707**
Kvemo Kartli	23	276	8	96	38	456	**69**	**828**
Samtskhe-Javakheti	-	-	15	180	28	336	**43**	**516**
Adjara A.R.	29	348	4	48	26	312	**59**	**708**
Guria	-	-	8	96	30	360	**38**	**456**
Samegrelo	17	204	10	120	39	468	**66**	**792**
Imereti	22	264	20	240	47	564	**89**	**1068**
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	-	-	7	84	29	348	**36**	**432**
Georgia	**216**	**2592**	**99**	**1188**	**328**	**3935**	**643**	**7715**

3.3.2. Sample allocation across strata

In order to facilitate analysis of primary data by regions, allocation proportional to the square root of the number of households in the region was applied for allocation of selected households across the regions, while proportional allocation by settlement type was used for the number of households selected within a region. Allocation proportionate to square root increases the share of small regions (number of selected households), compared to the proportional allocation of the number of households in the regions.

The first stage: PSUs within each stratum were selected using the method of probability proportional to size (PPS), while the number of PSUs was determined by means of dividing the number of selected households by 12. If the number of households in the region is denoted by H_i, the total number of households to be interviewed by n, and the number of households to be interviewed in the region by n_i, then the number of households to be interviewed in the region can be calculated by the following formula:

$$n_i = \frac{\sqrt{H_i}}{\sum \sqrt{H_i}} n$$

The second stage: the number of households to be interviewed in the region (n_i) was allocated proportionally to the size of settlement type:

$$n_{ik} = \frac{H_{ik}}{H_i} n_i$$

where H_{ik} is the number of selected households in settlement type k of region i. Hence:

$$\sum_{1}^{k} H_{ik} = H_i$$

The third stage: the selected PSUs were divided into 3 sub-strata:

a) Households without children aged 5-17;

b) Households with children aged 14-17;

c) The remaining households (with children aged only 5-13).

The number of sampled households in each PSU equaled 12. In line with the Georgian labor legislation for minimum employment age (16 years) and permissible light work (14-15 years), the children were divided into 3 age groups (5-13, 14-15 and 16-17 year-olds). To ensure a sufficient number of responses, it was decided to select an equal number of respondents in each age group. Since the upper two age groups are approximately equal and are too small to be divided into separate sub-strata, the 14-15 and 16-17 age groups were merged into one sub-stratum accounting for two-thirds of the total sample size (i.e. 8 out of 12 households per PSU). The remaining 4 households were sampled in sub-stratum (c).

Households were selected for each area using systematic sampling method: 0 household from sub-stratum (a), 8 households from sub-stratum (b) and 4 households from sub-stratum (c). If the size of sub-strata (b) or (c) was too small to select 8 or 4 households, the other sub-stratum was used to complement the number of households selected (e.g. if a sufficient number of households was not found in sub-stratum (b), sub-stratum (c) was used for selecting the remaining households, and vice versa). If in any PSU the number of (b) and (c) sub-strata was less than 12, then all households had been selected in this sub-stratum.

The number of PSUs to be selected in a stratum (S_{ik}) is determined by the following equation:

$$S_{ik} = \frac{n_{ik}}{12}$$

3.3.3. Determination of the number of additional households over the sub-strata

The household surveys showed that an expected non-response rate ranges within 10-20%. Therefore, additional households were selected to achieve the response level from at least 7,000 households. For this purpose 3 households were selected (by the central office) from every two PSU using systematic random sampling (i.e. in a half of PSUs one additional household per PSU was selected, while in the other half – two households per PSU). One additional household per PSU was selected from sub-stratum (b), while each of two additional households per PSU was selected from sub-strata (b) and (c).

The total sample size including additionally selected households equaled 8740.

3.4. Pilot survey

Since the type of settlement was one of the variables applied as stratification parameter the pilot survey was conducted in 3 different settlement types. The total number of interviewed households equaled 30, while the number of interviewed children 5-17 years of age was 48. Table 3.2 shows the distribution of interviewed households and children by settlements.

Table 3.2. Distribution of interviewed households and children in the pilot survey by settlements

SETTLEMENT	SETTLEMENT TYPE	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWED HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWED CHILDREN AGED 5-17
Tbilisi	Large city	10	13
Mtskheta	Medium and small town	10	20
Mukhrani	Village	10	15

The pilot survey showed that in question B6 the respondents had difficulties indicating one main source of energy for heating/cooling, since in many cases heating and cooling had separate energy sources. As a result, question B6 included only information on the main source of heating, as in Georgia electricity is primarily used for cooling.

Pilot survey also identified several problems of general nature:

During the interview minors (5-8 years of age) had difficulties in understanding content of the questions and in many cases relied on the household's adult member/parent;

The questions on begging turned out irritating for a majority of respondents. It was decided not to include them in the questionnaire.

3.5. Field staff (interviewers and supervisors) training and field work

3.5.1. Field staff training

Field staff training was carried out in two stages during 24-29 November, 2015 in 8 cities; training duration was 3 days. Field personnel of relatively small regions (Guria, Mtskheta-Mtianeti) were trained along with the field personnel of neighboring regions.

Table 3.3. Field staff training plan by the place of training

FIELD STAFF	PLACE OF TRAINING	NUMBER OF REGIONAL SUPERVISORS	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWERS
Shida Kartli	Gori	3	20
Kvemo Kartli, Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Tbilisi	5	31
Samtskhe-Javakheti	Akhaltsikhe	2	11
Adjara A.R. Guria	Batumi	5	28
Samegrelo	Senaki	3	22
Imereti	Kutaisi	4	27
Kakheti	Telavi	3	22
Tbilisi	Tbilisi	5	31

Field staff training was conducted by the working group engaged in developing the survey methodology and design. Training was administered according to the following pre-designed plan:

Day 1: the first half of the day was dedicated to the discussion of the subject and methodology of the survey, and in the second half of the day detailed review of the first chapter of the questionnaire followed;

Day 2: The second day was entirely devoted to detailed discussion of the second and third chapters of the questionnaire. At the end of the day the field personnel was instructed to fill in the questionnaire in various households and to submit completed questionnaires for review on the third day of training;

Day 3: the first half of the day was dedicated to the analysis of questionnaires completed by the interviewers for training purposes and to detailed discussion of the issues arising from conducted interviews, while the second half – to practical activities, including improvised interviews between field personnel.

3.5.2. Field work

After the training the number of field personnel selected across Georgia amounted to 222 persons, including 30 regional supervisors and 192 interviewers.

Table 3.4. Distribution of field personnel by regions

REGION	NUMBER OF REGIONAL SUPERVISORS	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWERS	TOTAL FIELD PERSONNEL
Kakheti	3	22	**25**
Tbilisi	5	31	**36**
Shida Kartli	3	20	**23**
Kvemo Kartli	3	19	**22**
Samtskhe-Javakheti	2	11	**13**
Adjara A.R.	3	16	**19**
Guria	2	12	**14**
Samegrelo	3	22	**25**
Imereti	4	27	**31**
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	2	12	**14**
Georgia	**30**	**192**	**222**

In order to minimize the number of errors during field work, the field supervisors were asked to control questionnaires completed by each interviewer a few days after starting the field work and to give additional instructions on errors made.

The field work started on November 30, 2015 and was finished on December 25.

Fieldwork monitoring was carried out upon completing the fieldwork with the purpose of monitoring and ensuring quality of the interviewers' work. Further monitoring of the field work was conducted using a special mini-questionnaire, containing main questions. The monitoring covered interviews conducted by 161 interviewers at 322 addresses (the number of interviewed respondents totaled 644). The monitoring did not reveal any serious violations in the course of field work.

3.6. Data processing

Computer data entry was performed by 8 operators using MS Access-based data entry software designed specifically for the survey. To check compliance and logical relations of the data recorded in the database, a list of logical controls was prepared, which included a detailed record of possible inconsistencies and violations in the questionnaire structure. Incomplete and inconsistent data were verified with questionnaires applying MS Access-based software designed specifically for the survey and, if necessary, field staff and/or

respondents were contacted to correct inconsistencies. Working group consisting of nine persons performed logical controls.

After completion of the logical controls the working group consisting of five persons carried out database cleaning. The primary objective of data cleaning was detection of relatively complex inconsistencies and errors and their further correction.

3.7. Weighting and non-response rate

3.7.1. Non-response rate

The non-response rate in the National Child Labour Survey equaled 13.8%, and the number of interviewed households amounted to 7533. 19.4% of non-response was due to households' refusal to participate in the survey. By regions the lowest non-response rate was observed in Kakheti (7.7%), while the highest was in Tbilisi (21.4%). Relatively high non-response rate in Tbilisi is encountered in all household surveys (varying between 20-40%), as the population of the largest city of Georgia is more reluctant to participate in surveys.

The non-response rate of children aged 5-17 living in interviewed households was 3.5%. Non-response was primarily (in 77.6% of cases) due to the fact that children at the time of all visits (at least 3 visits) were absent or temporarily away. The number of interviewed children equaled 11538 in total.

3.7.2. Weighting

The initial household weights

Introducing the following notation: N_s - s size of stratum;

$N_{s,u}$ - size of PSU u in stratum s;

$N_{s,q}$ - size of sub-stratum in stratum s;

$N_{s,u,q}$ - size of sub-stratum q in PSU u of stratum s;

n_s - number of responses in stratum s;

$n_{s,u}$ - number of responses in PSU u of stratum s;

$n_{s,u,q}$ - number of responses in sub-stratum q of PSU u of stratum s;

k_s - number of selected PSUs in stratum s;

The probability of selecting PSU u is:

$$P(s,u) = k_s \frac{N_{s,u}}{N_s} \quad (1)$$

and the probability of selecting a specific household (if a given PSU has been selected) in sub-stratum q of PSU u of stratum s is:

$$P(q|s,u)=\frac{n_{s,u,q}}{N_{s,u,q}} \quad (2)$$

Thus, from (1) and (2) the probability of selecting specific household in sub-stratum q of PSU u of stratum s is:

$$P(s,u,q)=P(s,u)P(q|s,u)=k_s\frac{N_{s,u}}{N_s}\frac{n_{s,u,q}}{N_{s,u,q}}=\left(\frac{k_s}{N_s}\right)\times\left(\frac{N_{s,u}\times n_{s,u,q}}{N_{s,u,q}}\right) \quad (3)$$

Hence household weight in sub-stratum q of PSU u of stratum s is calculated based on the following formula:

$$W_{s,u,q}=\frac{1}{P(s,u,q)}=\frac{N_s}{k_s}\times\left(\frac{N_{s,u,q}}{N_{s,u}}\times\frac{1}{n_{s,u,q}}\right) \quad (4)$$

The weighted number (estimate) of households in a stratum is equal to:

$$N_s^{est}=\sum_{u,q}W_{s,u,q}\times n_{s,u,q}=\sum_{u,q}\frac{N_s}{k_s}\times\left(\frac{N_{s,u,q}}{N_{s,u}}\times\frac{1}{n_{s,u,q}}\right)\times n_{s,u,q}=\sum_{u,q}\frac{N_s}{k_s}\times\frac{N_{s,u,q}}{N_{s,u}}=\sum_{u}\frac{N_s}{k_s}\times\frac{N_{s,u}}{N_{s,u}}=$$

$$=\sum_{u}\frac{N_s}{k_s}=\frac{N_s}{k_s}k_s=N_s \quad \Rightarrow \mathbf{N_s^{est}=N_s}$$

Hence the weighted number of households in a stratum is equal to the number of households in the corresponding stratum of the sampling frame, and the weighted number of households in a sub-stratum is not equal to the number of households in the corresponding sub-stratum of the sampling frame:

$$N_{s,q}^{est}=\sum_{u}W_{s,u,q}\times n_{s,u,q}=\sum_{u}\frac{N_s}{k_s}\times\left(\frac{N_{s,u,q}}{N_{s,u}}\times\frac{1}{n_{s,u,q}}\right)\times n_{s,u,q}=N_s\left(\frac{1}{k_s}\sum_{u}\frac{N_{s,u,q}}{N_{s,u}}\right)\neq N_{s,q}$$

$N_{s,q}^{est}\neq N_{s,q}$. Thus, we introduce an adjusted weight for sub-stratum q of stratum s, which is calculated based on the following formula:

$$W_{s,q}=\frac{N_{s,q}}{N_{s,q}^{est}} \quad (5)$$

The weights for sub-stratum q in PSU u are calculated as follows:

$$W_{s,u,q}=\frac{N_s}{k_s}\times\left(\frac{N_{s,u,q}}{N_{s,u}}\times\frac{1}{n_{s,u,q}}\right)\times\frac{N_{s,q}}{N_{s,q}^{est}} \quad (6)$$

Calibration of initial household weight

Using the following sex and age groups, we can calculate calibration weights:

N	SEX	AGE GROUP
1	Boy	5-13
2	Boy	14-15
3	Boy	16-17
4	Girl	5-13
5	Girl	14-15
6	Girl	16-17

To simplify computations the strata have not been used and the calculation was carried out only at the PSU level.

Using the following notation:

M_d - size of sex and age group d in the sampling frame;

m_{ud}^0 - number of responses in sex and age group d of PSU u;

m_{ud} - corrected number of responses in sex and age group d of PSU u;

According to formula (6) the average of initial household weights in PSU u is equal to:

$$n_u W_u = \sum_{q=1}^{2} W_{s,u,q} \times n_{s,u,q} \quad \Rightarrow W_u = \frac{1}{n_u} \sum_{q=1}^{2} W_{s,u,q} \times n_{s,u,q} \qquad (7)$$

Hence, the corrected number of responses (m_{ud}) in PSU u is:

$$W_u \times m_{ud} = \sum_{q=1}^{2} W_{s,u,q} m_{ud}^0 \quad \Rightarrow m_{ud} = \frac{1}{W_u} \sum_{q=1}^{2} W_{s,u,q} m_{ud}^0 \qquad (8)$$

From formulas (7) and (8) we obtain:

$$\sum_{u=1} W_u m_{ud}^0 = M_d^{est} \qquad \sum_{u=1} W_u^{calib} m_{ud} = M_d \qquad (9)$$

For each sex and age group we find $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_D$ parameters, which should meet the following conditions:

$$W_u^{calib} = W_u \left(1 + \sum_d \lambda_d m_{ud} \right) \qquad (10)$$

Applying formulas (9) and (10) we obtain:

$$\sum_{u=1} W_u \left(1 + \sum_d \lambda_d m_{ud} \right) m_{ud} = M_d$$

$$\sum_{d_1} \lambda_{d_1} \left(\sum_{u=1} W_u m_{ud_1} m_{ud} \right) = M_d - \sum_{u=1} W_u m_{ud} \qquad (11)$$

If:

$$X_{ud_1} = \sqrt{W_u} m_{ud_1} \qquad T_{d_1 d} = \left(X^T \times X\right)_{d d_1} \tag{12}$$

From formula (11) we derive:

$$\lambda_d = \sum_{d_1=1}^{D} T^{-1}_{dd_1} \left(M_{d_1} - \sum_{u=1} W_u m_{ud_1} \right) \tag{13}$$

Applying formulas (10) and (13) we will get calibrated weight in PSU u - W_u^{calib} .

Finally we will multiply weights given in formula (6) ($W_{s,u,q}$) by the following coefficient:

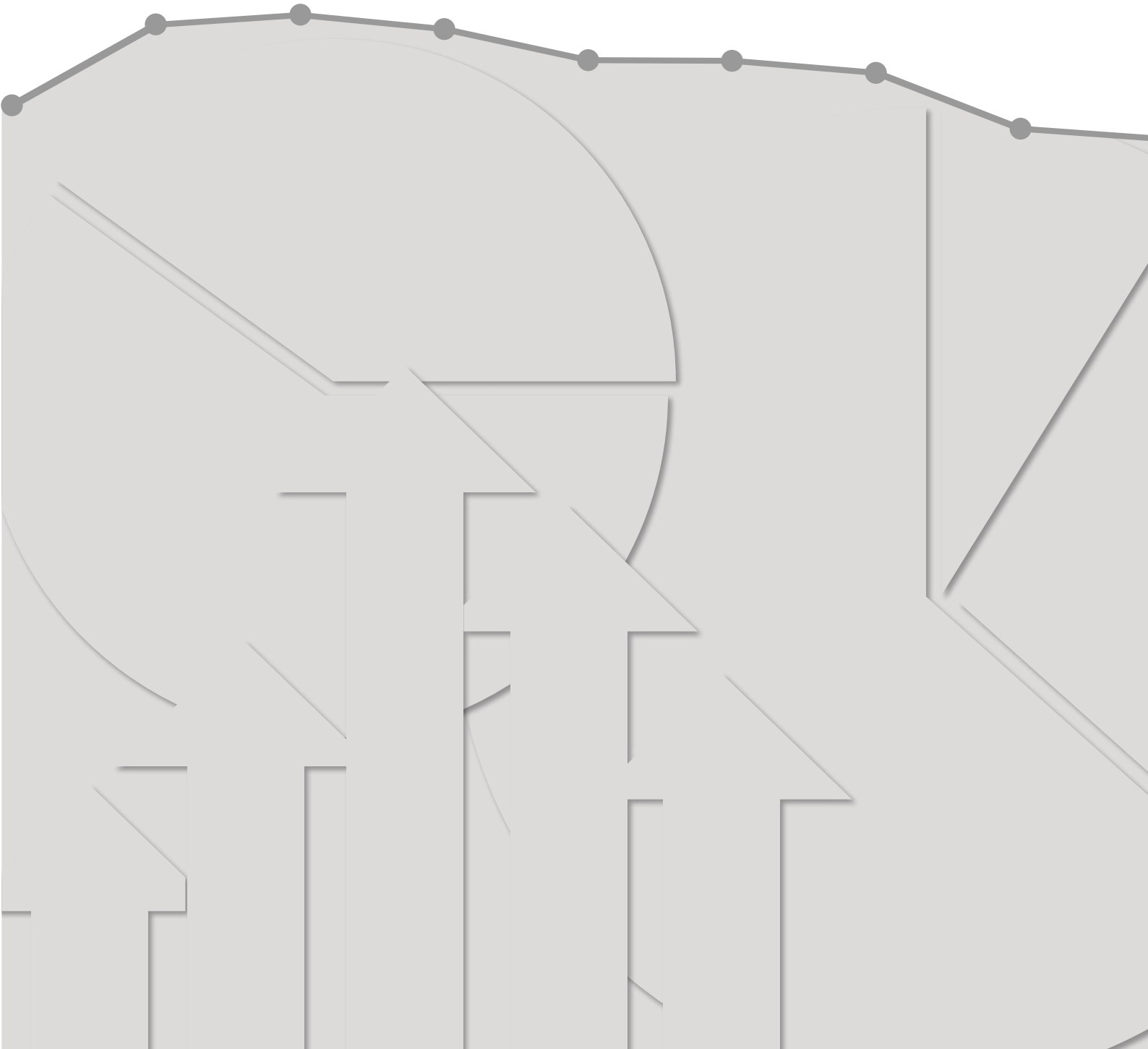
$$K_u = \frac{W_u}{W_u^{calib}} .$$

And obtain

$$W_{s,u,q}^{calib} = W_{s,u,q} \times K_u \tag{14}$$

Formula (14) shows the final calibrated household weight.

4. Concepts and definitions



Georgia is a member of the International Labour Organization (ILO) since 1993 and has ratified 17 international conventions over this period. This chapter discusses children's rights and international conventions on child labour as well as how the obligations undertaken by ratifying these conventions are reflected in national legislation. The chapter also focuses on the concepts and definitions that have been used in Georgia to identify the scale and characteristics of child labour.

4.1. International Labour Standards

Prior to considering the status of working children in Georgia, we need to distinguish economic activity of children from forms of child labour that must be eliminated, which are identified by conventions of the ILO. All types of work performed by children do not belong to the forms of child labour to be eliminated. In fact, some forms of work performed by children to a certain level may serve educational goals and, therefore, benefit a child; for example, helping parents with household chores, when these activities do not interfere with the child's education. On the other hand, excessive working time may prevent a child from learning or force him/her to abandon school.

For these reasons, the concept "child labour" reflects the involvement of children in prohibited work and more generally in activities to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable, as guided by national legislation. Starting point for studying the scale and characteristics of child labour are international conventions on children's rights and child labour:

- The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989;
- The ILO`s Minimum Age Convention, N138 (1973) concerning the minimum age for admission to employment;
- The ILO`s Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, N182 (1999) concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour,
- Related additional ILO`s recommendations (N146 and N190).

Georgia acceded to the UNCRC in 1994. UNCRC recognizes the right of a child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

The ILO Convention N138, ratified by Georgia on September 23, 1996, sets the minimum age for employment, including general minimum age, minimum age for hazardous work and minimum age for light work. All ILO member countries, for which ILO`s Minimum Age Convention N138, concerning minimum age for admission to employment is in force, undertake obligation to pursue national policies aimed at ensuring effective abolition of child labour and raising the minimum age for admission to employment to the appropriate level of complete physical and mental development of adolescent.

In accordance with Articles 2 and 3 of the Convention N138 the general minimum age for admission to employment should not be less than the age of completion of compulsory

schooling and, in any case, shall not be less than 15 years, and minimum age for admission to any type of employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize health, safety or morals of young persons shall not be less than 18 years. Provisions are made for several kinds of exclusions or exceptions from the coverage of Convention No. 138:

- *Minimum age:* Countries with less developed economies and educational infrastructure may set admissible minimum age at 14 years.
- *Light work:* National laws or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons of 13 to 15 years of age on light work which: a) is not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority, or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received. Permissible minimum age for light work can be 12 years for developing countries.

Table 4.1. Minimum age for employment in accordance with the ILO Convention N138

MINIMUM AGE FOR EMPLOYMENT	MINIMUM AGE APPLICABLE TO ALL COUNTRIES	MINIMUM AGE – EXCEPTIONS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
General minimum age (Article 2)	Not under 15 years	Not under 14 years
Minimum age for hazardous work (Article 3)	Not under 18 years	Not under 18 years Their morale and safety should be ensured
Minimum age for light work (Article 7)	13-15 years of age	12-14 years of age

ILO Convention N182, ratified by Georgia on July 24, 2002, particularly emphasizes the measures to ensure prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. In accordance with Article 3 of the Convention N182 the worst forms of child labour comprise:

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, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;

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;

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 types of work referred to in paragraphs (a) - (c) shall be determined as “worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work “, and (d) as “hazardous work”.

As provided in Convention N190, when identifying "hazardous work" consideration should be given 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.

4.2. National Legislation

Georgia, as the ILO member country, is obliged to harmonize labour legislation to the standards set by the ILO to its member states. At present Georgia has ratified 17 conventions, including conventions related to child labour, thus committing to fulfill obligations under the conventions.

It is described below how the obligations under the conventions related to children are implemented in the Georgian legislation.

As indicated in the Civil Code of Georgia, a person shall be considered a minor/child from the moment of birth to 18 years of age, while the Labour Code prohibits entering into an employment contract with a minor to perform unhealthy and hazardous work.

As regards the minimum age for employment (ILO Convention N138), the Labour Code of Georgia sets the minimum age for admission to employment at 16. Legal capacity of minors under 16 to enter into a labour agreement shall originate by consent of their legal representative or a custody/guardianship authority unless the labour relations contradicts minors' interests, prejudice their moral, physical and mental development, and limit their right and opportunity to acquire compulsory primary and basic education. Consent of the legal representative or custody/guardianship authority shall be valid with respect to similar type of subsequent labour relations as well. A labour agreement with minors under 14 may be concluded solely in connection with the activities in sport, art, and culture, as well as for performing certain advertising work (Labour Code of Georgia, Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Article 4).

As defined in the Legislation of Georgia concerning working time, duration of working time shall not exceed 36 hours per week for minors aged 16-17, and 24 hours for minors aged 14-15 (Labour Code of Georgia, Article 14, paragraphs 3 and 4).

The Legislation of Georgia also prohibits employment of a minor in night job (22 pm to 6 am) (Labour Code of Georgia, Article 18).

To measure the scope and characteristics of the National Child Labour Survey, in connection with the minimum age of admission to employment in line with the Georgian legislation, children were divided into 3 age groups:

- Age group of 16-17 year-olds – above the general minimum age specified for employment;
- Age group of 14-15 year-olds – children within the age range specified for light work;
- Age group of 5-13 year-olds – children below the minimum age specified for light work.

With respect to education, as stated in the Constitution of Georgia, pre-school education shall be guaranteed by the State in line with the national legislation. Primary and basic education shall be compulsory. The state shall fully finance general education as prescribed by law (the Constitution of Georgia, Article 35).

4.3. Concepts and definitions

Definitions of concepts used in 2015 National Child Labour Survey have been developed based on the resolutions adopted at the 13th (resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment") and 18th (resolution on child labour statistics) international conferences of labour statisticians.

4.3.1. Key concepts and definitions

Household – a person or group of persons (both relatives and non-relatives) who have lived and had meals together, shared the budget fully or partially for at least 6 of the last 12 months. Also the persons (infants, newly married) living in the household for less than 6 months but who are expected to live in the household permanently.

Reference period – past 7 days that preceded the interview.

Economic activity (work, employment) – defined as economic activity according to 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA). Economic activity refers to all types of market production (hired labour) and certain types of non-market production, such as production of agricultural products and their subsequent storage; production of other primary products (salt mining, water supply, etc.); processing of agricultural products (thrashing and cleaning the grain, flour production, production of cheese, butter, wine and other alcoholic beverages, etc.); other types of production (sewing clothes, production of footwear, the production of pottery, utensils and other household items, etc.); construction, major renovation or extension of own dwellings, farm buildings, etc.

Economic activity excludes all types of services rendered by the household members in the same household without pay for final consumption (e.g. cleaning of the dwelling, washing, cooking, babysitting, care for sick, elderly or disabled, etc.).

Economically active population (labour force) – employed and unemployed persons during the reference period (over the past 7 days).

Employed – an individual who worked during the reference period (at least one hour) to earn income (wages, in kind, profit, etc.), worked in a family farm/business without pay, or for some reason did not work but had a job or business from which was temporarily absent.

Hired employed – an individual, who performed work for another person in the reference period to receive remuneration in cash or in-kind. Also a person who has a job but was temporarily absent due to vacation, illness, temporary suspension of business, temporary dismissal or similar reasons.

Own account worker (runs business without employees) – an individual who does not use hired labour and who works alone/with partners or relies on unpaid family workers to run a business, cultivate land/plot/garden, feed animals, etc.

Employer (runs own business with employees) – an individual who runs own business, cultivates own land/plot/garden, feeds own animals, etc. and employs regular workers.

Unpaid family worker – an individual who works in a household business/farm without pay.

Unemployed – an individual who did not work during the reference period (even for an hour), but was actively looking for work over the last four weeks and was ready to start work within the next two weeks if an opportunity arises.

Out of the labour force – an individual who did not work during the reference period (even for an hour), was not looking for work over the last four weeks or was looking for work but was not ready to start work within the next two weeks.

Non-economic activity – Activities that fall outside the production boundary of the UN SNA are considered to be "non-economic activity". Such activities include services rendered by and for household members, such as preparing and serving meals; mending, washing and ironing clothes; shopping; caring for siblings and sick/disabled household members; cleaning and maintaining the household dwelling; repairing household durables; transporting household members and their goods; etc.

Main activity – If an individual is engaged in more than one activity during the reference period, the activity in which the maximum working hours are spent is considered to be his/her main activity. If equal time is spent in the two activities, the one that provides the larger share of income is designated as the main activity.

Job/occupation – is defined as the position or duty that a person usually performs at the workplace to earn income in cash or in kind.

Occupations have been defined based on the international classification ISCO-88.

Type of activity/industry – includes all types of businesses or establishments in which individuals are engaged in the production and/or distribution of goods and services during the reference period.

Types of economic activities is specified by the national classification "types of economic activity" (GNC 001 = 2004), which is based on the European Classification of Economic Activities NACE rev.1.1 (statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community).

4.3.2. Child labour measurement framework

This subsection provides the definitions of key concepts, such as children, working children (or employed children), children seeking work and children engaged in household chores, as well as the criteria used for the identification of child labour and hazardous work.

Child – as stated in the *United Nations Convention* on the *Rights* of the Child and in the Worst Forms of Child Labour ILO Convention N182 (WFCL), a child is defined to be a person under the age of 18. Since it is rather rare for children under the age of 5 to start working or schooling, the National Child Labour Survey focuses only on children of 5-17 years of age.

Employed children (working children) – Children who worked during the reference period (at least one hour) to earn income (wages, in kind, profit, etc.), worked in a family farm/ business without pay, or for some reason were absent from work, but were formally listed as workers.

The terms "employed children", "working children" and "economically active children" are used in the same context in the report.

Children seeking work – children who did not work during the reference period and did not have a job, however as they said, they wished to work and were ready to start work within the next 2 weeks, if an opportunity arises.

Children involved in household chores – the work performed by a child in the household such as preparing and serving meals; mending, washing and ironing clothes; shopping; caring for siblings and sick/disabled household members; cleaning and maintaining the household dwelling; repairing household durables; transporting household members and their goods; etc.

4.3.3. Child labour structure

As mentioned above, child labour implies engagement of children in prohibited activities, which must be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable.

In this report the scale of child labour has been identified on the basis of the recommendations relating to child labour statistics that were adopted at the 18th international Conference of labour statisticians.

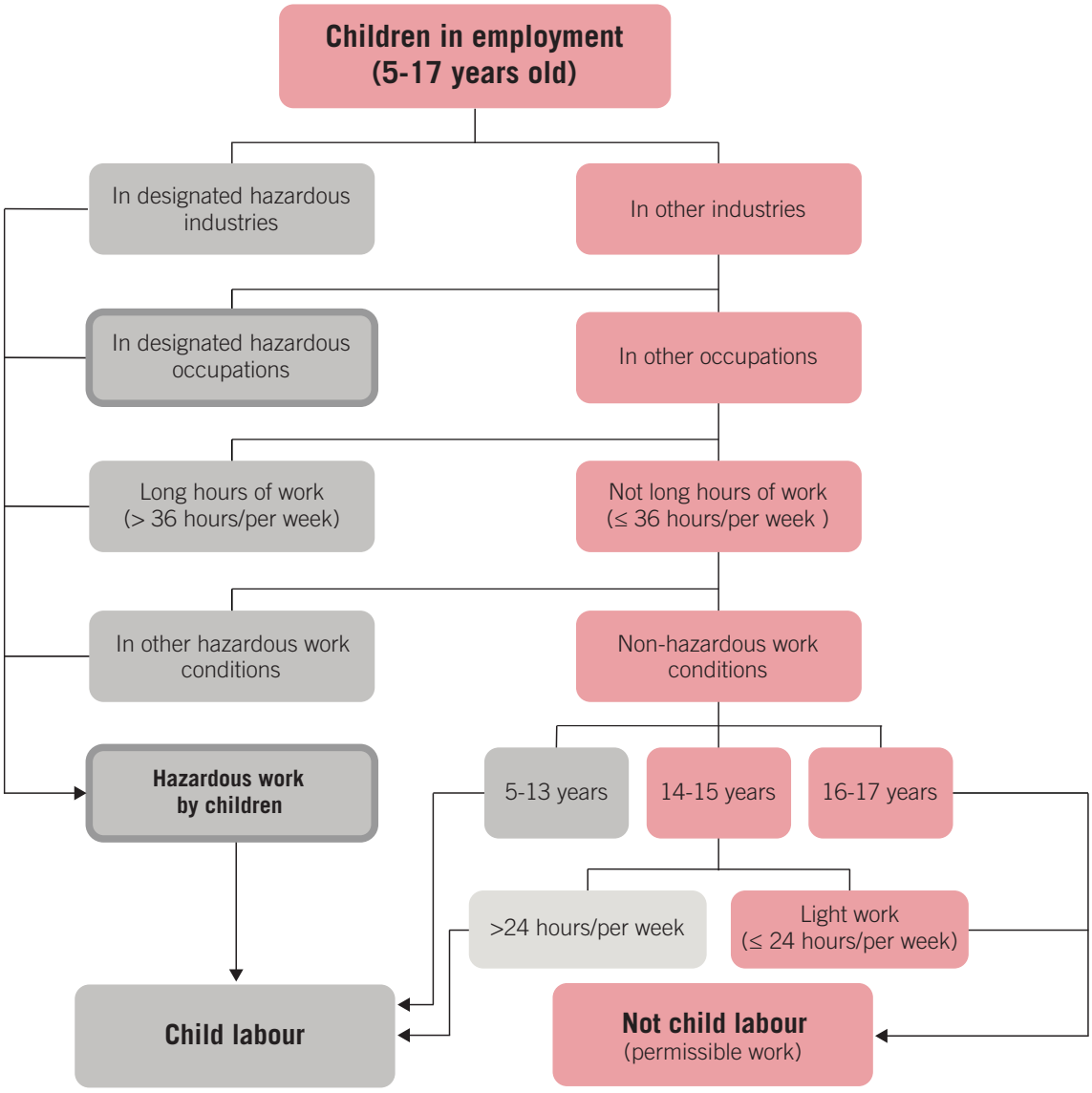
Child labour – includes children of both sexes aged 5-17 who were engaged in one or more of the following types of economic activity during the reference period:

1. Worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work;
2. Work in designated hazardous industries, occupations or hazardous working conditions (see Annex 1);
3. ther forms of child labour (i.e., children below the minimum age working in non hazardous work).

Since it is impossible to obtain information on children involved in the "worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work" (prostitution, forced labour, etc.) by means of sample surveys, the National Child Labour Survey covered the activities specified in paragraphs 2 and 3: **hazardous work** (engagement in activities of a hazardous nature and working in hazardous conditions) **and other forms of child labour**.

Figure 4.1 below presents the structure of the National Child Labour Survey.

Figure 4.1. The structure of child labour, Georgia, 2015



Hazardous industries of child labour – are identified in line with the National Classification of Economic Activities NACE rev 1.1 and cover activities that are included in C (Mining and quarrying) and F (construction) sections.

Hazardous occupations/jobs of child labour – are identified in line with the International Standard Classification of Occupations ISCO-88 (see Annex 2).

The legislation of Georgia does not provide any definition of hazardous work for children, thus a national list of designated hazardous industries and occupations does not exist. Therefore, the list of hazardous industries and occupations for children used in the survey was based on international standards.

Other hazardous working conditions – cover child work:

- In unhealthy environment, which exposes children to physical and psychological abuse (constant shouting, causing physical harm or abuse, etc.);
- In harmful environment (dust, fume, high temperature, cold, etc);
- with hazardous substances (chemicals or explosives) or processes that are harmful to the child's health;
- In unsafe conditions (underground, dangerous heights or confined spaces, water, etc.);
- Using dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads
- Under long hours (more than 36 hours per week) or at night work (from 10 pm to 6 am) at the workplace, which by its nature may or may not be hazardous for children.

Employed below minimum age – covers any type of economic activity of minors 5-13 years of age, regardless of the length of work hours.

Permissible light work – a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received.

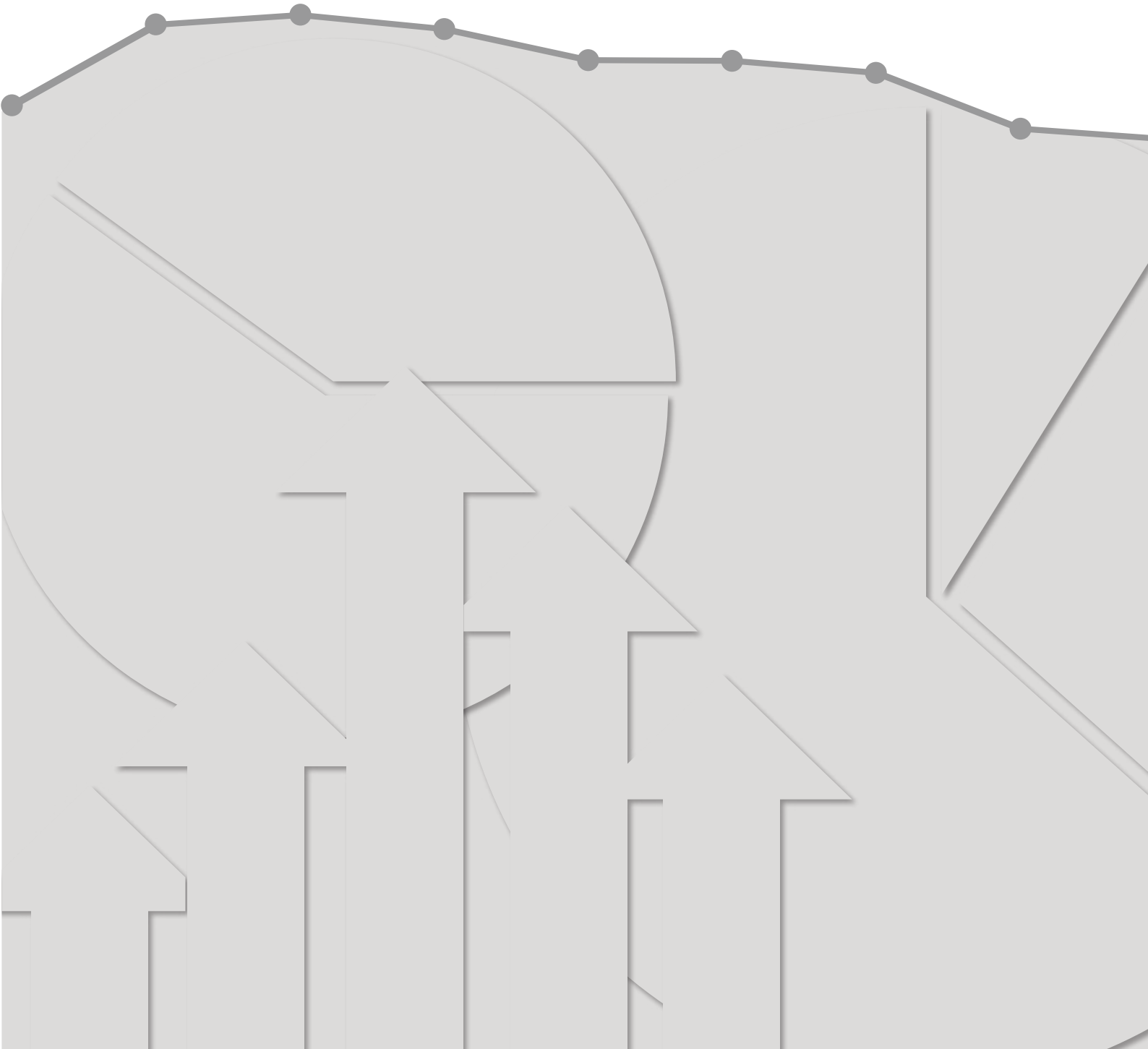
Light work – children 14-15 years of age may work 24 hours or less.

Please see the table below for duration of admissible work and admissible work hours.

Table 4.2. The minimum age for employment and admissible duration/ hours of work by national legislation

MINIMUM AGE FOR EMPLOYMENT	DURATION OF WORK	WORKING HOURS
Children 5-13 years of age, below the minimum age specified for light work		
Children 14-15 years of age, within the age range specified for light work	Should not exceed 24 hours per week	6:00-22:00
Children 16-17 years of age, above the general minimum age specified for ability to work (employment)	Should not exceed 36 hours per week	6:00-22:00

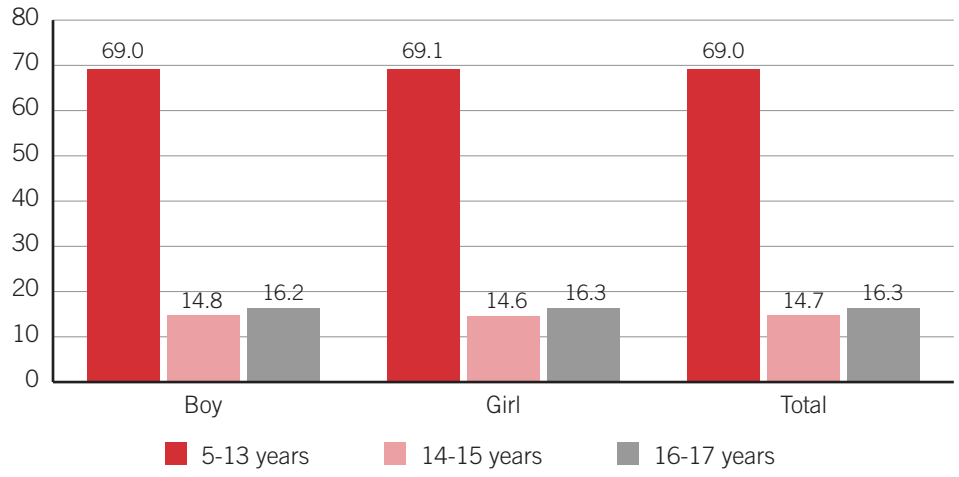
5. Activities performed by children



5.1. Main characteristics of the child population

According to the 2014 General Population Census data, there are 571.1 thousand children of 5-17 years of age in Georgia; of these, 69.0% (394.3 thousand) are children aged 5-13 years, 14.7% (84.0 thousand) of children are aged 14-15 years, while the remaining 16.3% (92.9 thousand) are 16-17 years old (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1. Distribution of children aged 5-17 by age groups and sex (%)



More than half of children aged 5-17 (58.4%) live in urban areas, of which 59.2% are girls and 57.7% are boys.

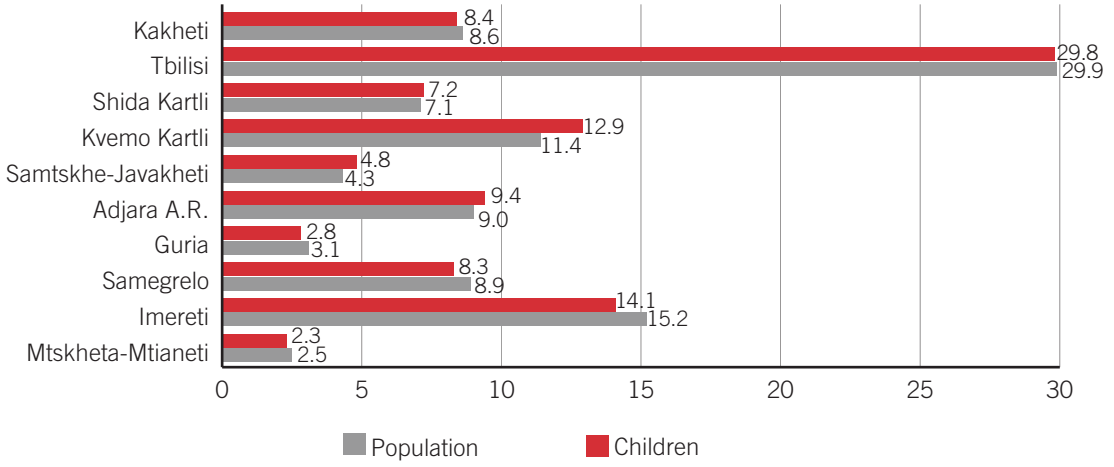
Table 5.1. Distribution of children aged 5-17 by area of residence (%)

SEX	URBAN	RURAL
Girl	59.2	40.8
Boy	57.7	42.3
Total	**58.4**	**41.6**

Approximately 30% of the total population of Georgia lives in Tbilisi. The same proportion stands for children 5-17 years old. The second largest region of Georgia is Imereti, accounting for 15.2% of the population and 14.1% of children aged 5-17. Small regions such as Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Guria account for 2.3% and 2.8% of children aged 5-17, respectively (see Figure 5.2).

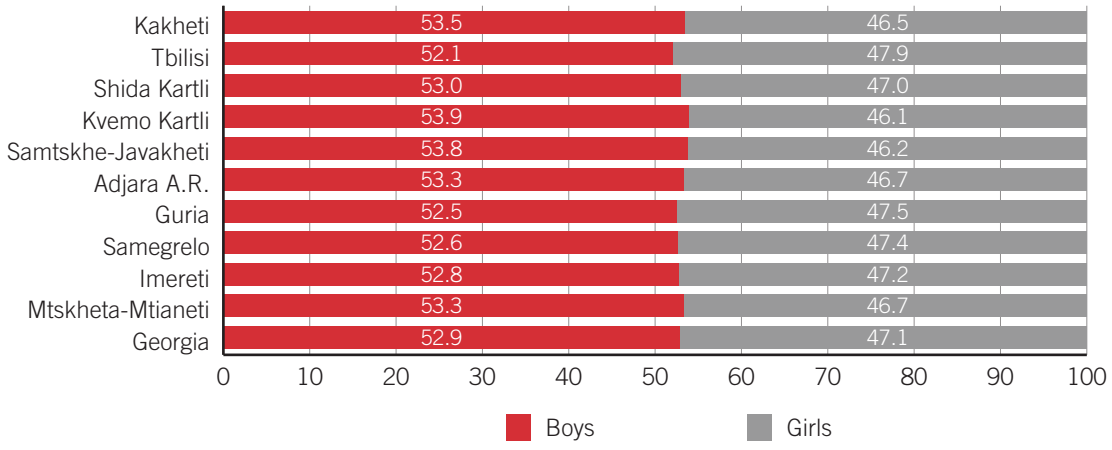
Overall, the distribution of children aged 5-17 across regions of Georgia follows the total population pattern. In Tbilisi, Kakheti and Shida Kartli regions there is almost no difference between percentage distribution of 5-17 year-olds and the total population. The largest percentage difference is observed in Imereti (by 1.1 percentage points) and Kvemo Kartli (by 1.5 percentage points) regions. In the former the percentage share of the total population is higher than the same figure for 5-17 year-old children, while the percentage share of children is higher in the latter.

Figure 5.2. Distribution of the population and children aged 5-17 by regions (%)



Similar to the national figures, the number of 5-17 year-old boys exceeds the number of girls of the same age in every region. Figure 5.3 shows the percentage distribution of the population aged 5-17 by sex. The highest percentage difference is found in Kvemo Kartli (7.8 percentage points), while the lowest is in Tbilisi (4.2 percentage points).

Figure 5.3. Regional distribution of children aged 5-17 by sex (%)



The percentage distribution of 5-17 year-old children by quintile groups of household cash income[9] shows that the maximum number of children (21.7%) is recorded in quintile I and slightly decreases in the subsequent quintiles (Table 5.2).

[9] Hereinafter quintile groups are computed on the basis of cash income per equivalent adult. Data are computed excluding the households which refused to disclose their income.

Table 5.2. Distribution of children aged 5-17 in cash income quintile groups (%)

QUINTILE GROUP	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL
I	20.1	23.6	21.7
II	21.4	20.4	20.9
III	20.1	19.3	19.7
IV	19.8	18.9	19.3
V	18.6	17.9	18.3

The number of children 5-17 years of age, who do not have one parent/guardian[10], accounts for 6.0% of the total number of children of the same age.

Figure 5.4 gives the information on the percentage distribution of children 5-17 years of age in terms of ethnic groups, based on the 2014 General Population Census data. As can be seen in Figure 5.4, the largest part of the population aged 5-17 consists of the Georgian ethnic group, while the number of representatives of the other ethnic groups is significantly lower. It should also be noted that the percentage share of ethnic Georgians (85.8%) among children aged 5-17 is lower than the percentage share of ethnic Georgian population among total population (86.8%).

Figure 5.4. Percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 by ethnic groups (%)

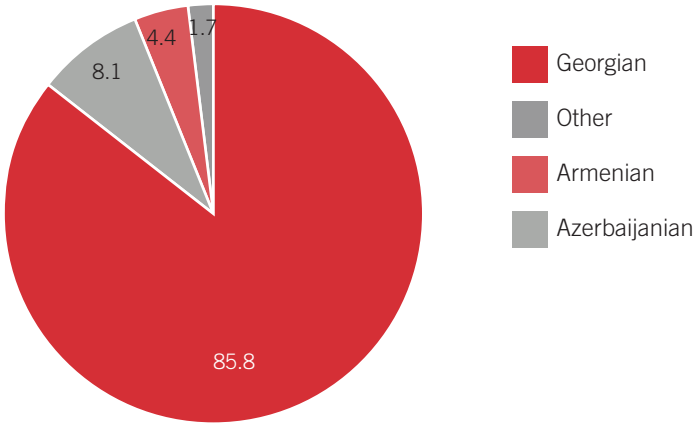


Figure 5.5 gives the information on the percentage distribution of households with 5-17 year-old children by availability of kitchen, bathroom and toilet in two main categories (inside dwelling and exclusive; outside dwelling and exclusive). Kitchen is mostly inside dwelling and in individual use both in urban and rural areas (96.1 and 82.5 percent respectively). The share of households in urban-type settlements, where kitchen is shared

[10] Hereinafter- parent.

or not available, equals 1.5%, while the analogous rate for rural areas is 10.5%, with the share of households with no kitchen accounting for 9.5%.

Bathroom is inside dwelling and in individual use for the largest part of households (88.4%) in urban areas. This figure is nearly twice as high as that for households in rural areas (46.4%). In urban-type settlements the percentage of households for which bathroom is shared or not available (5.9%) is much lower compared to the same figure for households in rural-type settlements (34.3%). Bathroom is totally unavailable to 32.0% of households in rural areas. Bathroom is outside dwelling and in individual use for 19.3 percent of households in rural areas, while the same rate amounts to only 5.6% in case of urban areas. In urban areas toilet facilities are inside dwelling and in individual use for 85.4 percent of households, and outside dwelling and in individual use for 11.9 percent. The situation is different in rural areas, where toilet is outside dwelling and in individual use for 69.8 percent of households, and inside dwelling and in individual use for only 27.0 percent. The percentage of households with shared bathroom equals 2.7% in urban areas and 3.2% in rural areas.

Figure 5.5. Percentage distribution of households with children aged 5-17 by availability of kitchen, bathroom and toilet

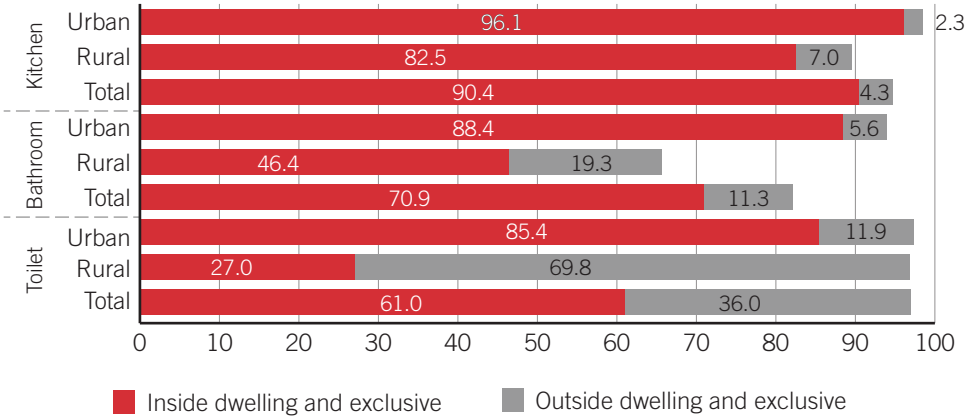


Table 5.3 shows the percentage distribution of households with children aged 5-17 by the source of energy for cooking and heating. The main source for cooking both in urban and rural areas is gas[11] (94.3% and 60.2%, respectively). The percentage of households with children aged 5-17 that use wood for cooking, amounts to 38.4% in rural areas and 4.2% in urban areas.

It should be mentioned that based on other GEOSTAT surveys, in 2015 natural gas was supplied to 32.6% of rural households, and liquid gas – to 62.2% of rural households. In urban areas natural gas is supplied to 88.7% of households, and liquid gas – to 12.5% of households. The data show that households primarily use liquid gas for cooking in rural-type settlements.

[11] Hereinafter includes both natural gas and liquid gas.

In rural areas the majority of households (83.3%) use wood for heating. The same figure stands at 15.9% in urban-type settlements. Use of gas for heating is recorded for 76.2% of households living in urban areas and for only 16.0% in rural-type settlements.

Table 5.3. Percentage distribution of households with children aged 5-17 by the main source of energy, by area of residence

SOURCE OF ENERGY	THE MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING, %			THE MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR HEATING, %		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Wood	4.2	38.4	**18.4**	15.9	83.3	**44.0**
Gas	94.3	60.2	**80.1**	76.2	16.0	**51.1**
Electricity and other	1.6	1.4	**1.5**	9.9	0.7	**4.9**

5.2. Children's engagement in economic activities

The International Labour Organization defines boundaries between permissible forms of economic activity (employment) for children and the forms of child labour that must be eliminated. Economic activity refers to the production and/or paid services in exchange for remuneration in cash or in kind. A child is considered to be economically active (employed), if he/she participates in economic activities, permanently or temporarily, or works unpaid in a household business/farm for at least one hour in the reference week.

In order to accurately assess children's engagement in economic activities during the reference period (7 days prior to the interview date), children aged 5-17 as well as adult members of the household were interviewed. Figure 5.6 shows the proportion of children in employment among children of the respective age groups by responses of respondents of two different categories – 5-17 year-old children and adult household members. The results reveal that the figure provided by adult members in all age groups is slightly lower than the information given by children themselves. The difference between responses of these two types of respondents is 1.5 percentage points for 14-15 and 16-17 year age groups, and 0.7 percentage points for the 5-13 year age group.

Figure 5.7 gives the information on the share of employed children in the respective age groups with the reference period of 7 days and 12 months preceding the interview, based on the responses of adult household members[12]. As can be seen, the percentage of children employed in the last seven days is lower than the percentage of children employed over the last 12 months in all three age groups, by 1.5, 4.2 and 5.3 percentage points, respectively. This fact is partly due to seasonality factors. It should be noted that the seasonality effect increases with age.

[12] Questions on children's employment over 12 months were asked only to adult members of the household. According to the survey methodology, a child is considered to be employed over the last 12 months if he/she worked 88 hours or more in at least one month.

Figure 5.6. Proportion of children in employment by age groups (%)

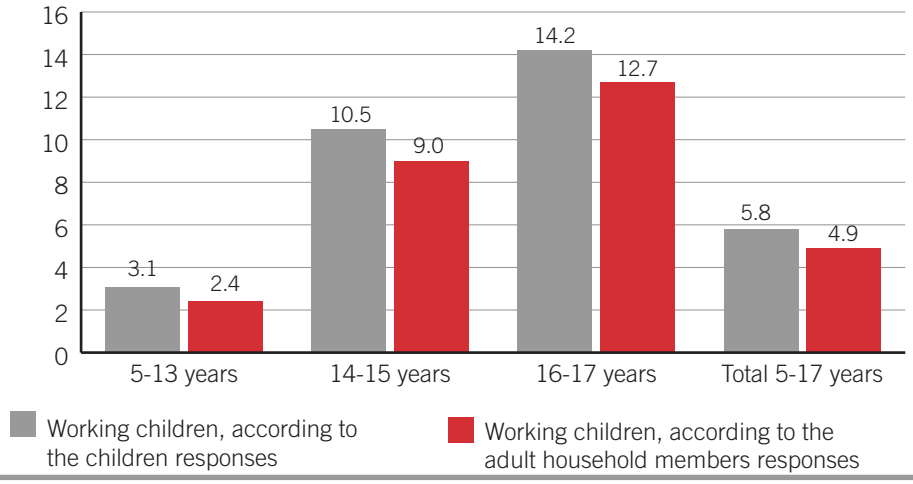
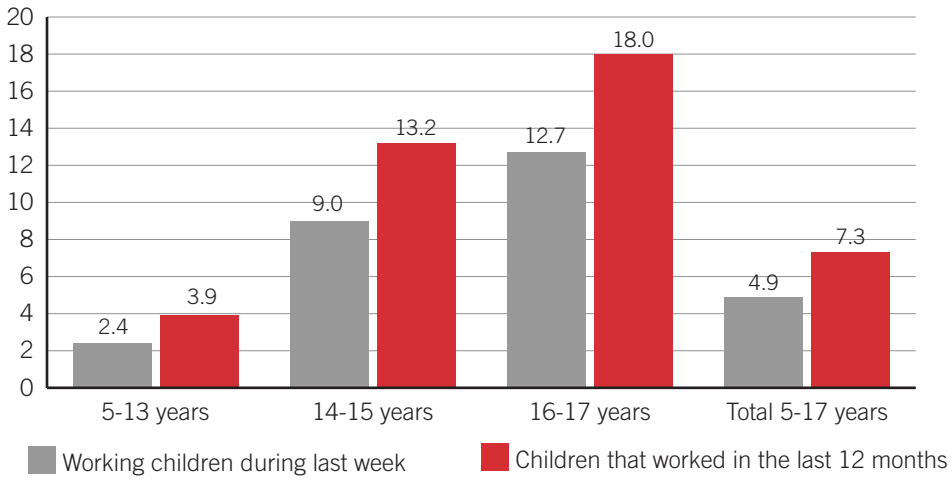


Figure 5.7. Distribution of 5-17 year-old children in employment by age groups (%)



As shown above, the number of children who reported to be employed during the reference week is higher compared with the responses of the adult household members. In addition, child questionnaire contained more detailed questions for identifying boundaries and forms of child labour. Consequently, children's economic activity was analyzed based on children's responses.

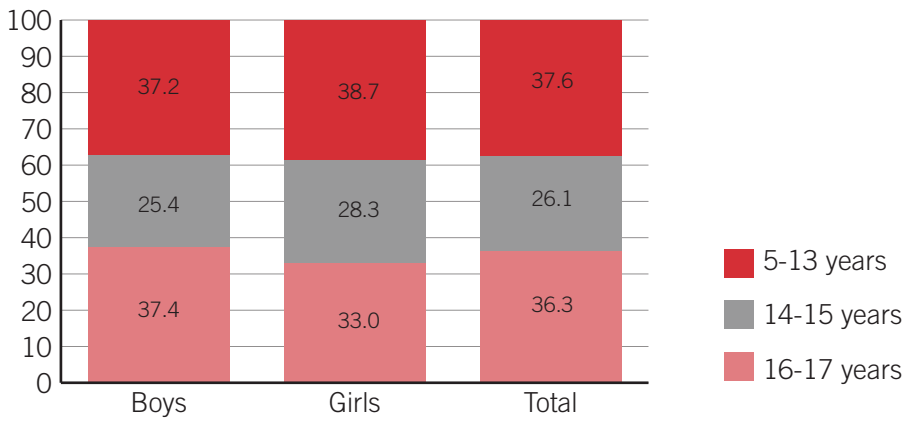
The share of 5-17 year-old children living in Georgia who were occupied with any type of economic activity equals 5.8%, including 1.6% in urban areas, and 11.4% in rural areas. Boys account for 76.5% of employed children.

Table 5.4. Distribution of 5-17 year-old children in employment by age groups and area of residence

SEX	GEORGIA		URBAN		RURAL	
	NUMBER, THOUSAND CHILDREN	%	NUMBER, THOUSAND CHILDREN	%	NUMBER, THOUSAND CHILDREN	%
Boy	25.7	76.5	4.0	75.0	21.8	76.7
Girl	7.9	23.5	1.3	25.0	6.6	23.3
Total	**33.7**	**100.0**	**5.3**	**100.0**	**28.4**	**100.0**

The percentage distribution of working children 5-17 years of age in terms of sex and age is given in Figure 5.8.

Figure 5.8. Distribution of children involved in economic activity by sex and age groups (%)



Despite the fact that the largest part of children aged 5-17 (58.4%) lives in urban areas, their participation in economic activity constitutes only 15.7% nationwide. The significantly larger share of working children living in rural areas (84.3%) is essentially conditioned by the high level of employment in agriculture. Across regions, Guria is particularly distinguished by economic activity of children, with 16.8% of employed among 5-17 year-olds. The same figure stands at 15.1% for Samtskhe-Javakheti, while equaling 12.7% and 10.6% for Kakheti and Adjara regions, respectively. The lowest rate of child employment is registered in Tbilisi (1.1%).

5.3. Children seeking work

The survey results demonstrated that only 1.6% (8.6 thousand) of non-working children aged 5-17 wanted to work and were ready to start work if offered. 67.9% (5.9 thousand children) of children seeking work are boys, and nearly 63.8% of job seekers among children live in urban areas.

5.4. School attendance

95.9% of 5-17 year-old children living in Georgia attended school in the current academic year. The school attendance rate stands at 95.4% among boys and at 96.5% among girls.

Table 5.5. School attendance rate by age and sex (%)

	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL
5-13 years	96.5	97.1	**96.8**
14-15 years	97.7	98.0	**97.9**
16-17 years	88.1	92.2	**90.0**

Table 5.6 shows that in urban areas school attendance rate for 5-17 year-old children is slightly higher.

High school attendance rate is registered in nearly all regions. Relatively low attendance rate was observed in Kvemo Kartli, where this figure stands at about 91%. Attendance rate is at least 94.5% in the remaining regions.

Table 5.6. School attendance rate across regions by sex (%)

	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL
Area of residence			
Urban	97.2	98.2	**97.7**
Rural	93.1	94.2	**93.6**
Region			
Kakheti	94.0	97.7	**95.8**
Tbilisi	97.0	97.6	**97.3**
Shida Kartli	95.1	96.6	**95.8**
Kvemo Kartli	91.0	90.1	**90.6**
Samtskhe-Javakheti	95.1	96.6	**95.8**
Adjara A.R.	94.9	95.8	**95.3**
Guria	94.8	98.3	**96.4**
Samegrelo	97.1	97.7	**97.4**
Imereti	96.9	98.2	**97.6**
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	93.7	95.6	**94.5**
Georgia	95.4	96.5	**95.9**

In terms of quintile groups of household income, the school attendance rate is higher in the upper quintile groups.

Table 5.7. Percentage of 5-17 year-old children attending school in the current academic year, by sex and income quintile groups (%)

INCOME QUINTILE GROUP	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL
I	92.7	92.7	**93.0**
II	93.7	96.6	**94.7**
III	95.2	96.9	**96.5**
IV	97.6	98.0	**97.1**
V	97.8	99.1	**98.0**

5.5. Household chores by children

More than half of children aged 5-17 (56.8%) are engaged in household chores, including 61.3% of girls and 52.8% of boys (see Table 5.8).

The data show that engagement of 14-15 and 16-17 year-old children in household chores is nearly identical, constituting 74.1% and 73.8%. 5-13 age group children are involved in household chores to a lesser extent, constituting 49.7% of all children in the age group. The engagement in household chores for girls increases with age, while for boys it reaches the highest level (67.4%) among the 14-15 year-olds (Table 5.8).

In rural areas 59.0% of children are engaged in household chores. The similar rate is 4 percentage point lower in urban areas, amounting to 55.2% (see Table 5.8).

In urban areas, engagement in household chores among children increases with age. A particularly sharp increase (by 22.9 percentage points) occurs between the 5-13 year age group and the 14-15 age group.

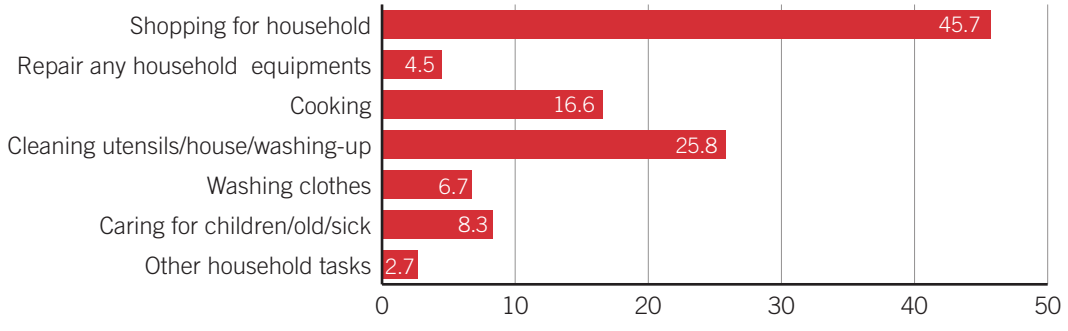
Slightly more than a half of 5-13 year-old children (51.3%) are involved in household chores in rural-type settlements; this rate reaches the highest level among 14-15 year-olds, equaling 77.1%.

Figure 5.9 reflects involvement of 5-17 year-old children in various household chores. The proportion of children who go shopping for a household is the largest, equaling 45.7%, one-fourth of 5-17 year-old children is occupied with cleaning utensils/house/washing-up and 16.6% do cooking. The share of children aged 5-17 years, who perform three most common household chores at the same time, i.e. do the shopping, cooking and cleaning, is approximately 10%.

Table 5.8. Distribution of children aged 5-17 years old performing household chores, by sex, age and area of residence

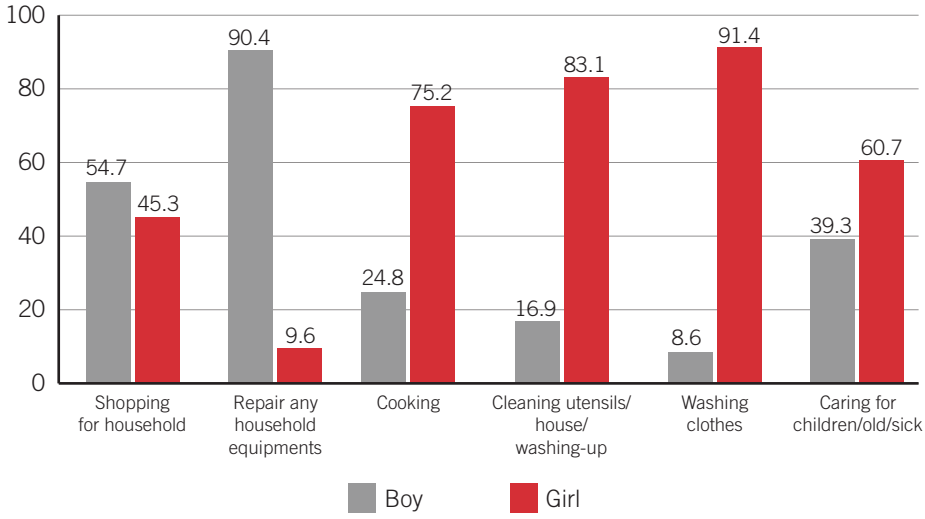
	BOY		GIRL		TOTAL	
	NUMBER (THOUSANDS)	%	NUMBER (THOUSANDS)	%	NUMBER (THOUSANDS)	%
Total						
5-13 years	101.3	47.2	101.3	52.6	202.6	49.7
14-15 years	29.8	67.4	32.1	81.6	62.0	74.1
16-17 years	29.8	65.4	33.8	83.4	63.6	73.8
Total	**161**	**52.8**	**167.1**	**61.3**	**328.1**	**56.8**
Urban						
5-13 years	59.3	47.6	56.1	49.6	115.5	48.6
14-15 years	15.7	66.4	16.7	77.1	32.4	71.5
16-17 years	16.1	66.5	17.4	81.1	33.5	73.4
Total	**91.1**	**52.9**	**90.2**	**57.8**	**181.4**	**55.2**
Rural						
5-13 years	42.0	46.5	45.1	56.8	87.1	51.3
14-15 years	14.2	68.5	15.4	87.2	29.6	77.1
16-17 years	13.7	64.0	16.4	85.9	30.1	74.3
Total	**69.8**	**52.8**	**76.9**	**66.2**	**146.7**	**59.0**

Figure 5.9. Involvement of children aged 5-17 in household chores (%)



More than half (54.7%) of children who do the shopping are boys; boys' engagement is also high in equipment repair and other household chores (wood-cutting was most frequently named among other household chores). Cooking, cleaning, washing, care for children, elderly and sick household members is primarily performed by girls.

Figure 5.10. Distribution of children aged 5-17 engaged in household chores by sex (%)



The average time spent by children on household chores equals 2.9 hours per week. Girls spend on average 1.3 hours more per week than boys. Compared to boys, girls spend weekly on household chores 0.9 hours more in urban areas, and 1.8 hours more in rural areas.

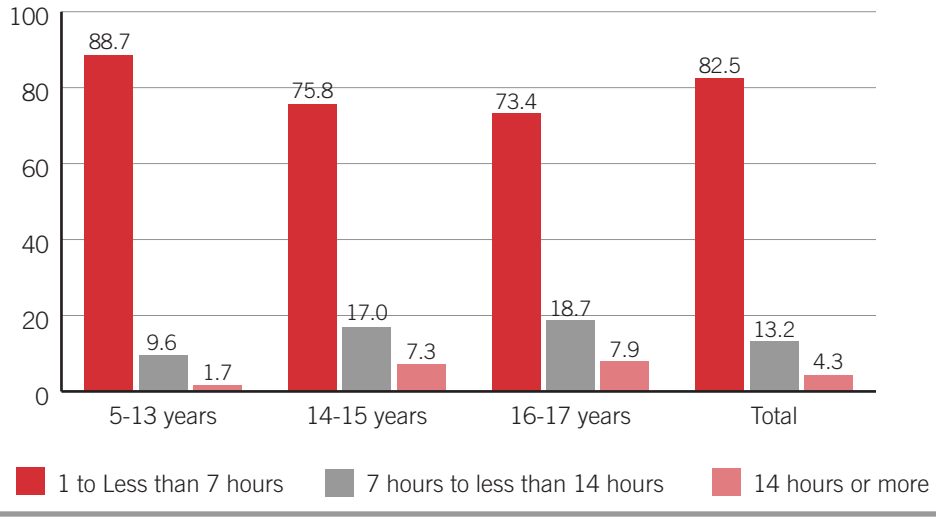
The average time spent by children doing household chores increases with age. The increase is particularly manifested when comparing the 5-13 year age group to the 14-15 year age group. Relative to 5-13 year-olds, 14-15 year-old children spend on household chores 1.6 hours more each week. Finally, 16-17 year-old children spend 0.8 hours more on household chores compared with children from the 14-15 year age group.

Figure 5.11 shows the distribution of children who are involved in household chores for 1 hour or more in a week by hour categories. Most children aged 5-17 years spend 1 to 7 hours on household chores per week (82.5%), the share of children engaged in household chores from 7 to 14 hours per week constitutes 13.2%. Household chores are performed for more than 13 hours by 4.3% of children.

Table 5.9. Average time spent by 5-17 year-old children performing household chores by sex, age groups and area of residence (hours per week)

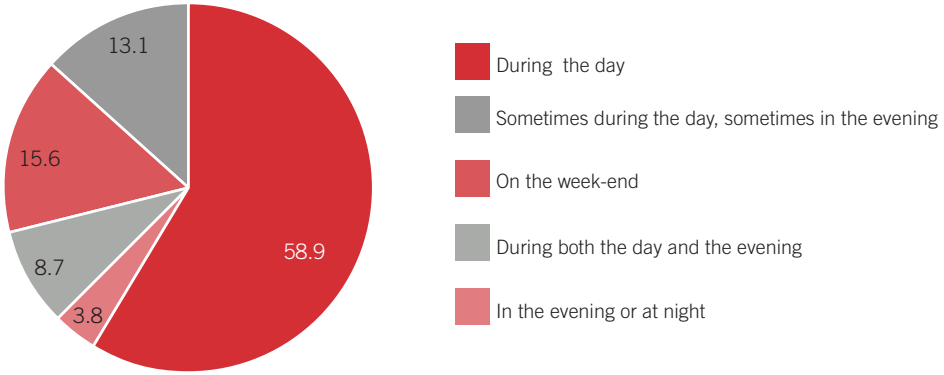
	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL
Country			
5-13 years	1.8	2.4	2.1
14-15 years	2.6	4.7	3.7
16-17 years	3.0	5.8	4.5
Total	**2.2**	**3.5**	**2.9**
Urban			
5-13 years	1.6	1.8	1.7
14-15 years	2.0	3.7	2.9
16-17 years	2.3	4.5	3.5
Total	**1.8**	**2.7**	**2.2**
Rural			
5-13 years	2.1	3.1	2.6
14-15 years	3.4	5.8	4.6
16-17 years	3.8	7.1	5.6
Total	**2.7**	**4.5**	**3.6**

Figure 5.11. Distribution of children aged 5-17 involved in household chores (for 1 hour or more) by weekly hours and age groups (%)



Most of 5-17 year-old children (58.9%) do household chores during the day, while 4 times less children (15.6%) perform household chores during the weekends. 13.1% of children are engaged in chores sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening, while the share of children who have to carry out household chores both during the day and the evening is 8.7%. The smallest proportion of 5-17 year-old children (3.8%) has to do household chores in the evening or at night (Figure 5.12). The majority of children in all three age groups fulfill household chores during the day.

Figure 5.12. Distribution of 5-17 year-old children involved in household chores by the time of performing these activities (%)



The proportion of children engaged in household chores during the weekends is nearly equal for 5-13 year and 14-15 year age groups (16.2% and 16.8% respectively), while the same figure stands at 12.4% for 16-17 year-old children. Table 5.10 also includes the category "at night"[13], which comprises time periods: carrying out household chores during the day and at night; sometimes during the day, sometimes at night; and at night. Percentage of children occupied with household chores at night increases with age. The increase is especially noticeable for 5-13 year-olds vs. 14-15 year-olds, with the difference amounting to 7 percentage points.

There are no significant differences in terms of sex- and age-disaggregated data: similar to the national figures, most children of both sexes in all three age groups carry out household chores during the day.

16-17 year age group accounts for the lowest percentage of children of both sexes, who are engaged in household chores mostly on the weekends. In turn, the smallest percentage of children occupied with household chores is recorded in the 5-13 year age group.

[13] The category "at night" includes children, who work from 10 pm to 6 am

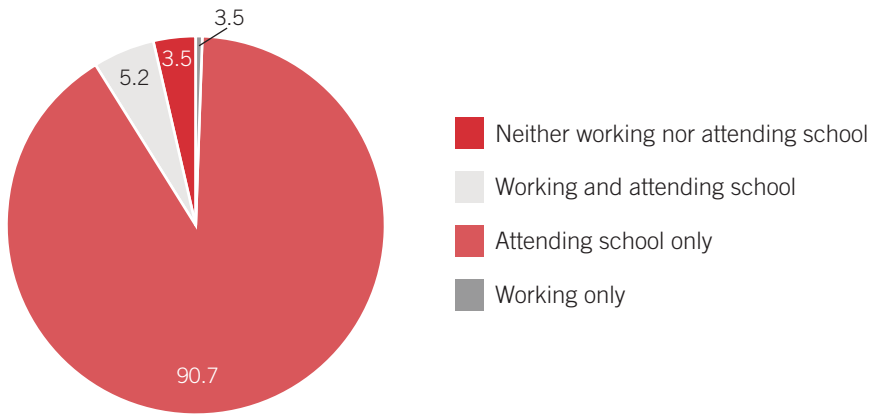
Table 5.10. Distribution of 5-17 year-old children involved in household chores by the time of performing these activities, sex and age groups (%)

	MOSTLY DURING THE DAY	MOSTLY OVER THE WEEKEND	AT NIGHT
Total			
5-13 years	61.1	16.2	22.7
14-15 years	53.5	16.8	29.6
16-17 years	56.8	12.4	30.8
5-17 years	**58.9**	**15.6**	**25.5**
Boy			
5-13 years	63.7	13.8	22.6
14-15 years	52.8	16.5	30.8
16-17 years	59.6	11.3	29.1
5-17 years	**60.9**	**13.8**	**25.3**
Girl			
5-13 years	58.6	18.7	22.8
14-15 years	54.3	17.2	28.5
16-17 years	54.4	13.4	32.3
5-17 years	**56.9**	**17.3**	**25.8**

5.6. Children grouped by activities performed

The largest proportion of 5-17 year-old children (90.7%) are only involved in learning. The share of children who learn and work at the same time equals 5.2%, while the share of children who neither work nor learn, constitutes 3.5%. 61% of children from the latter category never attended school, with pre-school aged children accounting for the majority.

Figure 5.13. Distribution of children 5-17 years of age by their activities (%)



The majority of children involved only in studies (60.5%) live in urban type settlements, exceeding the analogous figure for rural areas by 21.0 percentage points. This can be explained by the fact that economic activity performed by children in rural areas is more extensive in comparison with the urban areas. Among children who work and study at the same time, 86.3% live in rural areas, which is 6 times higher than in urban areas. The proportion of boys who study and work at the same time approximately 3 times exceeds the similar figure for girls (75.6% and 24.4%, respectively).

Among children aged 5-17, who neither work nor study, 55.1% are boys, and 67.3% of such children live in rural areas. As noted above, mostly children of pre-school age fall under this category and higher number of such children in rural areas is conditioned by limited access to preschool institutions.

Table 5.11. Distribution of children aged 5-17 by their activities in terms of sex, age groups and area of residence (%)

	ONLY STUDYING	WORKING AND STUDYING	NEITHER WORKING NOR STUDYING
Sex			
Boy	51.2	75.6	55.1
Girl	48.8	24.4	44.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Area of residence			
Urban areas	60.5	13.7	32.7
Rural areas	39.5	86.3	67.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

With regard to participation of children aged 5-17 in employment and household chores, the majority of them (52.5%) are only involved in household chores. The share of children who are neither working nor engaged in household chores equals 41.6%. The number of children who are only working or working and performing household chores simultaneously is relatively small (1.5% and 4.3%, respectively).

Finally, the analysis of activities performed by 5-17 year-old children includes the three categories (studying, household chores and employment).

The data reveal that 39.3% of children are involved only in studies, while 51.4% of children study and perform household chores.

The proportion of children aged 5-17 distributed over the remaining 6 categories does not exceed 9.3%. Of these, the children who study, work and perform household chores at the same time account for the largest share (3.9%). 2.3% of 5-17 year-olds are not engaged in any activity. And the proportion of children, who belong to the other categories is insignificant.

Figure 5.14. Distribution of children aged 5-17 by activities (employment/household chores), %

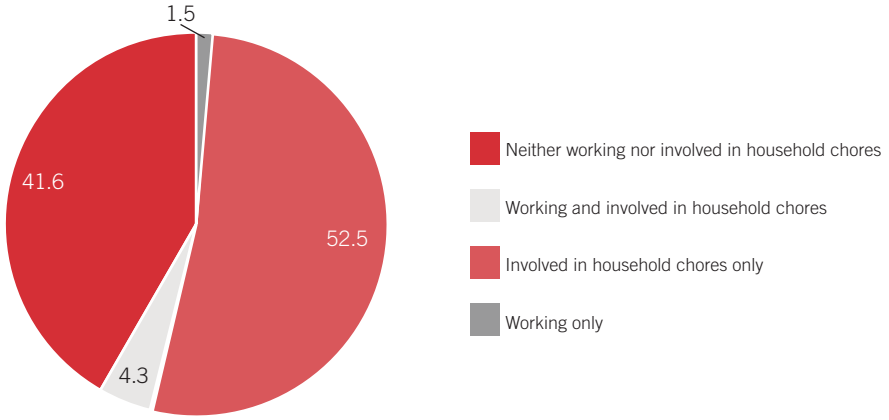
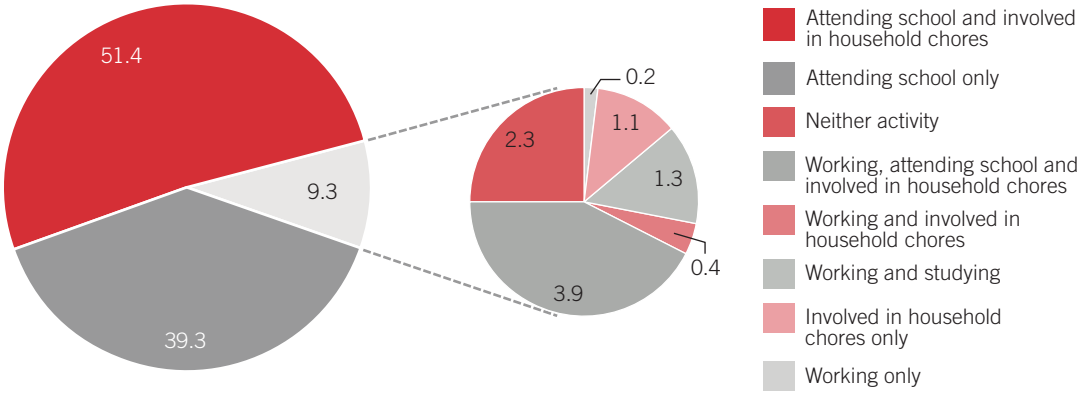
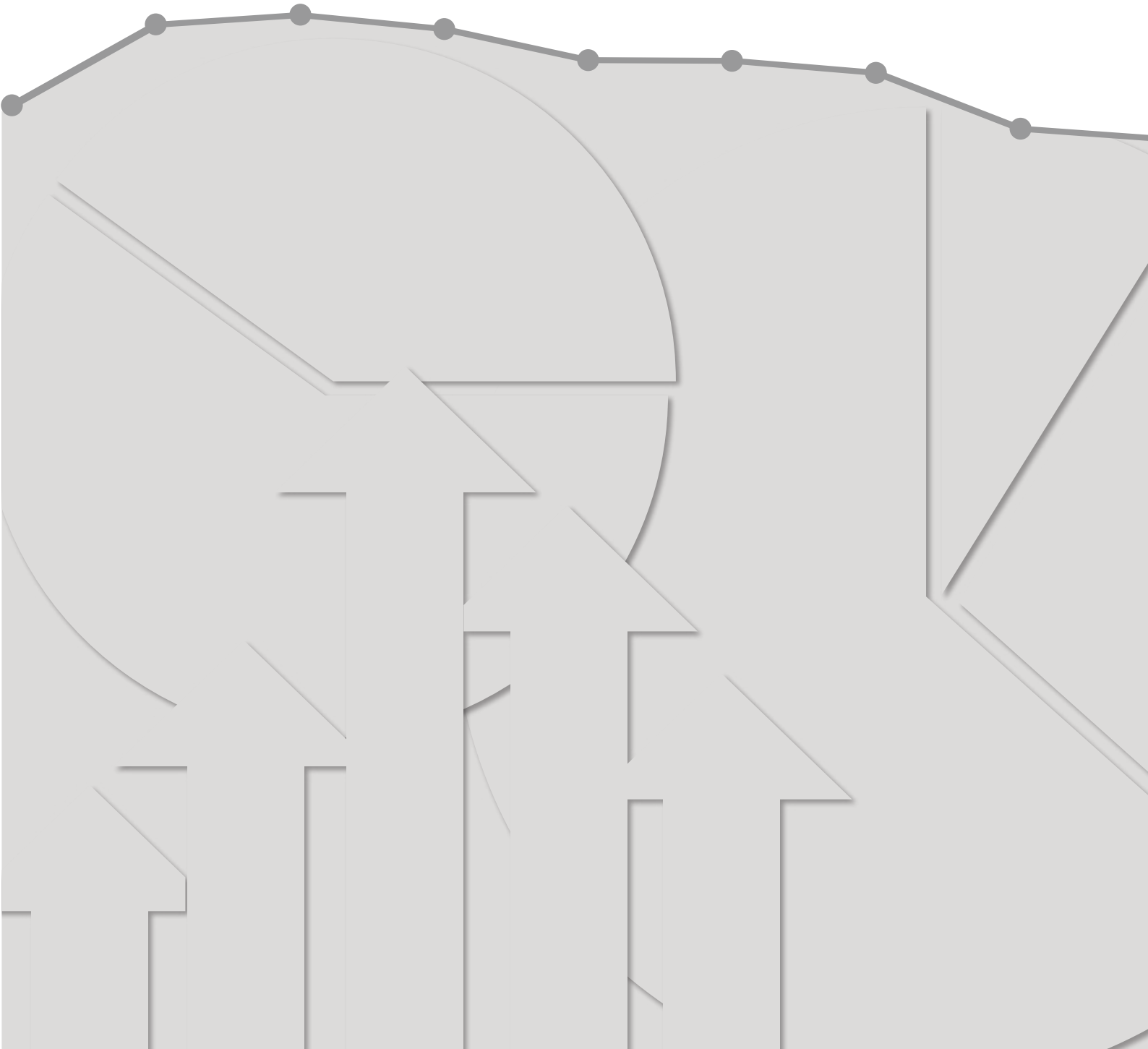


Figure 5.15. Distribution of children aged 5-17 by their activities (employment/studies/household chores) (%)



6. Characteristics of working children



6.1. Child employment by industries

Employment rate for children aged 5-17 amounted to 5.8% in Georgia. The number of working boys is more than 3 times higher than the number of working girls. Table 6.1 shows that employment rate for children aged 5-17 increases with age, as the highest percentage (14.2%) of working children was registered among children of 16-17 years. In terms of urban and rural disaggregation even a greater imbalance was observed. While the percentage of employed children equals 11.4 in rural areas, their share is only 1.6% in urban areas, which can be explained by the fact that the 5-17 year-old working children are mainly involved in agriculture.

Table 6.1. Distribution of employed children aged 5-17 by sex, age groups and area of residence

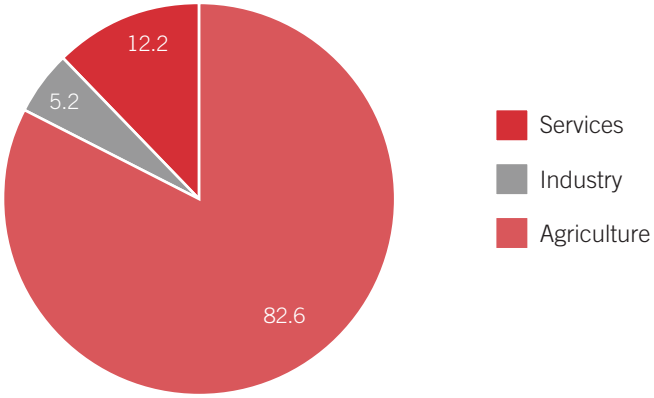
	NUMBER (THOUSANDS)	%
Children, total (age 5-17)	33.7	5.8
Sex		
Boys	25.8	8.4
Girls	7.9	2.9
Age groups		
5-13 years	12.7	3.1
14-15 years	8.8	10.5
16-17 years	12.2	14.2
Area of residence		
Urban	5.3	1.6
Rural	28.4	11.4

The majority of children aged 5-17 (82.6%) are employed in the agricultural sector, 12.2% of children work in services, and only 5.2% – in the industrial sector[14].

Most of working children aged 5-17 engaged in agriculture, industry and services are boys (76.4%, 97.6% and 68.0%, respectively). Boys also constitute the largest majority of children employed in agriculture (75.7% in rural areas and 82.7% in urban areas, respectively).

[14] Hereinafter, industry refers to manufacturing and construction.

Figure 6.1. Distribution of employed children aged 5-17 by sectors (%)



Analysis of working children by age groups (see Table 6.2) shows that employment of 16-17 year-old children in agriculture (74.1%) is lower compared to the other two age groups. Thus, involvement of children in the other sectors increases with age, which is likely due to the fact that 16-17 year-old children have more skills to find alternative (and better remunerated) jobs.

In urban areas, where the number of working children is relatively small (1.6%), around half of them (49.4%) are employed in agriculture. On the other hand, agricultural employment in rural areas accounts for 88.8% of children's employment.

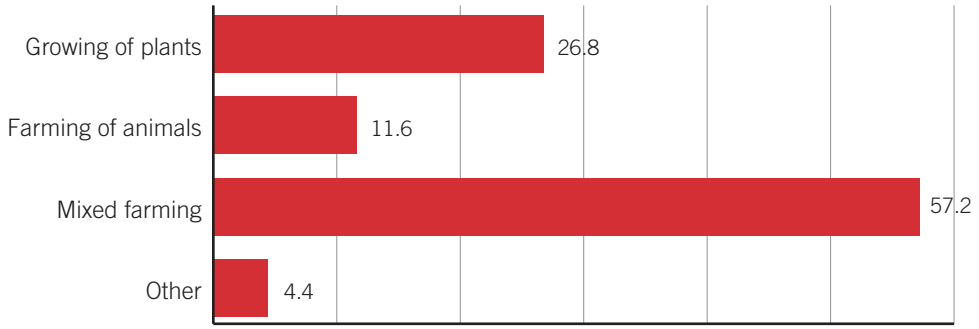
Table 6.2. Distribution of children working in agriculture by sex, age groups and urban and rural disaggregation

	EMPLOYED CHILDREN, TOTAL (THOUSANDS)	CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	
		NUMBER (THOUSANDS)	% (OF EMPLOYED CHILDREN)
Children, total (age 5-17)	33.7	27.8	82.6
Sex			
Boys	25.8	21.2	82.5
Girls	7.9	6.6	83.0
Age groups			
5-13 years	12.7	11.4	90.4
14-15 years	8.8	7.3	83.2
16-17 years	12.2	9.1	74.1
Area of residence			
Urban	5.3	2.6	49.4
Rural	28.4	25.2	88.8

Dominant position of agriculture in child employment is particularly obvious in certain regions. In Adjara, Guria and Samtskhe-Javakheti the percentage of children engaged in agriculture ranges within 94%-97%.

The survey shows that the majority of children aged 5-17 engaged in agriculture work in mixed farming (57.2%), 26.8% are involved only in growing of plants and 11.6% – in farming of animals.

Figure 6.2. Proportion of children aged 5-17 employed in subsectors of agriculture (%)



6.2. Child employment by occupation

Distribution of 5-17 year-old children by occupations is not very diversified. Obviously children do not possess various skills compared to the working-age population. Consequently, the survey showed that a vast majority of children (91.0%) aged 5-17 years are unskilled workers with very basic skills.

As age increases, the number of children employed in elementary occupations declines (Table 6.3), which is largely related to their employment outside agriculture. Agricultural employment largely conditions a high proportion of elementary occupations among children in rural areas (96.2%) compared to urban areas (63.6%).

Table 6.3. Distribution of children aged 5-17 employed in elementary occupations by sex, age groups and urban and rural disaggregation

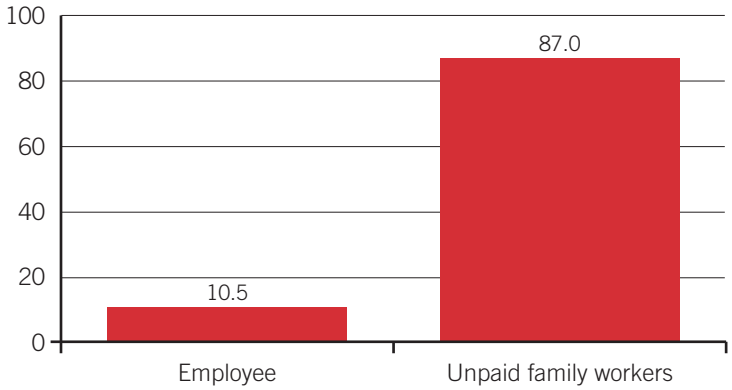
	EMPLOYED CHILDREN, TOTAL (THOUSAND)	CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS	
		NUMBER (THOUSAND)	%
Children, total (age 5-17)	33.7	30.7	91.0
Sex			
Boy	25.8	23.8	92.5
Girl	7.9	6.9	86.4
Age groups			
5-13 years	12.7	12.5	98.8
14-15 years	8.8	8.0	91.5
16-17 years	12.2	10.1	82.7
Area of residence			
Urban	5.3	3.4	63.6
Rural	28.4	27.3	96.2

6.3. Child employment status

The child questionnaire provides information on the employment status only for 10-17 year-old children, while the adult questionnaire includes questions on all employed children aged 5-17 years.

According to the child questionnaire, children aged 10-17 years are primarily unpaid workers in Georgia, as they largely dependent on the employment of their household members and have only supporting functions in performing various tasks. Figure 6.3 shows that the number of children involved in a household business/farm (unpaid family workers) is nearly 8 times higher than the number of children engaged in hired labour equaling 87.0% and 10.5% respectively.

Figure 6.3. Distribution of employed children aged 10-17 by main employment statuses (%)



Sex-disaggregated data for children working in a household business/farm (unpaid family workers) show that the share of boys involved in a household business/farm only slightly exceeds the same figure for girls, 87.9% and 84.4% respectively.

As seen from Table 6.4 the percentage of children who are unpaid family workers decreases with age, reaching the lowest level for children aged 16-17 (76.6%). In terms of urban and rural disaggregation, the percentage of children who are unpaid family workers amounts to 91.7% in rural areas, while the same figure in urban areas stands at 63.7%.

Table 6.4. Distribution of children aged 10-17 working as unpaid family workers by sex, age groups and urban and rural disaggregation

	EMPLOYED CHILDREN, TOTAL (THOUSAND)	UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	
		NUMBER (THOUSAND)	%
Children, total (age 10-17)	28.7	25.0	87.0
Sex			
Boy	21.9	19.3	87.9
Girl	6.8	5.7	84.4
Age groups			
10-13 years	7.7	7.5	98.3
14-15 years	8.8	8.1	91.8
16-17 years	12.2	9.4	76.6
Area of residence			
Urban	4.8	3.1	63.7
Rural	23.9	21.9	91.7

6.4. Weekly hours of work

One of the most important factors in child employment represents the number of hours worked.

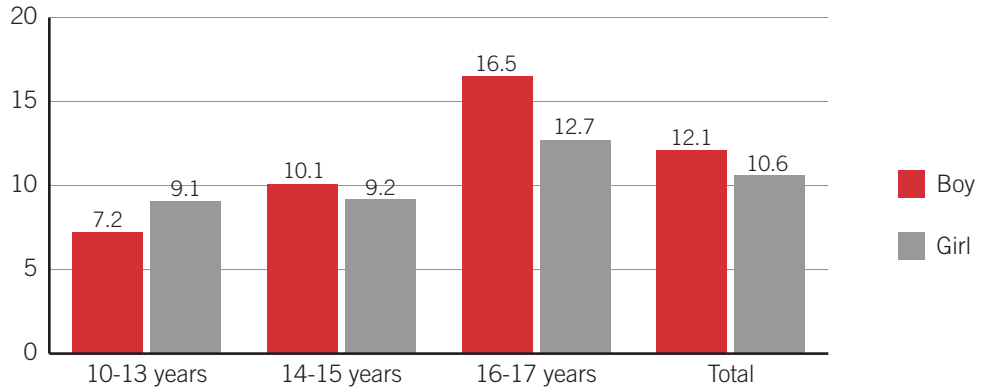
Due to the questionnaire structure, the information on the number of hours worked in child questionnaire is to be filled only for employed children aged 10-17, while the data on all employed children 5 -17 years of age is recorded in the adult questionnaire.

According to the child questionnaire, employed children aged 10-17 work an average of 11.8 hours per week. For comparison, based on the information given in adult questionnaire, 10-17 year-old children work 21.3% longer (13.1 hours per week on average). In addition, adult questionnaire provides information on children aged 5-9, whose average working hours amount to 6.5 hours per week.

Since the level of detail (such as employment rate, number of questions related to employment, etc.) is higher in the child questionnaire compared to the adult questionnaire, the analysis will mostly draw on the data from the child questionnaire.

Sex-disaggregated data shows that on average 10-17 year-old boys work 14.2% more hours than girls (12.1 and 10.6 hours per week, respectively). It should be noted that among 10-13 year-old children working hours of girls exceed those for boys (9.1 and 7.2 hours per week, respectively). In the other two age groups boys work more hours per week than girls. The average working hours increase with age equaling 7.7 hours per week for children 10-13 years of age, 9.9 hours for children aged 14-15 years, and 15.7 hours per week for 16-17 year-old children (see Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4. Average working hours per week for employed children aged 10-17, by sex and age groups



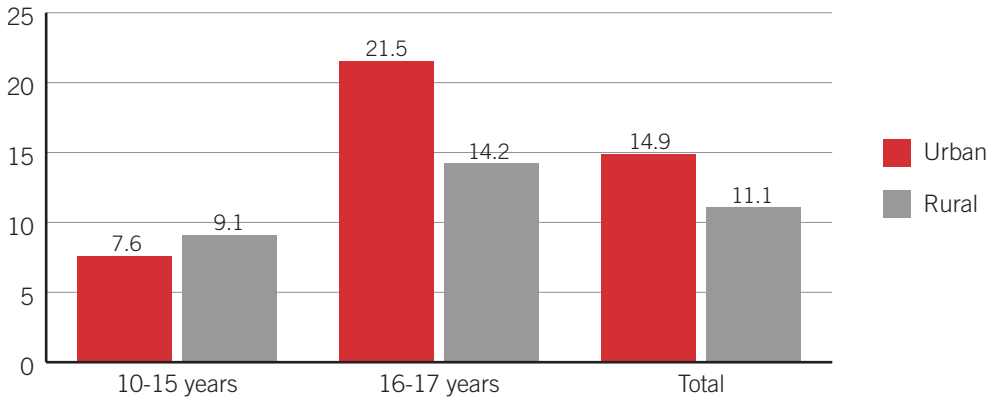
In terms of urban and rural disaggregation, children work relatively more in urban areas (14.7 hours per week) compared to rural areas (11.1 hours per week). The difference is primarily explained by the fact that in urban areas 31.1% of 10-17 year-old children are engaged in hired labour, compared to only 6.4% of 10-17 year-old children in rural

areas. The average number of hours worked by hired employees (27.7 hours per week) is significantly higher than the same figure (9.9 hours per week) for children who named another employment status (their absolute majority worked unpaid in a household business/farm).

The number of children engaged in hired labour increases with age in urban areas. Consequently, 10-15 year-olds work an average of 7.6 hours per week in urban areas, and relatively more – 9.1 hours per week in rural areas. The situation is completely different among children aged 16-17. In this age group average working hours of employed in urban areas significantly exceeds the number of weekly working hours for children employed in rural areas, 21.5 hours and 14.2 hours, respectively (see Figure 6.5). This can be explained by the fact that among working children aged 16-17 the proportion of those who are involved in hired labour is 32.8 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas (44.9% and 12.1%, respectively).

It should be noted that boys work more than girls in rural areas, 11.6 and 9.6 hours per week respectively, while the same figure is nearly identical in urban areas and equals 15.0 among boys and 14.7 hours among girls.

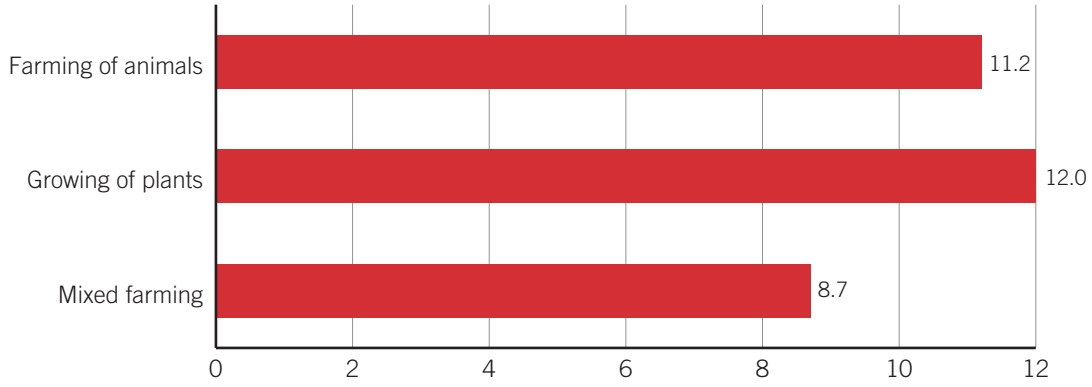
Figure 6.5. Average hours worked per week by employed children aged 10-17, by age groups and area of residence



Employed children are primarily engaged in agriculture, where they work an average of 10.2 hours per week, with boys working 10.6 hours and girls – 8.6 hours per week.

Among children engaged in agriculture, 10-13 year-old children work on average 7.9 hours per week, while 14-15 and 16-17 year-old children work 9.3 hours and 12.6 hours per week, respectively. In urban areas children employed in agriculture work less (7.9 hours per week) than children involved in the same activity in rural areas (10.4 hours per week). The analysis of agricultural subsectors shows that children work an average of 12.0 hours per week in growing of plants, 11.2 hours per week in farming of animals, and 8.7 hours per week in mixed farming (Figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6. Average weekly hours worked for children aged 10-17 in agriculture, by sub-sectors



Due to a small number of children employed in other sectors, the frequency of survey data turned insufficient for further analysis of non-agricultural sectors.

Working children who attend educational institutions work an average of 9.7 hours per week, while those who do not attend school work significantly more – 26.7 hours per week. Children who work and do not study largely fall into the 16-17 year age group (85.0%).

6.5. Remuneration characteristics of 10-17 year-old children

Majority of employed children in Georgia work without pay in a household business/farm (unpaid family workers) and thus, do not earn cash income. Based on the questionnaire design, the information on earnings in the child questionnaire is provided only for 10-17 year-old employed children. The adult questionnaire also includes information on cash income for children aged 5-9. However, no cash income was recorded for children of this age group during the survey. Accordingly, the following data are based on the child questionnaire and refer to children of 10-17 years of age, of whom only 12.4% earn cash income from employment. The average monthly net remuneration of these children amounts to 173.0 GEL. This figure equals 178.4 GEL for boys and 159.5 GEL for girls. Children employed in rural areas earn an average of 139.3 GEL, while receiving 51.7% more (211.2 GEL) in urban areas.

Average earnings of employed children increase with age with the average remuneration of 16-17 year-olds equaling 195.7 GEL and being nearly twice as high as that of children aged 10-14 (96.9 GEL).

It should be noted that the majority of children employed in hired labour are paid on a monthly (39.3%) or daily basis (33.6%). A small number of children are paid hourly, weekly, upon completion of work or based on piece rate.

When spending earned money, 68.8% of children buy personal items, while 44.8% of them give all/part of money to parents/guardians, and 14.4% of children buy goods for the household. As noted above, cash income from employment is mostly recorded for children in the 16-17 year age group.

6.6. Reasons for working among 10-17 year-old children

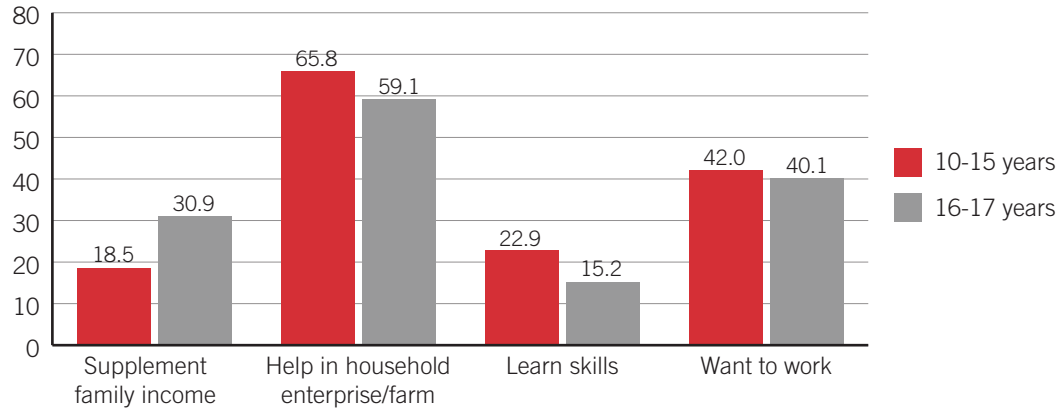
When discussing children employment, it is important to analyze the reasons why children work: whether there is a need to supplement family income, there exists interest to work, etc. The child questionnaire allowed for providing multiple answers. As it turned out, the vast majority of employed children aged 10-17 (63.0%) named helping their household enterprise/farm as one of the main reasons for working. Other reasons include desire to work (41.2%) and supplementing family income (23.8%). Only 19.6% of the employed children work to learn skills. Boys work less in order to learn skills (17.8%) compared to girls (25.4%). The main reasons for work by sex are given in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5. Main reasons for work among children (%)

	SUPPLEMENT FAMILY INCOME	HELP IN HOUSEHOLD ENTERPRISE/FARM	LEARN SKILLS	DESIRE TO WORK
Boy	25.7	61.7	17.8	41.5
Girl	17.7	67.1	25.4	40.1
Total	**23.8**	**63.0**	**19.6**	**41.2**

It should be noted that the distribution reasons for working change with age. While 18.5% of 10-15 year-old children work to supplement family income, this figure is higher among 16-17 year-olds and equals 30.9%. With the increase in age the motivation for working to learn skills declines, standing at 22.9% among children aged 10-15, and 15.2% among 16-17 year-olds (Figure 6.7).

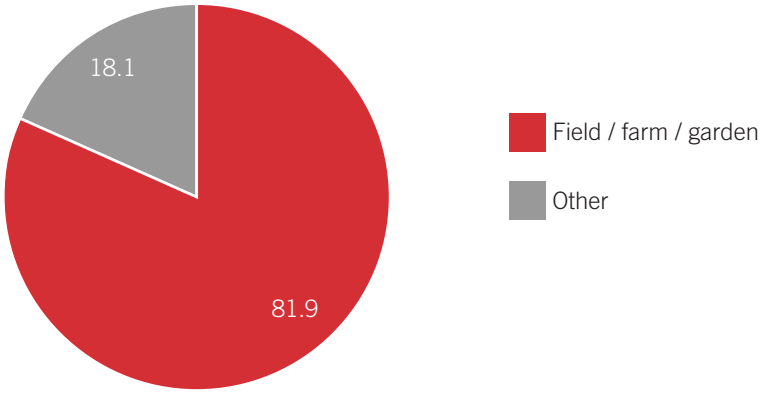
Figure 6.7. Main reasons for working among children by age groups (%)



6.7. Other characteristics of working children

One of the most important features of working children is the workplace where they undertake their activity, since workplace and proper environment exert a major influence on working conditions of a child. 81.9% (23.5 thousand children) of employed children aged 10-17 carry out work primarily in the field/farm/garden due to the dominance of agriculture in child employment (Figure 6.8).

Figure 6.8. Main workplace of employed children (%)



As mentioned earlier, the proportion of children working in the field, farm and garden decreases with age, as children get more involved in activities other than agriculture. This figure among 10-13 year-old children is 92.8%, 84.5% among 14-15 year-old children and 73.1% among 16-17 year-olds. In terms of urban and rural disaggregation, it is obvious that field/farm/garden primarily represents a workplace in rural areas (89.1% for employed children). However, 46.0% of children employed in urban areas have the same workplace, conditioned by a significant impact of agriculture in the economic activity of small towns in Georgia.

One of the most important indicators of child labour is working at night[15], which is harmful to a child's development. Around 1/3 (31.5%) of employed children 10-17 years of age occasionally has to work at night. This includes children who for the most part work:

- At night (after 10 p.m.);
- During the day and at night;
- Sometimes during the day, sometimes at night.

It is notable that both girls and boys have to work at night, and differences by sex are not large (29.8% and 32.1%, respectively). 47.9% of employed children work only during the day, while 20.6% work mostly during the weekend. Distribution of working children by the time period during the day is given in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6. Distribution of working children by time of day in which the work is performed and sex (%)

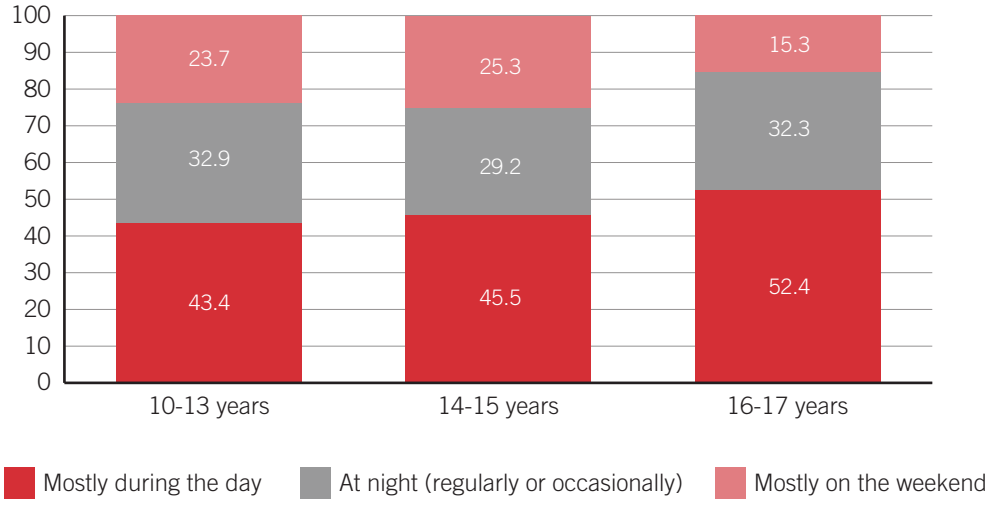
	MOSTLY DURING THE DAY[16]	AT NIGHT (REGULARLY OR OCCASIONALLY)	MOSTLY OVER THE WEEKEND
Total	**47.9**	**31.5**	**20.6**
Boy	46.7	32.1	21.2
Girl	51.8	29.8	18.5

[15] Includes children who work between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

[16] Includes children who work only between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Older children tend to work less on weekends and are more likely to work during weekdays (see Figure 6.9).

Figure 6.9. Distribution of working children by time of day in which work is performed and age (%)



A smaller proportion of children employed in urban areas work at night compared to rural areas (27.9% and 32.2%, respectively). Night work is equally prevalent among children engaged in agriculture and in the other sectors (31.9% in agriculture and 30..% in other sectors).

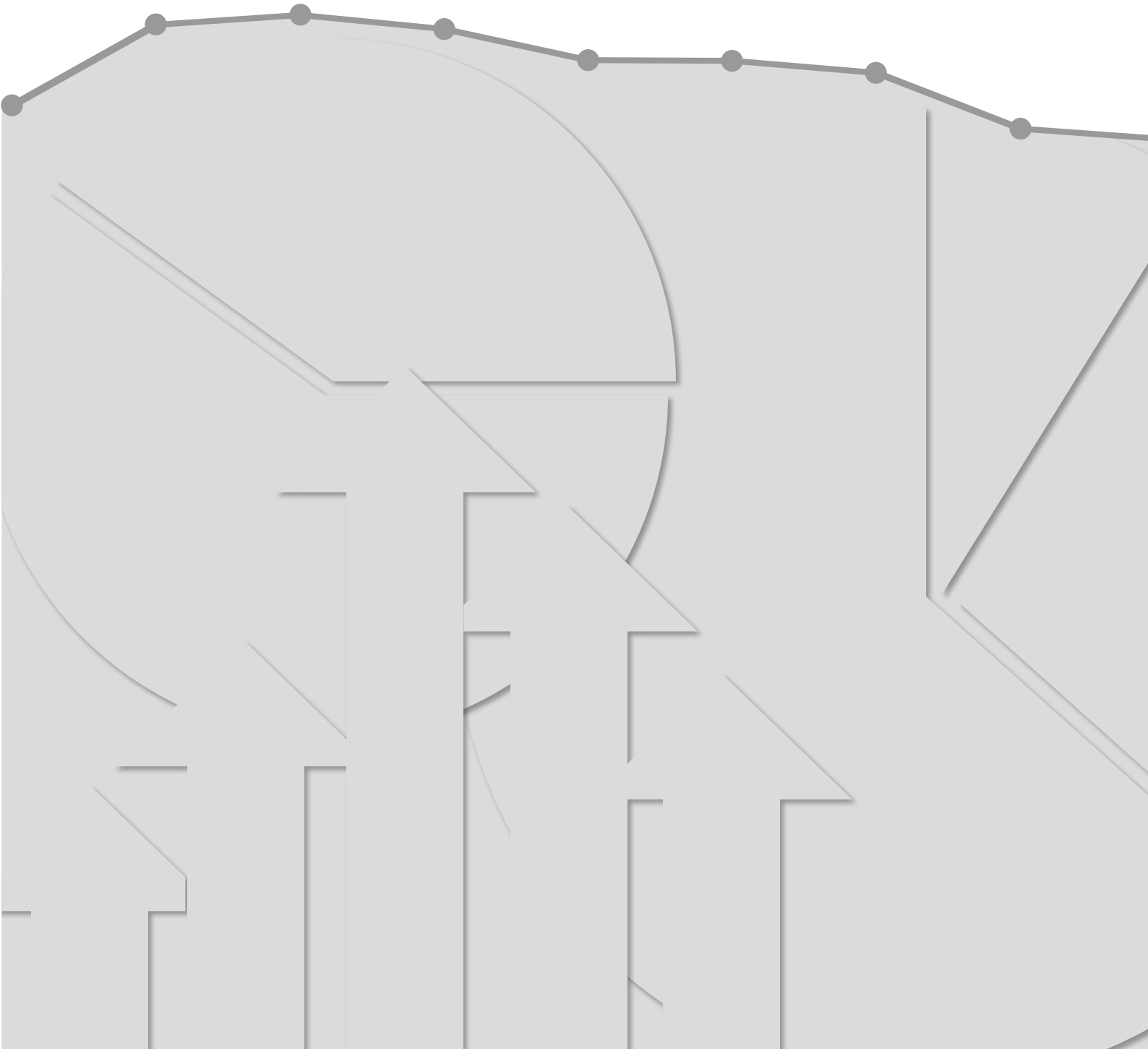
In terms of occupations, 23.0% of children engaged in elementary occupations work at night, which is 8.5 percentage points less than the share of night workers among all working children (31.5%).

With regard to school attendance the data show that 60.9% of employed children attending educational institutions work after school on weekdays. More than one-fourth of children (27.3%) work during weekends, while 7.7% of children work on weekdays before going to school and after school. The majority of girls and boys work after school, and this figure is slightly higher among girls than among boys (63.9% and 59.9%, respectively). In contrast, a slightly higher proportion of boys work during the weekend (see Table 6.7). It should be noted that the survey identified a small number of children who worked mostly at the expense of skipped school hours or school days.

Table 6.7. Distribution of children who work and study in relation to the school hours (%)

	AFTER SCHOOL (ON WEEKDAYS)	DURING WEEKENDS
Total	**60.9**	**27.3**
Boy	59.9	28.2
Girl	63.9	24.4

7. Child labour and hazardous work



7.1. Child labour

Child labour constitutes prohibited labour and includes children of both sexes aged 5-17, who were involved in one or more of the following types of economic activities during the reference period: "hazardous work", "child labour other than hazardous work" and "worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work" (commercial sexual exploitation of children, forced labour, etc.). Since it is impossible to obtain information on children involved in "worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work" through probabilistic household surveys, the National Child Labour Survey covered the other two activities.

According to the survey results, 24.4 thousand children, or 4.2% of the total number of 5-17 year-old children living in Georgia, are involved in child labour. This includes 15.6 thousand children occupied with hazardous work (63.9% of children in child labour), while the remaining 8.8 thousand children are engaged in child labour other than hazardous work.

7.2. Major child labour characteristics

Approximately 79% (19.2 thousand children) of children in child labour are boys, accounting for 6.3% of the total number of boys aged 5-17 years, while the number of girls in child labour equaled 5.2 thousand (1.9% of total number of girls aged 5-17).

The number of boys employed in economic activity who are not involved in child labour exceeds that of girls nearly 2.5 times. Overall, 91.6% (279 thousand children) of boys and 97.1% (264.5 thousand children) of girls aged 5-17 are not involved in any kind economic activity.

Table 7.1. Distribution of children aged 5-17 by economic activity status and sex (%)

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL
Child labour	6.3	1.9	**4.2**
Working children not in child labour	2.1	1.0	**1.6**
Not working children	91.6	97.1	**94.2**

The number of 5-13 year-old employed children (automatically falling under child labour given that they are below the minimum age for admission into light work) equals 12.6 thousand children, constituting 3.1% of the total number of children in the age group. The percentage share of children in child labour aged 14-15 and 16-17 in the total number of children of the respective age groups constitutes 5.3% and 8.6%. The number of working children not in child labour in the highest two age groups is almost identical, equaling 4.4 thousand and 4.9 thousand children, respectively.

Table 7.2. Distribution of children aged 5-17 by economic activity status and age groups (%)

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	5-13 YEARS	14-15 YEARS	16-17 YEARS
Child labour	3.1	5.3	8.6
Working children not in child labour	-	5.2	5.6
Not working children	96.9	89.5	85.8

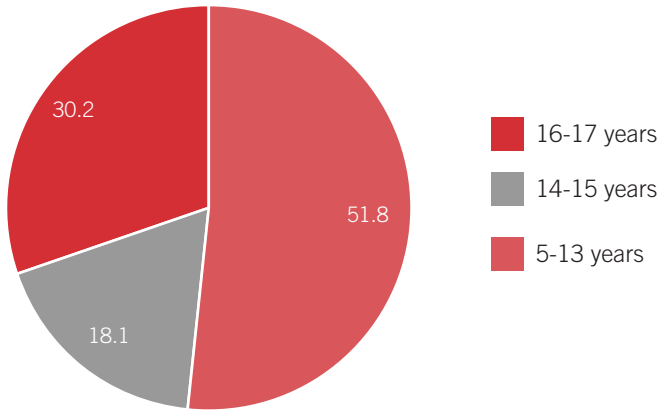
Although the number of children living in urban settlements is higher than the number of children living rural areas, child labour incidence in the rural areas is considerably higher. Only 1.2% (about 4 thousand) of children living in urban areas are engaged in child labour, and 0.4% (1.4 thousand children) of working children are not in child labour. On the other hand, in rural areas the shares of working children in child labour and in permissible work equal 8.3% (20.5 thousand children) and 3.2% (7.9 thousand children), respectively.

Table 7.3. Distribution of children aged 5-17 by economic activity status and area of residence (%)

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	URBAN	RURAL
Child labour	1.2	8.3
Working children not in child labour	0.4	3.2
Not working children	98.4	88.6

More than half of children from the total number of children in child labour (24.4 thousand) fall into the 5-13 age group, approximately one-sixth of children in child labour are 14-15 years old, and one-third – 16-17 years old.

Figure 7.1. Distribution of children in child labour by age groups (%)

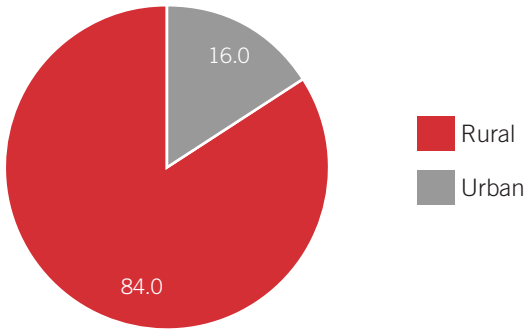


Approximately 50% of boys in child labour are 5-13 years old, constituting 4.5% of the total number of boys in this age group, 17.2% (3.3 thousand) are aged 14 or 15, while the remaining 32.8% (6.3 thousand) of boys fall into the 16-17 year-old age group.

The percentage share of girls aged 5-13 in the total number of girls in child labour equals 58.6% (3.1 thousand), constituting 1.6% of the total number of girls in the age group.

Due to the dominance of agriculture in the children's employment, many more children in rural areas are engaged in child labour, compared to children living in urban areas. In particular, out of 24.4 thousand children in child labour 20.5 thousand children (84.0%) live in rural areas, while the remaining 3.9 thousand (16.0%) – in urban areas.

Figure 7.2. Distribution of children in child labour by area of residence (%)



In the regions the share of children in child labour with respect to the number of working children is the highest in Samegrelo (82.7%), Guria (82.4%) and Kakheti (77.0%). On the other hand, the percentage share of working children in Samegrelo equals 4.5%, which is lower than the national average.

Table 7.4. Proportion of children in child labour among children and working children, by regions (%)

REGION	CHILD LABOUR RATE AS PROPORTION OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN	CHILD LABOUR RATE AS PROPORTION OF WORKING CHILDREN
Kakheti	9.8	77.0
Tbilisi	0.8	71.7
Shida Kartli	5.3	68.7
Kvemo Kartli	3.5	62.0
Samtskhe-Javakheti	11.1	73.5
Adjara A.R	7.2	68.3
Guria	13.8	82.4
Samegrelo	3.7	82.7
Imereti	2.7	74.8
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	2.1	61.1

Data analysis in terms of household income by quintile groups shows that the highest incidence of child labour occurs in the lowest (first) quintile (5.9%). Along with the increase in household incomes the child labour level declines, falling to 2.0% for the highest (fifth) quintile.

Table 7.5. Distribution of children aged 5-17 in child labour by quintile groups of household incomes

QUINTILE GROUP	NUMBER OF CHILDREN, THOUSANDS	% (OF TOTAL CHILDREN)
I	7.3	5.9
II	6.3	5.3
III	5.2	4.7
IV	3.5	3.2
V	2.1	2.0

The survey shows that 63.9% of children in child labour are engaged in "hazardous work", while the remaining 36.1% – in "child labour other than hazardous work".

67.4% of 5-17 year-old boys in child labour are involved in hazardous work and 32.6% – in child labour other than hazardous work. The respective rates for girls stand at 51.4% and 48.6%.

Among 5-13 year-old children engaged in child labour 31.6% are involved in hazardous work, while the remaining 68.4% – in "child labour other than hazardous work". Due to the fact that the minimum working age in Georgia is 16 years, 100% of the 16-17 year-old children engaged in child labour fall into the hazardous work category.

Detailed data on children involved in hazardous work and child labour other than hazardous work by different disaggregation are presented in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6. Distribution of children aged 5-17 by categories of child labour

	CHILD LABOUR, THOUSAND CHILDREN	HAZARDOUS WORK (%)	CHILD LABOUR OTHER THAN HAZARDOUS WORK (%)[17]
Total	**24.4**	**63.9**	**36.1**
Sex			
Boy	19.2	67.4	32.6
Girl	5.2	51.4	48.6
Age groups			
5-13 years	12.6	31.6	68.4
14-15 years	4.4	96.6	3.4
16-17 years	7.4	100	-
Area of residence			
Urban	3.9	78.6	21.4
Rural	20.5	61.1	38.9

7.3. Hazardous work for children

"Hazardous work" for children is 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, or impact on their school attendance. Criteria for classifying hazardous work are: work in designated hazardous occupations or industries, unhealthy environment and conditions, long hours of work, night work, manual handling of heavy loads, work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools. If child work falls under any of these categories, his/her work is classified as hazardous work.

In Georgia 15.6 thousand children are involved in hazardous work, accounting for 63.9% of the total number of children in child labour, and 46.4% of children in employment. The survey shows that the majority of children employed in hazardous work (9.0 thousand children) have night work as the hazardous work criterion. 5.5 thousand children are employed in unhealthy environment, accounting for 35.2% of all children engaged in hazardous work. Another major problem represents the fact that children handle heavy loads at the workplace. Proportion of such children equals 24.5% of children involved in hazardous work. It should be noted that it is primarily boys who have to handle heavy loads. Children also work long hours (8.7%), operate machinery/heavy equipment (9.1%) or are engaged in such kind of occupations which are hazardous for a child (12.7%). Table 7.7 presents data on children engaged in hazardous work by main reasons.

[17] Includes only children 5-15 years of age according to the definition of child labour different from hazardous work.

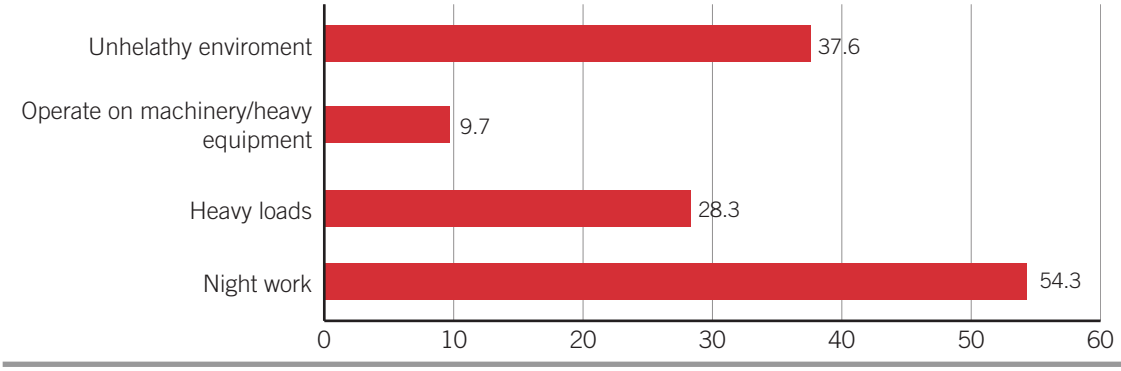
Children may be involved in hazardous work by more than one criterion. Thus, they can fall into several categories at the same time.

Table 7.7. Children engaged in hazardous work

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK, THOUSANDS	SHARE OF CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK, %
Designated Hazardous industries	0.8	5.4
Designated Hazardous occupation	2.0	12.7
Night work	9.0	57.9
Long hours of work	1.4	8.7
Handling heavy loads	3.8	24.5
Operate of machinery/ heavy equipment	1.4	9.1
Unhealthy environment	5.5	35.2

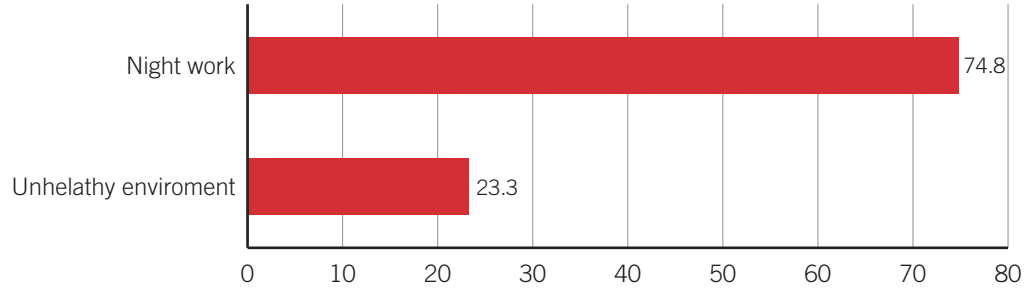
Most children involved in hazardous work are boys, and the reasons for hazardous work are more varied for boys compared to girls. 54.3% of boys engaged in hazardous work at night, while 37.6% are employed in unhealthy environment. Handling heavy loads (28.3%) and operate of machinery/heavy equipment (9.7%) are also mentioned. With regard to girls, night work is the hazardous work criterion for 74.8% of girls, and unhealthy environment – for 23.3% of girls (Figure 7.3 and Figure 7.4)[18].

Figure 7.3. Share of boys employed in hazardous work, by main categories of hazardous work (%)



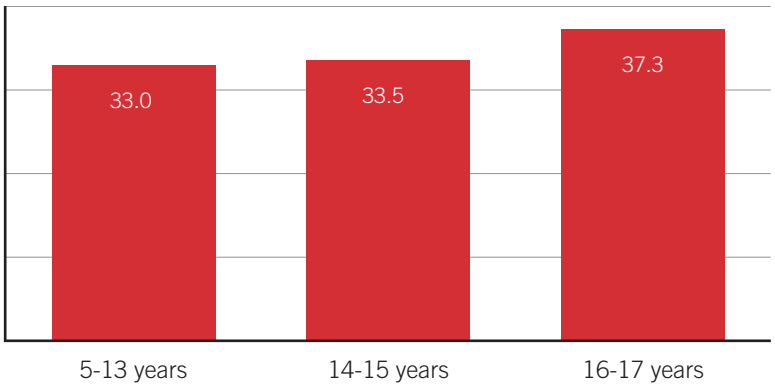
[18] The sum of the data can be different from 100% due to possibility of multiple responses.

Figure 7.4. Share of girls employed in hazardous work, by main categories of hazardous work (%)



In urban and rural settlements the share of children working in unhealthy environment equals 34.5% and 35.3%, respectively. The proportion of children working in unhealthy environment slightly increases with age. Figure 7.5 shows the share of children working in unhealthy environment for the three age groups.

Figure 7.5. Share of children working in unhealthy environment among children involved in hazardous work by age groups (%)



Based on the survey results, several major types of unhealthy environment for working children can be distinguished. The most common problem for children is working in dust or fumes. Approximately 3.2 thousand children have to work in such environment, accounting for 20.7% of children employed in hazardous work, and 58.9% of children working in unhealthy environment. About 1.6 thousand children (10.1% of children involved in hazardous work) work in loud noise or vibration conditions, while 2.0 thousand children (12.5% of children in hazardous work) – in extreme heat or cold. All of the above conditions may be harmful to children's health. The number and share of children employed in unhealthy environment by main categories are given in Table 7.8.

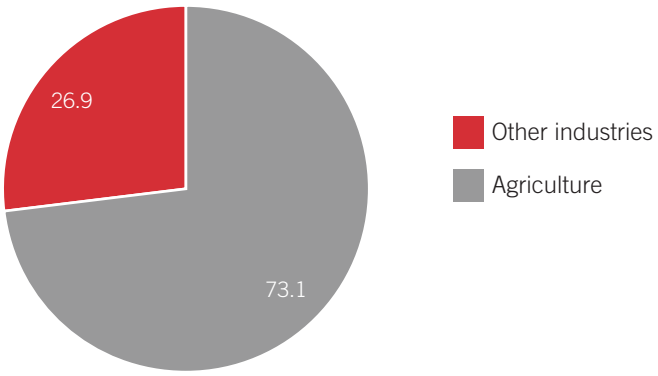
Table 7.8. Children employed in unhealthy environment, by main categories

	DUST/ FUMES	LOUD NOISE/ VIBRATION	EXTREME COLD/ HEAT
Number of children, thousands	3.2	1.6	2.0
Share among children working in unhealthy environment, %	58.9	28.6	35.4
Share among children in hazardous work, %	20.7	10.1	12.5

With agriculture being the primary sector for children's employment, the majority of hazardous work cases (73.1% of total cases of employment in hazardous work) are found in this industry (Figure 7.6). Hazardous work is more frequently carried out by boys.

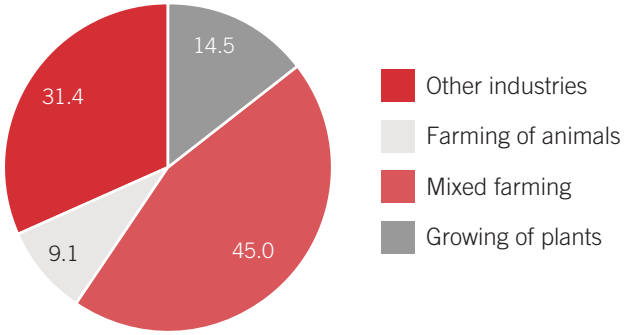
With regard to age groups, 80.7% of 5-15 year-old children involved in hazardous work are employed in agriculture, while for 16-17 year-old children this figure stands at 64.6%. The share of agricultural employment among children declines with age, as older children find more employment opportunities in alternative sectors.

Figure 7.6. Distribution of children engaged in hazardous work by industry (%)



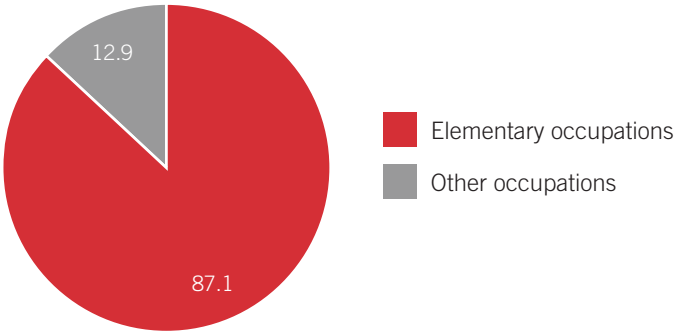
The majority of children engaged in hazardous work are employed in mixed farming (45.0%), i.e. in both growing of plant and farming of animals. 14.5% of children occupied with hazardous work are engaged in growing of plant, and 9.1% of children – in farming of animals. Other employment sectors (including the remaining subsectors of agriculture) account for 31.4% of children employment in hazardous work (see Figure 7.7).

Figure 7.7. Distribution of children engaged in hazardous work by industry (%)



Due to very limited working skills in young age, the majority of children in hazardous work are employed in elementary occupations (87.1%). Thus, only 12.9% of children in hazardous work have different occupations. The largest majority of elementary occupations are agricultural labourers. Due to low frequency of data, it is not possible to analyze in detail the distribution of children in hazardous work by sex, age and urban-rural areas (Figure 7.8).

Figure 7.8. Distribution of children engaged in hazardous work by occupation/position held (%)



Children (aged 10-17) engaged in hazardous work are working on average 14.7 hours per week. For comparison, other children in employment who are not engaged in hazardous labour work only 8.7 hours per week. Boys engaged in hazardous labour work longer hours than girls, with weekly working hours equaling on average 15.1 for boys and 12.7 for girls. The number of working hours for children engaged in hazardous work increases with age, standing at 7.8 hours per week for 10-13 year olds, 11.1 hours per week for 14-15 year-olds, and 19.7 hours per week for 16-17 year-old children. In terms of area of residence, the average working hours for children involved in hazardous work in urban areas (19.4 hours per week) exceeds the analogous figure for rural areas (13.5 hours per week).

Table 7.9. Average number hours of work per week for children (aged 10-17) engaged in hazardous work

TOTAL	14.7
Sex	
Boy	15.1
Girl	12.7
Age group	
10-13 years	7.8
14-15 years	11.1
16-17 years	19.7

Given the fact that long working hours represent one of the factors determining hazardous work, it turns out that, excluding the criterion of long working hours, children engaged in hazardous labour work on average 11.0 hours per week, with almost equal hours of work for boys and girls.

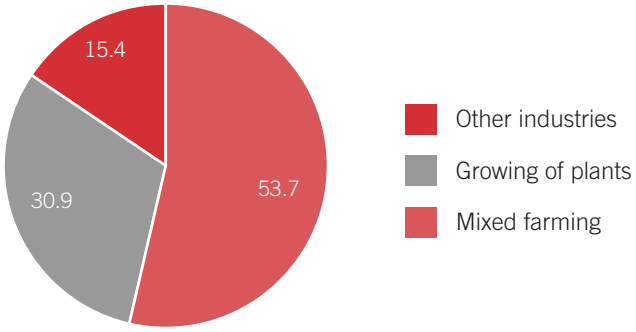
7.4. Child labour other than hazardous work

Child labour other than hazardous work refers to children who are involved in child labour but their work is not hazardous by the above criteria. 8.8 thousand children are involved in child labour other than hazardous work, and their absolute majority (93.0%) are employed in agriculture. Analysis of subsectors of agriculture shows that 53.7% of the total number of children in child labour other than hazardous work are employed in mixed farming, and 30.9% in growing of plants. The employment structure of children involved in child labour other than hazardous work follows the general trends: the majority of such children are boys who are employed in rural areas. In terms of age structure, children involved in child labour other than hazardous work are mostly found in the first age group (5-13 years).

98.6% of children involved in child labour other than hazardous work are labourers, and their large majority are agricultural labourers.

Children involved in child labour other than hazardous labour work an average of 8.2 hours per week. For comparison, the average weekly working hours for children occupied with hazardous work amount to 14.7 hours. As noted above, most cases of child labour other than hazardous work are registered in rural areas, where the duration of work is 8.3 hours per week.

Figure 7.9. Distribution of children involved in child labour different from hazardous work by industries (%)



8. Educational characteristics

The education system in Georgia has undergone major changes over the last decade influenced by a range of political and socio-economic processes in the country as well as by Georgia's approximation with the European education system and implementation of the Bologna process. Georgia joined the Bologna process in 2005. Changes have been made to the governance system, financing and quality management models, structure of the education system.

The education system of Georgia consists of the following key components:

a) Pre-school education;

b) General education, including primary, basic and secondary education;

c) Vocational education;

d) Higher education.

The system of general education (secondary education) in Georgia includes 12 years of regular schooling, including 9 years of compulsory education (6 years of primary school and 3 years of basic secondary school). Full secondary level lasts for additional 3 years. A child is eligible to enter the first grade if he/she is 6 years old. General education is funded by the government as prescribed by law.

Upon completion of basic education students will have an opportunity to access vocational education (VET).

A necessary condition for higher education is the completion of secondary education. The system of higher education consists of 3 levels – bachelors, masters and doctoral programs.

8.1. School attendance

In Georgia the absolute majority of 5-17 year-old children (95.9%) attend school. High attendance rate (or enrollment rate) can be explained by the fact that the basic level of education for school-age children is compulsory and free of charge.

A larger proportion of non-working children are involved in studies (96.3%) and exceed the analogous figure for working children by 7 percentage points (89.5%).

The analysis of school attendance by age group shows that the attendance rate among working and non-working children aged 5-13 constitutes 98.9% and 96.7% respectively; the difference is conditioned by a higher share of preschool age children among 5-13 year-old non-working minors, who often do not attend pre-school institutions. At the same time, practically no working children among preschool age children were found.

The picture is different for the 14-15 year age group, where the level of school enrollment is 2.7 percentage points lower for working children than the same rate for non-working children (95.5% and 98.1%, respectively). The difference is even greater for 16-17 year age group (17.1 percentage points): the school attendance rate stands at 75.3% for working children and at 92.5% for non-working children. A large majority of working children (94.6%) who do not attend school have received compulsory basic education (9 classes).

It can be inferred from the above that employment does not affect school attendance for 5-13 year-old children. As regards higher age groups, an inverse relationship between employment and school attendance becomes clear – the employment rate increases with age, while school attendance of working children tends to decline.

Table 8.1. Distribution of working and non-working children aged 5-17 involved in education by sex and age groups (%)

	WORKING CHILDREN			NON-WORKING CHILDREN			TOTAL		
	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL
5-13 years	99.2	98.2	**98.9**	96.4	97.1	**96.7**	96.5	97.1	**96.8**
14-15 years	94.4	98.7	**95.5**	98.3	97.9	**98.1**	97.7	98.0	**97.9**
16-17 years	73.9	80.8	**75.3**	91.9	93.0	**92.5**	88.1	92.2	**90.0**
Total	**88.5**	**92.6**	**89.5**	**96.1**	**96.6**	**96.3**	**95.4**	**96.5**	**95.9**

In urban areas school attendance rate for non-working children in all age groups is higher than the same indicator for rural areas, and the difference ranges between 1 and 7 percentage points (Figure 8.1).

In contrast to non-working children, the enrollment rate of working children aged 5-17 is higher in rural areas (91.6%). The analogous figure for urban areas is 13.5 percentage points lower and equals 78.1%. In rural areas working children have better opportunity to attend school since they are primarily engaged in household business/farming activities. At the same time in urban areas – and this primarily concerns 16-17 year-olds – those children who have already completed compulsory schooling are more actively involved in employment to earn income and can no longer afford to continue with their studies.

Figure 8.1. Distribution of working and non-working children aged 5-17 attending school by area of residence and age groups (%)

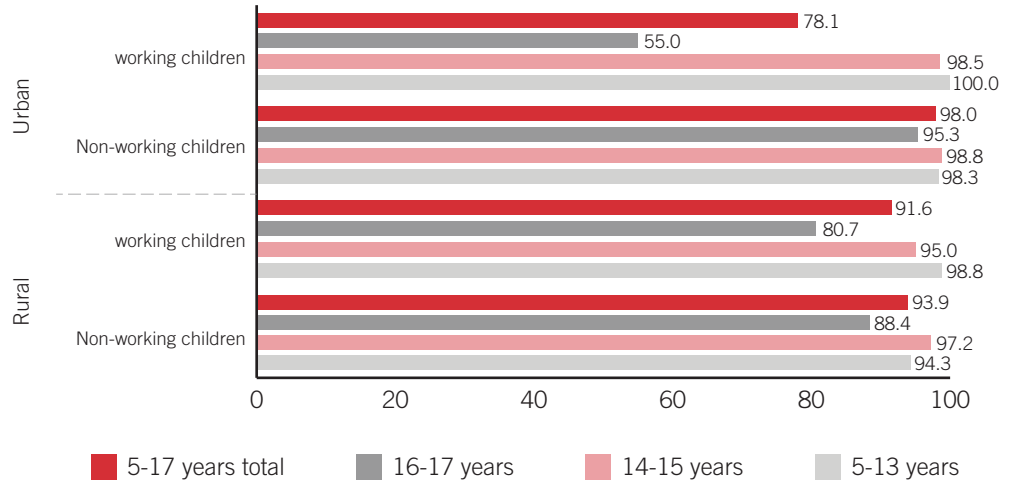
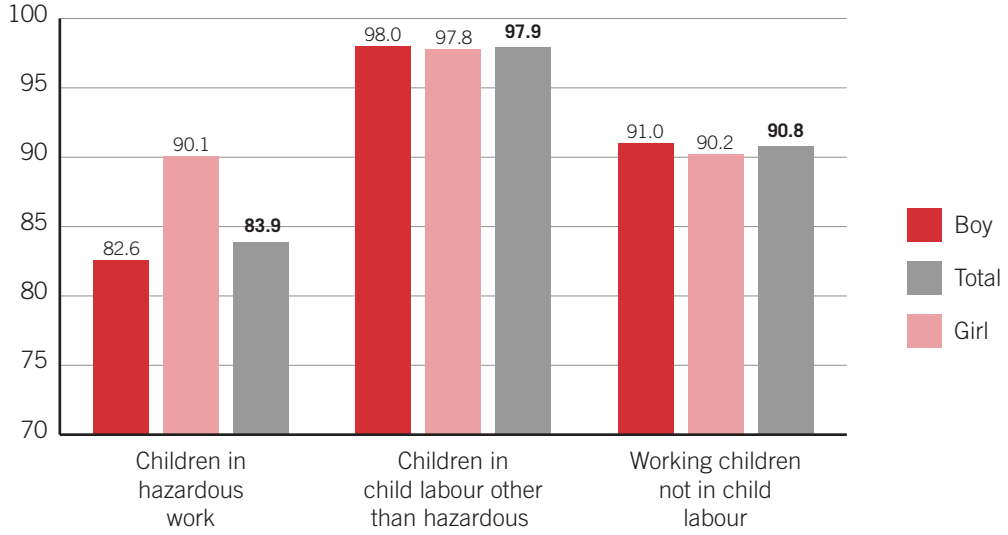


Figure 8.2 shows that children who perform hazardous work are characterized by a relatively low school attendance rate (83.9%) in comparison with children engaged in child labour other than hazardous work (97.9%) and permissible work (90.8%). The main reason behind this fact is that children involved in hazardous work are less actively involved in schooling, as they frequently have to work for more than 36 hours per week and thus have less time to study.

The analysis of the above data by sex shows that school attendance rate for children engaged in work other than child labour and child labour other than hazardous work is nearly identical by sex. Among children engaged in hazardous work, the school attendance rate for girls is 7.4 percentage points higher than for boys.

Figure 8.2. Distribution of 5-17 year-old students engaged in hazardous work, in child labour other than hazardous work, and in permissible work by sex (%)



8.2. Out-of-school children

The number of 5-17 year-old children that never attended school amounts to 12 thousand children, accounting for 2.1% of the total number of children aged 5-17.

The largest proportion of such children (97.1%) includes 5-6 year-old minors. These are the children who had not attained the minimum age for school enrollment (6 years) as of the start date of the academic year (September) and, therefore, were not eligible to enter school. Practically all of these minors (98.9%) do not work.

For the majority of children who have never attended school, young age is the main reason for non-attendance (61.1%). Another reason is unavailability or remote location of schools (24.3%). The latter reason is primarily related to pre-school institutions.

Most children (91.4%) that never attended school do not perform any type of work or household chores.

The number of children aged 5-17 that attended school previously but currently are out of school amounts to 11.2 thousand, accounting for 1.9% of all 5-17 year-old children. The majority of them are non-working (69.5%). The share of non-working children who dropped-out the school constitutes 1.4%. The same figure for working children (10.1%) is approximately 7 times higher. It should be mentioned that the above rate for children in hazardous work (the share of children involved in hazardous work who discontinued schooling) stands at 16.1%.

Table 8.2. Proportion of students who dropped-out school among working and non-working children aged 5-17

	NUMBER (THOUSAND)	% OF CHILDREN OF THE RESPECTIVE CATEGORY
Working children	3.4	10.1
Non-working children	7.8	1.4
Children, total	**11.2**	**1.9**

In order to analyze why 5-17 year-old children stopped school attendance, the questionnaire provided a comprehensive list of reasons (14 categories). However, due to low frequency of responses for each reason, only 2 main ones can be considered. The highest share is held by children (26.8%), who reported finishing compulsory schooling (9 grades), while the second largest category includes those who are not interested in school or are poor in studies (21.5%).

In terms of types of activities, children occupied exclusively with work (13.9%) hold the largest share among 5-17 year-old children who left school. The proportion of children who are working and simultaneously engaged in household chores is about 8.8%.

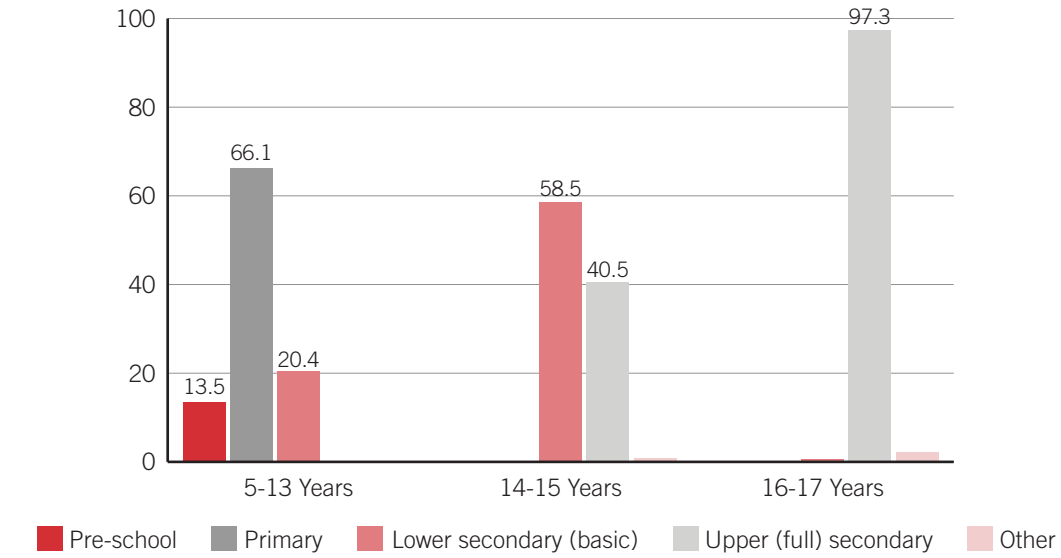
Table 8.3. Distribution of 5-17 year-old children that dropped-out school by activities performed (employment/household chores)

	NUMBER (THOUSAND)	% OF CHILDREN OF THE RESPECTIVE CATEGORY
Working only	1.2	13.9
Involved in household chores only	5.6	1.8
Working and involved in household chores	2.2	8.8
Neither working nor involved in household chores	2.2	0.9

8.3. Educational performance of children

5-17 year-old children involved in schooling mostly study at the level appropriate for their age (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3. Share of children who attend school by age groups and education level (%)



Among children involved in studies, the proportion of those who have not attended school a single school day during 7 days preceding the interview constitutes 2.4 percent. This figure is almost the same for boys and girls, standing at 2.5% and 2.3%, respectively. 81.1% of children, boys and girls equally, report health-related problems as a reason for absence. Similarly, no significant differences were observed for this indicator in terms of area of residence: the proportion of those who did not attend school a single school day during 7 days preceding the interview constitute 2.4% in urban areas and 2.5% in rural areas.

As regards the age groups, Figure 8.4 shows that the highest absence rates are registered in the 16-17 year age group (3.5%).

The number of children, who missed school at least once during 7 days preceding the interview, amounts to 22.7% of children involved in the learning process. Their majority (62.9%) was absent due to health-related problems. In addition, older children in child labour and non-working children are more likely to miss school, with the most common reason of absence being similar to that for other children.

Figure 8.4. Share of children who are enrolled at school but did not attend studies during the last 7 days, by age groups (%)

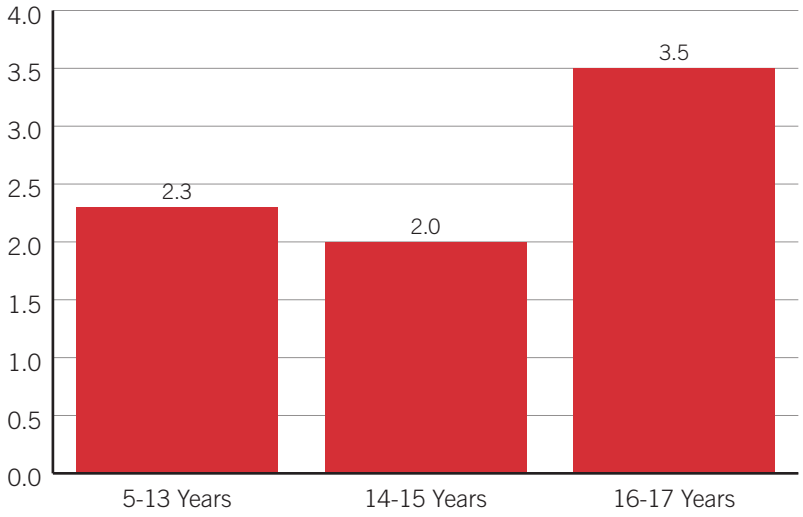
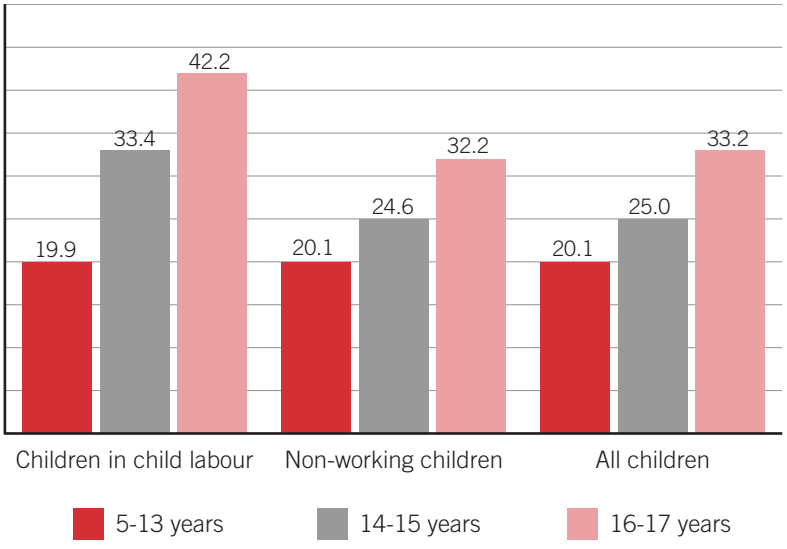


Figure 8.5. Number of children who have missed at least one day at school during 7 days preceding the interview, by age groups (%)



8.4. Vocational/skills training of children

The number of children aged 5-17 who have ever attended vocational/skills training courses amounts to 2.1%. A greater proportion of girls are/were involved in vocational education (2.4%) compared to that of boys (1.8%).

The share of children who have ever attended vocational/skills training courses is increasing with age. In particular, only 1.0% of children aged 5-13 ever attended vocational/skills training course, while the same rate for the 14-15 year age group is roughly 4 times higher; the vocational training rate reaches its maximum among 16-17 year-old children and stands at 5.3%.

Table 8.4. The proportion of children who ever attended vocational/ skills training courses, by sex, by area of residence and age groups

TOTAL	2.1
Sex	
Boy	1.8
Girl	2.4
Age groups	
5-13 years	1.0
14-15 years	3.9
16-17 years	5.3
Area of residence	
Urban	2.4
Rural	1.7

8.5. Level of attained education by parents[19]

The data given in Figure 8.6 are calculated by the highest level of education achieved by either father or mother of a child. Education level attained by parents primarily includes 4 categories: lower secondary (basic), upper secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary and higher education.

Nearly half of the parents of 5-17 year-old children (49.8%) attained the highest level of education (higher education), 25.1% of parents received full secondary education, and 20.0% of parents – post-secondary non-tertiary education.

[19] Hereinafter – refers to both parents and guardians.

Figure 8.6. Number of children by the highest education level achieved by their parents[20] (%)

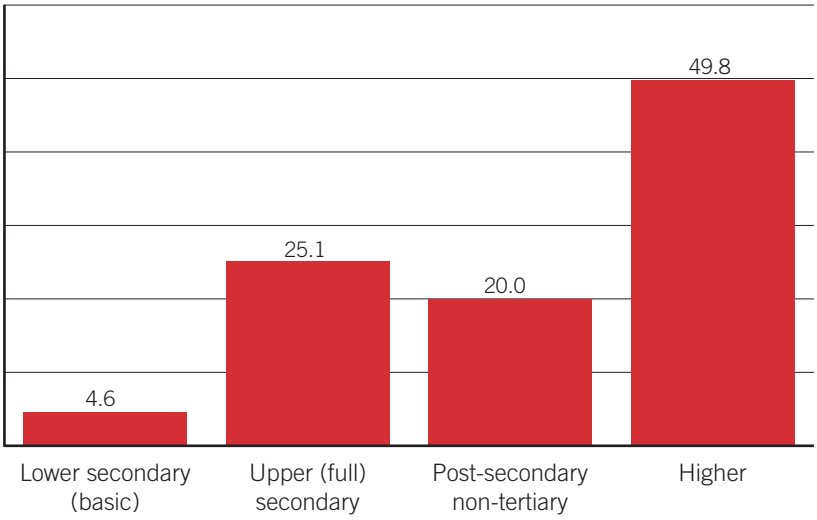


Table 8.5 displays the highest level of education achieved by both parents (separately) of children in child labour as well as non-working children. Overall, parents of children in child labour are less likely to have achieved higher education compared to parents of non-working children.

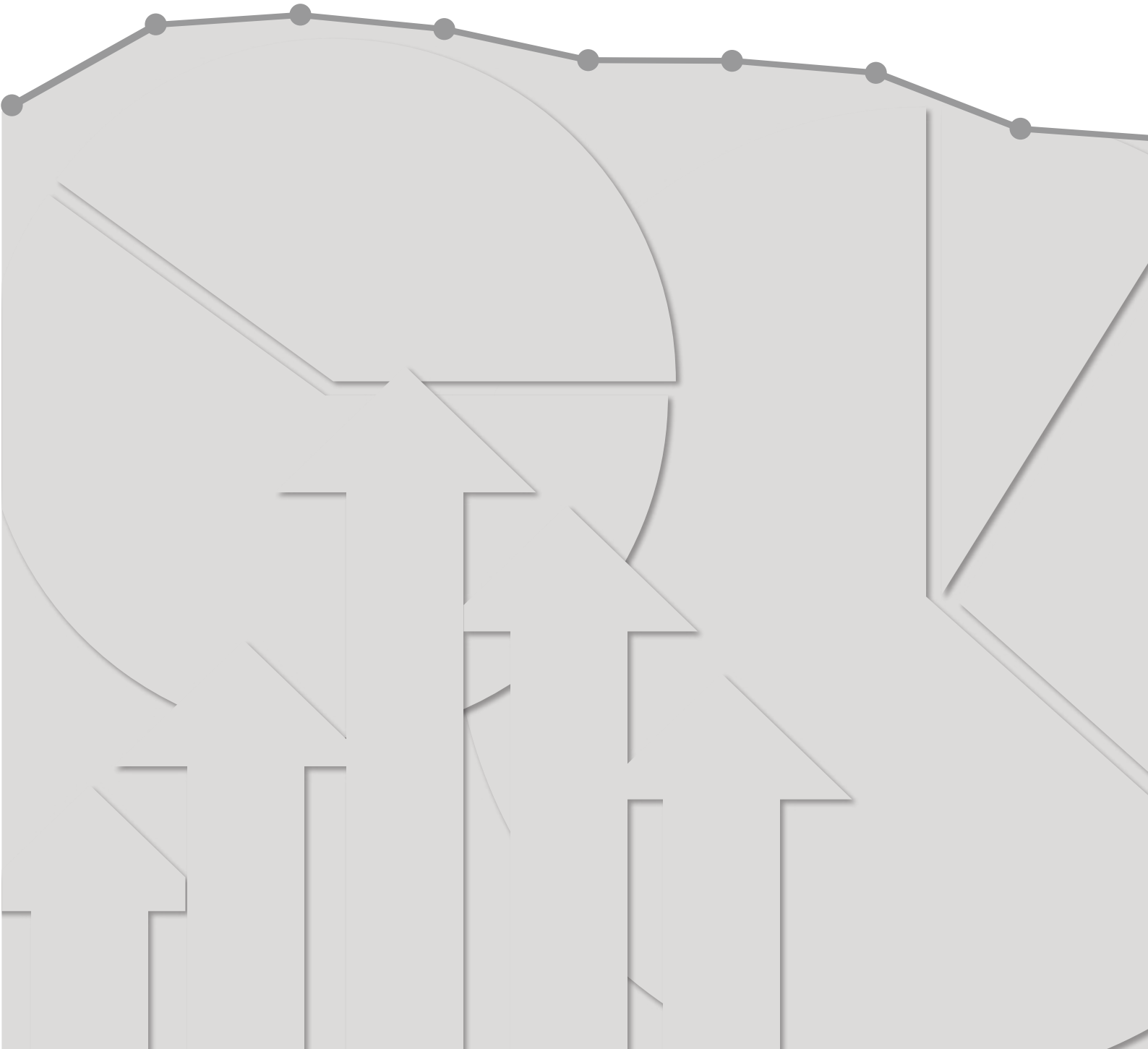
Table 8.5. Distribution of children in child labour and non-working children by the highest level of education achieved by both parents (separately) (%)[21]

	CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR	NON-WORKING CHILDREN
Education level of a father		
Lower secondary (basic)	11.2	8.4
Upper (full) Secondary	41.9	34.7
Post-secondary non-tertiary	27.7	17.6
Higher	18.4	38.2
Education level of a mother		
Lower secondary (basic)	15.9	9.5
Upper (full) Secondary	38.1	28.9
Post-secondary non-tertiary	25.5	19.1
Higher	17.9	41.0

[20] Calculated by parents' highest level of education achieved (either father or mother).

[21] The table provides only those categories of the attained level of education of parents, for which relatively high frequency was available. Accordingly the sum of the data provided in the table may not be equal to 100%.

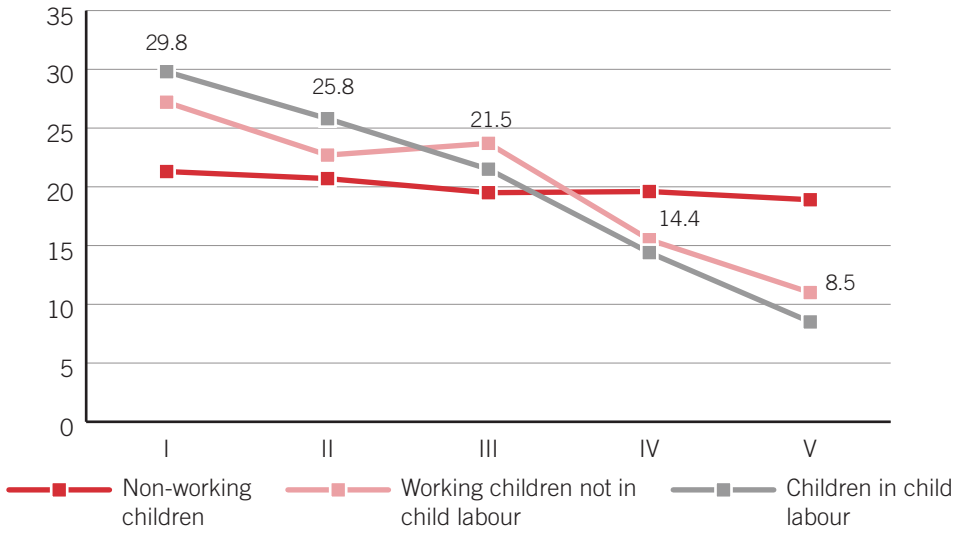
9. Other relevant characteristics



9.1. Household income and relative poverty

Survey data reveals a significant negative correlation between involvement in child labour and household income. The proportion of children in child labour is the highest in the first (lowest) income quintile (29.8%). It gradually decreases in the subsequent quintiles and reaches its lowest level (8.5%) in the 5th quintile. In other words, the majority of children in child labour live in relatively low-income households and the child labour rate declines with income growth. Working children not in child labour are characterized with similar trends. Regarding non-working children, their share is almost equal across all quintile groups (i.e. standing at approximately 20%).

Figure 9.1. Distribution of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by household cash income quintiles (%)[22]



27.8% of children live in households with expenditures below 60 percent of the median expenditures[23] (relative poverty). This figure stands at 15.4% in urban areas, and 43.8% – in rural areas (Figure 9.2).

34.1% of children in child labour, 36.4% of working children not in child labour and 27.4% of non-working children are below the relative poverty line.

[22] Quintile groups are computed on the basis of cash income per equivalent adult. Data are computed excluding the households which refused to disclose their income.

[23] Hereinafter, all figures concerning relative poverty are calculated by the median cash expenditure of Georgia per equivalent adult. The data are calculated excluding the households that refused to disclose their expenditures.

Figure 9.2. Proportion of children below the relative poverty line in urban and rural areas (%)

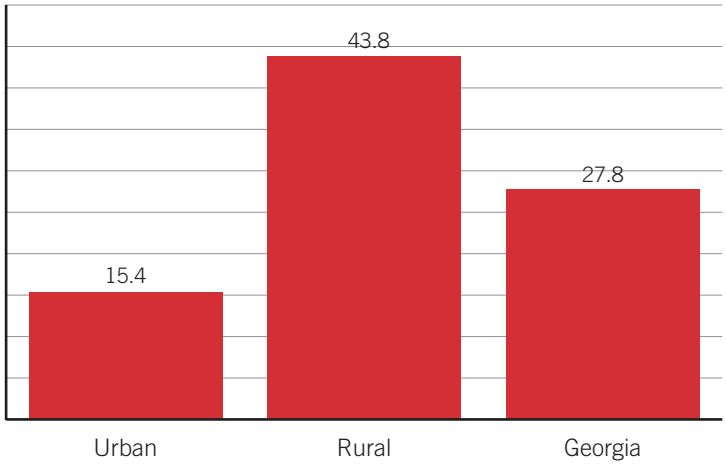
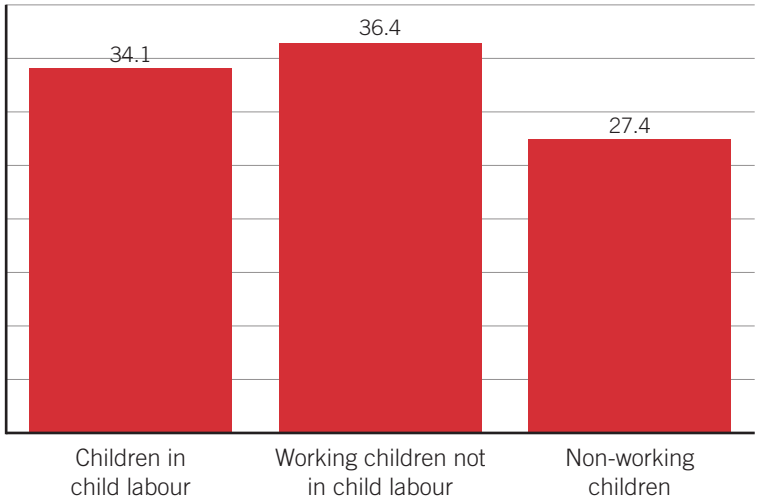


Figure 9.3. Proportion of children below relative poverty line among children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children (%)



9.2. Exposure to health hazards

In Georgia 15.6 thousand children (of which 3.1 thousand children in urban areas and 12.5 thousand children in rural areas) are involved in hazardous work, accounting for 63.9% of child labour. The majority of children in hazardous work are exposed to health hazards at work (92.7% and 86.6% for urban and rural areas, respectively).

Exposure to health hazards can be due to working in unhealthy environment (dust, fume, fire, gas, noise, extreme cold or heat, dangerous tools, working underground or at heights, working in water or in the dark, lack of ventilation, chemical substances, explosives, other

items that are harmful to health), use of heavy loads or unsafe machinery/equipment at work.

87.8% of children in hazardous work are exposed to health hazards at work. A large proportion of boys in hazardous work are working under exposure to health hazards (86.4%), while this rate is higher for girls standing at 94.5%. At the same time, the number of boys working under exposure to health hazards is approximately 4.5 times higher than the number of girls (11.2 and 2.5 thousand children, respectively).

The proportion of children working under exposure to health hazards is greater among older children. In particular, 90.9% of children aged 16-17 engaged in hazardous work are working under exposure to health hazards and this indicator is lower in younger children (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1. Number and percentage of children in hazardous work that are exposed to health hazards at work

	NUMBER (THOUSAND)	% OF RESPECTIVE CATEGORY
Total	**13.7**	**87.8**
Sex		
Boy	11.2	86.4
Girl	2.5	94.5
Age group		
5-13 years	3.3	82.2
14-15 years	3.7	87.6
16-17 years	6.7	90.9
Area of residence		
Urban	2.9	92.7
Rural	10.9	86.6

The survey data showed that the most frequent cases of working in unhealthy environment are related to working in dust or fume (40.4%). 36.7% of boys are exposed to dust and fume, which is 21.2 percentage point lower than the similar figure for girls. At the same time, the number of boys working in dust or fume exceeds the number of girls working in similar conditions three times.

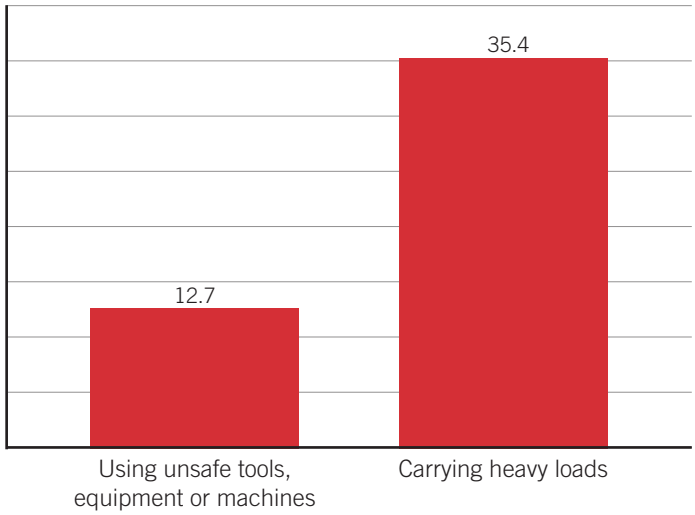
The number and percentage of children in hazardous work working in dust or fume is the highest among children aged 5-13 years (47.0%). There are no differences for this indicator in terms of area of residence.

Table 9.2. Number and percentage of children in hazardous work working in dust or fume (%)

	% OF RESPECTIVE CATEGORY
Total	**40.4**
Sex	
Boy	36.7
Girl	57.9
Age groups	
5-13 years	47.0
14-15 years	38.8
16-17 years	37.7
Area of residence	
Urban	40.0
Rural	40.5

12.7% of children in hazardous work use certain types of machinery or heavy equipment at the workplace, while heavy loads are handled by nearly three times more children and their number amounts to 35.4% of children in hazardous work.

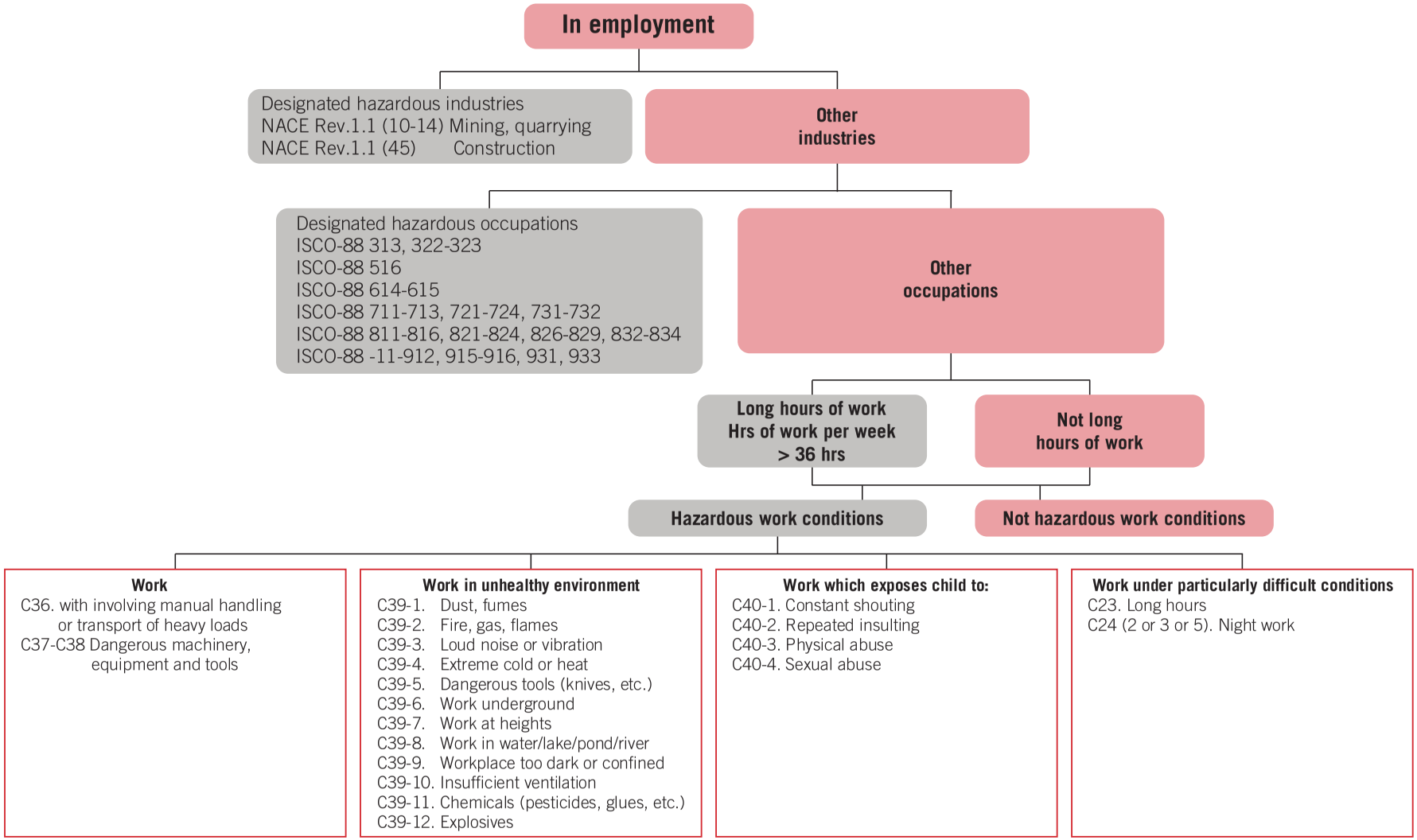
Figure 9.4. Number and percentage of children in hazardous work using unsafe machinery/equipment or carrying heavy loads at work (%)



It should also be noted that the above indicators are not mutually exclusive and a child may fall into several categories.

Annexes

Annex 1. Hazardous work definition for children aged 5-17 years old



Annex 2. Designated hazardous industries and occupations for the purpose of estimation of child labour

List of hazardous Industries

NACE REV.1.1	DIVISION
10	Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
11	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying
12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores
13	Mining of metal ores
14	Other mining and quarrying
45	Construction

List of hazardous occupations

ISCO-88	OCCUPATION
313	Optical and electronic equipment operators
322	Modern health associate professionals (except nursing)
323	Nursing and midwifery associate professionals
516	Protective services workers
614	Forestry and related workers
615	Fishery workers, hunters and trappers
711	Miners, shotfirers, stone cutters and carvers
712	Building frame and related trades workers
713	Building finishers and related trades workers
721	Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural-metal preparers, and related trades workers
722	Blacksmiths, tool-makers and related trades workers
723	Machinery mechanics and fitters
724	Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters
731	Precision workers in metal and related materials
732	Potters, glass-makers and related trades workers
811	Mining and mineral-processing-plant operators
812	Metal-processing-plant operators
813	Glass, ceramics and related plant-operators

ISCO-88	OCCUPATION
814	Wood-processing-and papermaking-plant operators
815	Chemical-processing-plant operators
816	Power production, related plant operators
821	Metal-and mineral-products machine operators
822	Chemical-products machine operators
823	Rubber- and plastic-products machine operators
824	Wood-products machine operators
826	Textile-, fur- and leather-products machine operators
827	Food and related products machine operators
828	Assemblers
829	Other machine operators and assemblers
832	Motor vehicle drivers
833	Agricultural and other mobile plant operators
834	Ships' deck crews and related workers
911	Street vendors and related workers
912	Shoe cleaning and other street services elementary occupations
915	Messengers, porters, doorkeepers and related workers
916	Garbage collectors and related labourers
931	Mining and construction labourers
933	Transport labourers and freight handlers

Annex 3. Statistical tables[24]

Annex 3.A. Activities performed by children

Table 1. Number and percentage of children by sex, age-groups, area of residence, geographical disaggregation and cash income quintile

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	BOY		GIRL		TOTAL	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
Total	**304.7**	**100.0**	**272.4**	**100.0**	**577.2**	**100.0**
AGE GROUPS						
5-13 years	214.8	70.5	192.6	70.7	407.4	70.6
14-15 years	44.3	14.5	39.3	14.4	83.6	14.5
16-17 years	45.6	15.0	40.5	14.9	86.1	14.9
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	172.4	56.6	156.2	57.3	328.6	56.9
Rural	132.3	43.4	116.3	42.7	248.6	43.1
GEOGRAPHICAL DISAGGREGATION (REGION)						
Kakheti	25.5	8.4	24.7	9.1	50.2	8.7
Tbilisi	91.3	30.0	80.7	29.6	172.0	29.8
Shida Kartli	21.7	7.1	19.7	7.2	41.3	7.2
Kvemo Kartli	39.3	12.9	33.4	12.3	72.7	12.6
Samtskhe-Javakheti	15.3	5.0	12.9	4.7	28.2	4.9
Adjara A.R.	28.4	9.3	25.3	9.3	53.7	9.3
Guria	8.5	2.8	7.3	2.7	15.8	2.7
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	25.2	8.3	23.3	8.6	48.5	8.4
Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	42.3	13.9	39.2	14.4	81.5	14.1
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	7.2	2.3	5.9	2.2	13.1	2.3
CASH INCOME QUINTILE						
I	59.9	20.1	62.7	23.6	122.6	21.7
II	63.7	21.4	54.3	20.4	118.0	20.9
III	59.8	20.1	51.2	19.3	111.1	19.7
IV	58.9	19.8	50.2	18.9	109.1	19.3
V	55.5	18.6	47.5	17.9	103.0	18.3

[24] All numbers (N.) are given in thousands.

Table 2. Number and percentage of children, who do not have one parent/guardian

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	N.	%	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
Total	**34.5**	**100**	**6.0**
SEX			
Boy	17.1	49.7	5.6
Girl	17.3	50.3	6.4
AGE GROUPS			
5-13 years	21.0	61.0	5.2
14-15 years	6.7	19.4	8.0
16-17 years	6.7	19.5	7.8
AREA OF RESIDENCE			
Urban	19.2	55.6	5.8
Rural	15.3	44.4	6.2

Table 3. Distribution of dwellings where children live by main characteristics of dwelling and area of residence

MAIN DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS	URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
Total	**226.0**	**100**	**161.5**	**100**	**387.5**	**100**
TYPE OF DWELLING						
Apartment/flat	151.0	66.8	8.6	5.3	159.7	41.2
Private house	62.8	27.8	147.6	91.3	210.4	54.3
Part of a private house	7.2	3.2	4.6	2.8	11.8	3.0
Other	4.9	2.2	0.8	0.5	5.7	1.5
OWNERSHIP STATUS						
Owned by any household member	185.4	82.0	142.0	87.9	327.3	84.5
Co-owner	7.3	3.2	11.8	7.3	19.2	4.9
Provided free	13.1	5.8	7.1	4.4	20.3	5.2
Rented	16.8	7.4	…	…	17.1	4.4
Other	3.4	1.5	…	…	3.7	0.9

MAIN DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS	URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
KITCHEN AVAILABLE						
Inside house	218.9	96.9	134.6	83.3	353.4	91.2
Outside house	5.7	2.5	11.6	7.2	17.2	4.4
Not available	1.4	0.6	15.4	9.5	16.8	4.3
BATHROOM AVAILABLE						
Inside house	202.1	89.4	77.6	48.0	279.6	72.2
Outside house	14.4	6.4	32.3	20.0	46.7	12.0
Not available	9.6	4.2	51.6	32.0	61.2	15.8
TOILET AVAILABLE						
Inside house	195.3	86.4	45.7	28.3	241.0	62.2
Outside house	30.7	13.6	115.7	71.7	146.4	37.8
MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING						
Wood	9.4	4.2	62.0	38.4	71.4	18.4
Gas	213.0	94.3	97.2	60.2	310.2	80.1
Other	3.6	1.6	2.3	1.4	5.9	1.5
MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR HEATING						
Wood	35.9	15.9	134.5	83.3	170.4	44.0
Gas	172.3	76.2	25.8	16.0	198.1	51.1
Other	17.8	7.9	1.2	0.8	19.1	4.9
MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER						
Pipe-borne inside house	207.1	91.7	57.0	35.3	264.1	68.1
Pipe-borne outside house	7.0	3.1	43.7	27.1	50.8	13.1
Well/tubewell	10.6	4.7	41.2	25.5	51.8	13.4
Protected spring	1.2	0.5	18.0	11.1	19.2	5.0
Other	…	…	1.6	1.0	1.7	0.4

Table 4. Number and percentage of children that worked by reference period, sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		WORKING CHILDREN DURING LAST WEEK (FROM CHILDREN'S ANSWERS)		CHILDREN THAT WORKED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (FROM ADULTS' ANSWERS)	
		N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
TOTAL					
Boy	5-13 years	9.6	4.5	10.2	4.8
	14-15 years	6.5	14.8	7.8	17.5
	16-17 years	9.6	21.1	11.1	24.4
	Total	**25.7**	**8.4**	**29.1**	**9.6**
Girl	5-13 years	3.1	1.6	5.5	2.8
	14-15 years	2.2	5.7	3.3	8.4
	16-17 years	2.6	6.5	4.3	10.7
	Total	**7.9**	**2.9**	**13.1**	**4.8**
Total	5-13 years	12.6	3.1	15.7	3.9
	14-15 years	8.8	10.5	11.1	13.2
	16-17 years	12.2	14.2	15.5	18.0
	Total	**33.7**	**5.8**	**42.2**	**7.3**
URBAN					
Boy	5-13 years	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.9
	14-15 years	0.7	3.1	1.3	5.7
	16-17 years	1.9	7.9	3.0	12.5
	Total	**4.0**	**2.3**	**6.8**	**3.9**
Girl	5-13 years	…	…	…	…
	14-15 years	…	…	…	…
	16-17 years	…	…	…	…
	Total	**1.3**	**0.8**	**2.8**	**1.8**
Total	5-13 years	1.5	0.6	3.2	1.3
	14-15 years	1.3	2.8	2.0	4.4
	16-17 years	2.5	5.5	4.4	9.6
	Total	**5.3**	**1.6**	**9.6**	**2.9**

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		WORKING CHILDREN DURING LAST WEEK (FROM CHILDREN'S ANSWERS)		CHILDREN THAT WORKED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (FROM ADULTS' ANSWERS)	
		N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
RURAL					
Boy	5-13 years	8.3	9.1	7.8	8.7
	14-15 years	5.8	28.2	6.4	31.1
	16-17 years	7.7	36.0	8.1	38.0
	Total	**21.8**	**16.5**	**22.4**	**16.9**
Girl	5-13 years	2.9	3.7	4.7	5.9
	14-15 years	1.7	9.6	2.6	15.0
	16-17 years	2.0	10.5	3.0	15.7
	Total	**6.6**	**5.7**	**10.3**	**8.9**
Total	5-13 years	11.2	6.6	12.5	7.4
	14-15 years	7.5	19.6	9.1	23.7
	16-17 years	9.7	24.0	11.1	27.5
	Total	**28.4**	**11.4**	**32.7**	**13.1**

Table 5. Number and percentage of children that worked, by reference period and geographical disaggregation

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING CHILDREN DURING LAST WEEK (FROM CHILDREN'S ANSWERS)		CHILDREN THAT WORKED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (FROM ADULTS' ANSWERS)	
	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
Total	**33.7**	**5.8**	**42.2**	**7.3**
GEOGRAPHICAL DISAGGREGATION (REGION)				
Kakheti	6.4	12.7	4.7	9.4
Tbilisi	1.9	1.1	3.8	2.2
Shida Kartli	3.2	7.6	5.0	12.2
Kvemo Kartli	4.1	5.7	4.8	6.7
Samtskhe-Javakheti	4.2	15.1	2.1	7.5
Adjara A.R.	5.7	10.6	7.2	13.4
Guria	2.7	16.8	5.0	31.8

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING CHILDREN DURING LAST WEEK (FROM CHILDREN'S ANSWERS)		CHILDREN THAT WORKED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (FROM ADULTS' ANSWERS)	
	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	2.2	4.5	5.3	11.0
Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	3.0	3.6	3.1	3.9
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	0.5	3.5	1.0	7.6

Table 6. Distribution of children in economic activities, by sex, age groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	BOY		GIRL		TOTAL	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
Total	**25.7**	**100.0**	**7.9**	**100.0**	**33.7**	**100.0**
AGE GROUPS						
5-13 years	9.6	37.2	3.1	38.7	12.6	37.6
14-15 years	6.5	25.4	2.2	28.3	8.8	26.1
16-17 years	9.6	37.4	2.6	33.0	12.2	36.3
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	4.0	15.4	1.3	16.7	5.3	15.7
Rural	21.8	84.6	6.6	83.3	28.4	84.3

Table 7. Number and percentage of children seeking work by sex

	BOY		GIRL		TOTAL	
	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
Total	**5.9**	**1.9**	**2.8**	**1.0**	**8.6**	**1.5**

Table 8. Number and percentage of children attending school, by sex, age-groups, area of residence, geographical disaggregation and cash income quintile

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	BOY		GIRL		TOTAL	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
Total	**290.7**	**95.4**	**262.9**	**96.5**	**553.6**	**95.9**
AGE GROUPS						
5-13 years	207.3	96.5	187.0	97.1	394.3	96.8
14-15 years	43.3	97.7	38.5	98.0	81.8	97.9
16-17 years	40.2	88.1	37.4	92.2	77.5	90.0
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	167.6	97.2	153.3	98.2	320.9	97.7
Rural	123.2	93.1	109.5	94.2	232.7	93.6
GEOGRAPHICAL DISAGGREGATION (REGION)						
Kakheti	24.0	94.0	24.1	97.7	48.1	95.8
Tbilisi	88.6	97.0	78.8	97.6	167.4	97.3
Shida Kartli	20.6	95.1	19.0	96.6	39.6	95.8
Kvemo Kartli	35.8	91.0	30.1	90.1	65.9	90.6
Samtskhe-Javakheti	14.5	95.1	12.5	96.6	27.0	95.8
Adjara A.R.	27.0	94.9	24.2	95.8	51.2	95.3
Guria	8.0	94.8	7.2	98.3	15.3	96.4
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	24.5	97.1	22.8	97.7	47.3	97.4
Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	41.0	96.9	38.5	98.2	79.5	97.6
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	6.7	93.7	5.7	95.6	12.4	94.5
CASH INCOME QUINTILE						
I	55.5	92.7	58.1	92.7	113.7	92.7
II	59.8	93.7	52.4	96.6	112.2	95.0
III	57.0	95.2	49.6	96.9	106.6	96.0
IV	57.5	97.6	49.2	98.0	106.7	97.8
V	54.3	97.8	47.1	99.1	101.4	98.4

Table 9. Number and percentage of children performing household chores by sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	BOY		GIRL		TOTAL	
	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
TOTAL						
5-13 years	101.3	47.2	101.3	52.6	202.6	49.7
14-15 years	29.8	67.4	32.1	81.6	62.0	74.1
16-17 years	29.8	65.4	33.8	83.4	63.6	73.8
Total	**161.0**	**52.8**	**167.1**	**61.3**	**328.1**	**56.8**
URBAN						
5-13 years	59.3	47.6	56.1	49.6	115.5	48.6
14-15 years	15.7	66.4	16.7	77.1	32.4	71.5
16-17 years	16.1	66.5	17.4	81.1	33.5	73.4
Total	**91.1**	**52.9**	**90.2**	**57.8**	**181.4**	**55.2**
RURAL						
5-13 years	42.0	46.5	45.1	56.8	87.1	51.3
14-15 years	14.2	68.5	15.4	87.2	29.6	77.1
16-17 years	13.7	64.0	16.4	85.9	30.1	74.3
Total	**69.8**	**52.8**	**76.9**	**66.2**	**146.7**	**59.0**

Table 10. Average weekly hours of household chores performed by children by sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL
TOTAL			
5-13 years	1.8	2.4	2.1
14-15 years	2.6	4.7	3.7
16-17 years	3.0	5.8	4.5
Total	**2.2**	**3.5**	**2.9**
URBAN			
5-13 years	1.6	1.8	1.7
14-15 years	2.0	3.7	2.9
16-17 years	2.3	4.5	3.5
Total	**1.8**	**2.7**	**2.2**

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL
RURAL			
5-13 years	2.1	3.1	2.6
14-15 years	3.4	5.8	4.6
16-17 years	3.8	7.1	5.6
Total	**2.7**	**4.5**	**3.6**

Table 11. Distribution of children performing household chores (for 1 hour and more in a week) by hours-categories, sex and age-groups, %

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	1 TO LESS THAN 7 HOURS IN A WEEK	7 TO LESS THAN 14 HOURS IN A WEEK	14 HOURS OR MORE IN A WEEK	TOTAL
TOTAL				
5-13 years	88.7	9.5	1.7	**100.0**
14-15 years	75.8	17.0	7.3	**100.0**
16-17 years	73.4	18.7	7.9	**100.0**
Total	**82.5**	**13.2**	**4.3**	**100.0**
BOY				
5-13 years	91.4	7.8	0.8	**100.0**
14-15 years	85.1	12.0	3.0	**100.0**
16-17 years	84.3	12.3	3.4	**100.0**
Total	**88.6**	**9.6**	**1.8**	**100.0**
GIRL				
5-13 years	86.2	11.2	2.6	**100.0**
14-15 years	68.7	20.7	10.5	**100.0**
16-17 years	65.2	23.5	11.2	**100.0**
Total	**77.4**	**16.2**	**6.4**	**100.0**

Table 12. Distribution of children performing household chores by time of day in which they are performed, sex, age-group and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		MOSTLY DURING THE DAY (BETWEEN 6 A.M. AND 10 P.M)		AT NIGHT (BETWEEN 10 P.M. AND 6 A.M.)		MOSTLY OVER THE WEEKEND		TOTAL
		N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	%
TOTAL								
Boy	5-13 years	64.5	63.7	22.8	22.6	13.9	13.8	100.0
	14-15 years	15.7	52.8	9.2	30.8	4.9	16.5	100.0
	16-17 years	17.8	59.6	8.7	29.1	3.4	11.3	100.0
	Total	**98.0**	**60.9**	**40.7**	**25.3**	**22.2**	**13.8**	**100.0**
Girl	5-13 years	59.3	58.6	23.0	22.8	18.9	18.7	100.0
	14-15 years	17.4	54.3	9.2	28.5	5.5	17.2	100.0
	16-17 years	18.4	54.4	10.9	32.3	4.5	13.4	100.0
	Total	**95.1**	**56.9**	**43.1**	**25.8**	**29.0**	**17.3**	**100.0**
Total	5-13 years	123.8	61.1	45.9	22.7	32.9	16.2	100.0
	14-15 years	33.2	53.5	18.3	29.6	10.4	16.8	100.0
	16-17 years	36.1	56.8	19.6	30.8	7.9	12.4	100.0
	Total	**193.1**	**58.9**	**83.8**	**25.5**	**51.2**	**15.6**	**100.0**
URBAN								
Boy	5-13 years	44.3	74.7	10.2	17.2	4.8	8.0	100.0
	14-15 years	9.8	62.4	4.6	29.2	1.3	8.3	100.0
	16-17 years	11.2	69.5	3.3	20.5	1.6	10.0	100.0
	Total	65.4	71.7	18.1	19.9	7.7	8.4	100.0
Girl	5-13 years	37.4	66.6	10.8	19.2	8.0	14.2	100.0
	14-15 years	10.6	63.4	4.3	25.8	1.8	10.9	100.0
	16-17 years	11.4	65.7	4.0	23.1	1.9	11.2	100.0
	Total	59.4	65.8	19.1	21.2	11.7	13.0	100.0
Total	5-13 years	81.7	70.8	21.0	18.2	12.7	11.0	100.0
	14-15 years	20.4	62.9	8.9	27.4	3.1	9.6	100.0
	16-17 years	22.6	67.5	7.3	21.9	3.6	10.6	100.0
	Total	**124.8**	**68.8**	**37.2**	**20.5**	**19.4**	**10.7**	**100.0**

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		MOSTLY DURING THE DAY (BETWEEN 6 A.M. AND 10 P.M)		AT NIGHT (BETWEEN 10 P.M. AND 6 A.M.)		MOSTLY OVER THE WEEKEND		TOTAL
		N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	%
RURAL								
Boy	5-13 years	20.2	48.1	12.6	30.1	9.2	21.8	100.0
	14-15 years	6.0	42.1	4.6	32.5	3.6	25.4	100.0
	16-17 years	6.6	47.9	5.4	39.2	1.8	12.9	100.0
	Total	**32.7**	**46.8**	**22.6**	**32.4**	**14.5**	**20.8**	**100.0**
Girl	5-13 years	21.9	48.5	12.3	27.2	11.0	24.3	100.0
	14-15 years	6.8	44.4	4.9	31.5	3.7	24.1	100.0
	16-17 years	6.9	42.4	6.9	42.0	2.6	15.6	100.0
	Total	**35.7**	**46.4**	**24.0**	**31.2**	**17.2**	**22.4**	**100.0**
Total	5-13 years	42.1	48.3	24.9	28.6	20.1	23.1	100.0
	14-15 years	12.8	43.3	9.5	32.0	7.3	24.7	100.0
	16-17 years	13.5	44.9	12.2	40.7	4.3	14.4	100.0
	Total	**68.4**	**46.6**	**46.6**	**31.8**	**31.7**	**21.6**	**100.0**

Table 13. Number and share of children engaged in household chores by type of household chores, sex, age-group and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD		REPAIR ANY HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT		COOKING		CLEANING UTENSILS/ HOUSE		WASHING CLOTHES		CARING FOR CHILDREN/OLD/ SICK		OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS	
		N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
TOTAL															
Boy	5-13 years	90.8	42.3	9.5	4.4	11.1	5.1	16.1	7.5	...	...	13.2	6.2	7.0	3.3
	14-15 years	26.3	59.3	6.5	14.7	5.5	12.4	4.5	10.2	1.0	2.3	2.8	6.3	3.8	8.6
	16-17 years	27.1	59.4	7.2	15.9	7.2	15.9	4.6	10.0	1.4	3.1	2.7	5.9	3.7	8.0
	Total	**144.2**	**47.3**	**23.3**	**7.6**	**23.8**	**7.8**	**25.1**	**8.2**	**3.3**	**1.1**	**18.7**	**6.1**	**14.5**	**4.8**
Girl	5-13 years	74.5	38.7	...	...	29.8	15.5	66.5	34.5	11.3	5.9	17.3	9.0	...	...
	14-15 years	22.2	56.5	...	...	19.2	48.9	27.2	69.1	11.2	28.4	6.0	15.2	...	...
	16-17 years	22.9	56.5	...	...	23.1	57.0	30.0	74.0	12.9	31.9	5.7	14.0	...	...
	Total	**119.6**	**43.9**	**2.5**	**0.9**	**72.1**	**26.5**	**123.7**	**45.4**	**35.4**	**13.0**	**29.0**	**10.6**	**1.1**	**0.4**
Total	5-13 years	165.3	40.6	10.2	2.5	40.8	10.0	82.6	20.3	12.2	3.0	30.6	7.5	7.6	1.9
	14-15 years	48.5	58.0	7.3	8.8	24.7	29.6	31.7	37.9	12.2	14.5	8.8	10.5	4.1	4.9
	16-17 years	50.0	58.1	8.2	9.5	30.3	35.2	34.5	40.1	14.4	16.7	8.4	9.7	4.0	4.6
	Total	**263.8**	**45.7**	**25.8**	**4.5**	**95.9**	**16.6**	**148.8**	**25.8**	**38.7**	**6.7**	**47.7**	**8.3**	**15.6**	**2.7**
URBAN															
Boy		84.6	49.1	11.8	6.9	16.4	9.5	15.8	9.1	1.8	1.0	10.6	6.1	3.3	1.9
Girl		73.0	46.7	1.5	0.9	38.3	24.5	62.1	39.8	13.5	8.6	12.1	7.8	...	...
Total		**157.6**	**48.0**	**13.3**	**4.0**	**54.7**	**16.6**	**77.8**	**23.7**	**15.3**	**4.6**	**22.7**	**6.9**	**4.0**	**1.2**
RURAL															
Boy		59.6	45.0	11.5	8.7	7.4	5.6	9.4	7.1	1.5	1.2	8.2	6.2	11.2	8.4
Girl		46.6	40.1	1.0	0.9	33.8	29.1	61.6	53.0	21.9	18.8	16.8	14.5	...	...
Total		**106.2**	**42.7**	**12.5**	**5.0**	**41.2**	**16.6**	**71.0**	**28.6**	**23.4**	**9.4**	**25.0**	**10.1**	**11.6**	**4.7**

Note: Percentages given in the table do not sum up to 100 as one child could name several answers.

Table 14. Number and percentage of children by activity status (working/attending school) and sex

ACTIVITY STATUS	BOY		GIRL		TOTAL	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
Working only	3.0	1.0	...	...	3.5	0.6
Attending school only	268.0	87.9	255.6	93.8	523.5	90.7
Working and attending school	22.8	7.5	7.3	2.7	30.1	5.2
Neither working nor attending school	11.0	3.6	9.0	3.3	20.0	3.5

Table 15. Number and percentage of children, by activity status (working/involved in household chores /attending school) and sex

ACTIVITY STATUS	BOY		GIRL		TOTAL	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
Working only	1.2	0.4	...	...	1.3	0.2
Attending school only	128.0	42.0	98.9	36.3	226.9	39.3
Involved in household chores only	2.9	0.9	3.6	1.3	6.5	1.1
Working and studying	6.4	2.1	1.1	0.4	7.4	1.3
Working and involved in household chores	1.7	0.6	...	...	2.3	0.4
Attending school and involved in household chores	139.9	45.9	156.7	57.5	296.6	51.4
Working, attending school and involved in household chores	16.4	5.4	6.3	2.3	22.7	3.9
Neither activity	8.1	2.7	5.3	2.0	13.5	2.3

Annex 3.B. Characteristics of working children

Table 1. Distribution of working children by industry of employment, sex, age-groups and area of residence

INDUSTRY	BOY	GIRL	5-13 YEARS	14-15 YEARS	16-17 YEARS	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N.	%
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery	82.5	83.0	90.4	83.2	74.1	49.4	88.8	27.8	82.6
Other industries	17.5	17.0	9.6	16.8	25.9	50.6	11.2	5.9	17.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**33.7**	**100.0**

Table 2. Distribution of working children by occupation in employment, sex, age-groups and area of residence

OCCUPATION	BOY	GIRL	5-13 YEARS	14-15 YEARS	16-17 YEARS	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N.	%
Elementary occupations	92.5	86.4	98.8	91.5	82.7	63.6	96.2	30.6	91.0
Other	7.5	13.6	…	8.5	17.3	36.4	3.8	3.0	9.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**33.7**	**100.0**

Table 3. Distribution of working children (aged 10 – 17) by status in employment, sex and area of residence

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT	BOY	GIRL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
	%	%	%	%	N.	%
Employee	9.6	13.6	31.1	6.4	3.0	10.5
Self-employed	90.4	86.4	68.9	93.6	25.7	89.5
Among them unpaid family workers	87.9	84.4	63.7	91.7	25.0	87.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**28.7**	**100.0**

Table 4. Average weekly hours of work performed by working children (aged 10 – 17), by sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL
TOTAL			
10-13 years	7.2	9.1	7.7
14-15 years	10.1	9.2	9.9
16-17 years	16.5	12.7	15.7
Total	**12.1**	**10.6**	**11.8**
URBAN			
10-13 years	5.5	…	5.7
14-15 years	9.9	…	9.1
16-17 years	21.1	…	21.5
Total	**15.0**	**14.7**	**14.9**

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL
RURAL			
10-13 years	7.5	9.4	8.0
14-15 years	10.2	9.6	10.0
16-17 years	15.3	9.7	14.2
Total	**11.6**	**9.6**	**11.1**

Table 5. Average weekly hours of work performed by working children (aged 10 – 17), by industry of employment, sex, age and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHERY	OTHER
Total	**10.2**	**19.0**
SEX		
Boy	10.6	19.2
Girl	8.7	18.5
AGE GROUPS		
10-13 years	7.9	…
14-15 years	9.3	12.7
16-17 years	12.6	24.5
AREA OF RESIDENCE		
Urban	7.9	20.6
Rural	10.4	17.4

Table 6. Average weekly hours of work performed by working children (aged 10 – 17) by activity status (working only/working and attending school), sex and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING AND ATTENDING SCHOOL	WORKING ONLY
Total	**9.7**	**26.7**
SEX		
Boy	9.8	27.8
Girl	9.7	21.2
AREA OF RESIDENCE		
Urban	10.3	29.4
Rural	9.7	25.4

Table 7. Average cash earnings per month of working children (aged 10 – 17) by sex

BOY	GIRL	TOTAL
178.4	159.5	173.0

Table 8. Distribution of working children (aged 10 – 17) by main reason for working, sex, age-group and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	SUPPLEMENT FAMILY INCOME	HELP IN HOUSEHOLD FARM/ ENTERPRISE	LEARN SKILLS	WANT TO WORK	OTHER	TOTAL
	%	%	%	%	%	N.
Total	**23.8**	**63.0**	**19.6**	**41.2**	**18.3**	**28.7**
SEX						
Boy	25.7	61.7	17.8	41.5	19.8	21.9
Girl	17.7	67.1	25.4	40.1	13.7	6.8
AGE GROUPS						
10-13 years	11.4	62.1	26.2	43.9	9.1	7.7
14-15 years	24.7	69.1	20.1	40.4	15.6	8.8
16-17 years	30.9	59.1	15.2	40.1	26.1	12.2
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	19.4	44.0	19.4	42.7	18.8	4.8
Rural	24.7	66.8	19.7	40.9	18.3	23.9

Note: Percentages given in the table do not sum up to 100 as one child could name several answers.

Table 9. Distribution of working children (aged 10 – 17) by place of work, sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	FIELD / FARM / GARDEN	OTHER	TOTAL	
	%	%	N.	%
Total	**81.9**	**18.1**	**28.7**	**100.0**
SEX				
Boy	82.1	17.9	21.9	100.0
Girl	81.0	19.0	6.8	100.0

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	FIELD / FARM / GARDEN	OTHER	TOTAL	
	%	%	N.	%
AGE GROUPS				
10-13 years	92.8	7.2	7.7	100.0
14-15 years	84.5	15.5	8.8	100.0
16-17 years	73.1	26.9	12.2	100.0
AREA OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	46.0	54.0	4.8	100.0
Rural	89.1	10.9	23.9	100.0

Table 10. Distribution of working children (aged 10 – 17) by time of day in which work is performed by sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MOSTLY DURING THE DAY (BETWEEN 6 A.M. AND 10 P.M)	AT NIGHT (BETWEEN 10 P.M. AND 6 A.M.)	MOSTLY OVER THE WEEKEND	TOTAL	
	%	%	%	N.	%
Total	**47.9**	**31.5**	**20.6**	**28.7**	**100.0**
SEX					
Boy	46.7	32.1	21.2	21.9	100.0
Girl	51.8	29.8	18.5	6.8	100.0
AGE GROUPS					
10-13 years	43.4	32.9	23.7	7.7	100.0
14-15 years	45.5	29.2	25.3	8.8	100.0
16-17 years	52.4	32.3	15.3	12.2	100.0
AREA OF RESIDENCE					
Urban	53.2	27.9	18.9	4.8	100.0
Rural	46.8	32.2	20.9	23.9	100.0

Annex 3.C. Child labour and hazardous work

Table 1. Number and percentage of children in child labour, working children not in child labour, and non-working children by sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	CHILD LABOUR		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL CHILDREN	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
Total	**24.4**	**4.2**	**9.2**	**1.6**	**543.5**	**94.2**	**577.2**	**100.0**
SEX								
Boy	19.2	6.3	6.5	2.1	279.0	91.6	304.7	100.0
Girl	5.2	1.9	2.7	1.0	264.5	97.1	272.4	100.0
AGE GROUPS								
5-13 years	12.6	3.1	-	-	394.8	96.9	407.4	100.0
14-15 years	4.4	5.3	4.4	5.2	74.8	89.5	83.6	100.0
16-17 years	7.4	8.6	4.9	5.6	73.9	85.8	86.1	100.0
AREA OF RESIDENCE								
Urban	3.9	1.2	1.4	0.4	323.3	98.4	328.6	100.0
Rural	20.5	8.3	7.9	3.2	220.2	88.6	248.6	100.0

Table 2. Number and percentage of children in child labour by sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		N.	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	% OF WORKING CHILDREN
TOTAL				
Boy	5-13 years	9.6	4.5	100.0
	14-15 years	3.3	7.5	50.6
	16-17 years	6.3	13.8	65.6
	Total	**19.2**	**6.3**	**74.6**
Girl	5-13 years	3.1	1.6	100.0
	14-15 years	1.1	2.8	49.1
	16-17 years	1.1	2.6	40.6
	Total	**5.2**	**1.9**	**66.0**
Total	5-13 years	12.6	3.1	100.0
	14-15 years	4.4	5.3	50.2
	16-17 years	7.4	8.6	60.2
	Total	**24.4**	**4.2**	**72.6**

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	N.	% OF TOTAL CHILDREN	% OF WORKING CHILDREN
URBAN			
Boy	3.2	1.8	79.6
Girl	0.8	0.5	56.9
Total	**3.9**	**1.2**	**73.9**
RURAL			
Boy	16.0	12.1	73.7
Girl	4.5	3.9	67.8
Total	**20.5**	**8.3**	**72.3**

Table 3. Number and percentage of children in child labour by geographical disaggregation and cash income quintile

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	% OF CORRESPONDING WORKING POPULATION
Total	**24.4**	**4.2**	**72.6**
GEOGRAPHICAL DISAGGREGATION (REGION)			
Kakheti	4.9	9.8	77.0
Tbilisi	1.3	0.8	71.7
Shida Kartli	2.2	5.3	68.7
Kvemo Kartli	2.6	3.5	62.0
Samtskhe-Javakheti	3.1	11.1	73.5
Adjara A.R.	3.9	7.2	68.3
Guria	2.2	13.8	82.4
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1.8	3.7	82.7
Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	2.2	2.7	74.8
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	0.3	2.1	61.1
CASH INCOME QUINTILE			
I	7.3	5.9	74.3
II	6.3	5.3	75.0
III	5.2	4.7	70.5
IV	3.5	3.2	71.0
V	2.1	2.0	67.1

Table 4. Distribution of children in child labour by type of child labour, sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	HAZARDOUS WORK	CHILD LABOUR OTHER THAN HAZARDOUS WORK	TOTAL IN CHILD LABOUR	
	% OF CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR	% OF CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR	N.	% OF CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR
Total	**63.9**	**36.1**	**24.4**	**100.0**
SEX				
Boy	67.4	32.6	19.2	100.0
Girl	51.4	48.6	5.2	100.0
AGE GROUPS				
5-13 years	31.6	68.4	12.6	100.0
14-15 years	96.6	…	4.4	100.0
16-17 years	100.0	-	7.4	100.0
AREA OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	78.6	21.4	3.9	100.0
Rural	61.1	38.9	20.5	100.0

Table 5. Number and percentage of children in hazardous work by main types of hazardous work

	DESIGNATED HAZARDOUS OCCUPATION	DESIGNATED HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIES	LONG HOURS OF WORK	NIGHT WORK	HANDLING HEAVY LOADS	OPERATE OF MACHINERY/ HEAVY EQUIPMENT	UNHEALTHY ENVIRONMENT	HAZARDOUS TOTAL
Total number	2.0	0.8	1.4	9.0	3.8	1.4	5.5	15.6
%	12.7	5.4	8.7	57.9	24.5	9.1	35.2	100.0

Note: Percentages given in the table do not sum up to 100 as one child could name several answers.

Table 6. Distribution of children in hazardous work by industries, sex and area of residence

INDUSTRY	BOY	GIRL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
	%	%	%	%	N.	%
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery	73.2	73.0	37.3	81.9	11.4	73.1
Other industries	26.8	27.0	62.7	18.1	4.2	26.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**15.6**	**100.0**

Table 7. Distribution of children in hazardous work by occupation in employment, sex and area of residence

OCCUPATION	BOY	GIRL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
	%	%	%	%	N.	%
Elementary occupations	88.7	79.8	59.1	94.0	13.6	87.1
Other	11.3	20.2	40.9	6.0	2.0	12.9
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**15.6**	**100**

Table 8. Weekly hours of work performed by children (aged 10-17) in hazardous work by sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL
TOTAL			
10-13 years	7.9	7.2	7.8
14-15 years	11.3	10.6	11.1
16-17 years	20.1	17.2	19.7
Total	**15.1**	**12.7**	**14.7**
URBAN			
Total	**18.5**	**22.6**	**19.4**
RURAL			
Total	**14.3**	**9.5**	**13.5**

Table 9. Distribution of children in child labour other than hazardous work in agricultural industry by sex and area of residence

BOY	GIRL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
%	%	%	%	N.	%
91.0	98.1	88.4	93.5	8.2	93.0

Table 10. Share of elementary occupations in child labour other than hazardous work by sex and area of residence

BOY	GIRL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
%	%	%	%	N.	%
98.5	99.0	91.2	99.4	8.7	98.6

Annex 3.D. Educational characteristics

Table 1. Number and percentage of working and non-working children attending school by sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		WORKING CHILDREN		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL	
		N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
TOTAL							
Boy	5-13 years	9.5	99.2	197.8	96.4	207.3	96.5
	14-15 years	6.2	94.4	37.1	98.3	43.3	97.7
	16-17 years	7.1	73.9	33.1	91.9	40.2	88.1
	Total	**22.8**	**88.5**	**268.0**	**96.1**	**290.7**	**95.4**
Girl	5-13 years	3.0	98.2	184.0	97.1	187.0	97.1
	14-15 years	2.2	98.7	36.3	97.9	38.5	98.0
	16-17 years	2.1	80.8	35.2	93.0	37.4	92.2
	Total	**7.3**	**92.6**	**255.6**	**96.6**	**262.9**	**96.5**
Total	5-13 years	12.5	98.9	381.8	96.7	394.3	96.8
	14-15 years	8.4	95.5	73.4	98.1	81.8	97.9
	16-17 years	9.2	75.3	68.3	92.5	77.5	90.0
	Total	**30.1**	**89.5**	**523.5**	**96.3**	**553.6**	**95.9**

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING CHILDREN		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL	
	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
URBAN						
Boy	3.0	74.7	164.6	97.7	167.6	97.2
Girl	1.2	88.4	152.2	98.3	153.3	98.2
Total	**4.1**	**78.1**	**316.8**	**98.0**	**320.9**	**97.7**
RURAL						
Boy	19.8	91.0	103.4	93.5	123.2	93.1
Girl	6.2	93.4	103.4	94.3	109.5	94.2
Total	**26.0**	**91.6**	**206.8**	**93.9**	**232.7**	**93.6**

Table 2. School attendance rate of children in hazardous work, children in child labour other than hazardous work and working children not in child labour by sex

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK		CHILDREN IN OTHER TYPE OF CHILD LABOUR		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR	
	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
Boy	10.7	82.6	6.1	98.0	6.0	91.0
Girl	2.4	90.1	2.5	97.8	2.4	90.2
Total	**13.1**	**83.9**	**8.6**	**97.9**	**8.4**	**90.8**

Table 3. Number and percentage of working children and non-working children that dropped-out school by sex, age-group and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING CHILDREN		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL CHILDREN	
	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
Total	**3.4**	**10.1**	**7.8**	**1.4**	**11.2**	**1.9**
SEX						
Boy	2.9	11.2	4.2	1.5	7.1	2.3
Girl	0.5	6.7	3.6	1.4	4.1	1.5

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING CHILDREN		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL CHILDREN	
	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
AGE GROUPS						
5-15 years	0.4	1.9	2.3	0.5	2.7	0.5
16-17 years	3.0	24.7	5.5	7.4	8.5	9.9
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	1.2	21.9	3.1	0.9	4.2	1.3
Rural	2.3	7.9	4.7	2.1	7.0	2.8

Table 4. Distribution of children that dropped-out school by main reasons reported

DROP-OUT REASONS	N.	%
Completed his/her compulsory schooling	3.0	26.8
Poor in studies/not interested in school	2.4	21.5
Other	5.8	51.7
Total	**11.2**	**100.0**

Table 5. Number and share of children in child labour, children in hazardous work and non-working children that dropped-out school by activities performed

ACTIVITY STATUS	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
TOTAL		
Working only	1.2	13.9
Involved in household chores only	5.6	1.8
Working and involved in household chores	2.2	8.8
Neither working nor involved in household chores	2.2	0.9
TOTAL CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR		
Working only	1.1	16.7
Working and involved in household chores	1.5	8.2
CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK		
Working only	1.1	29.2
Working and involved in household chores	1.4	12.0
NON-WORKING CHILDREN		
Involved in household chores only	5.6	1.8
Neither working nor involved in household chores	2.2	0.9

Table 6. Number and distribution of children attending school by level of schooling and age-groups

LEVEL OF SCHOOLING	5-13 YEARS		14-15 YEARS		16-17 YEARS	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
Primary	260.6	76.4	…	…	0.0	0.0
Lower secondary	80.6	23.6	47.9	59.1	…	…
Upper secondary	-	-	33.1	40.9	75.4	99.5

Table 7. Number and percentage of children attending school, but absent temporarily (not attended school a single school day during the 7 days preceding the interview), by sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
Total	**13.5**	**2.4**
SEX		
Boy	7.4	2.5
Girl	6.1	2.3
AGE GROUPS		
5-13 years	9.1	2.3
14-15 years	1.6	2.0
16-17 years	2.7	3.5
AREA OF RESIDENCE		
Urban	7.8	2.4
Rural	5.7	2.5

Table 8. Number and percentage of children who have ever attended vocational/ skills training courses by sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
Total	**12.0**	**2.1**
SEX		
Boy	5.5	1.8
Girl	6.5	2.4

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	N.	% OF CORRESPONDING POPULATION
AGE GROUPS		
5-13 years	4.2	1.0
14-15 years	3.3	3.9
16-17 years	4.5	5.3
AREA OF RESIDENCE		
Urban	7.8	2.4
Rural	4.2	1.7

Table 9. Number and distribution of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by highest level of schooling achieved by their father/guardian and mother/guardian

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING ACHIEVED	CHILD LABOUR		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR		NON-WORKING		TOTAL CHILDREN	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF FATHER/GUARDIAN								
Lower secondary	2.4	11.2	0.7	8.4	38.5	8.4	41.6	8.5
Upper secondary	8.8	41.9	3.9	47.6	159.1	34.7	171.8	35.2
Post-secondary non-tertiary	5.8	27.7	2.1	25.4	80.6	17.6	88.5	18.1
University or higher	3.9	18.4	1.5	18.3	175.1	38.2	180.5	37.0
Other/No education	…	…	…	…	…	…	5.8	1.2
Total	**21.0**	**100**	**8.2**	**100**	**459.0**	**100**	**488.2**	**100**
LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF FATHER/GUARDIAN								
Lower secondary	3.6	15.9	1.2	13.1	49.5	9.5	54.2	9.8
Upper secondary	8.6	38.1	3.4	38.8	151.0	28.9	163.1	29.5
Post-secondary non-tertiary	5.8	25.5	2.3	25.8	99.7	19.1	107.8	19.5
University or higher	4.1	17.9	2.0	22.3	214.0	41.0	220.1	39.8
Other/No education	…	…	…	…	…	…	8.3	1.5
Total	**22.6**	**100**	**8.8**	**100**	**522.0**	**100**	**553.4**	**100**

Annex 3.E. Other relevant characteristics

Table 1. Distribution of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by cash income quintile, %

CASH INCOME QUINTILE	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR	NON-WORKING
I	29.8	27.2	21.3
II	25.8	22.7	20.7
III	21.5	23.7	19.5
IV	14.4	15.5	19.6
V	8.5	11.0	18.9

Table 2. Share of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children below the relative poverty line (60 percent of median cash expenditure) by sex, %

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR	NON-WORKING	TOTAL CHILDREN
Total	**34.1**	**36.4**	**27.4**	**27.8**
SEX				
Boy	32.9	36.9	25.8	26.5
Girl	38.3	35.2	29.0	29.3

Table 3. Share of children whose households own the following assets by area of residence, %

ASSETS OWNED	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Automobile	49.9	44.9	47.7
Tractor	1.2	9.0	4.6
Television	97.9	98.9	98.3
Iron	95.8	92.0	94.1
VCD/DVD player	42.3	38.4	40.6
Washing machine	88.2	68.1	79.6
Oven	88.5	74.6	82.5
Refrigerator	91.0	81.4	86.9
Computer	81.9	52.6	69.3
Satellite/Cable TV	70.8	58.5	65.5
Telephone (Land line)	61.7	19.1	43.3
Mobile phone	96.5	94.5	95.6

Table 4. Number and percentage of children working under exposure to health hazards by sex, age-groups, main industry and main occupation

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS	N.	%
TOTAL		
Total	**13.7**	**100.0**
AGE GROUPS		
5-13 years	3.3	23.9
14-15 years	3.7	27.2
16-17 years	6.7	48.8
AREA OF RESIDENCE		
Urban	2.9	20.8
Rural	10.9	79.2
INDUSTRIES		
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery	5.8	72.3
Other industries	2.2	27.7
OCCUPATIONS		
Elementary occupations	6.9	85.8
Other	1.1	14.2

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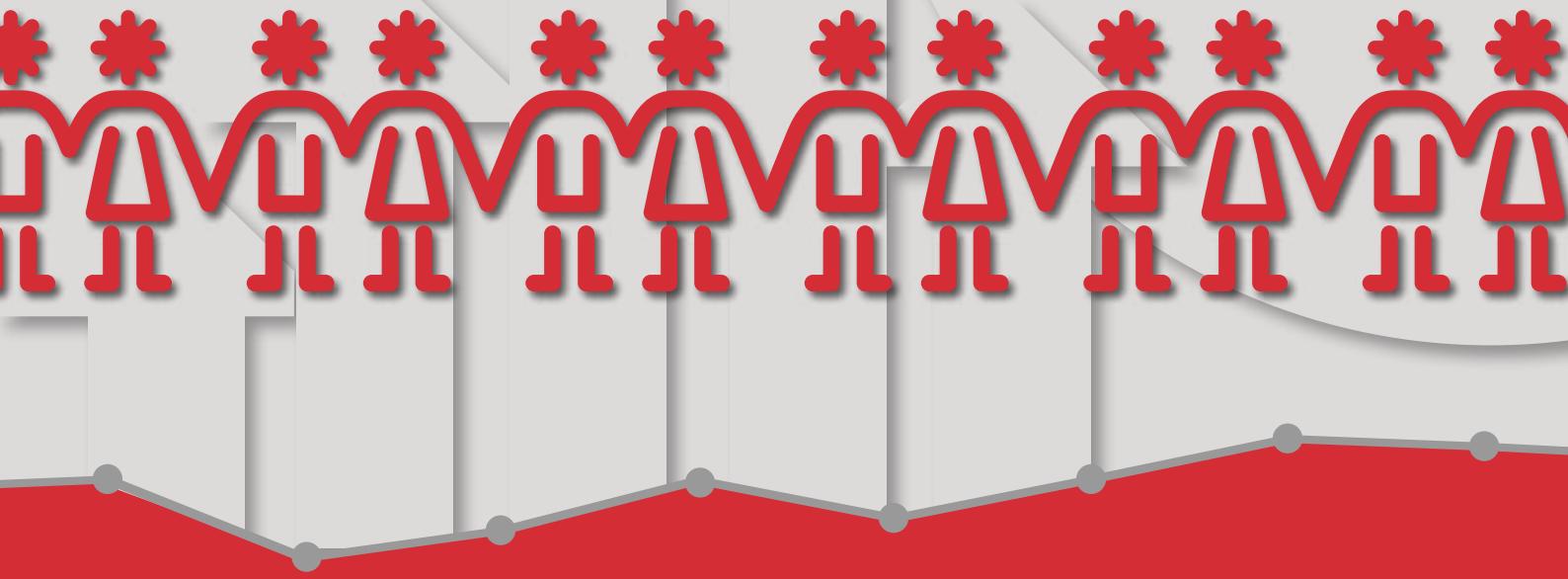

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