REPORT

JAMAICA
YOUTH ACTIVITY
► **SURVEY 2016** ◄

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PREFACE

The Jamaica National Youth Activity Survey (JYAS) 2016 is the product of a partnership between the Statistical Institute of Jamaica and the International Labour Organization (ILO). It is the first stand-alone survey of children's activities conducted nationally. The main objective of the survey is to collect comprehensive information on children's engagement in economic activities.

The JYAS 2016 report provides quantitative, reliable and updated statistics on working children, child labour, and hazardous work performed by children in Jamaica. Detailed in this report is statistical information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of working children aged 5 to 17 years as well as related information on the households to which they belong. The report includes an analysis of fundamental child labour-related issues, such as children's involvement in economic activity, types and characteristics of child labour and children's working environment. It also contains findings about children's non-economic activities, principally school attendance and engagement in household chores.

The estimates and classifications of working children and child labour provided in this report are aligned to international statistical measurement standards. The statistical data presented in this report are, therefore, reliable and globally comparable. Importantly, the data from the JYAS 2016 will assist with monitoring Jamaica's progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 8 which speaks to decent work and economic growth, and specifically target 8.7 which seeks to "end child labour in all its forms by 2025".

It is our hope at STATIN, that the data contained in this report will enable the acceleration of intergovernmental efforts towards child labour reduction in Jamaica. We invite persons to read the report and encourage our data users to utilize the data from this survey to do more in-depth analysis with an ultimate goal to effect change.

Carol Coy
Director General
Statistical Institute of Jamaica

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Jamaica Youth Activity Survey (JYAS) 2016 was designed to collect statistically sound, internationally comparable estimates of key indicators that are used to assess the situation of child labour.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) has globally defined permissible forms of economic activity (employment) and child labour. The determinants of child labour includes: age of child, type and duration of work performed, and the conditions under which work is performed. The range and features of child labour in Jamaica was assessed based on the criteria specified in the ILO Conventions and legislation of Jamaica.

A child is regarded as economically active (employed), if he/she was permanently or temporarily engaged in economic activities or has been working unpaid in household business or farm for at least one hour in the reference week. For the purposes of this survey children were divided into 3 age groups: 5-12 year olds (below the minimum age permissible for light work), 13-14 year olds (within the age range permissible for light work) and 15-17 year olds (above general minimum age for admission to employment).

The report is divided into the following sections:

- Section 1.   Introduction
- Section 2.   The socio-economic situation of the country
- Section 3.   The survey methodology
- Section 4.   Concepts and definitions
- Section 5.   Activities performed by children
- Section 6.   Characteristics of working children
- Section 7.   Child labour and hazardous work
- Section 8.   Educational characteristics
- Section 9.   Other relevant characteristics
- Section 10. Conclusion and policy implications
- Section 11. Annexes

Socio-economic status of Jamaica

According to the 2015 estimates, the mid-year population of Jamaica was 2,726,077 persons of which 50.5 per cent were females and 49.5 per cent were males. The number of females exceeded their male counterparts in the older five year age groups (25-75+ years); males outnumbered females by 1.6 per cent in the younger five years age groups (0-24 years). Life expectancy in Jamaica stood at 74.2 years, however, females had a higher rate of 78.0 years compared to males at 70.4 years. The island comprises a total of 14 parishes, with a large concentration of the population (43.7 per cent) residing within the island's commercial capital of Kingston, St Andrew and the neighbouring parish of St Catherine.

The Jamaican economy has seen marginal positive growth since 2013 to 2015. The industries that accounted for the majority of Jamaica's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) were Wholesale & Retail Trade; Installation of Machinery & Equipment (19.6 per cent), Government Service (12.9 per cent) and Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities (11.4 per cent). In 2015, inflation rate stood at 3.7 per cent and the unemployment rate was at 13.5 per cent.

Survey methodology

The geographical scope of the JYAS 2016 was the entire country; the sample was designed to produce reliable indicators of child labour at the national and urban-rural levels. The target population was children aged 5-17 years, who were usual residents of households living in private dwellings. The sampling frame for the survey was developed using the 2011 Population and Housing Census. A total of 8,820 households with children aged 5-17 years were selected to make inferences on the situation of child labour in Jamaica.

General characteristics of children

The data collected from the survey was weighted to represent the 2015 mid-year population of Jamaica. It was estimated that there were 657,697 children aged 5-17 years old; of this number, 334,603 were boys (50.9 per cent) and 323,094 were girls (49.1 per cent). Approximately one half of the children aged 5-17 (50.3 per cent) resided in the urban areas of the island. Approximately 56.3 per cent of children were between the ages of 5-12 years, 17.3 per cent were 13-14 years and 26.4 per cent were 15-17 years.

The majority of Jamaican children aged 5-17 years, 506,462 (77.0 per cent) performed some type of household chores during the week prior to the survey. The results further indicated that the percentage of girls that did household chores (78.8 per cent) was slightly higher when compared to boys (75.3 per cent) and a greater share of rural area children performed some form of household chores (79.6 per cent) than urban area children (74.4 per cent).

Of the children who participated in household chores, the majority participated in cleaning the house or yard (80.6 per cent) and washing dishes (76.3 per cent). Other chores such as washing clothes (51.2 per cent) and shopping for their household (40.1 per cent) were done by some. As it relates to hours spent by children aged 5-17 years doing household chores, females spent slightly more time (0.6 hours) involved in such activities during the reference week than their male counterparts. These figures were consistent between both sexes in urban and rural areas. In relation to age groups, as children get older the time spent doing household chores increases.

Characteristics of working children

In Jamaica, 8.1 per cent or 53,274 children aged 5-17 years were engaged in economic activities for at least one hour during the week prior to the interview. Of these children, 33,436 were males (62.8 per cent) and 19,838 were females (37.2 per cent). The percentage of working children was higher in rural areas (10.5 per cent) when compared to working children in urban areas (5.7 per cent). The percentage share of working children within each age group increases as children get older; 5.0 per cent of children aged 5-12 years (18,402) qualified as working children compared to 10.3 per cent of those 13-14 years (11,708) and 13.3 per cent of those aged 15-17 years (23,163).

Children aged 5-17 years were mostly employed in private households (50.1 per cent), followed by wholesale and retail (20.7 per cent) and agriculture and fishing industries (17.4 per cent). More than half of employed girls worked in private households (56.2 per cent) and less than a third in wholesale and retail trade (29.6 per cent). Approximately five out of every ten employed boys worked in private households (46.6 per cent) and two out of every ten in agriculture and fishing (22.3 per cent).

Working children aged 5-17 years were involved in economic activities on average for 8.5 hours per week. Disaggregating the data revealed that males worked on average 9.5 hours per week in comparison to females who averaged 6.9 hours of work per week. The average hours increased as children got older and children who resided in rural areas worked for considerably more hours (9.4 hours) than their urban counterparts (7.0 hours). As it relates to their main workplace location, half of Jamaican children carried out their activities at their family dwelling. The majority of working children in Jamaica between the ages of 5-17 years were doing their activities during the day (49.5) and on the weekends (24.2 per cent).

Helping in household enterprise (49.7 per cent) was the main reason for working reported by children aged 10-17 years. Supplementing family income (22.6 per cent) and learning skills (20.5 per cent) were other specified reasons for working.

Child labour and hazardous work

Child labour refers to the engagement of a child in work that is, under conditions that are prohibited and viewed as morally and socially unappealing. Of the 53,274 children in Jamaica who were involved in economic activities during the reference period, a total of 37,965 children (71.3 per cent) were engaged in child labour; this number represented 5.8 per cent of Jamaican children aged 5-17 years. Hazardous work is defined as work which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. Of the children engaged in child labour, 26,053 were involved in hazardous work and 11,912 in child labour other than hazardous work. The estimates revealed that 67.9 per cent of children engaged in child labour were boys (25,797) which represents 7.7 per cent of all boys aged 5-17 years in Jamaica. There were 12,168 girls involved in child labour, which constitutes 3.8 per cent of all girls aged 5-17 years.

In Jamaica, the minimum age for admission to employment is 15 years-old, while, children aged 13-14 years are afforded the opportunity to do 'light work' which entails being involved in an economic activity that does not exceed 13 hours per week. One per cent of Jamaican children who were working during the reference period, engaged in hazardous work and as such involved in child labour were aged 5-12 years. Children between the ages of 13-14 years who were involved in hazardous work or averaged more than 13 hours of work during the reference period amounted to 5.3 per cent and children aged 15-17 years involved in child labour was 7.8 per cent of the total children in that age group. The incidence of child labour occurred twice as much in rural areas (67.9 per cent) than in urban areas (32.1 per cent).

Children in Jamaica who were involved in hazardous work averaged 11.9 hours of work per week. Boys averaged 1.5 more hours of hazardous work per week than their female counterparts. The number of hours doing hazardous work increased as children got older with those aged 5-12 years averaging 4.8 hours per week compared to those aged 13-14 averaging 7.4 hours and children aged 15-17 averaging 15.5 hours per week. Children doing hazardous work in rural areas worked for 14.1 hours per week in comparison to their counterparts from urban areas who averaged 8.2 hours per week.

Child labour other than hazardous work

Approximately 11,912 children in Jamaica were engaged in child labour but were not involved in hazardous work. Males were more involved in child labour other than hazardous work (54.6 per cent) than females (45.4 per cent). Child labour other than hazardous work occurred four times more among children in rural areas than those in urban areas. The average number of hours worked by children aged 5-17 years in child labour other than hazardous work was 4.7 hours per week.

Figure 1.1: Key findings of the Jamaica Youth Activity Survey 2016
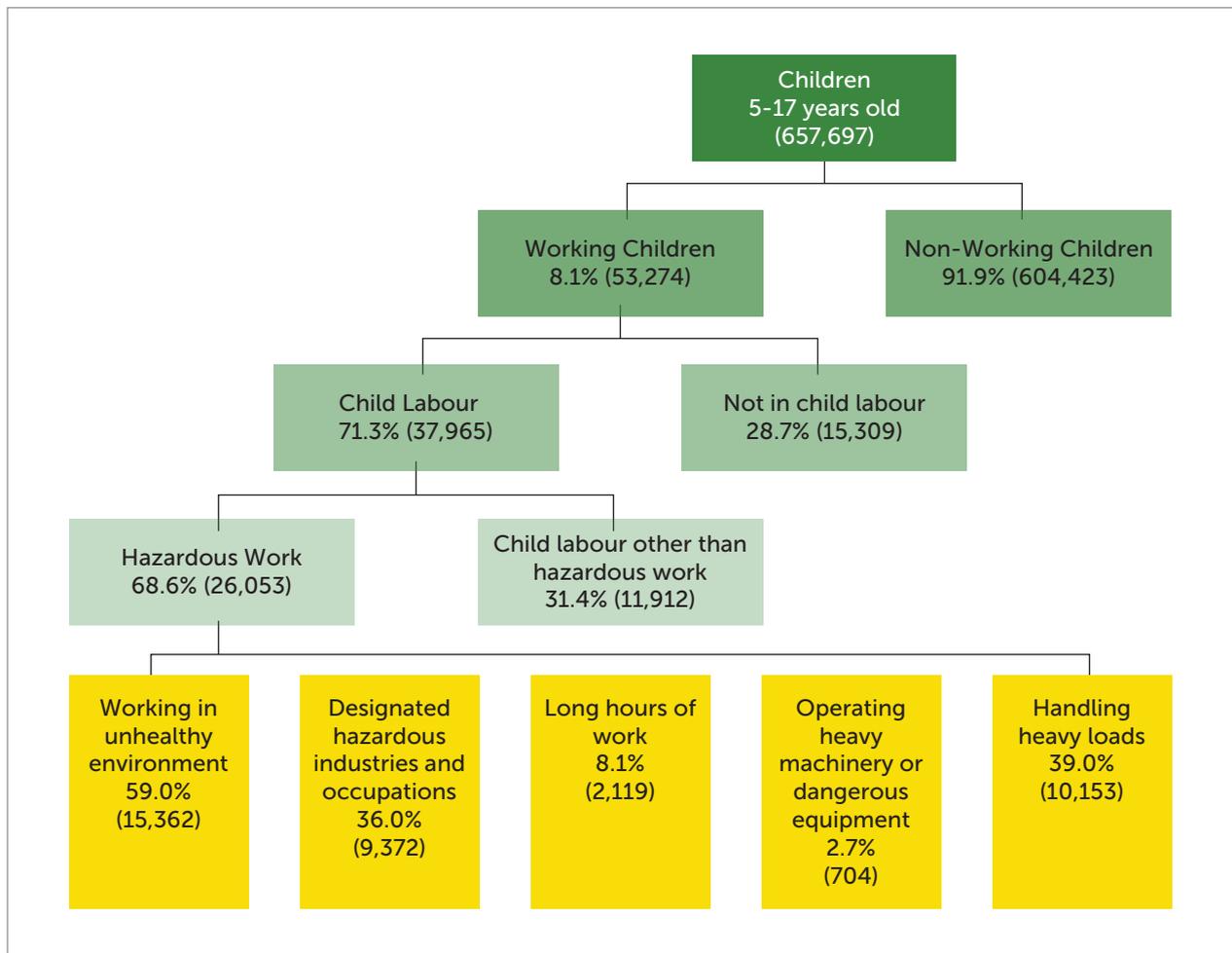
Educational characteristics

The survey indicated that 641,497 children aged 5-17 years were attending school at the time of the survey; this represents a school attendance rate of 97.5 per cent. Non-working children aged 5-17 years attended school at a higher rate (97.9 per cent) than working children (93.5 per cent). Female working children had a slightly higher school attendance rate than male working children in all age groups. This was similar for the school attendance rates among non-working children when making the comparison between males and females. The school attendance rates for children who were involved in child labour was 91.6 per cent and for children engaged in hazardous work, 87.9 per cent.

A total of 9,833 children had started school but dropped-out at some point. This represented 4.4 per cent of working children and 1.2 per cent of non-working children. Among those who dropped out, 63.0 per cent were at home involved in household chores only, 18.9 per cent were working and involved in household chores and 4.8 per cent were working only. The remaining 13.2 per cent of children who dropped out of school were doing none of the aforementioned activities. In Jamaica, less than one per cent of children aged 5-17 years had never attended school at any point in time. The main reasons for this were disability or illness, inability to afford schooling and children being too young to attend school.

Other relevant characteristics

As it relates to the housing conditions, approximately 80.6 per cent of children aged 5-17 years have access to drinking water from a treated source compared to those who access drinking water from untreated sources (19.4 per cent). Flushed toilet facilities were available to 79.0 per cent of children aged 5-17, 19.9 per cent used pit latrines and another 1.1 per cent had no facility at all. In relation to lighting, 96.4 per cent of children had electricity as their main source of lighting. Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) was the most common source of fuel used for cooking (85.3 per cent), followed by of charcoal (7.4 per cent) and wood (6.4 per cent).

Conclusion

The Jamaica Youth Activity Survey (JYAS) 2016 highlighted that 8.1 per cent of all children aged 5-17 years were involved in an economic activity during the week prior to the survey. Approximately 5.8 per cent of children aged 5-17 years were involved in child labour and 4.0 per cent in hazardous work. Children engaged in child labour also had lower school attendance than children in employment or those who are not working. The main industry of employment for children was in private households and the main reason for working was to supplement family income. Child labour in its current form can be addressed through partnerships between government agencies and other stakeholders.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) conducted the Jamaica Youth Activity Survey (JYAS) 2016 with the support of the International Labour Organization (ILO), through its Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS) . The JYAS 2016 was based on the ILO's model of the National Child Labour Survey and was implemented in March 2016 as a stand-alone survey. In Jamaica, the previous ILO supported JYAS was implemented as a module to the April 2002 Labour Force Survey.

The general objectives of the JYAS 2016 were to:

- Improve information on working children, child labour, and hazardous work at the national and regional levels;
- Reinforce the capacity of the Government of Jamaica to conduct future data collection, research and analysis in the child labour area on a sustained basis.

This report provides statistical information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Jamaican children aged 5-17 years and the households where they live. The report also details the survey's findings on children's economic activities, non-economic activities, school attendance and their involvement in household chores.

A Technical Working Group comprising different stakeholders associated with child labour issues in Jamaica was formed to ensure that agents of government, non-government, and international organizations were actively involved in ensuring that the objectives of the survey were met. The working group included the following agencies/ministries:

- Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN)
- Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS)
- Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)
- Child Development Agency (CDA)
- Office of the Children's Advocate (OCA)
- Office of the Children's Registry (OCR)

The term *child labour* reflects the engagement of children in *prohibited work* and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable as guided by:

- The ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- National legislation

2. THE SOCIO−ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY

2.1 Demography

The 2015 mid-year population of Jamaica amounted to 2,726,077 persons of which 49.5 per cent were males and 50.5 per cent were females. The number of males within the younger five year age groups (aged 0-24 years) exceeded the number of females by 1.6 per cent. Females outnumbered males by 2.7 per cent in the successive age groups (ages 25 to 75+ years).

Figure 2.1: Sex−age pyramid: Jamaica mid-year population 2015
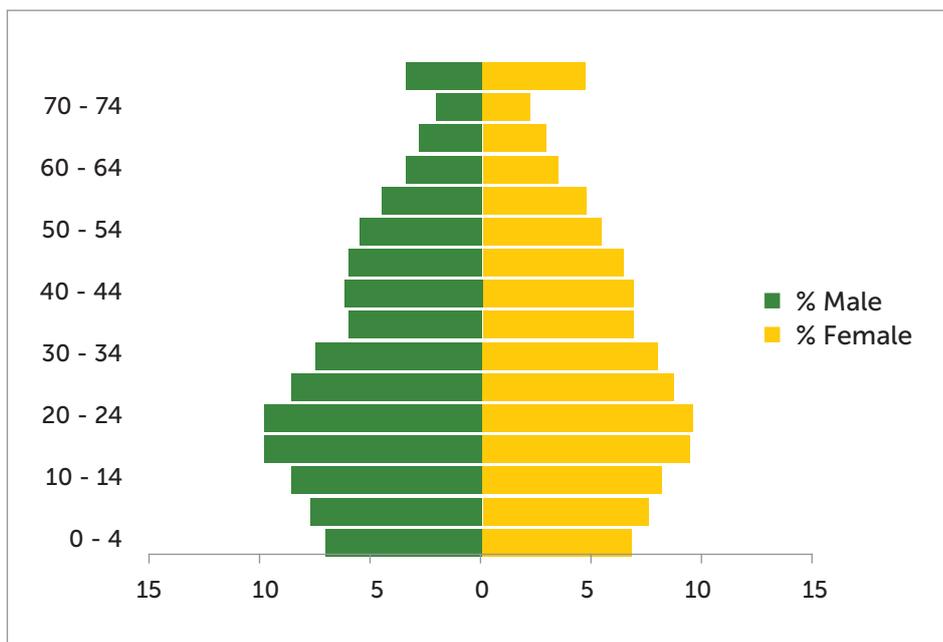
Approximately one quarter of the population resided in the island's commercial capital, Kingston and St. Andrew and another 19.1 per cent in the neighboring parish of St. Catherine.[1]

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1   Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Demographic Statistics 2015 (Kingston: STATIN, 2016).

Figure 2.2: Distribution of the 2015 mid-year population of Jamaica by parish
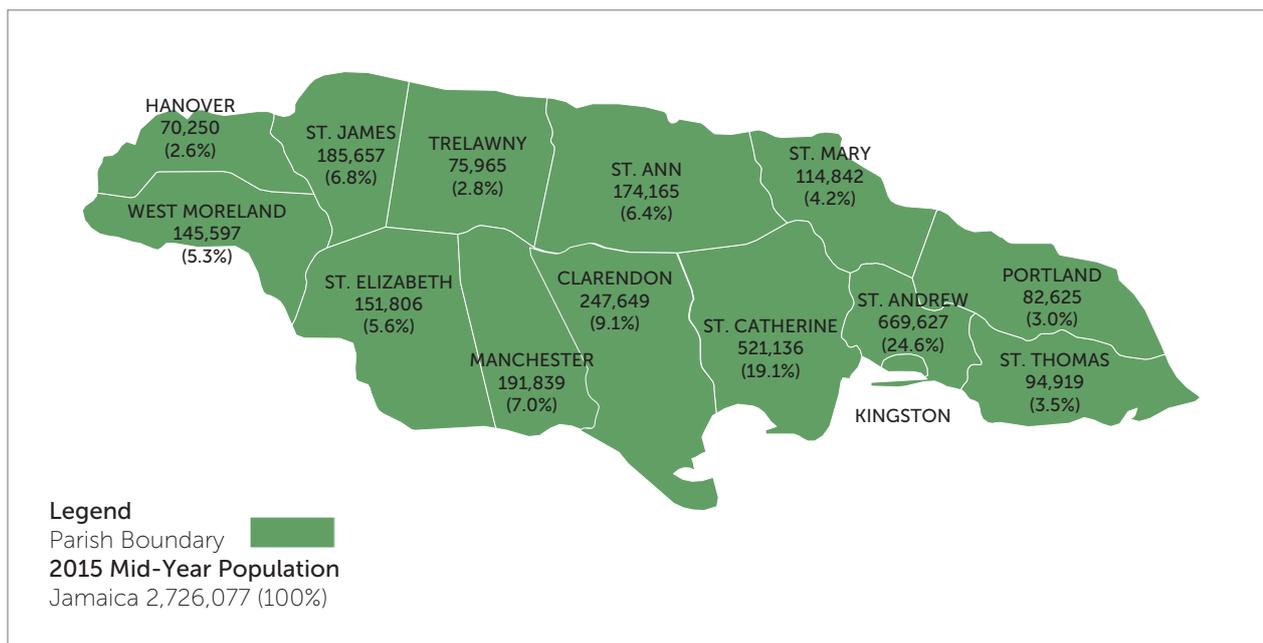
Based on Jamaica's 2011 Housing and Population Census, life expectancy at birth was 74.2 years. Jamaican males' life expectancy was 70.4 years while Jamaican women are expected to outlive their male counterparts by over half a decade; with a higher life expectancy of 78.0 years[2].

2.2 Economic characteristics

In 2015, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices for Jamaica was 855,608 million Jamaican dollars (JMD). At the start of the worldwide recession in 2008, Jamaica's economy declined by 0.8 per cent. Economic growth continued to decline through to 2010 (-1.5 per cent), with fluctuations in the subsequent years. Positive economic growth was recorded from 2013 to 2015.[3]

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2   Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Demographic Statistics 2015 (Kingston: STATIN,2016).
3   Statistical Institute of Jamaica, National Income and Product 2015 (Kingston: STATIN, 2016).

Figure 2.3: Annual rate of growth of GDP: Jamaica 2008-2015
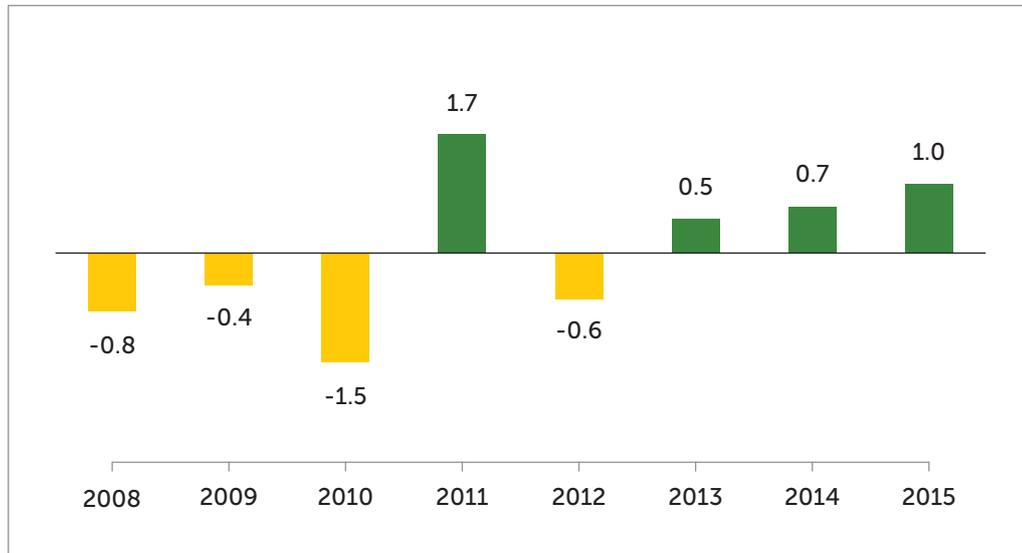
Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repairs; Installation of Machinery & Equipment contributed 19.6 per cent to GDP in 2015. Producers of Government Services accounted for 12.9 per cent of GDP. The contribution to GDP by the other industries were: Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities (11.4 per cent), Manufacturing (9.8 per cent), Transport, Storage & Communication (8.3 per cent), Construction (7.8 per cent), Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (7.4 per cent) and Other Services (6.5 per cent) Finance & Insurance Services (6.0 per cent).[4]

Figure 2.4: GDP distribution by industries: Jamaica 2015
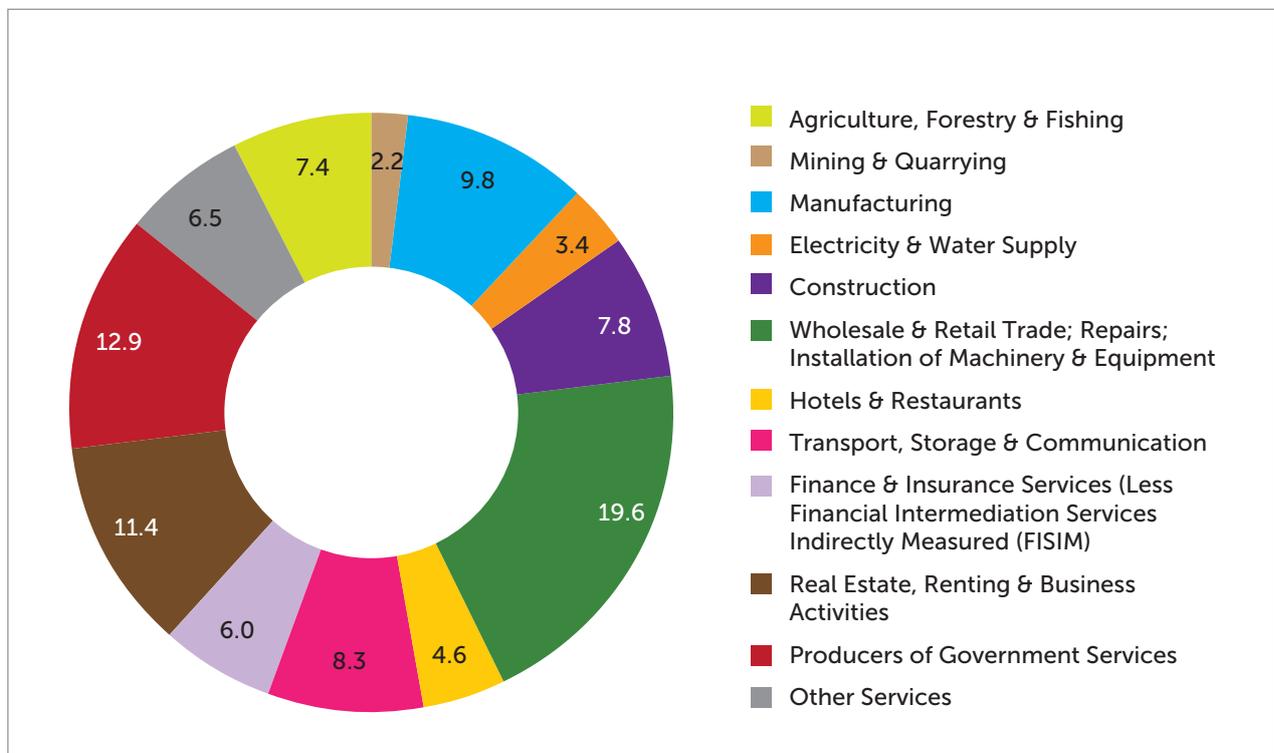
4   Statistical Institute of Jamaica, National Income and Product 2015 (Kingston: STATIN, 2016).

The 2015 annual inflation rate of 3.7 per cent was 2.7 percentage points lower than that recorded for 2014. The movement for the 2015 period was largely attributable to an increase of 8.7 per cent for the highest weighted division, 'Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages'. This movement was moderated by the 'Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels' division, which recorded a decrease of 8.3 per cent. The 'Transport' division also showed a significant decline of 4.0 per cent for the 2015 period.[5]

Figure 2.5: Point to point inflation rate: Jamaica 2015 (percentage change to the corresponding month of the previous year)
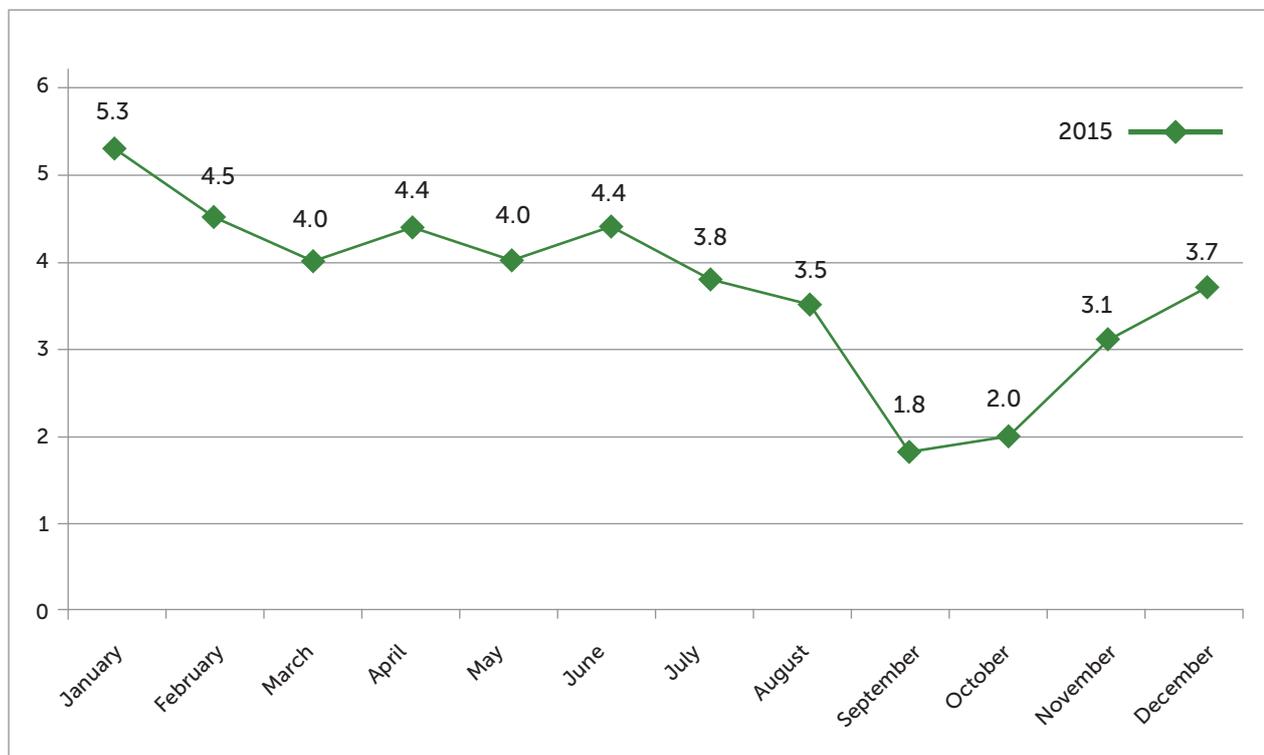
2.3   Labour market characteristics

The labour force is the total number of persons available for work and this includes all employed persons, as well as unemployed persons whether or not they are actively seeking a job. The labour force participation rate was 64.8 per cent in April 2016, up from 62.4 per cent in April 2015. In April 2016, the male labour force participation rate was 71.2 per cent which was an increase of 1.6 percentage points over the 69.6 per cent recorded in April 2015. Among females, the participation rate which was 58.7 per cent in April 2016 was 3.3 percentage points higher than the 55.4 per cent in April 2015. Participation in the labour force among youth 14 - 24 years was 40.7 per cent for males compared to 32.0 per cent for females.

The male participation rate exceeded that of the females in all age groups. For males, the highest increase in the participation rates was in the 20-24 years age group, which moved from 69.1 per cent in April 2015, to 74.9 per cent in April 2016. This was followed by the 14-19 years age group with a participation rate of 15.1 per cent in April 2016, 2.6 percentage points higher than the rate in April 2015 (21.5 per cent). For females the highest increase in the participation rate was also recorded in the 20-24 years age group (54.5 per cent in April 2015 to 62.6 per cent in April 2016) followed by those in the 14-19 years age group (72.3 in April 2015 to 77.3 per cent in April 2016).

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5   Statistical Institute of Jamaica, The Consumer Price Index, Annual Review 2015 (Kingston: STATIN 2016).

In April 2016 there were 1,353,900 persons in the Jamaican labour force, consisting of 729,700 males and 624,200 females. The age group 14-19 years accounted for 11.4 per cent of the overall increase in the labour force (6,100 persons). The youth (14-24 years) represented 15.8 per cent of the labour force, 16.6 per cent of the males and 14.9 per cent of the females.[6]

The industry group 'Wholesale & Retail, Repair of Motor Vehicle & Equipment' accounted for 19.3 per cent of the classifiable labour force. The industry group 'Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing' accounted for the largest percentage of the male labour force (22.2 per cent). The group 'Wholesale & Retail, Repair of Motor Vehicle & Equipment' was the preferred industry group for females absorbing 22.6 per cent of the classifiable labour force.

In April 2016, the unemployment rate was 13.7 per cent; an increase of 0.5 percentage points compared with 13.2 per cent in April 2015. The unemployment rates fluctuated with decrease in the quarters of July 2015 (13.1 per cent) and January 2016 (13.3 per cent). The unemployment rates by age group showed that unemployment was highest in the younger age group (14-24 years) followed by the 20-24 years age group. Over the period April 2015 and April 2016, there was an increase in unemployment in the 14-19 years age group (40.2 per cent to 44.4 per cent) and a decrease in the 20-24 years age group (31.6 per cent to 29.2 per cent).

In April 2016, 35.2 per cent of the population 14 years and older were 'outside the labour force', compared to 37.6 per cent in April 2015. This decline amounted to, 49,100 persons less in April 2016. There were more females (59.8 per cent) than males (40.2 per cent) who were outside the labour force.[7]

2.4   Indicators of standard of living

The 2015 data on Jamaica's social progress indicates overall improvements in Jamaicans standard of living. Per capita consumption expenditure[8] increased both nationally and within each region. The 2015 national nominal per capita consumption expenditure was 296,902 compared to 284,654 in 2014.[9]

Table 2.1: All Jamaica and regional mean per capita consumption: 2005-2015

Year	Jamaica		KMA		Other Towns		Rural Areas	
	Prices		Prices		Prices		Prices	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
2005	124,174	9,324	165,046	11,955	132,600	10,042	94,930	7,261
2006	139,597	9,531	178,351	11,687	147,066	10,245	109,979	7,701
2007	165,761	10,508	220,214	13,364	179,532	11,461	121,765	7,977
2008	214,015	10,377	277,822	12,848	214,556	10,492	166,130	8,342
2009	205,693	9,578	252,835	11,183	232,136	10,993	158,474	7,635
2010	222,771	9,119	291,271	11,189	220,078	9,405	166,445	7,157
2012	253,779	9,077	324,462	10,604	261,137	9,433	206,327	7,885
2013	254,248	8,286	324,799	9,604	262,417	8,621	204,126	7,153
2014	284,654	8,508	371,340	9,931	272,057	8,229	231,290	7,501
2015	296,902	8,609	385,338	9,792	300,266	8,821	238,647	7,584

Note: Constant Prices in 1990 Jamaican dollars.
Source: Compiled by PIOJ with data supplied by STATIN 2005-2010 and 2012-2015.

6   Statistical Institute of Jamaica, The Jamaica Labour Force Survey 2016 (Kingston: STATIN, 2017).
7   Statistical Institute of Jamaica, The Jamaica Labour Force Survey 2016 (Kingston: STATIN, 2017).
8   Per capita consumption expenditure is spending on consumption in relation to each person.
9   Statistical Institute of Jamaica and Planning Institute of Jamaica, Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions 2015 (Kingston: STATIN and PIOJ 2017).

This translated into a marginal increase in the prevalence of poverty to 21.2 per cent from 20.0 per cent in 2014. The average level of poverty was as a result of increases in extreme food poverty, household poverty and persons classified as poor. These changes were recorded across all regions with rural areas having the largest increases when compared to the urban areas (KMA and Other Towns).

Table 2.2: Prevalence of poverty by region: 2005-2015

Region	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
KMA	9.6	9.4	6.2	7.0	12.8	14.4	19.7	17.8	15.3	14.3
Other Towns	7.2	9.2	4.0	10.7	10.2	11.6	16.6	20.0	16.2	14.7
Rural Areas	21.1	19.8	15.3	17.0	22.5	23.2	21.3	31.3	24.9	28.5
Jamaica	14.8	14.3	9.9	12.3	16.5	17.6	19.9	24.6	20.0	21.2

Note: Differences may be due to rounding.
Source: Compiled by PIOJ with a data supplied by STATIN 2005-2010 and 2012-2015.

In addition to increased severe poverty, inequality also increased; here the poorest of the population spent less than one dollar for every 10 dollar spent by households in Decile 10. The Gini coefficient describes the distribution of consumption expenditure; here, 0 indicates perfect equality and 1 indicates perfect inequality. The 2015 Gini coefficient was 0.3689 increasing from 0.3637 in 2014. It is of note that the 2014 movement in the Gini coefficient (0.3637 down from 0.4004 in 2013) was the lowest level of inequality recorded for Jamaica over the period 2006-2015 (Figure 2.7).[10]

Figure 2.6: Share of national consumption by decile for all Jamaica: 2013-2015

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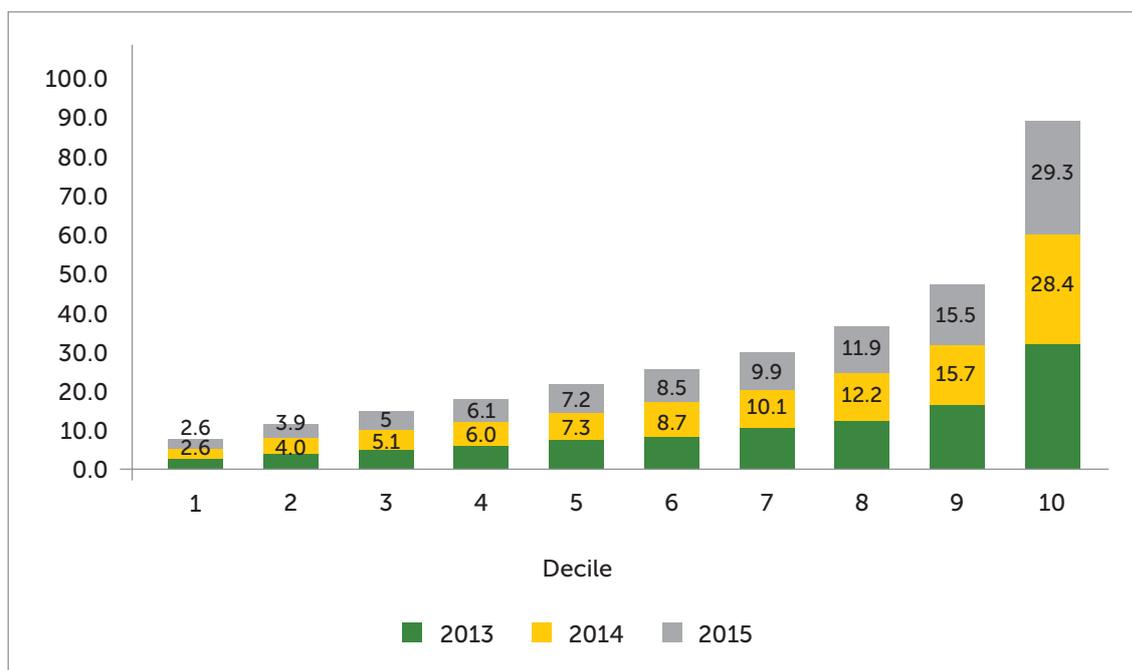
10   Statistical Institute of Jamaica and Planning Institute of Jamaica, Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions 2015 (Kingston: STATIN and PIOJ 2017).

Figure 2.7: Gini coefficient for all Jamaica: 2005-2015
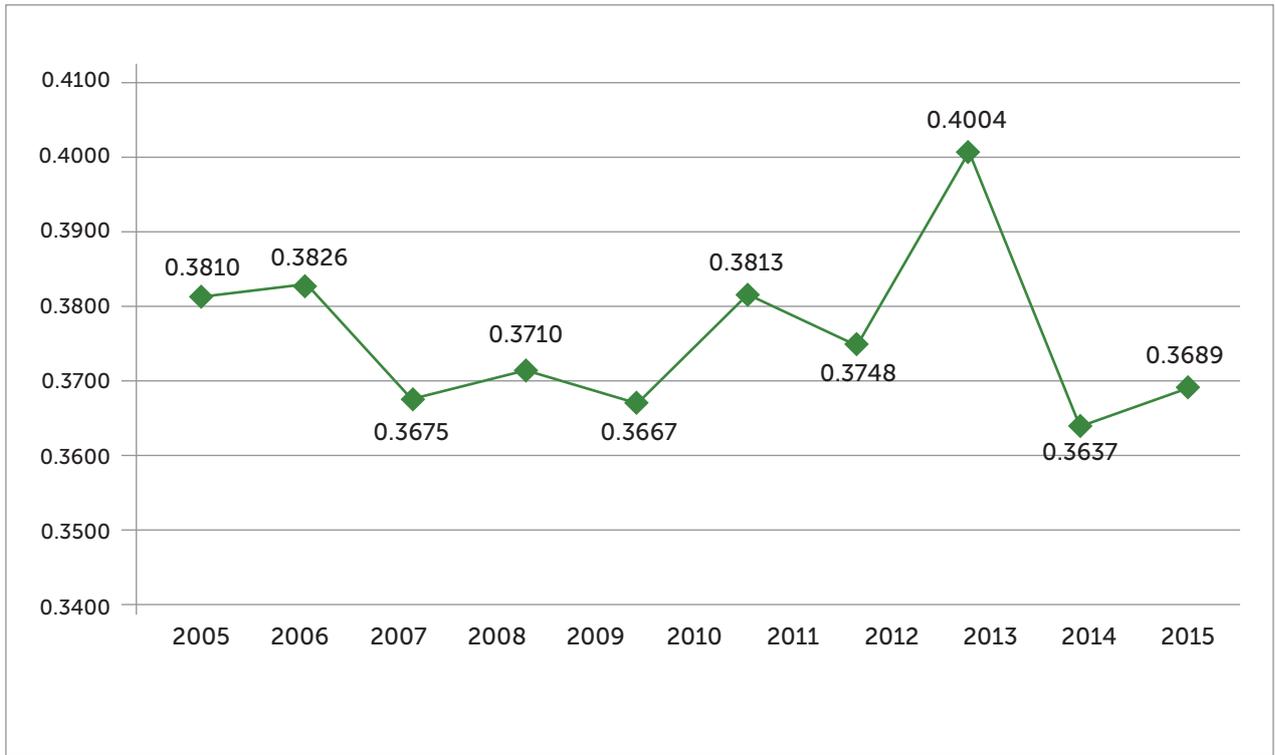
3. THE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope and coverage

This survey was designed to produce reliable estimates of child labour at the national level, and for urban and rural areas.

The target population for this survey was the population of children aged 5-17 years who were usual residents of Jamaica and were living in private dwelling units at the time of the survey. Excluded from the sample were children living in non-private dwellings including group dwellings, for example military camps, mental institutions, hospitals and prisons. Children living on the street were also outside the scope of this survey.

3.2 Questionnaire

The questionnaire used for the survey consisted of 64 pages comprising 3 parts with a total of 13 sections and 130 questions. The target respondent for Parts I and II was the head or the most knowledgeable adult household member; while the target respondents for Part III were children aged 5-17 years old.

Part I (Adult Questionnaire) contained questions on the household composition and demographic structure, the educational attainment of household members and their labour market outcomes.

Part I consisted of 6 sections:

Section I: Household composition and characteristics for all household members
Section II: Educational attainment of all household members aged 5 years and above
Section III: Current economic activity status of all household members aged 5 years and above
Section IV: Usual employment status of all household members aged 5 years and above
Section V: Household tasks performed by children aged 5-17 years
Section VI: Perceptions/observations of parents/guardians about working children (aged 5-17 years)

Part II (Household Characteristics) contained questions on the socio-economic characteristics of the household and any recent changes in it.

Part II consisted of 2 sections:

Section VII: Housing and household characteristics
Section VIII: Household socio-economic status

Part III (Child Questionnaire) contained information on the educational attainment of all children ages 5-17 years, their labour market outcomes, household tasks and health and safety issues.

Part III consisted of 5 sections:

Section IX: Educational attainment of all children aged 5-17 years
Section X: Current economic activity status of all children aged 5-17 years
Section XI: Health and safety issues about working children aged 5-17 years
Section XII: Household tasks of children aged 5-17 years
Section XIII: Other tasks of children aged 5-17 years

Similar to Part I, Part III included questions on education, current economic activity status and household chores. Some questions were included in both Part I and Part III because of the possibility that, intentionally or not, parents and children may provide different answers. Unlike Part I of the survey, Part III included detailed questions on children's health and safety. These questions were asked of children and not of adults to attain more accurate information about the child's perspective of working conditions.

3.3   Overview of sample design

Sample frame

STATIN employs the use of a master sampling frame from which samples are selected for all surveys in its household surveys programme, including routine and ad hoc surveys. The master sampling frame is developed after every Census and is updated every 4-5 years to include the most recent changes in the population through a Listing of Dwellings in the selected primary sampling units (PSUs). The current sampling frame was developed by STATIN using information from the 2011 Population and Housing Census, and last updated with information from the 2013 Listing of Dwellings.

The frame however does not contain the required information to identify and locate households with children in the 5-17 years age group. As a result there was no *a priori* information on whether or not the selected households included children within the targeted age group. As a result, the design of the sample accounted for the probability of selecting a household with children in the specified age group.

Sample size and sample allocation

The sample size for the survey was 8,820 households. The key indicator used to calculate the sample size was the prevalence of child labour among children 5-17 years in Jamaica. This estimate was derived using information from previous surveys. The total sample size is given by the sum of the required sample sizes for each strata. The required sample size per strata is determined by the following formulae:

Equation 1: Sample Size Formula where the Primary Variable is a proportion

$$n_h = \frac{4 \times r(1 - r) \times deff}{ME^2 \times AveHH \times RR}$$

Where:
- n_h is the required sample size per strata
- *r* is the predicted value of the percentage of children 5-17 years old who are engaged in activities defined as child labour in Jamaica.
- *deff* is the design effect.
- 4 is the rounded factor used to achieve the 95 per cent level of confidence at α= 95 per cent
- *ME* is the specific margin of error at 95 per cent confidence level.
- *AveHH* is the average number of children 5-17 years estimated to be in each household.
- *RR* is the expected response rate of the survey

For the calculation, *r* is assumed to be 10 per cent and the value of *deff* was taken as 1.5 based on estimates from other household surveys. The margin of error *(ME)* which is a value chosen to reflect the required precision of the survey estimate was set to 3.49 per cent. The average number *(AveHH)* of children 5-17 years old that can be found in a given household was estimated from the 2011 population census to be 0.78. The response rate *(RR)* which accounts for the possible non-response of selected households due to absence after repeated visits of the interviewers or due to refusal to participate in the survey is estimated to be 90 per cent based on previous surveys.

The resulting number of households generated from the above formula was 630 households per parish, which yielded (14 x 630) 8,820 households in total. The average number of households selected per ED for the survey was 20 households which resulted in a total of 441 sample EDs.

The sample was allocated across the 14 parishes of Jamaica using the square-root allocation. The square-root allocation gives equal weight to the precision of both national and strata level estimates, with an allocation parameter of 0.5. The allocation of dwellings across each strata is given by the formula:

Equation 2: Square-root Allocation

$$n_h = \frac{n \times \sqrt{Z_h}}{\Sigma_h \sqrt{Z_h}}$$

Where:
- *n* is the total sample size
- n_h is the required sample size per strata
- Z_h is the number of households in the stratum according to the sampling frame

Sample design and selection

The sample design for the JYAS 2016 was a multi-stage probability sampling design with two stages of selection. The first stage sample was stratified by parish, resulting in a total of 14 strata. Within each strata, clusters of dwelling units, called Enumeration Districts (EDs) were selected systematically with probability proportionate to size (PPS). The measure of size was the total number of dwellings within each ED, obtained from the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

Prior to selection, however, EDs were implicitly stratified within each parish by urban and rural areas.

Equation 3: First Stage Probability of Selection

$$\frac{P_d \times H_{dj}}{\Sigma_d H_j}$$

Where:

- P_d is the total number of EDs to be selected
- H_{dj} is the total number of dwellings in the j-th ED in domain d
- $\Sigma_d H_j$ is the total number of dwellings in domain d

The second stage a selection involved the selection of 20 dwellings within each selected ED. The allocation of 20 dwellings per ED was determined as the optimal amount to minimize the design effect, while minimizing cost. These dwellings were selected systematically with a random start.

Equation 4: Second Stage Probability of Selection

$$\frac{k}{H_{dj}}$$

Where:

- k the number of dwellings selected per ED
- H_{dj} is the total number of dwellings in the j-th ED in domain d

There was no selection within households as all eligible children (5-17 years old) in a selected household would be interviewed.

Table 3.1 shows the distribution of the sample by parish using the principle of square root allocation.

Table 3.1: Allocation of selected EDs and dwellings by parish

Parish	No. of Selected EDs			No. of Selected Dwellings (Square root Allocation)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kingston	22	0	22	440	0	440
St. Andrew	20	8	27	394	151	545
St. Thomas	14	19	33	282	376	658
Portland	12	21	33	243	417	660
St. Mary	12	21	33	239	421	660
St. Ann	12	21	33	245	415	660
Trelawny	13	20	33	260	400	661
St. James	17	15	32	330	308	639

Table 3.1: Allocation of selected EDs and dwellings by parish (cont.)

Parish	No. of Selected EDs			No. of Selected Dwellings (Square root Allocation)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Hanover	11	21	33	229	429	658
Westmoreland	13	20	33	261	400	661
St. Elizabeth	11	21	33	229	430	658
Manchester	14	19	33	273	387	660
Clarendon	15	18	33	294	362	656
St. Catherine	18	12	30	364	241	605
TOTAL	204	237	441	4,084	4,736	8,820

3.4   Pre-Test

The Pre-Test of the JYAS 2016 was conducted during the month of March 2016 in Kingston and the urban and rural areas of St, Andrew, Clarendon and St. Catherine as part of the implementation of the survey in Jamaica. The main objectives of the pre-test were to test the wording of the questions, test the skip instructions, how easily the questions were understood by respondents as well as to assess the receptiveness and cooperation of the respondents. This involved a training exercise for the interviewers participating in the pre-test, the field work operation and a debriefing session.

The training was conducted at the Head Office (7 Cecelio Avenue) of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica during the period March 17-18, 2016. A total of 5 interviewers from STATIN's field staff were trained from four parishes across the island (Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Catherine and Clarendon).

The training focused on the purpose and objectives of the survey and involved the general principles of completing the questionnaire. A review of the most appropriate interviewing techniques as well as a detailed explanation of the questions on the instrument was undertaken.

The data collection for the pre-test was done over the period March 21-29, 2016. Each of the 5 interviewers were instructed to complete a total of 10 questionnaires; 5 urban and five rural from separate households. A total of 50 questionnaires were obtained and the experiences and challenges discussed during the debriefing exercise which was held on March 30, 2016 at the Head Office of STATIN.

A total of 50 questionnaires were completed; 25 urban and 25 rural from separate households. Table 3.2 shows the distribution of interviewed households by parish.

Table 3.2: Distribution of interviewed households by parish for pre-test

Parish	Name of Area	Urban/Rural
Kingston/St. Andrew	Denham Town	Urban
	Bull Bay, Gordon Town	Rural
Kingston/St. Andrew	Waltham Park, Arnett Gardens	Urban
	Bull Bay, Gordon Town	Rural
Kingston/St. Andrew	Rae Town, Arnett Gardens	Urban
	Bull Bay, Gordon Town	Rural
St Catherine	Spanish Town – Horizon Park, St. John's Road	Urban
	Portmore - Cumberland	Urban
	Kitson Town	Rural
Clarendon	May Pen, Free Town, Sandy Bay	Urban
	Chapelton	Rural

The Interviewers indicated that in general the respondents were fairly cooperative and were willing to participate in the survey. Only a few parents objected to the idea that their young children (especially the children aged 5-9 years old) should be interviewed. After reaffirming the objectives of the survey the parents gave permission for the children to participate. In some situations the children were interviewed in the presence of their parents as they were reluctant to let the children answer by themselves.

In most cases, respondents were able to understand and answer the questions on the main questionnaire. However, there were some questions which proved challenging for the younger children (aged 5-9 years old).

The following represents the questions which had challenges as stated by the interviewers:

Part III Child Questionnaire – Section IX
Question C4- Age started primary school
Some of the smaller children (5-9 years old) were unable to say the age at which they started attending primary school.

Part III Child Questionnaire – Section X
Question C17- Work (at least one hour during the past week)
Some of the smaller children (5-9 years old) when asked if they worked for at least one hour during the past week, replied 'yes' but it was later discovered that they were referring to their 'school work' or 'home work. The interviewers had to re-phrase the question for those children.

Part III Child Questionnaire – Section X
Question C26- Employment status
The skips at this question were changed as follows, if 'Employee' is coded, continue to C27, if 'Own-account worker' or 'Employer' is coded, skip to C28 and if 'Unpaid family worker' or 'Not stated' is coded, skip to C30.

Part III Child Questionnaire – Section XII
Question C41- Hours spent doing household tasks
It was difficult for the younger children to give an estimate of the time it took for them to do their household tasks/chores such as 'washing dishes' or 'washing clothes'.

Part III Child Questionnaire – Section XIII
Question C44- Begging/Other tasks
There were some children that mentioned that they begged money from their teachers at school. However, this question sought to determine the begging or asking for money, clothes or food from complete strangers only.

3.5   Interviewers and supervisors training and field work

Training of trainers

The training of trainers for the survey was conducted during the period April 13-14, 2016 at STATIN's Head Office. A total of 8 technical members of staff (mainly statisticians) were selected as trainers of the data collection staff. The training of trainers began with an overview of the survey and the importance of conducting the survey. This was followed with presentations on the approach to the execution of the survey as well as the concepts and definitions related to the survey.

In general the participants were instructed on the main concepts and content of the questionnaire which would enable them to provide effective training to the interviewers.

Training of interviewers and supervisors

The training of interviewers and supervisors for the data collection phase of the survey was conducted during the period April 19-22, 2016 simultaneously at 4 of STATIN's Field Offices:

1. The Kingston and St Andrew Field Office
2. The Linstead Field Office
3. The Mandeville Field Office
4. The Montego Bay Field Office

A total of 82 persons were selected to be trained as interviewers or supervisors from all 14 parishes. Each training site was assigned 2 trainers.

The areas covered in the training were as follows:

- Background and objectives of the survey
- Approach to conducting the survey
- Organization and implementation of the survey
- Duties of the interviewer and supervisor
- Maintaining confidentiality of the information collected
- Concepts and definitions
- How to ask questions and record answers
- Understanding the map
- Making call-backs
- Frequently asked questions by respondents
- Supplies for field work
- Field work assignments
- General points on completing questionnaires
- Checking a completed questionnaire

The trainers employed the use of PowerPoint presentations in all the classes as tools of learning. The training session began with an overview of the survey, including the background and objectives. This was followed by general information on how to complete the questionnaire and the interviewing process. The classes were highly interactive involving role plays, written exercises and practice introductions. Trainees were guided by the Interviewer's Manual which provided information on all aspects of the questionnaire. Additionally, the manual provided a brief overview of the survey, guidelines for administering the questionnaire and other general information which enhanced the efficient execution of the data collection phase.

The trainers maintained contact with the project coordinator and each other by telephone to ensure that there was uniformity of instruction and that identical solutions were given to all the problems that were encountered throughout the training.

Of the 82 persons that participated in the training, 54 were selected as interviewers, 17 as supervisors and 11 were not selected. The selection was based on a continuous assessment of the participants during the training, a written test, participation and understanding of the materials as well as the recommendation of the trainers.

The supervisors that were selected participated in a one-day training which was held on April 29, 2016 STATIN's Head Office. In addition to the topics that were covered in the main training, they received additional instructions in the following areas:

- Roles and responsibilities of a supervisor;
- Data quality monitoring;
- Dealing with problems encountered in the field;
- Building and maintaining of team morale.

They were also provided with a Supervisors Manual which would be used as reference for the duration of the survey.

Field work

Data collection for the JYAS 2016 commenced on May 2, 2016 in all parishes and was completed by August 12, 2016. The fieldwork was slated to last for 12 weeks but it was extended to accommodate call-backs and other types of non-contact encountered during the survey period.

Table 3.3 shows the total number of interviewers and supervisors by parish.

Table 3.3: Distribution of field staff by parish

Parish	Number of Interviewers	Number of Supervisors	Total Field Personnel
Kingston	4	1	5
St. Andrew	4	2	6
St. Thomas	4	1	5
Portland	4	1	5
St. Mary	4	1	5
St. Ann	4	1	5
Trelawny	4	1	5
St. James	4	1	5
Hanover	3	1	4
Westmoreland	4	1	5
St. Elizabeth	3	1	4
Manchester	4	2	6
Clarendon	4	1	5
St. Catherine	4	2	6
TOTAL	54	17	71

The first two days of the data collection phase consisted of the distribution of supplies to field staff, the familiarization of the supervisors with their assigned interviewers and issuing of assignments. The supervisors also used the period to locate and show the boundaries of the Enumeration Districts (EDs) to the interviewers. A total of 441 EDs were assigned initially in all the parishes.

During the field work exercise, a number of quality checks were conducted primarily to identify errors at the earliest possible stage and to allow for quick corrective action to be taken. Members of the project team, assisted by the trainers, examined a number of questionnaires to ensure that the interviewers were adhering to instructions that they received in the training. This was conducted across all the parishes during the fourth week of data collection – May 24-27, 2016. The questionnaires completed by the interviewers were checked for completeness, legibility and consistency. Where errors were found, the relevant interviewers were informed and steps were taken to ensure the errors were corrected and not repeated. Discussions were also held with the supervisors to ensure that no boundary violations were made. Care was taken to ensure that the work of all the interviewers were included in the verification exercise.

A major concern during the data collection period was that the survey could be affected if the data was not collected before the start of the summer holidays. Although a few of the privately owned schools were closed for the summer holidays at the end of June, the majority of the public schools were not closed until the second week in July. This gave the interviewers enough time to complete the data collection before the start of the summer holidays.

3.6   Data processing

Editing and coding

The editing and coding of the questionnaires was completed in office by experienced personnel during the period July-September 2016. The data was edited for logics and consistencies and any discrepancies found were immediately remedied.

Data entry

A survey data entry programme was developed by STATIN's Information and Technology Division using Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) version 6.3. The data entry for the survey was done in two phases. The first phase was completed by the end of October 2016 by 3 experienced data entry operators. The second phase consisted of a 20 per cent verification of the data that was entered in the first phase and was completed by November 2016.

3.7   Response rates and weighting

Final disposition

The table below presents the final disposition of all households selected for the survey.

Table 3.4: Final disposition of all selected households

	Number	%
Completed Interviews	2,670	30.7
Partial Interviews	30	0.3
Not Eligible for Questionnaire	4,422	50.9
Vacant	650	7.5
Closed	712	8.2
Refused	100	1.2
Other	109	1.3
TOTAL	8,693	100.0

Of the 8,693 dwellings selected for the survey, 4,422 or 50.9 per cent had no children aged 5-17 years and as such were not eligible for an interview.

Response rate

The response rate for the survey is given by the number of complete and partial household interviews divided by the number of eligible households in the sample. Vacant households are unoccupied, and as such contain no eligible respondent. These households were therefore excluded from the response rate calculation along with those households that contained no children aged 5-17 years. The rate of response was calculated using the formula:

$$RR_H = \frac{(I + P)}{(I + P) + (R) + (C + O)}$$

Where:
I is the number of completed household interviews
P is the number of partially completed household interviews
R is the number of households that refused an interview
C is the number of closed dwellings
O is the number of households with other outcomes

$$RR_H = \frac{(2670 + 30)}{(2670 + 30) + (100) + (712 + 109)} = 74.6\%$$

The response rate for the survey at the household level was 74.6 per cent.

Table 3.5: Number of eligible children and number of completed child questionnaires

	Number
Number of completed child questionnaires	4,643
Number of partially completed child questionnaires	29
Number of eligible children not interviewed	118
Number of eligible children identified	4,791

Within households, a total of 4,791 children between the ages of 5 and 17 years old were identified. Of this amount, 4,672 were interviewed. The within household response rate is given by:

$$RR_C = \frac{(I + P)}{(I + P) + (R)} = \frac{4,643 + 29}{4,643 + 29 + 118} = 97.5\%$$

The response rate among eligible children was 97.5 per cent.

Weighting

The main purpose of weighting the sample data is to permit analysis to produce statistical estimates that can be obtained if the entire sampling frame had been surveyed. Differences between the sample and the population may rise due to sampling variability, differences in the survey among demographic groups and possible other types of response errors.

The weighting of the respondent records were consistent with the survey's probability sample design.

The following weights were calculated and appended to each respondent record:

1. **Sample design weight** - the inverse of the probability of selection at the sample selection stage to compensate for the unequal probabilities of selection.

2. **Non-response adjusted sample weight** - This weight compensates for the level of non-response for both the household and the 5 – 17 years age group found in the households.

3. **Post-stratification weight** - the weight resulting from the adjustment of the survey results to known population totals. This weight adjusts the survey count so that they are consistent with the population counts provided by STATIN's inter-censual estimates.The variables that are to be used are age, sex, and geographical area (parish).

3.8   Limitations and lessons learnt

One of the limitations faced during the data collection period of the survey was the lack of access to some premises, in particular the gated communities within urban areas. In some instances property managers cooperated by allowing access to the field staff, but respondents in the gated communities did not always cooperate. Security guards at the entrances to the complexes whether on instructions from residents or not, sometimes refused entry to the interviewer. There needs to be a more targeted and robust approach to engaging these types of communities. Strategies that can be employed to reduce the non-response from such gated communities are attending citizen association meetings and conducting town hall sessions to encourage members of these communities to participate in surveys.

As it relates to the questionnaire, the younger children, aged 5-9 years old, were not asked all the questions that were asked of the 10-17 years olds (such as total hours worked for the past week and time of day when activities are carried out by the child). Therefore, information for these questions was garnered from the responses of their parents/guardians which may or may not be a true reflection of the child's situation.

4. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Legal definitions of child labour contained in national legislation and in international labour standards are the starting point for statistical definitions. The legal framework provides the essential legal basis for all national and international actions related to child labour.

4.1 International legal framework

Jamaica became a member state of both the United Nations (UN) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) upon gaining independence in 1962 and has since ratified and adopted the following principal international Conventions on child labour.

- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) of 1989
- ILO Minimum Age for Admission to Employment Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

4.1.1 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) recognizes the child's right 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,
- harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

On January 26, 1990, Jamaica signed the Convention on the Rights of the Child and ratified it on May 14, 1991.

The UNCRC spells out the basic human rights that every child under age 18 has the right: to survival; to develop to the fullest; to protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation; and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life. The four core principles of the Convention are: non-discrimination; devotion to the best interests of the child; the right to life, survival and development; and respect for the views of the child.

Article 32 - United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) requires that:

1. Children are "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."

2. State parties are directed to take relevant action to implement the UNCRC in particular:

- Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment;
- Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment;
- Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure effective enforcement.

4.1.2 ILO Minimum Age for Admission to Employment Convention, 1973 (No. 138)

ILO Convention No. 138 contains standards to set the age at which children can legally be employed or work. It calls on member states to set a general minimum age for admission to work (not lower than the end of compulsory education, and generally at least 15 years of age). It also recommends a higher minimum age of not less than 18 years for employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons, usually referred to as hazardous work. Jamaica ratified this Convention on October 13, 2003 and it is in force. It set the minimum age for admission to employment or work at 15 years of age.

The Convention does allow for some flexibility:[11]

- Minimum age: Countries with less developed economic or educational infrastructure may set the minimum age at 14 years.
- Light work: countries may permit the employment or work of persons aged between 13 and 15 years if it is (a) 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. The lower age limit for light work can be 12 years for developing countries.

4.1.3 ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

ILO Convention No. 182 (Article 3) emphasis the urgent focus of action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour which comprise:

a. all forms of slavery, and practices similar to slavery, include debt bondage & forced labour, and use of children in armed conflict;
b. use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, pornography, etc.;
c. use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, particularly trafficking in drugs; and
d. work that is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children (hazardous work).

Jamaica ratified this Convention on October 13, 2003 and it is in force.

4.2   Domestic legal framework

While treaty recommendations are often integrated in policies and programmes, legislation in the country is the only binding mechanism for ensuring that a principle or standard is nationally recognised. As such, The Child Care and Protection Act which became effective in March 26, 2004, represents Jamaica's first all-encompassing legislative response to the issue of child rights and child protection. The Act is a direct derivative of the international obligations imposed upon Jamaica by virtue of its ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It establishes a rights-based framework for state interventions on behalf of children, particularly those in need of care and protection.

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11   In addition to the points listed in the text, Jamaica does not apply any additional exception allowed by article 4 or 5 of ILO Convention No. 138, be those linked to 'limited categories of employment or work in respect of which special and substantial problems of application arise' or that referring to 'family and small-scale holdings producing for local consumption and not regularly employing hired workers" which may be excluded from the application of the convention for an initial period of time after ratification.

The Child Care and Protection Act has created the following:

1. A Children's Registry for recording reports of child abuse and neglect and places a mandatory duty of reporting on all adults, particularly professionals with a duty of care towards children.
2. The Office of the Children's Advocate (OCA), a child rights watchdog for state agencies. The OCA can also provide legal and other assistance to children before the courts.[12]

The Child Care and Protection Act (CCPA) 2004 includes the following related to child labour:

Section 33 - Expressly prohibits the employment of a child under the age of 13 years.

Section 34 - a child 13 -14 years shall only be employed in prescribed occupations. This section among other things speaks to appropriate light work based on the age of child and also specifies hours and conditions of work.

Section 34 (3) (a) - Prohibited Employment.

- 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 or social development;
- night work or in an industrial undertaking

Section 35 - Exception for Artistic Performances.

- Minister responsible for Labour, on advice of Council, to issue a permit for participating in artistic performances;
- Permit to specify the number of hours and conditions of work.

Section 36 - Penalty for contravention of sections 33 and 34.

- Liable on summary conviction before a Registrar Magistrate to a fine not exceeding $500k or a term not exceeding 6 months, or both penalties.

Section 38 - Permissible work.

- Corrections/community service order;
- As part of a child's schooling.

If work is not likely to be hazardous or interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual or social development.

Section 39 - Prohibition on employment in Nightclubs.

Section 40 (b) - child not to be employed to sell or assist in the selling of intoxicating liquor or tobacco products.

Section 41 - child not to be in any place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms.

To quantify the range and structure of child labour, in relation to the minimum age of admission to employment and coherent with the Jamaican Legislation, children were divided into 3 age groups:

- Age group of 5-12 year-olds – children below the minimum age specified for light work;

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12   OCR merged with CDA to form the Child Protection and Family Services Agency (CPFSA).

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

4.3   Concepts and definitions

The concepts and definitions used in the Jamaica Youth Activity Survey 2016 have been developed based on the resolutions adopted at the 13th (resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment") and the 18th (resolution on child labour statistics) international conferences of labour statisticians.

4.3.1   Key concepts and definitions

In order to appreciate the definitions 'economically active population', 'employment' and 'unemployment', a clear understanding of the concept and boundary of economic activity is essential.

SNA (System of National Accounts) production boundary: The 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) defines production in terms of the activities carried out under the control and responsibility of institutional units. It ***includes*** the following activities:

(a) the production of all individual or collective *goods or services* that are supplied to units other than their producers, or intended to be so supplied, including the production of goods or services used up in the process of producing such goods or services (intermediate inputs);

(b) the production of all *goods* that are retained by their producers for their own final consumption or gross fixed capital formation;

(c) the production of housing services for own final consumption by owner-occupiers and of domestic and personal services produced by employing paid domestic staff.

Since the 1993 SNA includes the production of all goods within the production boundary, whether destined for the market or for own final use, the following types of production by households are ***included***:

1. The production of agricultural products and their subsequent storing; the gathering of berries or other uncultivated crops; forestry; wood-cutting and the collection of firewood; hunting and fishing.
2. The production of other primary products such as mining salt, cutting peat, supplying water, etc.
3. The processing of agricultural products; the production of grain by threshing; the production of flour by milling; the curing of skins and the production of leather; the production and preservation of meat and fish products; the preservation of fruit by drying, bottling, etc.; the production of dairy products such as butter or cheese; the production of beer, wine, or spirits; the production of baskets or mats; etc.
4. Other kinds of processing such as weaving cloth; dressmaking and tailoring; the production of footwear; the production of pottery, utensils or durables; making furniture or furnishings; etc.
5. The construction, major renovation or extension of own dwellings, farm buildings, etc.

The activities corresponding to (a) above are often designated as 'market activities', or 'market production', and those corresponding to (b) and (c) as 'non-market economic activities', or 'non-market production'. In total, they constitute the scope of economic activity used to measure the economically active population. All other activities are referred to as 'non-economic activities'.

The 1993 SNA production boundary is more restrictive. It ***excludes*** the following types of activities:

- purely natural processes without any human involvement or direction, such as the unmanaged growth of fish stocks in international waters;

- basic human activities, such as eating, sleeping or taking exercise, that it is impossible for one person to obtain another person to perform instead;
- activities not producing any output, such as begging or theft, unless the acquired goods are resold.

The 1993 SNA production boundary excludes the production of all services for own final consumption within the same household. Thus, the following domestic and personal services are **excluded**, if provided by unpaid household members for own final consumption by the household:

(i) the cleaning, decoration and maintenance of the dwelling occupied by the household, including small repairs of any kind usually carried out by tenants as well as owners;

(ii) the cleaning, servicing and repair of household durables or other goods, including vehicles used for household purposes; the preparation and serving of meals for immediate consumption;

(iii) care, training and instruction of children; care of sick, infirm or old people; transportation of household members or their goods.

The activities corresponding to (i), (ii) and (iii) above at present fall outside the production boundary; this however, does not mean that such activities (which are mainly carried out by women) should not be statistically measured at all. In fact, the 13th ICLS Resolution contains a provision for separately identifying persons engaged in unpaid community and volunteer services and other persons engaged in activities that fall outside the boundary of economic activities from among the non-economically-active population as a whole. For example, volunteer work is not considered an economic activity if it comprises the voluntary production of services either for non-market organizations or households.

Economic activity: The concept of economic activity adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) (1982) for the measurement of the economically active population is defined in terms of the production of goods and services as set forth by the SNA. The 13th ICLS Resolution specifies that "the economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services, as defined by the United Nations system of national accounts and balances, during a specified time-reference period." Thus, persons are to be considered economically active if, and only if, they contribute to or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services falling within the SNA production boundary. The use of a definition of economic activity based on the SNA serves to ensure that the concepts used in employment and production statistics are consistent, thus facilitating the joint analysis of the two bodies of data.

Economically active population: The 13th ICLS distinguishes between the concept of 'currently active population' and 'usually active population'. *Current economic* activity is measured in relation to a short reference period (*generally one week*), whereas *usual economic activity* is measured in relation to a longer period (*such as the preceding 12 months*). The economically active population includes both employed and unemployed persons. The currently active population is also known as the 'labour force'.

Reference Week: For the purpose of this survey the reference week used was 7 days prior to the interview (floating reference week).

Employed: Individuals are defined as employed if they are engaged (for one or more hours during the reference period) in the production of economic goods and/or services for pay or profit or without pay in a family farm/business or if they did not work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent. (For the purposes of the survey, 'working children' and 'employed children' are synonymous.)

Unpaid apprentices in training are considered to be 'employed', and their employment status is considered to be that of 'employee'. The classification of employers and own-account workers engaged in seasonal activities as either 'employed' or 'unemployed' when they are not at work should be based on the continued existence of their enterprise. Unpaid family workers should be classified as either 'employed' or 'unemployed' based on whether or not they are looking for and are available for work during the reference

period, since they are not considered to have an enterprise of their own (even though they participate in the activities of a household enterprise).

Employee: This refers to an individual who performs work for somebody else in return for payment in cash or in kind. Included in this group are wage/salary-earners, casual workers, individuals working on a piece rate, etc. An unpaid apprentice in training is considered to be employed and is classified as an employee.

Own-account worker (Runs his/her own business without employees): This refers to a self- employed individual who does not use hired labour and who either works alone or relies on unpaid family workers to run a business, cultivate land/plot/garden, tend animals, etc.

Employer (Runs his/her own business with employees): An individual who runs his/her own business, cultivates their own land/plot/garden, tend their own animals, etc. and employs regular workers while doing so is considered an employer.

Unpaid family worker: An individual who works in a household business/farm/garden without pay.

Unemployed: Individuals are defined as unemployed if they did not work and had no job attachment during the reference period but were actively looking for work (i.e., had taken specific steps in the past four weeks to find work) and were ready to start work if an opportunity presented itself.

Out of the labour force: Individuals who are neither employed nor unemployed are considered to be out of the labour force. Examples include students, homemakers, individuals who have given up looking for work ('discouraged workers') and retired individuals.

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.

Household chores/tasks: Household services carried out 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; and transporting household members and their goods are non-economic activities that are referred to as 'household chores/tasks'.

Occupation: An occupation is a type of economic activity that a person usually pursues to earn income in cash or in kind. If an individual has more than one occupation during the reference period, the occupation in which the maximum working hours are spent is considered to be his/her main occupation. If equal time is spent in the two occupations, the one that provides the larger share of income is designated as the main occupation.

Occupations are defined using the Jamaica Standard Occupational Classification 2015 (JSOC 2015) which adopts the basic framework and principles of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) produced by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and is based on the 2008 edition of ISCO.

Industry: Includes all types of establishments or businesses in which individuals are engaged in the production and/or distribution of goods and services during the reference period.

Industries are defined using the Jamaica Industrial Classification 2005 (JIC 2005) which is a classification of economic activities associated with the production of goods and services in Jamaica and it is modelled off the 3rd revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev.3) produced by the United Nations.

Household: A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, who share the same housekeeping arrangements and who are catered for as one unit. Members of a household are not necessarily related to each other either by blood or marriage. Conversely, members who live together in the same house or compound and are related by blood or marriage do not necessarily belong to the same household. In order to be considered a household member, an individual must reside with the other household members in the dwelling for a substantial part of the year (at least 6 months / 4 or more nights for the week).

In short, a household consists of one or more persons who usually share their living quarters and their main meals. These are the two requirements for a person to count as a member of a household. Traditionally, the household is defined as those persons who "*live together and eat out of the same cooking pot*".

There are therefore two main possibilities:

a) A single person living alone
b) A group of persons (related or otherwise) who live and eat as one unit

4.3.2 Child labour measurement framework

Children: The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) designate individuals less than 18 years of age as children. Since it is rather rare for children under the age of 5 to start working, the JYAS focuses only on children in the age group from 5 to 17 years.

Employed Children (Working Children): Working children comprises all children engaged in economic production leading to production of goods and services that are intended for sale on the market (market production) and for own consumption, defined on the basis of the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). Working children are those who worked during the reference period (7 days prior to the interview, for 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 involved in household chores: Household services carried out by children 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; and transporting household members and their goods; etc.

Child labour: Child labour is defined on the basis of ILO Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, ILO Convention No. 182 on the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, together with national legislation. The term reflects the engagement of children in work that is prohibited, or, more generally, in work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable. Not all working children are considered to be child labour.

On the basis of the SNA production boundary, the term child labour is defined as all persons aged 5-17 years who, during a specified time period, were engaged in one or more of the following activities:

a) **Hazardous work by children.** As described in Article 3 (d) of ILO Convention No. 182, hazardous work is defined as work which, by either its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (Annex 1).

b) Worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work. As described in Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182, worst forms of child labour comprise:

i) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, as well as forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
ii) the use, procurement or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
iii) the use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs, as defined in relevant international treaties; and
iv) work which, by either its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Activities covered under clauses (i) to (iii) above are referred to as 'worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work' and as 'unconditional worst forms of child labour', whereas activities covered under clause (iv) are referred to as 'hazardous work'.

c) Other forms of child labour applicable to children aged 5-14 years only, including any work that is performed by a child who is under the minimum age specified for that kind of work and which is thus likely to impede the child's education and full development. In cases where, in accordance with Article 7 of ILO Convention No. 138, national legislation permits children in certain age groups to engage in 'light work', such work should be excluded from the definition of child labour.

Hazardous industries of child labour: They are identified in accordance with the Jamaica Industrial Classification 2005 (JIC 2005) and cover activities that are listed under mining and quarrying (section C, division 10-14) and construction (section F, division 45) (Annex 2).

Hazardous occupations/jobs of child labour: They are identified in conjunction the Jamaica Standard Occupational Classification 2015 (Annex 2).

Long hours of work: This refers to children engaged in employment for more than 40 hours per week.

Hazardous work conditions: This covers child work which involves -
- Lifting of heavy loads
- Operating machinery/heavy equipment
- Working in an unhealthy environment[13]

Employed below the minimum age specified for light work: This refers to any type of economic activity done by children aged 5-12 years.

Permissible light work: a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; b) not so much as to affect their attendance, interactions nor performance at school.

Light work: Children aged 13-14 years who are engaged in employment for 13 hours or less.
Please see Table 4.2 below for duration of admissible work and admissible hours.
Night work: Work between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.[14]

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13 The category "unhealthy environment" at the workplace is composed by two elements: **hazardous exposures** and **psychosocial hazards**. **Hazardous exposures** includes exposures to any of the following elements: dust fumes; fire, gas, flames; loud noise or vibration; extreme cold or heat; dangerous tools (knives, etc.); work underground; work at heights; work in water/pond/river/sea; workplace too dark or confined; insufficient ventilation; chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.) and; explosives. **Psychosocial hazards** at the workplace includes children who have been ever subject: constantly shouted at; repeatedly insulted; beaten/physically hurt; molested or sexually abused.
14 The CCPA 2004 defines night work as falling between the hours of 10 pm and 5 am. The questionnaire did not permit for measurement of night hours as defined by national legislation. Therefore, night hours are not reflected in the estimates of child labor or hazardous child labor within this report.

Table 4.1: The minimum age for employment and admissible duration/hours of work

Minimum Age for Employment	Duration of Work	Working Hours
Children 5-12 years of age, children below the minimum age specified for light work		
Children 13-14 years of age, within the age range specified for light work	Should not exceed 13 hours per week	6:00-21:00
Children 15-17 years of age, general minimum age specified for employment and comparable to the minimum age captured in the quarterly National Labour Force Survey	Should not exceed 40 hours per week	6:00-21:00

Figure 4.1: The structure of child labour, Jamaica 2016
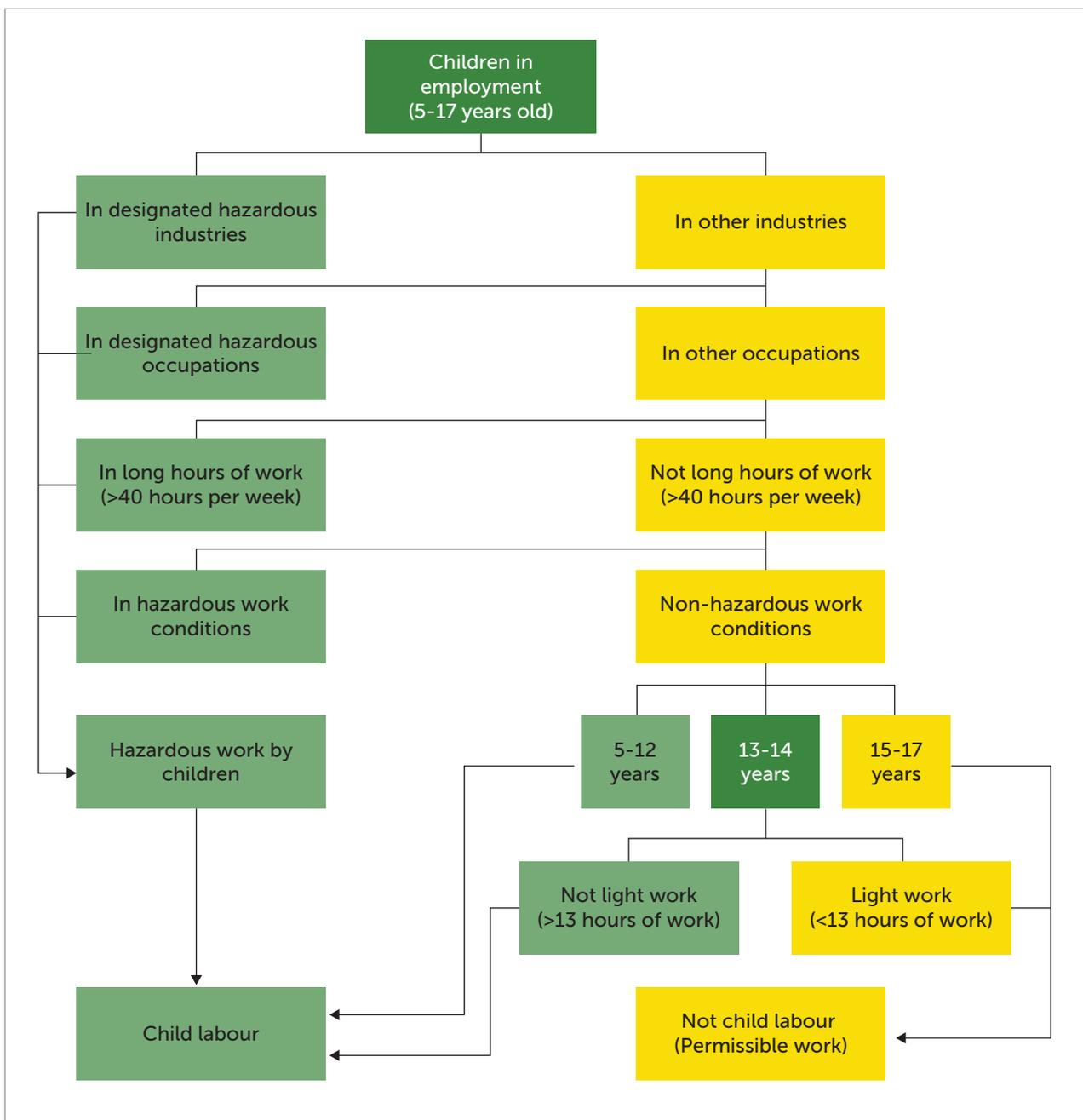
5. ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY CHILDREN

5.1 Main characteristics of children aged 5-17 years

The results of the JYAS 2016 showed a total of 4,643 children aged 5-17 years old (Table 5.1). Of these, 2,322 were boys and 2,321 were girls, a proportion of 50.0 per cent for both boys and girls. More than half of the children aged 5-17 (56.7 per cent) resided in the rural areas of the island, and the remainder in urban areas (43.3 per cent).

Table 5.1: Number and percentage of children aged 5-17 by sex, age group and area of residence[15]

Background Characteristics	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2,322	100.0	2,321	100.0	4,643	100.0
Age Group						
5-12 years	1,362	58.7	1,392	60.0	2,754	59.3
13-14 years	399	17.2	378	16.3	777	16.7
15-17 years	561	24.2	551	23.7	1,112	24.0
Area of Residence						
Urban	941	40.5	1,068	46.0	2,009	43.3
Rural	1,381	59.5	1,253	54.0	2,634	56.7

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15   Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 represents the totals for the sample population of the survey.

Figure 5.1: Distribution of children aged 5-17 by age group and sex (%)
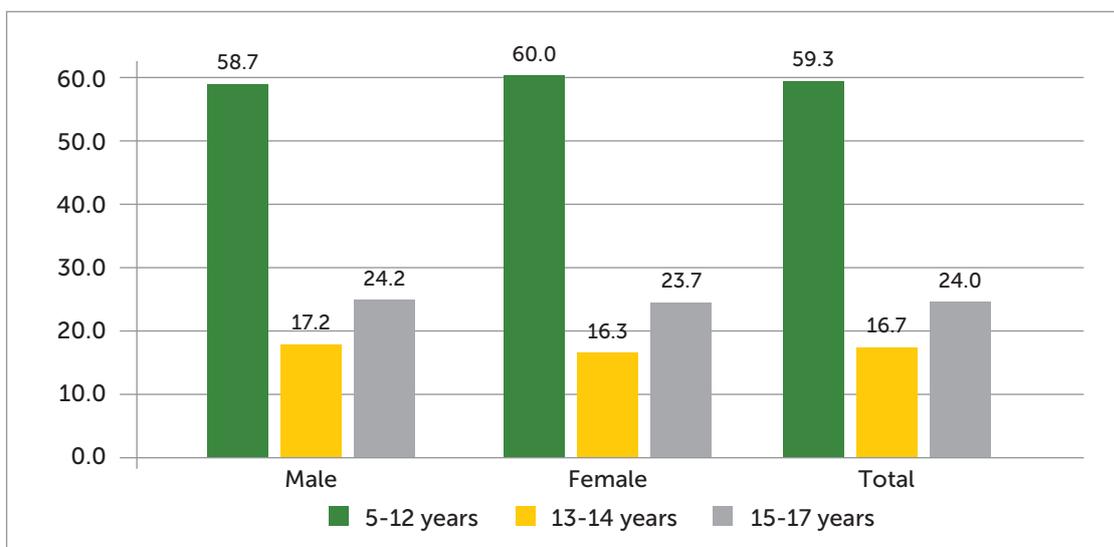
By age group, 59.3 per cent were children aged 5-12 years, 16.7 per cent were children aged 13-14 years and 24.0 per cent were children aged 15-17 years (Figure 5.1). The results showed that among males, 58.7 per cent were in the age group 5-12 years, 17.2 per cent in the age group 13-14 years and 24.2 per cent in the age group 15-17 years. Similarly, 60.0 per cent, 16.3 per cent and 23.7 per cent of female children were 5-12 years, 13-14 years and 15-17 years respectively.

The data collected from the survey was weighted to represent the 2015 mid-year population of Jamaica estimated at 657,697 children aged 5-17 years old. Of these, 334,603 were boys (50.9 per cent) and 323,094 were girls (49.1 per cent). Approximately half of the children aged 5-17 years old (50.3 per cent) resided in the urban areas of the island, of which 48.7 per cent were boys and 51.3 per cent were girls. By age group, 56.3 per cent were children aged 5-12 years, 17.3 per cent were children aged 13-14 years and 26.4 per cent were children aged 15-17 years (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Distribution of children aged 5-17 by age group and sex (%)[16]

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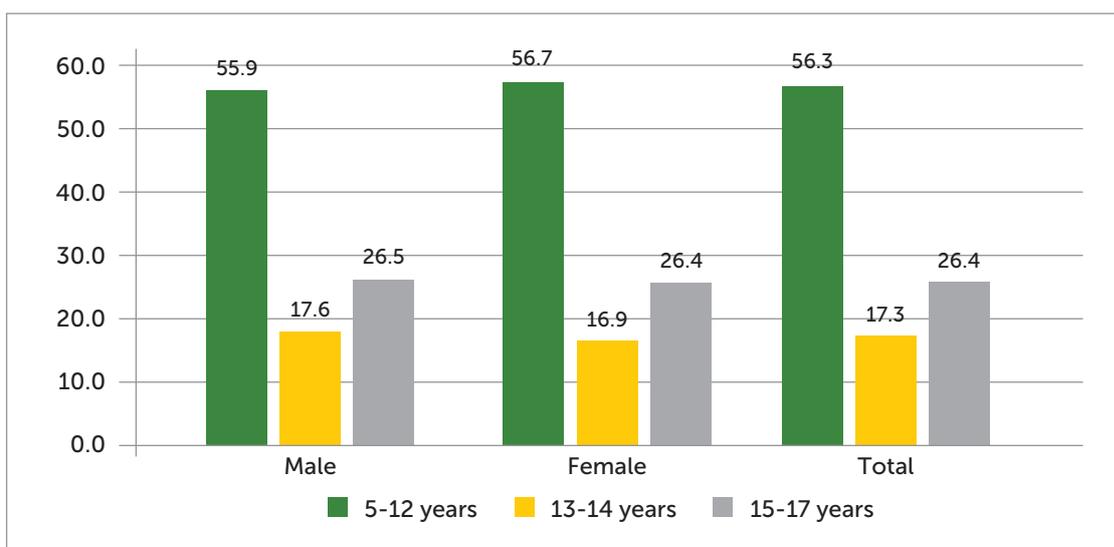
16   Figure 5.2 and all Figures and Tables onwards represents the data weighted to represent the population of Jamaica.

5.2 Children's engagement in economic activities

A child is considered to be economically active (employed), if he or 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 measure the engagement of children in economic activities during the reference period (7 days prior to the interview), children aged 5-17 years as well as their adult parents or guardians were asked some of the same set of questions. This was done because of the possibility that, intentionally or not, parents and children may provide different answers.

Figure 5.3 compares the responses of adult household members and children 5-17 years related to children in employment. The results reveal that the figures provided by adult members in all three age groups was lower than the information given by children themselves. The difference between responses of these two types of respondents is 1.5 percentage points for the 5-12 years age group, 2.8 percentage points for the 13-14 years age group, and 2.6 percentage points for the 15-17 year age group.

Figure 5.3: Proportion of children aged 5-17 in employment by age group and responses of adults and children (%)
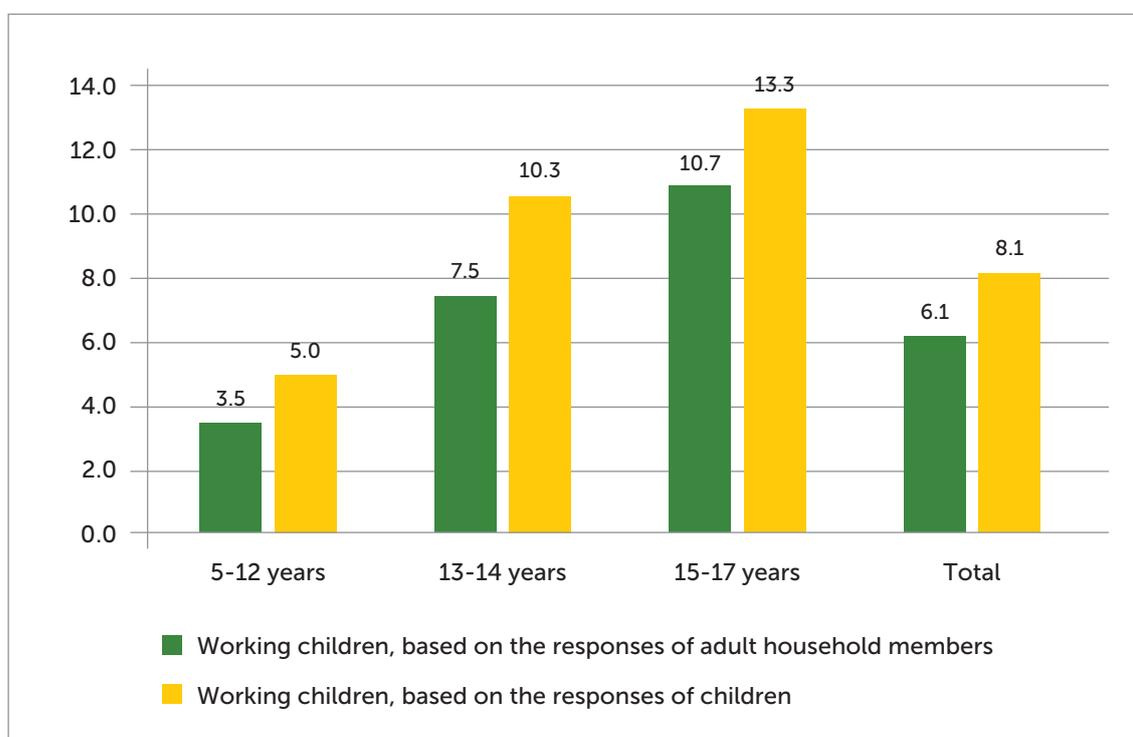
As shown in Figure 5.3, the number of children who reported that they were employed during the reference week is higher compared with the responses of the adult household members. In addition, the child questionnaire contained more detailed questions for identifying boundaries and forms of child labour. Consequently, children's economic activity was analyzed based on children's responses.

The survey focused on children who were engaged in economic activities for at least an hour, in the 7 days prior to the survey. In addition, children were also asked if they were engaged in any work in the past 12 months prior to the survey. These results are presented in Table 5.2 below. Of the total children aged 5-17 years old, a total of 53,274 worked for at least one hour in the 7 days prior to the interview. This represented 8.1 per cent of the total children aged 5-17 years. A greater proportion of these working children were boys (62.8 per cent) compared to girls (37.2 per cent).

Table 5.2: Number and percentage of children (5-17 years) that worked by reference period, sex and area of residence

Background Characteristics	Working Children during the last week		Non-Working Children during the last week		Children that worked in the last 12 months		Children that Never Worked in the last 12 months	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total								
Male	33,436	62.8	301,167	49.8	4,969	59.8	295,598	49.6
Female	19,838	37.2	303,256	50.2	3,340	40.2	299,916	50.4
Total	53,274	100.0	604,423	100.0	8,309	100.0	595,514	100.0
Urban								
Male	11,885	62.9	149,129	47.8	2,693	59.1	145,711	47.5
Female	6,997	37.1	162,773	52.2	1,867	40.9	160,906	52.5
Total	18,882	100.0	311,902	100.0	4,560	100.0	306,617	100.0
Rural								
Male	21,551	62.7	152,038	52.0	2,276	60.7	149,887	51.9
Female	12,841	37.3	140,483	48.0	1,473	39.3	139,010	48.1
Total	34,392	100.0	292,521	100.0	3,749	100.0	288,897	100.0

A total of 8,309 children aged 5-17 years had worked at some point during the 12 months preceding the survey. Similar to the children who worked for at least one hour in the 7 days prior to the interview, a slightly higher proportion of children who worked at some point during the past 12 months were males (59.8 per cent).

Table 5.3: Number and distribution of children (5-17 years) in economic activities, by sex, age group and area of residence

Background Characteristics	Boy		Girl		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	33,436	10.0	19,838	6.1	53,274	8.1
Age Group						
5-12 years	11,220	6.0	7,183	3.9	18,402	5.0
13-14 years	7,462	12.6	4,246	7.8	11,708	10.3
15-17 years	14,754	16.7	8,409	9.9	23,163	13.3
Area of Residence						
Urban	11,885	7.4	6,997	4.1	18,882	5.7
Rural	21,551	12.4	12,841	8.4	34,392	10.5

Table 5.3 shows that the older children were more likely to be working than younger children with 13.3 per cent of 15-17 year-olds working compared to 5.0 per cent in the 5-12 age group. More boys than girls work in economic activities (10.0 per cent against 6.1 per cent), with the gender gap reaching its maximum for adolescents between 15 and 17 years (16.7 per cent for boys against 9.9 per cent for girls).

Figure 5.4: Distribution of children aged 5-17 in economic activities by age group and sex (%)
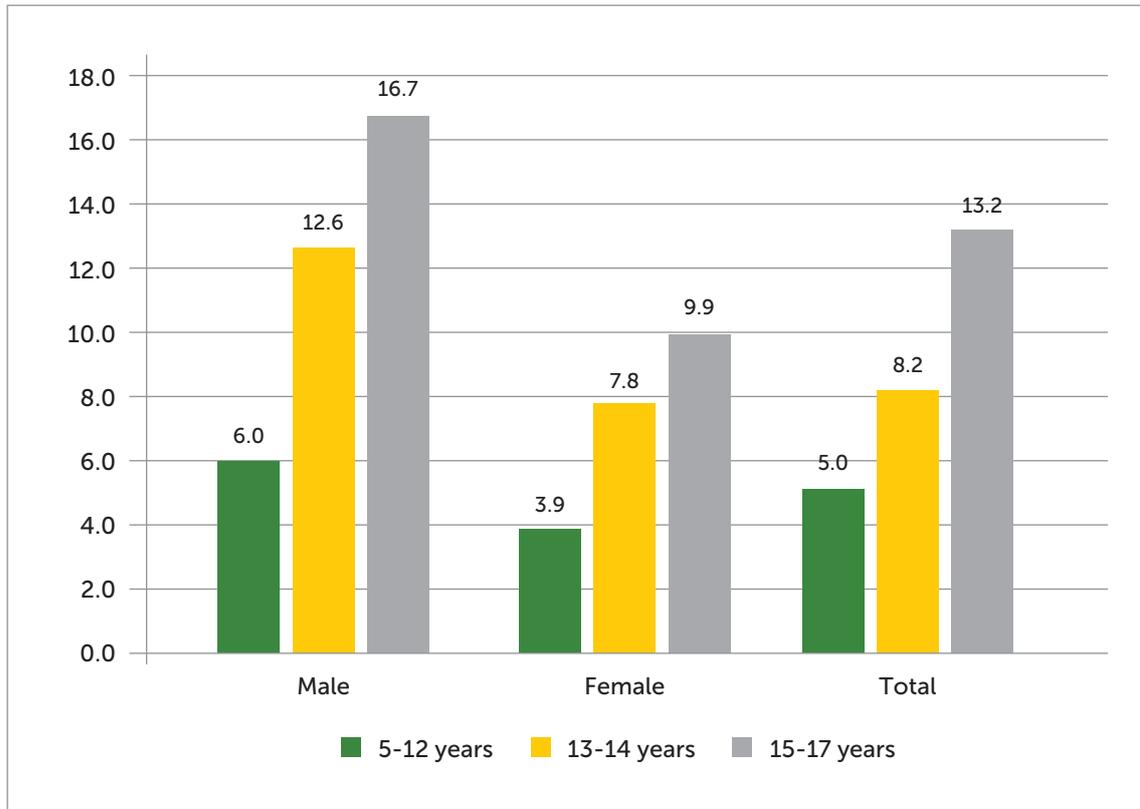
5.3 Children seeking work

There are some children who are not engaged in any economic activity but may want to work and be available for work, if offered. For the purpose of child statistics, such children are referred to as 'children seeking work'. Children in the survey were asked if they were seeking work during the reference week. The survey results indicate that 1.6 per cent (9,778) of the non-working children aged 5-17 years wanted to work and were ready to work if offered. The vast majority of the children seeking work were the older children, aged 15-17 years, with a share of 80.8 per cent (7,902). With regards to sex, 64.3 per cent (6,288) of children seeking work were girls.

5.4 School attendance

According to the survey results, there were a total of 641,497 children aged 5-17 years attending school, representing a school attendance rate of 97.5. Girls had a higher school attendance rate (98.3) than boys (96.8). Table 5.4 shows that for both the youngest and the oldest age group, girls had slightly higher attendance rates than boys. Additionally as the children get older, school attendance rates declined. School attendance rate for the children aged 5-12 years was 99.5 compared to a school attendance rate of 92.1 for the children aged 15-17 years. Urban area school attendance rate (98.1) was slightly higher than rural area school attendance (97.0). This trend was also observed with boys and girls both having a higher school attendance rate in urban areas than their counterparts in the rural areas.

Table 5.4: Number and attendance rate of children (5-17 years) attending school, by sex, age group and area of residence

Background Characteristics	Boy		Girl		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	323,977	96.8	317,520	98.3	641,497	97.5
Age Group						
5-12 years	185,549	99.2	182,812	99.8	368,362	99.5
13-14 years	58,694	99.5	54,403	99.4	113,096	99.4
15-17 years	79,734	90.1	80,305	94.3	160,039	92.1
Area of Residence						
Urban	156,905	97.4	167,534	98.7	324,440	98.1
Rural	167,072	96.2	149,986	97.8	317,057	97.0

5.5 Household chores

The definition of working children as defined by the SNA production boundary excludes children engaged in non-economic production, that is, activities commonly referred to as 'household chores'. The data indicate that the majority of Jamaican children aged 5-17 years (77.0 per cent) performed some type of household chores during the week prior to the survey (Table 5.5). The results further show that the percentage of girls that did household chores (78.8 per cent) was slightly higher than the proportion of boys (75.3 per cent).

Across all three age groups, a greater percentage of girls than boys did household chores. The data show that the involvement of the older children, 13-14 years and 15-17 years, was nearly identical, accounting for 93.8 per cent and 91.8 per cent respectively. The younger children, 5-12 years, were engaged in household chores to a lesser extent, constituting 64.9 per cent of all children in the age group. The engagement in household chores for boys and girls reached the highest level among the 13-14 year olds at 91.2 per cent and 96.5 per cent respectively.

The data reveal that a greater proportion of the children in rural areas (79.6 per cent) performed some form of household chores than those in urban areas (74.4 per cent). In both the urban and rural areas, regardless of age, girls were more likely to perform household chores than their male counterparts. Engagement in household chores for children reached the highest level among the 13-14 year olds in the urban areas at 94.5 per cent and the 15-17 year olds in the rural areas at 93.5 per cent.

Table 5.5: Distribution of children aged 5-17 performing household chores, by sex, age group and area of residence

Age Group	Boy		Girl		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total						
5-12 years	119,166	63.7	121,227	66.2	240,393	64.9
13-14 years	53,825	91.2	52,823	96.5	106,648	93.8
15-17 years	78,842	89.1	80,579	94.6	159,421	91.8
Total	251,833	75.3	254,629	78.8	506,462	77.0
Urban						
5-12 years	52,090	58.6	58,448	62.1	110,538	60.4
13-14 years	27,803	91.7	29,919	97.2	57,722	94.5
15-17 years	36,179	86.5	41,820	93.3	77,999	90.0
Total	116,072	72.1	130,187	76.7	246,259	74.4

Table 5.5: Distribution of children aged 5-17 performing household chores, by sex, age group and area of residence (cont.)

Age Group	Boy		Girl		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Rural						
5-12 years	67,076	68.3	62,779	70.5	129,855	69.4
13-14 years	26,022	90.7	22,903	95.7	48,926	93.0
15-17 years	42,663	91.4	38,759	96.0	81,422	93.5
Total	135,762	78.2	124,441	81.2	260,203	79.6

Figure 5.5: Involvement of children aged 5-17 in household chores (%)

Figure 5.5 depicts the various types of household chores performed by children aged 5-17 years. Children could be doing only one household chore or all types. Of all the chores, cleaning house/yard is carried out by the largest proportion of children, totaling 80.6 per cent. Approximately 76.3 per cent of children were involved in the washing of dishes and 51.2 per cent washing clothes.

Figure 5.6: Distribution of children aged 5-17 engaged in household chores by sex (%)
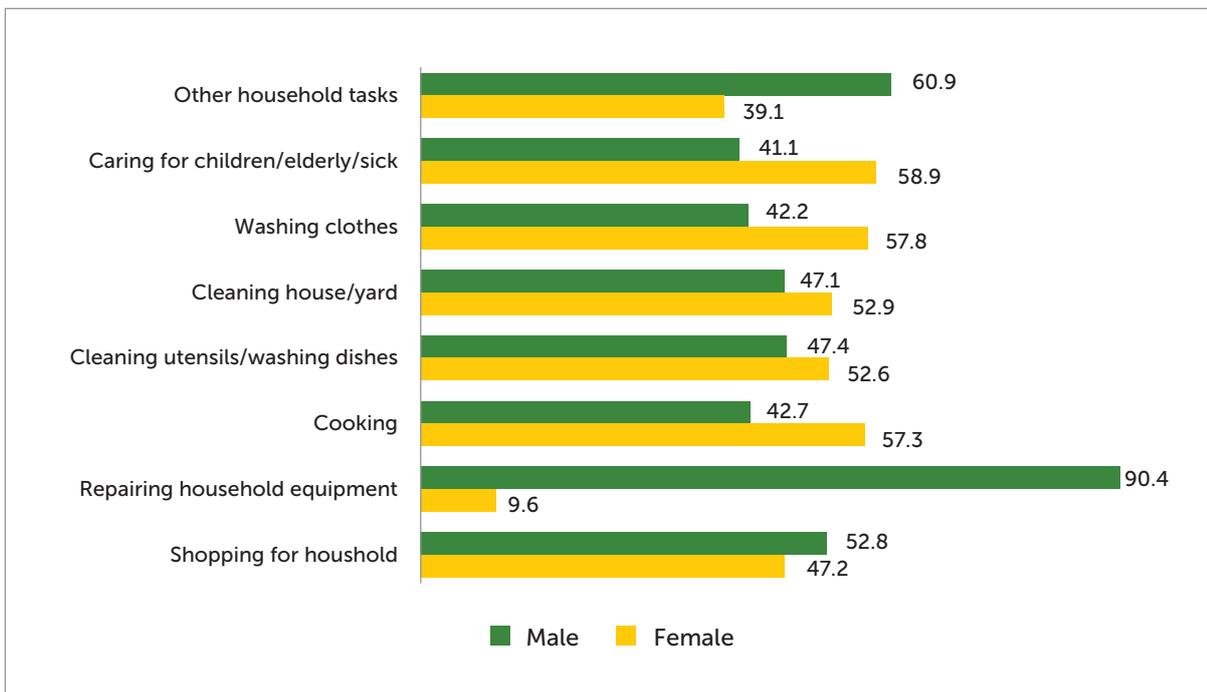
The data reveal that cooking, cleaning utensils/washing dishes, cleaning house/yard, washing clothes, caring for children/elderly/sick was primarily performed by girls (Figure 5.6). More boys than girls were engaged in repairing household equipment, shopping for the household and other household tasks.

The average time spent by children doing household chores amounted to 3.0 hours per week (Table 5.6). Girls spent on average 0.6 hours more per week doing household chores than boys. A similar pattern was observed when the area of residence was considered. Compared to boys, girls spent slightly more time weekly on household chores in both urban (0.3 hours) and rural (0.8 hours) areas.

As children get older, the average time spent on household chores increases as shown in Table 5.6. The difference in the average time spent performing household chores is greater when comparing the 13-14 year age group to the 15-17 year age group. Relative to 13-14 year old children, 15-17 year old children spent 1.1 hours more each week on household chores. The trend also replicates itself when children's urban-rural differentials were considered.

Table 5.6: Average time spent by children aged 5-17 performing household chores, by sex, age group and area of residence (hours per week)

Age Group	Boy	Girl	Total
Jamaica			
5-12 years	1.6	1.9	1.7
13-14 years	3.5	3.5	3.5
15-17 years	4.0	5.2	4.6
Total	2.7	3.3	3.0
Urban			
5-12 years	1.4	1.5	1.4
13-14 years	3.8	3.1	3.4
15-17 years	4.1	5.2	4.7
Total	2.8	3.1	2.9
Rural			
5-12 years	1.8	2.3	2.0
13-14 years	3.1	4.1	3.6
15-17 years	3.9	5.2	4.5
Total	2.7	3.5	3.1

Figure 5.7: Distribution of children aged 5-17 involved in household chores by weekly hours and age group (%)
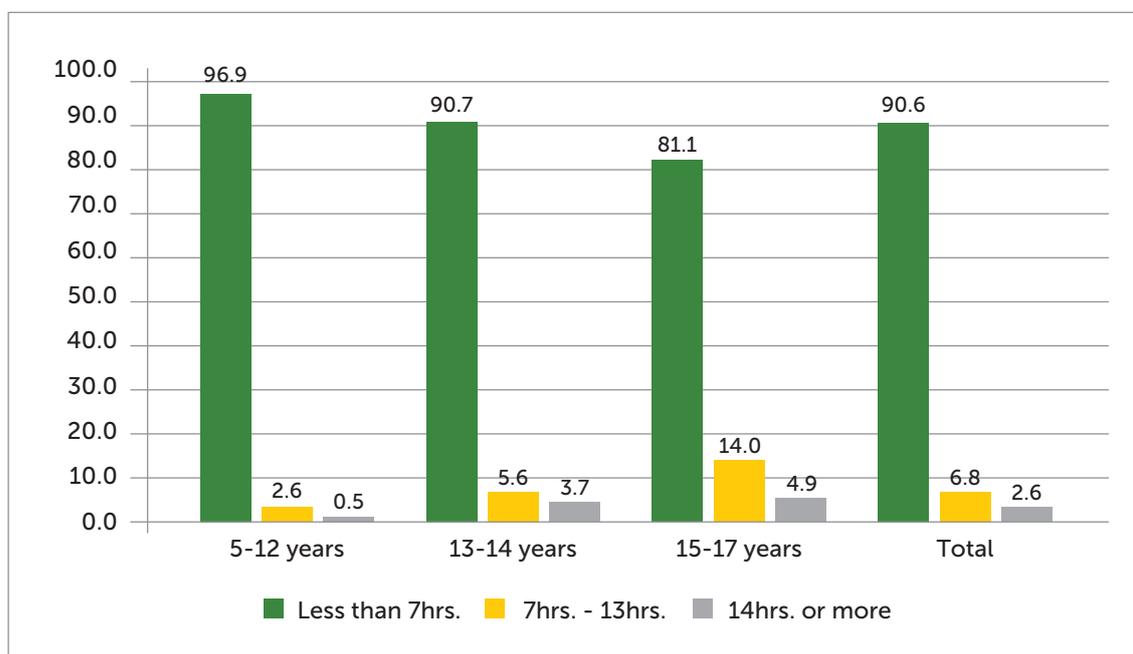
Figure 5.7 portrays the distribution of children who were involved in household chores weekly by hour categories. The majority of children (90.6 per cent) spend less than 7 hours per week performing household chores. The proportion of children engaged in household chores for 7-13 hours per week was 6.8 per cent, whilst the proportion of children engaged in household chores for 14 hours or more per week was even smaller at 2.6 per cent. The trend replicates itself when children's age groups were considered.

Figure 5.8: Distribution of children aged 5-17 involved in household chores by the time of performing these activities (%)
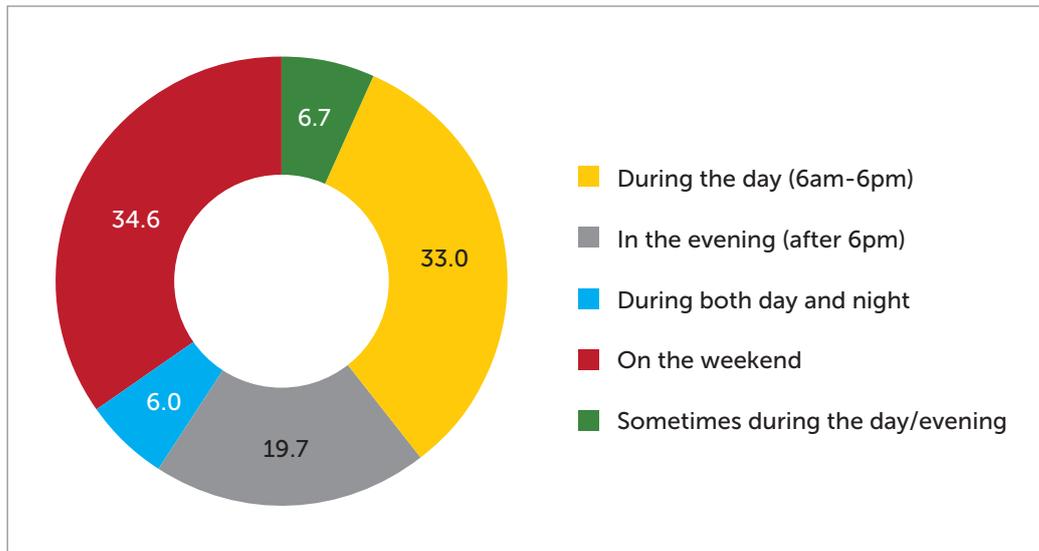
As shown in Figure 5.8, the largest proportion of children 5-17 years (34.6 per cent) completed household chores on the weekend. However this was just slightly higher than during the week day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) when 33.0 per cent of children did household chores. The share of children who carried out household chores in the evening (after 6 p.m.) was 19.7 per cent while 6.7 per cent of children performed household chores sometimes during the day or evening. The smallest proportion of children 5-17 years old (6.0 per cent) performed household chores during both day and night.

5.6 Children grouped by activities performed

Figure 5.9 shows the status of children as it relates to the activities of working and attending school. The vast majority of Jamaican children aged 5-17 years (90.0 per cent) were only attending school. The proportion of children who attend school and work simultaneously accounted for 7.6 per cent while the proportion of children who neither work nor attend school was 1.9 per cent. Less than one per cent (0.5 per cent) of the 5-17 years old were working only.

Figure 5.9: Distribution of children aged 5-17 by their activities (employment/studies) (%)
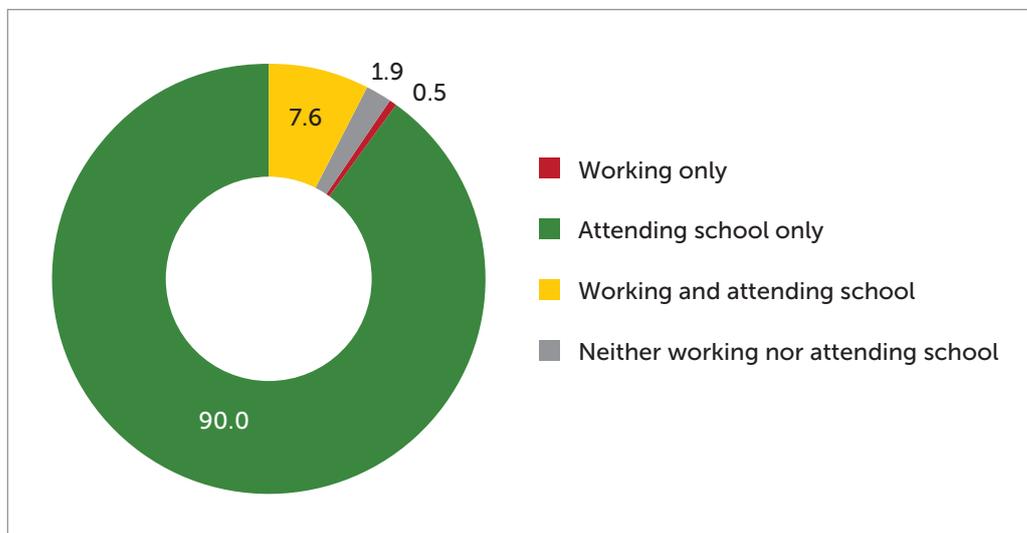
Table 5.7: Distribution of children aged 5-17 by activities (employment/studies) by sex, age group and area of residence (%)

	Only Working	Only Attending School	Working and Attending School	Neither Working or Attending School	Total
Sex					
Boy	0.9	87.7	9.1	2.3	100.0
Girl	0.2	92.3	6.0	1.6	100.0
Age Group					
5-12 years	0.0	94.5	5.0	0.5	100.0
13-14 years	0.1	89.3	10.2	0.4	100.0
15-17 years	1.9	80.7	11.5	6.0	100.0
Area of Residence					
Urban	0.3	92.7	5.4	1.6	100.0
Rural	0.8	87.2	9.8	2.3	100.0

Table 5.7 shows that the majority of boys and girls were only attending school however a higher proportion of girls (92.3 per cent) than boys (87.7 per cent) were attending school only. The data highlights that the share of boys who work and attend school (9.1 per cent) was slightly larger than the share of girls (6.0 per cent). Similarly, there was a larger share of boys who were only engaged in economic activities (0.9 per cent) when compared to girls (0.2 per cent). Across all three age groups, the majority of children were only attending school. However as the children got older, they were less likely to be only attending school with 94.5 per cent of children aged 5-12 years attending school only, 89.3 per cent of children aged 13-14 years attending school only and 80.7 per cent of children aged 15-17 years attending school only. The data show that the older children were more likely than the younger children to be working only with 1.9 per cent of 15-17 year-olds working compared to 0.1 per cent of the 13-14 year-olds. In the youngest age group, 5-12 years, no children were classified as working only. The data depict that as children got older they were more likely to be working and attending school with 11.5 per cent of children aged 15-17 years working and attending school compared to 5.0 per cent of children aged 5-12 years.

Children who reside in the rural areas were more likely than their counterparts in the urban areas to be working only, working and attending school or neither working or attending school. Among children who reside in the rural areas, 0.8 per cent were working only, 9.8 per cent were working and attending school and 2.3 per cent neither working or attending school. There was a larger percentage of urban area children attending school only (92.7 per cent) when compared to children residing in the rural areas of Jamaica (87.2 per cent).

Figure 5.10: Distribution of children aged 5-17 by activities (employment/household chores) (%)

43 ◄
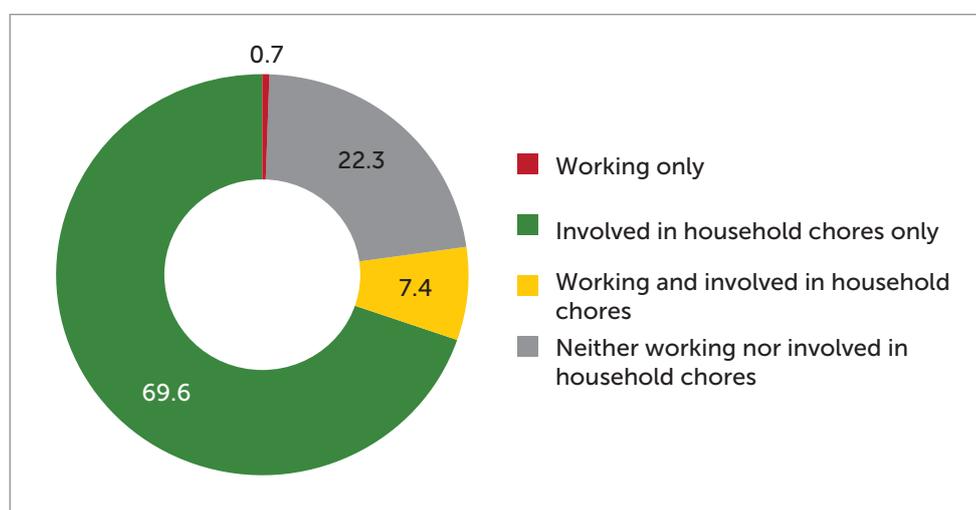
As it relates to the participation of children aged 5-17 years in employment and household chores, the majority of them (69.6 per cent) were involved in household chores only (Figure 5.10). The proportion of children who are neither working nor performing household chores accounted for 22.3 per cent while the share of children who work and carry out household chores was 7.4 per cent. A little less than one per cent (0.7 per cent) of the 5-17 year olds were working only.

Table 5.8: Distribution of children aged 5-17 by activities (employment/household chores) by sex, age group and area of residence (%)

	Only Working	Involved in household chores only	Working and involved in household chores	Neither working nor involved in household chores	Total
Sex					
Boy	1.1	66.4	8.9	23.6	100.0
Girl	0.2	72.9	5.9	21.0	100.0
Age Group					
5-12 years	0.7	60.6	4.3	34.4	100.0
13-14 years	0.4	83.9	9.9	5.9	100.0
15-17 years	0.8	79.3	12.5	7.4	100.0
Area of Residence					
Urban	0.3	69.0	5.4	25.3	100.0
Rural	1.1	70.1	9.5	19.3	100.0

Table 5.8 shows that girls aged 5-17 years were more involved in household chores only (72.9 per cent) than boys (66.4 per cent). However, more boys than girls were working only and working and involved in household chores. Approximately 24 per cent of boys were neither working nor involved in household chores compared to 21.0 per cent of girls. Across all three age groups, the majority of children were performing household chores only. The age group 13-14 years had the largest percentage of children involved in household chores (83.9 per cent) of all the three age groups. The data depicts that as children got older they were less likely to be neither working nor involved in household chores with 7.4 per cent of children aged 15-17 years neither working nor involved in household chores compared to 34.4 per cent of children aged 5-12 years.

Children who reside in the rural areas were more likely than their counterparts in the urban areas to be working and performing household chores. Among rural children, 9.5 per cent worked and carried out household chores compared to 5.4 per cent of children residing in urban areas. There was a larger percentage of urban area children neither working nor involved in household chores (25.3 per cent) when compared to children living in the rural areas of Jamaica (19.3 per cent).

Figure 5.11: Distribution of children aged 5-17 by activities (employment/studies/household chores) (%)
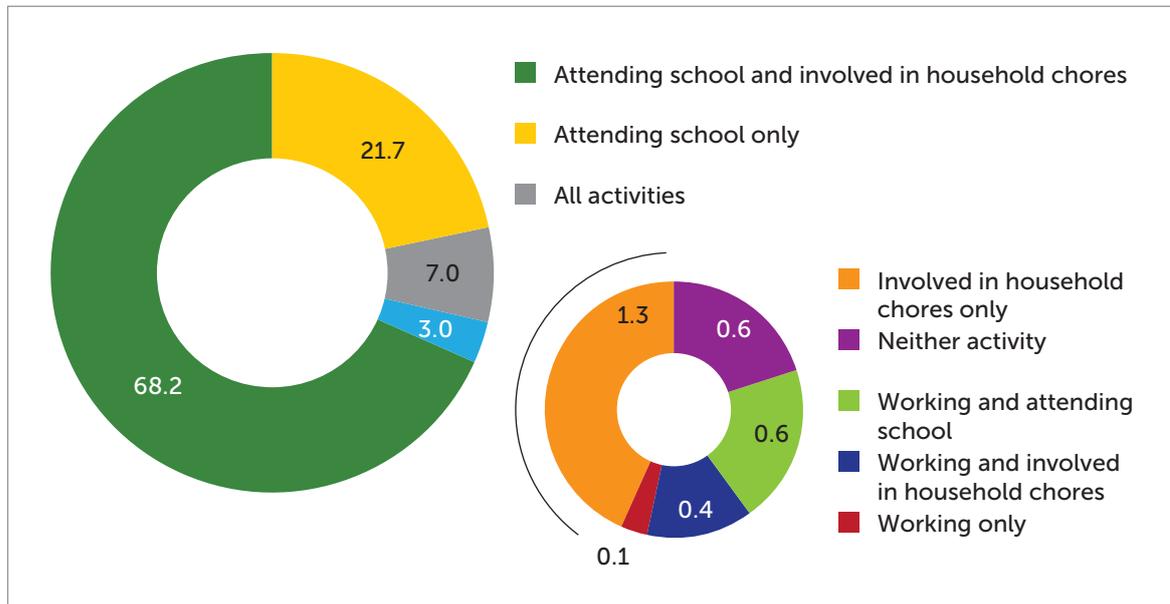
Figure 5.11 illustrates the three activities (studying, household chores and employment) performed by the 5-17 year old children. The data reveal that majority of children were attending school and involved in household chores (68.2 per cent) while 21.7 per cent of children were attending school only. Among children aged 5-17 years, 7.0 per cent go to school, work and perform household chores. The proportion of the remaining five categories did not exceed 3.0 per cent. Of these, children who were involved in household chores only accounted for 1.3 per cent.

6. CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKING CHILDREN

6.1   Child employment by industries

Based on the survey data, there were 53,274 working children between the ages of 5-17 years in Jamaica. This represents an employment rate of 8.1 among children. Working boys (10.0 per cent) accounted for the greater proportion of working children than working girls (6.1 per cent). Employment rate increased with age; the age group 15-17 years had the highest proportion of working children (13.3 per cent). In rural areas the percentage of employed children was 10.5 per cent when compared to urban areas (5.7 per cent).

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

Disaggregation	Number	%
Working Children, total (age 5-17)	53,274	8.1
Sex		
Boy	33,436	10.0
Girl	19,838	6.1
Age Group		
5-12 years	18,402	5.0
13-14 years	11,708	10.3
15-17 years	23,163	13.3
Area of Residence		
Urban	18,882	5.7
Rural	34,392	10.5

Children aged 5 -17 were mainly employed in, private households (50.1 per cent), wholesale and retail trade (20.7 per cent) and agriculture and fishing (17.4 per cent) industries. Girls accounted for the majority of working children in private households (56.2 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade (29.6 per cent). Approximately five out of every ten employed boys worked in private households (46.6 per cent) and two out every ten in agriculture and fishing (22.3 per cent).

Figure 6.1: Distribution of employed children aged 5-17 by industry (%)
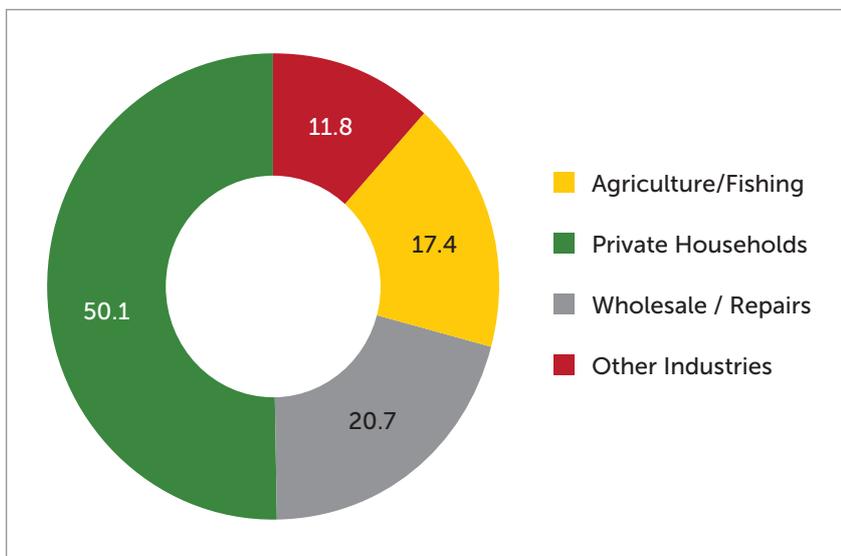
Table 6.2: Distribution of working children (5-17 years) by industry of employment, sex, age group and area of residence

Industry	Sex		Area of Residence		Age Group			Total	
	Boy	Girl	Urban	Rural	5-12	13-14	15-17		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number	%
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	22.3	9.2	12.2	20.3	18.0	14.0	18.7	9,288	17.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	15.4	29.6	34.9	12.8	9.5	33.0	23.3	11,013	20.7
Private Households with Employed Persons	46.6	56.2	35.8	58.0	69.3	48.6	35.7	26,711	50.1
Other Industries	15.8	5.0	17.1	8.8	3.2	4.3	22.3	6261	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	53,274	100.0

For area of residence, boys residing in urban areas made up the greater proportion of children employed in private households (37.0 per cent) and agriculture and fishing (13.1 per cent). Most of the urban children engaged in wholesale and retail trade were females (49.8 per cent). In rural Jamaica, girls worked mainly within private households (68.4 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade (18.7 per cent) whilst boys worked mainly in agriculture and fishing (27.4 per cent).

Table 6.3: Male/Female distribution of working children (5-17 years) by Industry of employment and area of residence

Industry	Male				Female			
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
	%	%	Number	%	%	%	Number	%
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	13.1	27.4	7,466	22.3	10.7	8.4	1,823	9.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	26.2	9.4	5,133	15.4	49.8	18.7	5,880	29.6
Private Households with Employed Persons	37.0	51.8	15,566	46.6	33.7	68.4	11,145	56.2
Other Industries	23.7	11.4	5,272	15.8	5.8	4.6	990	5.0
Total	100	100	33,436	100	100	100	19,838	100

As shown in Table 6.4 employment in private households was highest among children 5-12 years (69.3 per cent). In urban areas 35.8 per cent of working children were employed in private households; in rural areas private households accounted for 58.0 per cent of children's employment.

Table 6.4: Distribution of working children (5-17 years) in private households by sex, age group and area of residence

Disaggregation	Total Employed Children	Children Employed in Private Households	
		Number	% of Employed Children
Working Children, total (5-17 years)	53,274	26,711	50.1
Sex			
Boy	33,436	15,566	46.6
Girl	19,838	11,145	56.2
Age Group			
5-12 years	18,402	12,758	69.3
13-14 years	11,708	5,689	48.6
15-17 years	23,163	8,265	35.7
Area of Residence			
Urban	18,882	6,757	35.8
Rural	34,392	19,954	58.0

6.2   Child employment by occupation

Children aged 5-17 years were largely employed in elementary occupations (68.6 per cent). The survey showed that children aged 5-17 years worked mainly as water and firewood collectors. Odd job persons, farm labourers (crop and livestock) and street vendors are other elementary occupations of note in which children were employed.

The number of children in elementary occupations declined as age increased. Within the 5-12 age group, 85.8 per cent were employed in elementary occupations. In comparison, 63 per cent of children aged 13-14 age group were employed in elementary occupations and 57.8 per cent in the 15-17 age group.

Employment in elementary occupations was common among children in both rural (72.3 per cent) and urban (62.0 per cent) Jamaica. This is largely related to the prevalence of fetching water for household use which permeates both rural and urban areas.

Table 6.5: Distribution of children aged 5-17 employed in elementary occupations by sex, age group and area of residence

Disaggregation	Total Employed Children	Children Employed in Elementary Occupations	
		Number	% of Employed Children
Working Children, total (5-17 years)	53,274	36,569	68.6
Sex			
Boy	33,436	23,942	71.6
Girl	19,838	12,626	63.6
Age Group			
5-12 years	18,402	15,791	85.8
13-14 years	11,708	7,381	63.0
15-17 years	23,163	13,397	57.8
Area of Residence			
Urban	18,882	11,716	62.0
Rural	34,392	24,853	72.3

6.3   Child employment status

Detailed information on the characteristics of the working child was captured for children aged 10 to 17 years only. Consequently, for the remaining sections of this chapter, the analysis focuses on the 46,424 working children 10-17 years.

In Jamaica, children played a supportive role in carrying out various tasks and as such, those aged 10 – 17 years who were working, were mainly categorized as unpaid family workers (72.6 per cent). As shown in Figure 6.2, almost four times more children were employed as unpaid family workers (in a household business/farm/garden) than those who were classified as employees (19.2 per cent).

Figure 6.2: Distribution of employed children aged 10-17 by main employment status (%)
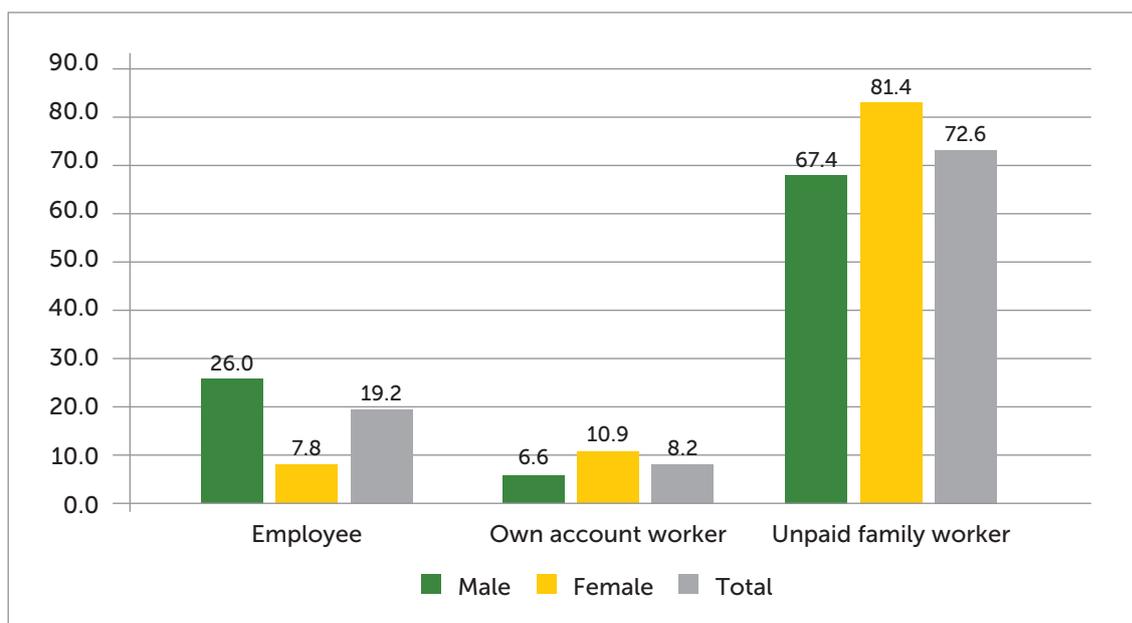
Unpaid family worker when disaggregated by sex shows that girls were more involved in household business/farm/garden (81.4 per cent) than their male counterparts (67.4 per cent).The percentage of children reported as unpaid family workers moves inversely to age group with the lowest percentage being 58.5 per

cent for children aged 15-17 years. Children (aged 10-17 years) in rural Jamaica classified as unpaid family worker amounted to 75.8 per cent while in urban areas these children amounted to 67.1 per cent.

Table 6.6: Distribution of children aged 10 -17 working as unpaid family workers by sex, age group and area of residence

Disaggregation	Total Employed Children	Unpaid Family Workers	
		Number	%
Working Children, total (10-17 years)	46,424	33,698	72.6
Sex			
Boy	29,177	19,666	67.4
Girl	17,247	14,032	81.4
Age Group			
10 - 12 years	11,553	10328	89.4
13 - 14 years	11,708	9817	83.8
15 -17 years	23,163	13,552	58.5
Area of Residence			
Urban	16,990	11,399	67.1
Rural	29,434	22,298	75.8

6.4 Weekly hours of work

Employed children aged 10-17 work an average of 8.5 hours per week. This is based on responses provided by the children themselves. Sex disaggregated data shows boys in this age group work on average 9.5 hours per week compared to 6.9 hours worked by their female peers. The number of average working hours increases proportional to age, but such increase is higher for boys than for girls, in particular, for adolescents aged 15 to 17 years-old. Children in rural areas work for a larger number of hours than their urban counterparts (9.4 hours per week in rural areas compared to 7.0 hours in urban areas). In addition, the adult questionnaire provides information on children aged 5-9, whose average working hour's amount to 3.1 (3.4 for boys and 2.8 for girls).

Table 6.7: Average working hours per week for employed children aged 10-17 by sex, age group and area of residence

Age Group	Boy	Girl	Total
Jamaica			
10-12 years	5.4	4.3	5.0
13-14 years	5.4	7.0	6.0
15-17 years	13.5	8.2	11.6
Total	9.5	6.9	8.5
Urban			
10-12 years	7.7	4.5	6.5
13-14 years	5.0	3.3	4.4
15-17 years	10.5	5.3	8.4
Total	8.4	4.6	7.0
Rural			
10-12 years	4.5	4.3	4.4
13-14 years	5.7	9.4	7.0
15-17 years	15.3	10.6	13.8
Total	10.1	8.3	9.4

6.5　Reasons for working among 10-17 year old children

Helping in household enterprise (46.9 per cent) was the main reason for working reported by children aged 10-17 years. Supplementing family income (21.3 per cent) and learning skills (19.4 per cent) were other specified reasons for working.

Helping in their household enterprise was the main reason given by 62.3 per cent of girls compared to 38.1 per cent of boys. One quarter of the boys aged 10-17 gave learning skills as their main reason for working compared to 10.5 per cent of girls in the same age group. There was a similar proportion of boys and girls who stated that supplementing family income was their main reason for working.

Table 6.8: Main reason for working among children aged 10 -17 by sex (%)

Sex	Supplement family income	Help in household enterprise	Learn skills	Other reasons
Boy	22.4	40.7	26.2	17.7
Girl	22.9	64.8	10.9	5.3
Total	22.6	49.7	20.5	13.1

Approximately 13 per cent of 10 -12 year old children worked to supplement family income, 19.5 per cent of children between 13-14 years and 28.7 per cent of 15-17 year old children worked for this reason. Children in the age group 13-14 had a greater ambition to learn skills (22.9 per cent) compared to 10-12 year olds (15.2 per cent) and those 15-17 years (21.9 per cent).

Figure 6.3: Main reason for working among children aged 10-17 by age group (%)
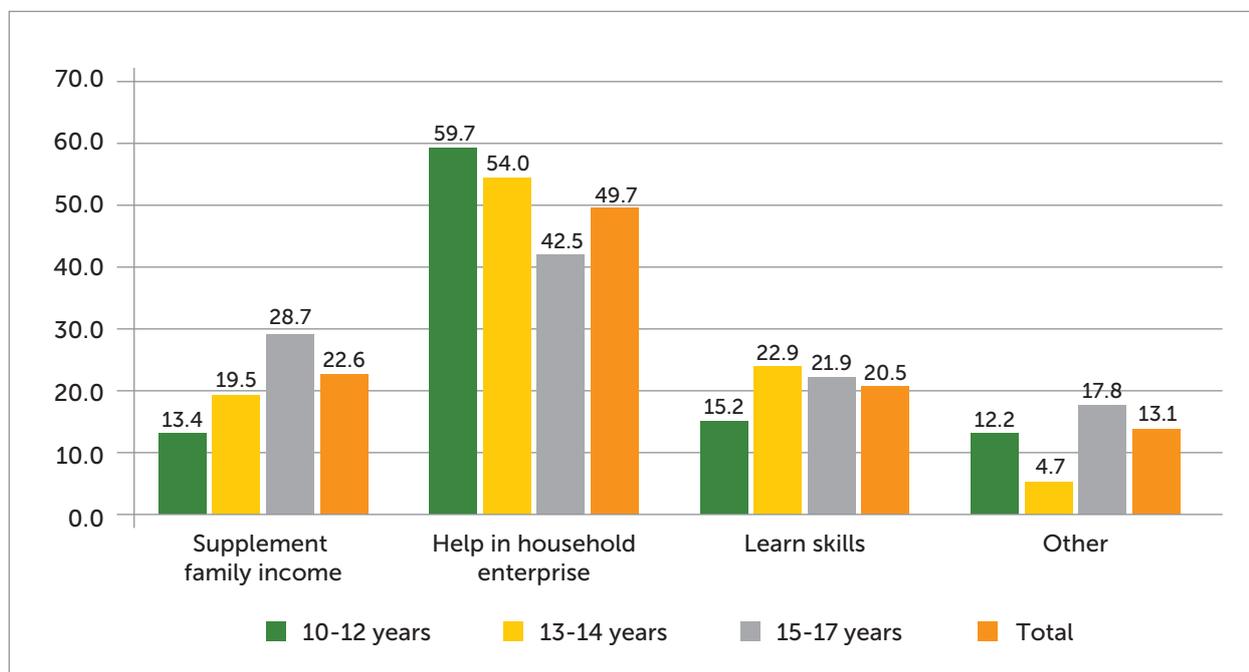
6.6   Other characteristics of working children

Of employed children aged 10-17, one half worked primarily at their family dwelling. This is due to the occurrence of fetching water in child employment.

Figure 6.4: Main workplace of employed children aged 10-17 (%)
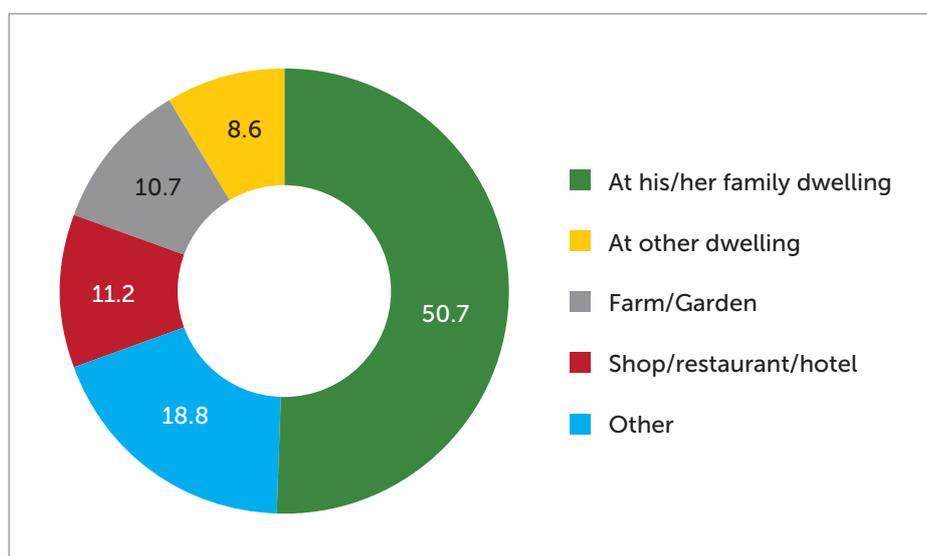
The proportion of children working in the family dwelling fluctuated with age. Fifty four per cent of children in the age groups 10-12 years and 62.8 per cent of children 13-14 years reported that they worked at his/her family dwelling and 42.9 per cent of those 15-17 years old. In rural Jamaica the family dwelling accounted for 54.6 per cent of employed children's place of work and 43.9 per cent of children in urban areas. Farm / garden is the location where 12.6 per cent of children in rural areas and 7.5 per cent in urban areas carried out their main work. Shop /restaurant/hotel accounted for 17.0 per cent in urban areas and 7.9 per cent in rural areas.

The majority of employed children worked during the day (49.5 per cent) and on weekends (24.2 per cent). Both boys (8.2 per cent) and girls (10.7 per cent) worked in the evening.

Table 6.9: Distribution of working children aged 10-17 by time of day in which work is performed and sex (%)

Sex	During the day (6am-6pm)	In the evening (After 6pm)	During both day and night	On the weekend	Sometimes during the day/evening
Boy	49.6	8.2	6.3	21.5	14.4
Girl	49.4	10.7	3.4	28.7	7.8
Total	49.5	9.2	5.2	24.2	11.9

Figure 6.5 shows that older children worked more during the weekdays (60.4 per cent) than children 10-12 years of age (38.3 per cent) and children aged 13-14 years (39.3 per cent). Almost one-third of children aged 10-12 years worked on the weekend compared to approximately one-quarter of those 13-14 years and about one-fifth of the 15-17 year olds.

Figure 6.5: Distribution of working children aged 10-17 by time of day in which work is performed and age group (%)

| 10-12 years | 13-14 years | 15-17 years | Total |

- ■ During the day (6am-6pm)
- ■ In the evening (After 6pm)
- ■ During both day and night
- ■ On the weekend
- ■ Sometimes during the day/evening
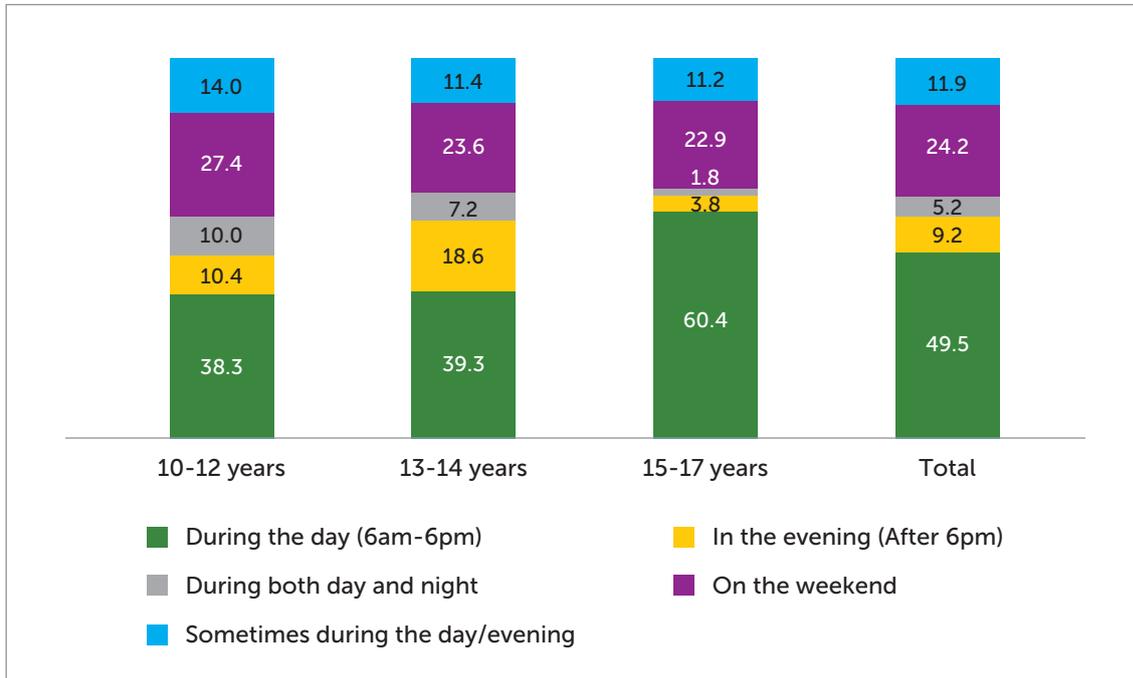
Table 6.10: Distribution of children aged 10-17 who work and study in relation to the school hours (%)

Sex	After school	Before school	Both before and after school	On the weekend	During missed school hours/days
Boy	23.3	5.4	12.7	39.5	19.1
Girl	21.2	5.8	16.3	44.5	12.1
Total	22.5	5.6	14.1	41.4	16.4

Table 6.10 shows that of employed children attending school, 41.4 per cent worked on weekends and 22.5 per cent worked after school on weekdays. The proportion of girls that worked on weekends (44.5 per cent) is 5 percentage points higher than that of boys.

7. CHILD LABOUR AND HAZARDOUS WORK

Child labour represents forbidden labour and is defined as children of both sexes, between the ages of 5 to 17 years, who were involved in one or more of the following types of economic activities during a given reference period:

- Hazardous work for all children aged 5-17 years old (see the scope of hazardous work in Annexes 1 and 2);
- Child labour other than hazardous work,[17] composed of:
  - Children aged 5-12 years old performing at least one hour of economic activities during the reference week;
  - Children aged 13-14 years old performing between 14 – 40 hours of economic activities during the reference week;
- Worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work (forced labour, commercial sexual exploitation of children, children in illicit activities, etc.).

There is, however, a great challenge in collecting information on children involved in "worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work". For this reason, the JYAS 2016 only captured information on hazardous work and child labour other than hazardous work.

Table 7.1 shows that of the 53,274 working children, 37,965 children were involved in a form of child labour (71.3 per cent of working children). This represents 5.8 per cent of the total number of children 5-17 years living in Jamaica (Table 7.2). Of those children involved in child labour, 26,053 children were involved in hazardous work (68.6 per cent of children in child labour) and the remaining 11,912 children, engaged in child labour other than hazardous work.

Table 7.1: Distribution of working children aged 5-17 by child labour characteristics (%)

Type of Activity	Number	% of children in child labour	% of working children
Children in hazardous work	26,053	68.6	48.9
Children in child labour other than hazardous work	11,912	31.4	22.4
Total children in child labour	37,965	100.0	71.3
Working children not in child labour	15,309	-	28.7
Total children in employment	53,274	-	100.0

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17 See Figure 4.1 for a schematic presentation of child labour components.

7.1   Child labour characteristics

Approximately 25,797 children engaged in child labour were boys. This accounted for 7.7 per cent of the total number of boys 5-17 years (Table 7.2). In comparison, the number of girls involved in child labour equaled 12,168 (3.8 per cent of total girls aged 5-17). The proportion of boys engaged in economic activity who were not involved in child labour was similar to the proportion of girls within the same category.

Table 7.2: Distribution of children aged 5-17 by economic activity status and sex (%)

Type of Activity	Boy	Girl	Total
Child labour	7.7	3.8	5.8
Working children but not child labour	2.3	2.3	2.3
Not working children	90.0	93.9	91.9

The number of 5-12 year-old children engaged in employment (automatically qualifying as child labour due to them not meeting the minimum age for admission into light work) equaled 18,402 children or 5.0 per cent of the total number of children in that age group. Among children aged 13-14 years, 5.3 per cent (5,992) were involved in child labour compared to 7.8 per cent (13,571) of children 15-17 years. As shown in Table 7.3, the majority of children were not engaged in economic activity.

Table 7.3: Distribution of children aged 5-17 by economic activity status and age group (%)

Type of Activity	5-12 years	13-14 years	15-17 years
Child labour	5.0	5.3	7.8
Working children but not child labour	-	5.0	5.5
Not working children	95.0	89.7	86.7

Children aged 5-12 years made up 48.5 per cent of the number of children in child labour (Figure 7.1). In comparison, 15.8 per cent were between 13-14 years and 35.7 per cent of the children engaged in child labour were between the ages of 15 -17 years.

Figure 7.1: Distribution of children aged 5-17 in child labour by age group (%)
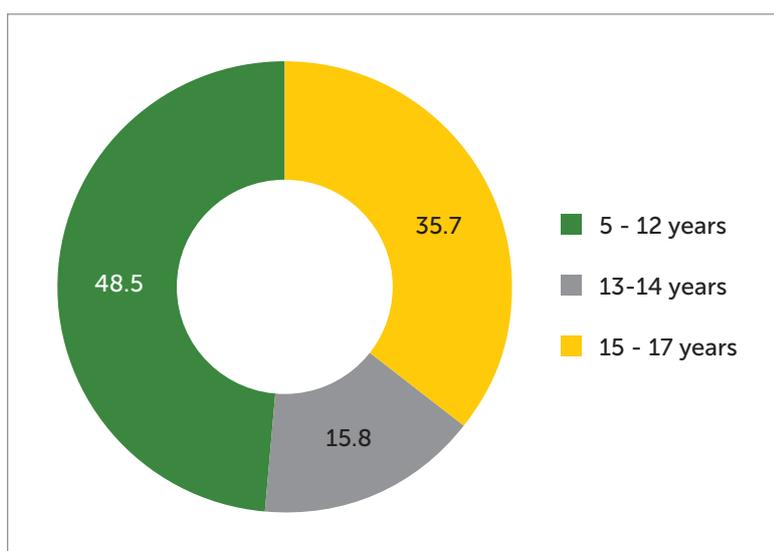
Even though the number of children aged 5-17 years living in urban and rural areas was almost similar (50.3 per cent urban and 49.7 per cent rural), the incidence of child labour occurred more in rural areas than in urban areas (Table 7.4). Only 3.7 per cent (12,203) of working children in urban areas were involved in child labour and 2.0 per cent (6,679) of working children were not in child labour.

Alternatively, in rural areas the breakdown of working children in child labour and working children who were not involved in child labour equaled 7.9 per cent (25,762) and 2.6 per cent (8,630) respectively.

Table 7.4: Distribution of children aged 5-17 by economic activity status and area of residence (%)

Type of Activity	Urban	Rural
Non-working children	94.3	89.5
Child labour	3.7	7.9
Working children but not child labour	2.0	2.6

Figure 7.2: Distribution of children aged 5-17 in child labour by area of residence (%)
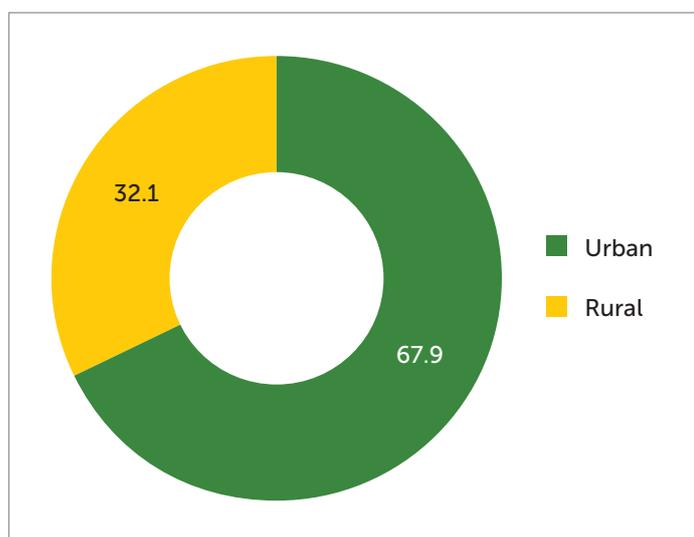
As depicted in Figure 7.3, approximately four out of every ten boys of boys in child labour were between the ages of 5-12 years. Boys aged 13 and 14 years accounted for 13.5 per cent (3,493) of boys involved in child labour while the remaining 43.0 per cent were those aged 15-17 years.

Girls aged 5-12 years accounted for 59.0 per cent of all girls involved in child labour (7,183) while those aged 13-14 and 15-17 years represented 20.5 per cent and 20.4 per cent respectively.

Figure 7.3: Percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 in child labour by sex and age group
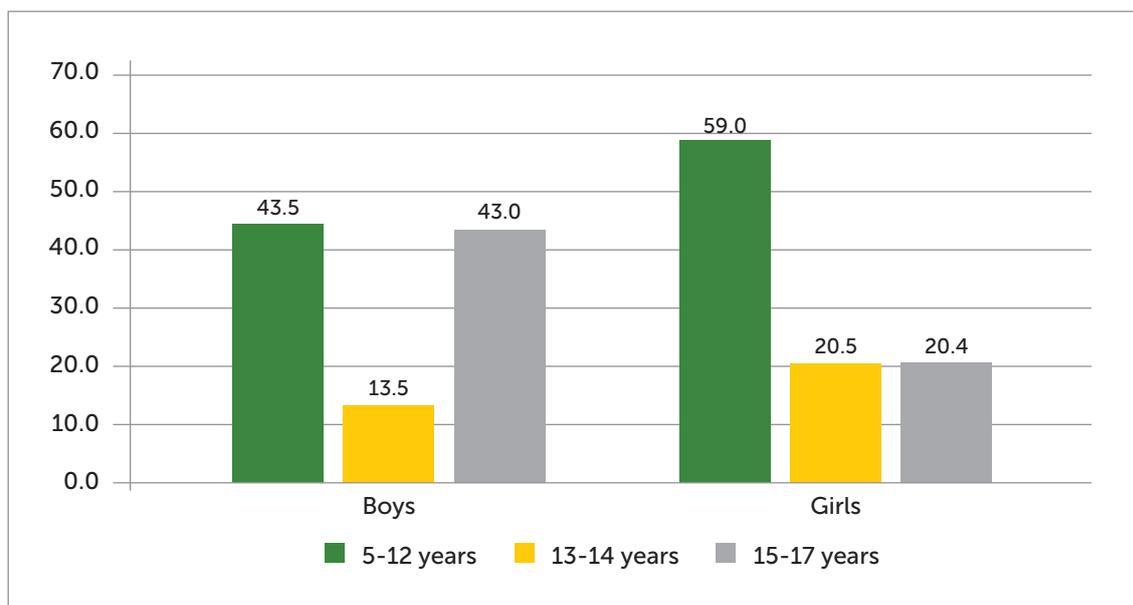
Table 7.5 shows that 68.6 per cent of children in child labour were engaged in "hazardous work" while the remaining 31.4 per cent were in "child labour other than hazardous work". It further shows that of boys aged 5-17 years in child labour, 74.8 per cent were involved in hazardous work and 25.2 per cent in child labour other than hazardous work. The percentage share of girls in child labour performing hazardous work was 55.6 per cent and 44.4 per cent in child labour other than hazardous work.

Table 7.5: Distribution of children aged 5-17 by category of child labour by sex, age group and area of residence

	Child Labour	Hazardous Work (%)	Child Labour other than Hazardous Work (%)
Total	37,965	68.6	31.4
Sex			
Boy	25,797	74.8	25.2
Girl	12,168	55.6	44.4
Age Group			
5-12 years	18,402	36.3	63.7
13-14 years	5,992	97.0	3.0
15-17 years	13,571	100.0	–
Area of Residence			
Urban	12,203	79.5	20.5
Rural	25,762	63.5	36.5

7.2 Hazardous work for children

The term "hazardous work" refers to any type of work done or the conditions under which it is carried out, that is likely to harm the health or safety of children or impact their school attendance. The criteria for classifying hazardous work are:

- Working in designated hazardous industries (see Annex 3C) for a full classification of hazardous industries)
- Working in designated hazardous occupations (see Annex 3C) for a full classification of hazardous occupations)
- Working long hours (more than 40 hours per week)
- Working in hazardous conditions: lifting heavy loads, operating machinery/heavy equipment or unhealthy environment

If a child's work falls in any of the above-mentioned categories, then their work is classified as hazardous work.

In Jamaica, 26,053 children were involved in hazardous work, which accounted for 68.6 per cent of all children involved in child labour and 48.9 per cent of children in employment (Table 7.1).

As shown in Table 7.6, almost three quarters of the children aged 5-17 years involved in hazardous work were boys (74.0 per cent). Approximately 6 out of every 10 children involved in hazardous work resided in rural areas. Children in the age group 15-17 years accounted for 52.1 per cent of children in hazardous work while those between the ages of 5-12 and 13-14 years accounted for 25.6 per cent and 22.3 per cent respectively.

Table 7.6: Number and percentage of children aged 5-17 involved in hazardous work

Background Characteristics	No of children	% of children in hazardous work
Total	26,053	100.0
Sex		
Boy	19,291	74.0
Girl	6,762	26.0
Age Group		
5-12 years	6,672	25.6
13-14 years	5,810	22.3
15-17 years	13,571	52.1
Area of Residence		
Urban	9,701	37.2
Rural	16,352	62.8

Table 7.7 presents data on children engaged in hazardous work by the different criteria used to classify hazardous work. Approximately six out of every ten children were working in an unhealthy environment (as defined in section 4.3.2).

A total of 6,430 children were employed in designated hazardous occupations, accounting for 24.7 per cent of all children engaged in hazardous work.

Another major issue is the fact that children were lifting heavy loads at work; this proportion equaled 39.0 per cent of children engaged in hazardous work. It should be noted that it was mostly boys who handle

heavy loads. Children were also working long hours (8.1 per cent), operating machinery/heavy equipment (2.7 per cent) or were engaged in industries which are defined as hazardous for a child (11.3 per cent).

Children may be involved in hazardous work through more than one criterion, thus, they can fall in several categories simultaneously.

Table 7.7: Children aged 5-17 by hazardous work criterion

Hazardous Work Criterion	Number of Children in Hazardous Work	Share of Children in Hazardous Work (%)
Designated Hazardous Industries	2,942	11.3
Designated Hazardous Occupations	6,430	24.7
Long hours of work	2,119	8.1
Hazardous Conditions	21,050	80.8
Lifting heavy loads	10,153	39.0
Operating machinery / heavy equipment	704	2.7
Unhealthy environment	15,362	59.0

Working in an unhealthy environment accounted for 61.5 per cent of boys in hazardous work while 39.3 per cent of boys in hazardous work were employed in a job which required them to handle heavy loads (Figure 7.4). Employment in hazardous occupations accounted for 23.5 per cent of boys in hazardous work, 7.6 per cent were working for long hours and 3.6 per cent operated machinery/heavy equipment.

Five of every ten girls involved in hazardous work were employed in what would be described as an unhealthy environment. Thirty-eight per cent of girls handled heavy loads as a requirement in their employment, 28.1 per cent were in hazardous occupations and 7.6 per cent worked for long hours (Figure 7.5). Girls in the survey did not report any involvement in hazardous industries and were not engaged in operating heavy machinery or equipment.

Figure 7.4: Proportion of boys (5-17 years) employed in hazardous work by main category of hazardous work (%)
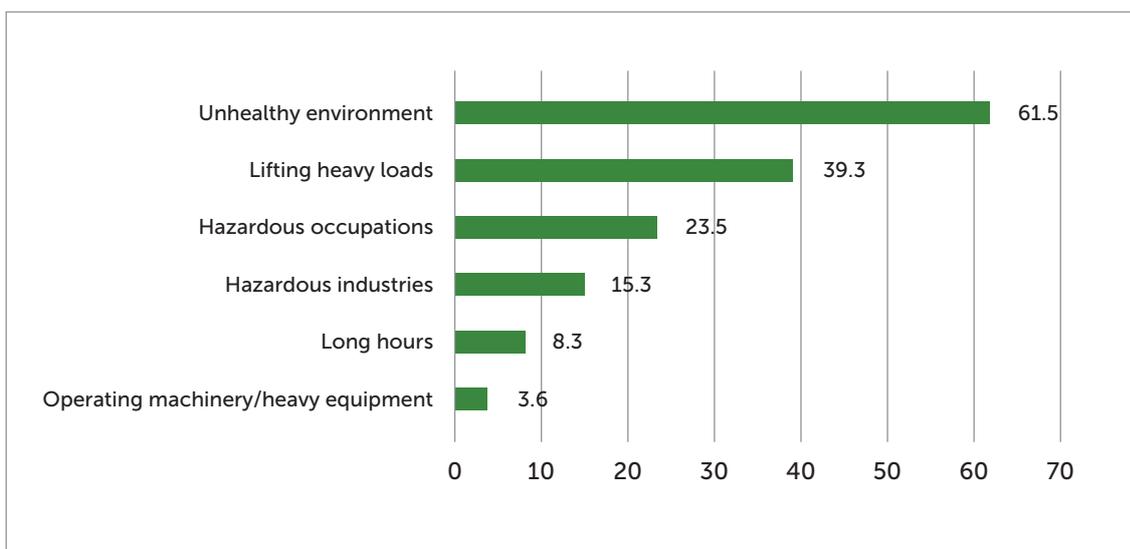
Figure 7.5: Proportion of girls (5-17 years) employed in hazardous work by main category of hazardous work (%)
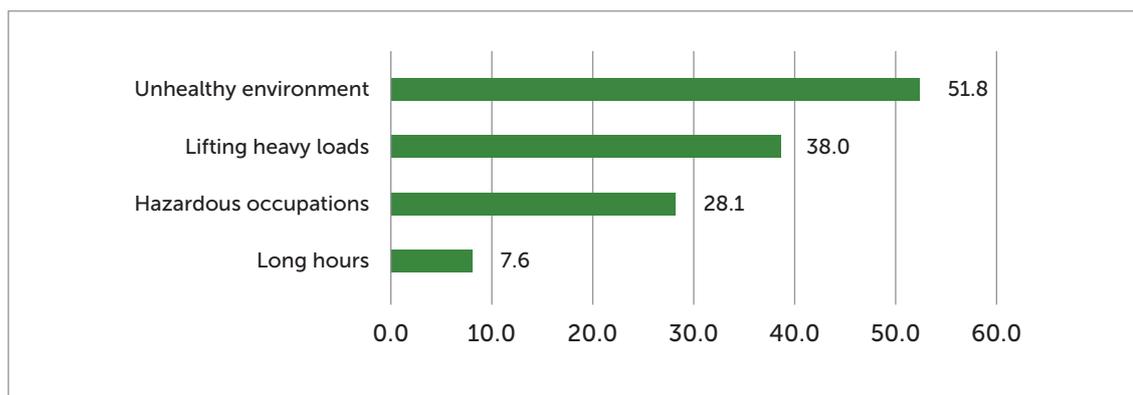
Figure 7.6 depicts the share of children working in an unhealthy environment for all three age groups. The proportion of children in hazardous work who were employed in an unhealthy environment varied slightly. Among the 15-17 age group, 65.1 per cent were employed in an unhealthy environment compared to 59.0 per cent of those 5-12 years and 44.4 per cent of 13-14 year olds.

Figure 7.6: Proportion of children (5-17 years) employed in unhealthy environments by age group (%)
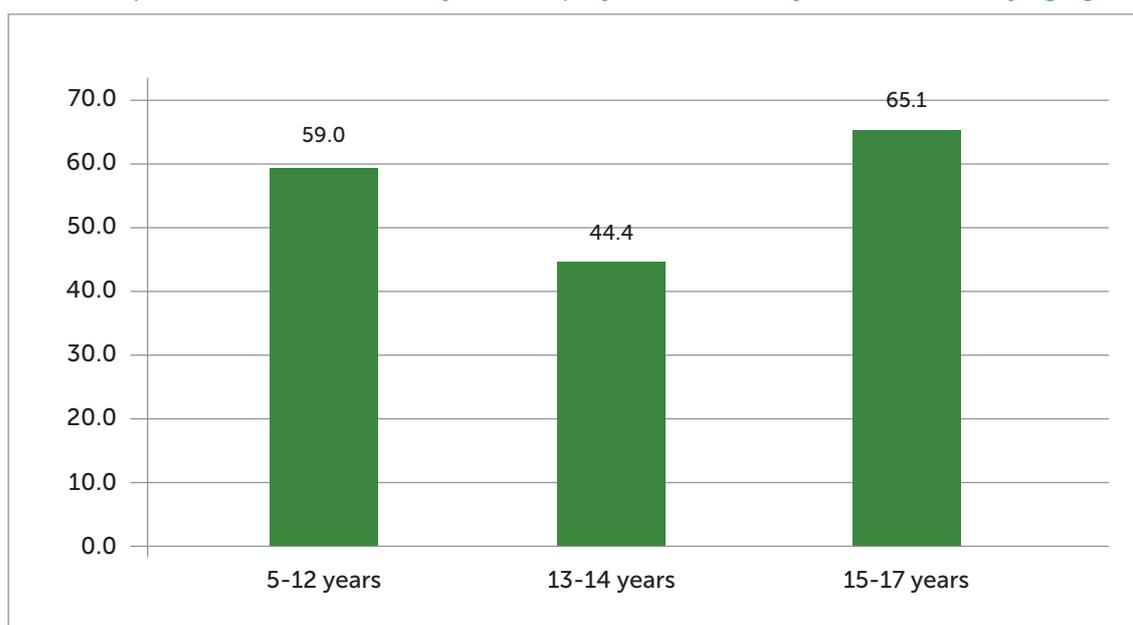
Based on the survey results, several major types of unhealthy environments for working children can be distinguished. The most common problem was children working in dust or fumes. Approximately 7,430 children worked in such an environment, this accounted for 28.5 per cent of children in hazardous work and 48.4 per cent of all children working in unhealthy environment.

The number and share of children aged 5-17 years employed in unhealthy environments by conditions are shown in Table 7.8. Approximately 3,859 children (14.8 per cent of children involved in hazardous work) worked in loud noise or vibrations, while 3,443 children (13.2 per cent of children in hazardous work) worked with dangerous tools. All of the above conditions are deemed as harmful to children's health and well-being.

Table 7.8: Children (5-17 years) employed in unhealthy environments by conditions

Conditions	Number of children	Share among children in unhealthy environment, %	Share among children in hazardous work, %
Dust/Fumes	7,430	48.4	28.5
Loud Noise/Vibrations	3,859	25.1	14.8
Dangerous Tools	3,443	22.4	13.2

As shown in Figure 7.7, working in private households was the most popular industry of employment among children in Jamaica. Four of every ten cases of hazardous work occurred in private households. Agriculture was the second most popular industry accounting for 21.1 per cent of children engaged in hazardous work followed by children working in wholesale and retail trade (18.1 per cent)

Figure 7.7. Distribution of children (5-17 years) engaged in hazardous work by industry (%)
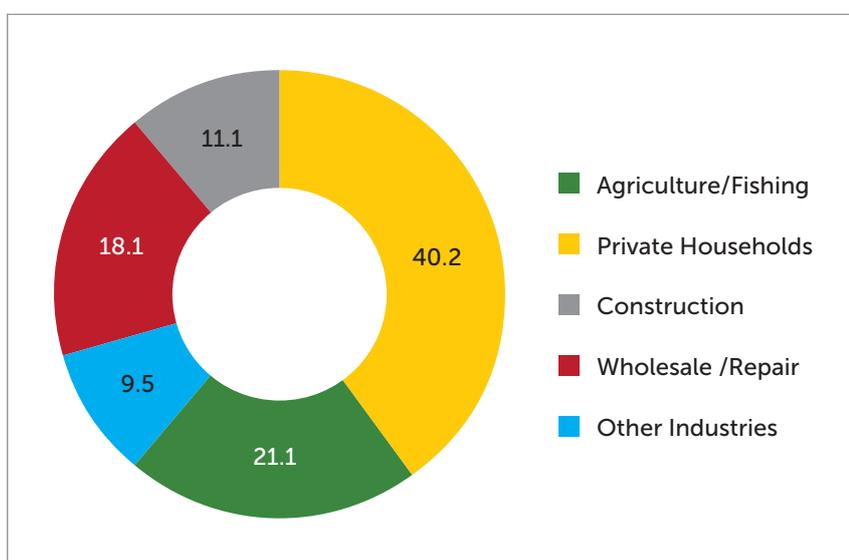
As it relates to age groups, 62.1 per cent of children 5-12 years were involved in hazardous work were employed in private households (Figure 7.8). This compares to 24.3 per cent of those aged 13-14 and 27.9 per cent of 15-17 year old children in hazardous work.

The agriculture sector employed 20.9 per cent of children aged 5-12 years involved in hazardous work, children in the age groups 13-14 and 15-17 years, who were engaged in hazardous work, amounted to 14.3.per cent and 24.2 per cent respectively.

Figure 7.8. Distribution of children engaged in hazardous work by industry and age group (%)
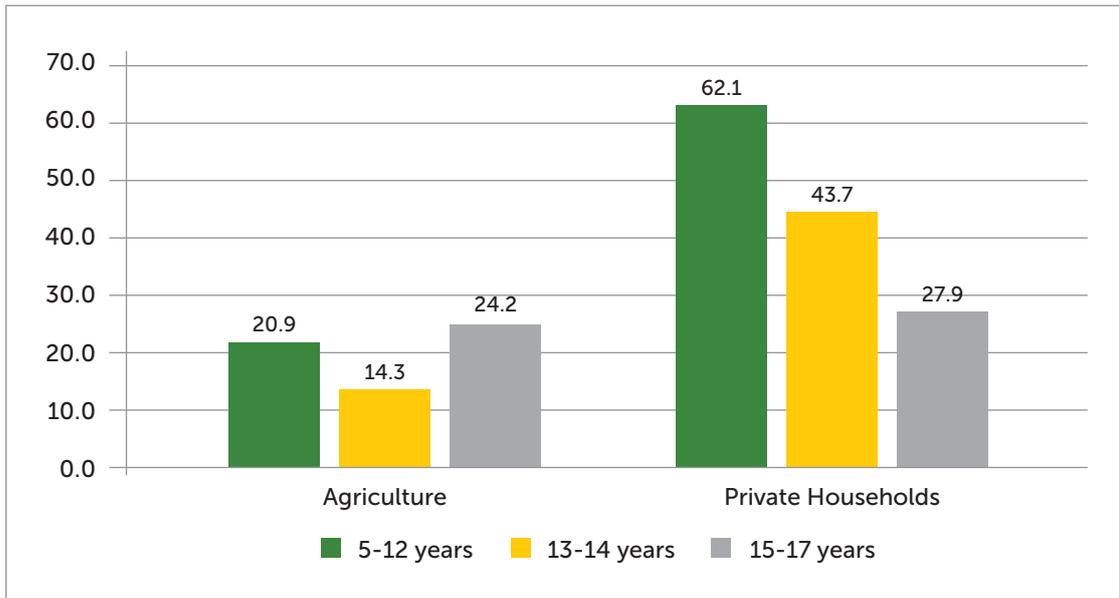
Due to very limited skills in young age, the majority of children in hazardous work were employed in elementary occupations (67.5 per cent). The remaining share was divided mainly among sales/service occupations (13.9 per cent), agricultural occupations (10.5 per cent) and craft related occupations (6.5 per cent).

Figure 7.9. Distribution of children (5-17 years) engaged in hazardous work by occupation (%)
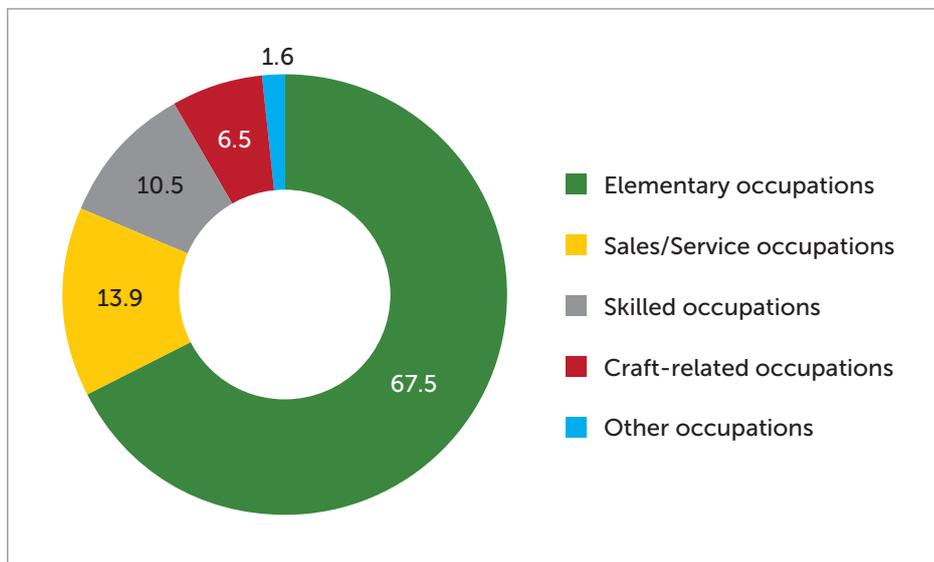
Children employed in hazardous work were working on average 11.9 hours per week. In comparison, other children in employment not engaged in hazardous labour worked on average, 4.7 hours per week. Boys and girls who were engaged in hazardous work were working on average 12.3 hours and 10.82 hours of work per week respectively (Table 7.9). The number of working hours for children engaged in hazardous work increased with age. For children aged 5-12 years, they averaged 4.8 hours of work per week (this was calculated from the responses given by adults in Part I of the questionnaire for children aged 5-9 years and Part III for children aged 10-12 years). Children aged 13-14 years averaged 7.4 hours while children aged 15-17 years engaged in hazardous work averaged 15.5 hours of work per week. In relation to area of residence, the average working hours per week for children engaged in hazardous work in rural areas (14.1 hours per week) exceeded the comparable figure for children in urban areas (8.2 hours per week).

Table 7.9: Average hours of work per week for children (5-17 years) engaged in hazardous work

Background Characteristics	Average hours per week
Total	11.9
Sex	
Boy	12.3
Girl	10.8
Age Group	
5-12 years	4.8
13-14 years	7.4
15-17 years	15.5
Area of Residence	
Urban	8.2
Rural	14.1

7.3   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 aforementioned criteria. There are approximately 11,912 children in Jamaica who were involved in child labour other than hazardous work. As shown in Table 7.10 more boys were involved in child labour other than hazardous work (54.6 per cent) than girls (45.4 per cent).The majority of children engaged in child labour other than hazardous work resided in rural areas (79.0 per cent). Almost all of the children involved in child labour other than hazardous work were between the ages of 5-12 years (98.5 per cent).

Table 7.10: Distribution of children (5-17 years) involved in child labour other than hazardous work by sex, age group and area of residence

Background Characteristics	No of children	% of children in child labour other than hazardous work
Sex		
Boy	6,506	54.6
Girl	5,406	45.4
Age Group		
5-12 years	11,730	98.5
13-14 years	182	3.9
15-17 years	-	-
Area of Residence		
Urban	2,502	21.0
Rural	9,228	79.0

As shown in Figure 7.10 children involved in child labour other than hazardous work were mostly employed in private households (72.3 per cent), followed by employment in agriculture (16.7 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade (10.3 per cent).

Figure 7.10: Share of children (5-17 years) in child labour other than hazardous work by industry (%)
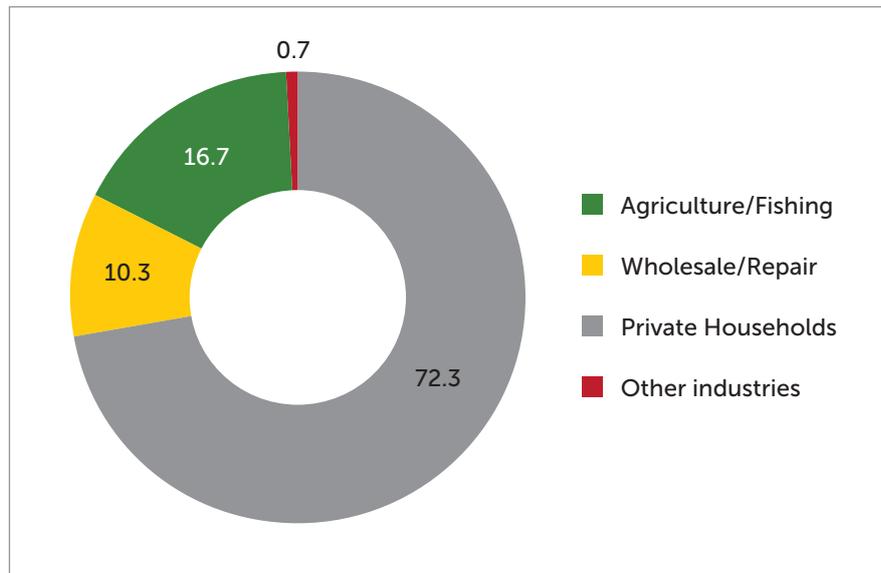
Elementary workers make up the greater portion (84.7 per cent) of employed children in child labour other than hazardous work. The remaining employed children in child labour other than hazardous work were in service/sales (8.5 per cent) and those in skilled occupations in agriculture and fisheries (5.3 per cent).

Figure 7.11: Share of children (5-17 years) in child labour other than hazardous work by occupation (%)
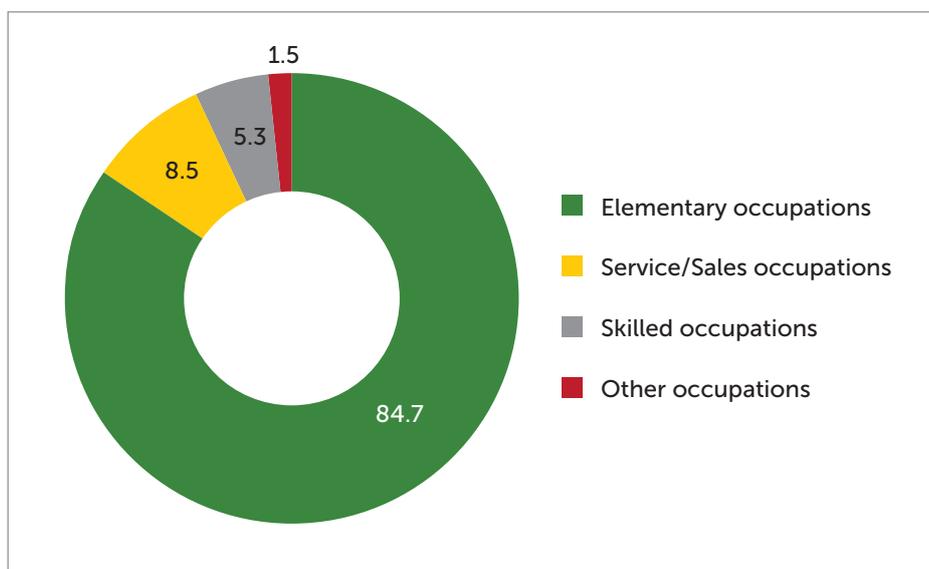
Children involved in child labour other than hazardous labour worked an average 4.7 hours per week. In comparison the average weekly hours worked by children occupied in hazardous work amounted to 11.9 hours.

8. EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Jamaican education system is similar to that of the British education system. Post-independence, the Jamaican education curricula has undergone steady transformation to better fit the educational system and development needs of the country. In order to foster such changes, Jamaica is adopting the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) to maintain comparability and benchmark progress on educational goals.

The education system in Jamaica consists of the following levels:

- Pre-school education
- General education, which includes early childhood, primary and secondary
- Post-secondary non-tertiary education and
- Tertiary education

The general education system that Jamaica follows includes three years of early childhood education, six years of primary school and five years of secondary education. Early childhood education is delivered through community operated basic schools, government infant schools and kindergarten departments of privately owned preparatory schools. Primary and secondary school education is compulsory and free in government-sponsored schools; however, preparatory and some secondary schools are private and will incur fees.

Post-secondary education, on the other hand, is largely self-funded. Post-secondary education includes, but is not limited to, vocational and non-tertiary education. Vocational training in Jamaica is steered to the nation's needs to include programmes such as agriculture, automotive skills, beauty services, clothing manufacture, commercial skills, information technology, and building and construction skills. Tertiary education is provided through universities and a variety of community and teachers colleges.

8.1 School attendance

In Jamaica, the majority of children aged 5-17 years (641,497 or 97.5 per cent) attended school (Table 8.1). High school attendance rates could be the result of general education being compulsory and free. However, working children were less likely to attend school than their non-working counterparts (93.5 per cent against 97.9 per cent).

While school attendance rates were similar between working and non-working children in the age groups 5-12 and 13-14, they tend to differ notably for children 15-17 years old by working status (86.0 per cent for working children against 93.1 per cent for non-working children).

Table 8.1 suggests that school attendance for working children among higher age groups tend to decrease as students become more involved in employment.

Table 8.1: Distribution of education enrolment for working and non-working children aged 5-17 by sex and age group (%)

Age Group	Working Children			Non-Working Children			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-12 years	99.6	100.0	99.7	99.2	99.8	99.5	99.2	99.8	99.5
13-14 years	98.0	100.0	98.7	99.7	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.4
15-17 years	81.7	93.7	86.0	91.8	94.3	93.1	90.1	94.3	92.1
Total	91.3	97.3	93.5	97.4	98.3	97.9	96.8	98.3	97.5

As highlighted in Figure 8.1, among children 5-17 years school attendance was highest for non-working children. When the data is examined by area of residence across the three age groups, the school attendance rate for non-working children was fairly identical and almost universal. This was particularly so for the 5-12 and 13-14 year olds.

Within urban areas, whether the child was working or not did not affect school attendance among those 5-12 and 13-14 years. This was also true for the children residing in the rural areas within the same age groups. However, school attendance among children 15-17 years was lower for working children than non-working children. This was more evident in rural areas where 82.3 per cent of working children 15-17 years attended school compared to 92.5 per cent of non-working children.

Figure 8.1: Distribution of working and non-working children currently attending school by age group and area of residence (%)
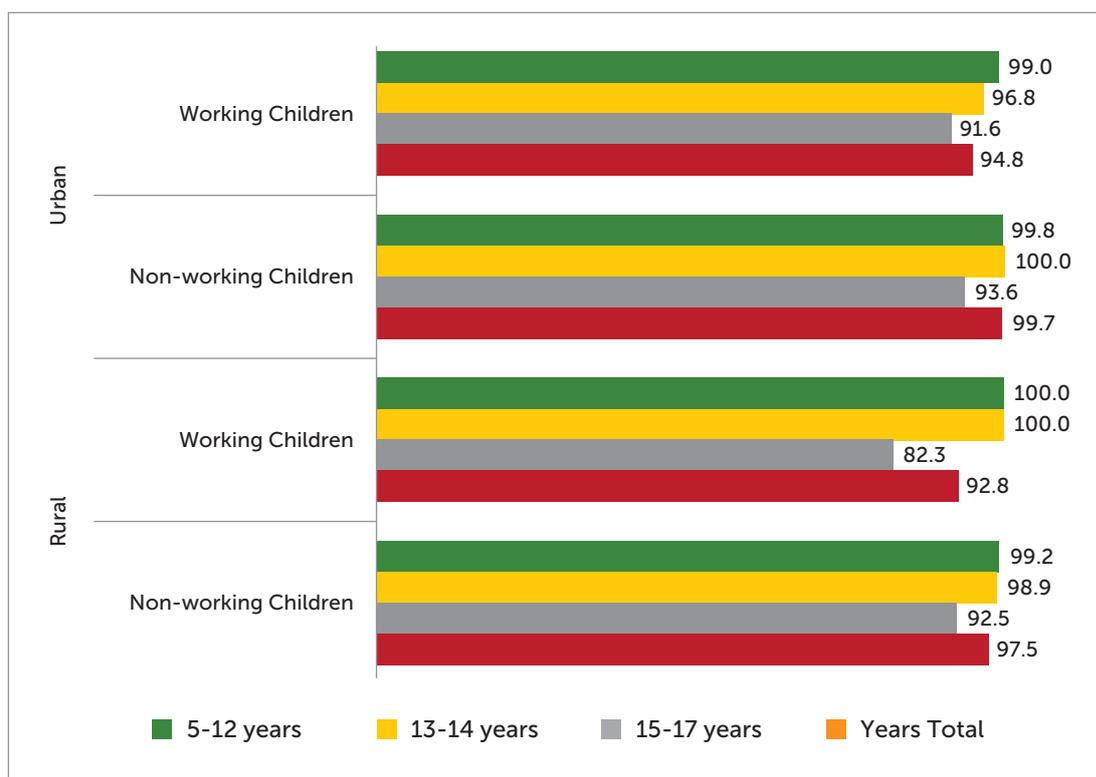
Figure 8.2 shows school attendance was highest among non-working children and lowest among children engaged in hazardous work, irrespective of sex. More girls were attending school than boys among non-working children, employed children, children in child labour and children engaged in hazardous work. Among working children, females had a school attendance rate of 97.3 while males had a school attendance rate of 91.3. Females in child labour had a school attendance rate of 95.6 compared to their male

counterparts who had an attendance rate of 89.6. Children in hazardous work had the lowest attendance rate of 87.9; among them females had an attendance rate of 92.1 and males had an attendance rate of 86.4.

Figure 8.2: Distribution of 5-17 year-old students engaged in hazardous work, in child labour other than hazardous work, and children in employment by sex (%)
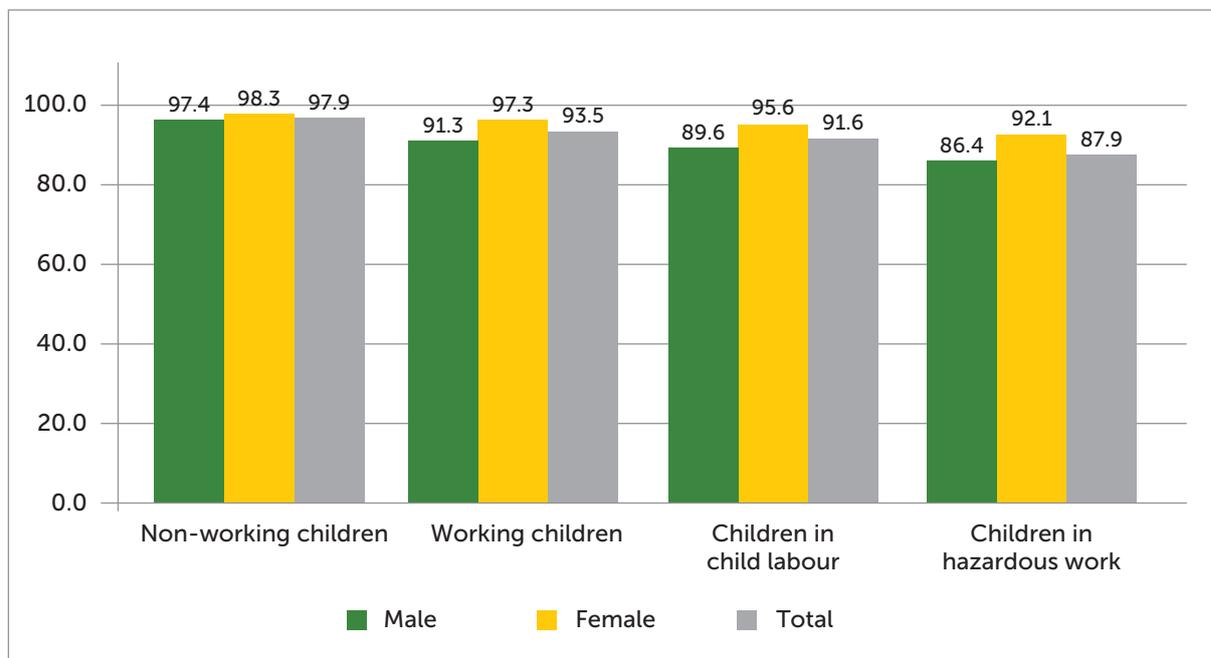
8.2   Out-of-school children

The number of children aged 5-17 that never attended school amounted to 2,393 which accounts for less than one per cent of the total number of children aged 5-17 years. Males accounted for nine out of every ten children who had never attended school.

Among the reasons given for never attending school, almost two-thirds gave disability or illness as the main reason. Another 28.9 per cent expressed an inability to afford schooling and the remaining 8.5 per cent were too young, therefore not eligible to start school.

Table 8.2 shows that 1.5 per cent (9,833) of all children 5-17 years dropped out of school. The drop-out rate was higher among working children (4.4 per cent) than non-working children (1.2 per cent).

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

	Number of children who dropped out	Proportion of children in respective category (%)
Working children	2,333	4.4
Non-working children	7,499	1.2
Total children	9,833	1.5

Respondents who reported they have dropped out of school were asked the main reason for dropping out. Both working and non-working students who dropped out of school highlighted not being able to afford (37.5 per cent), poor performance in studies (15.2 per cent) and disability/illness (10.8 per cent) as the more popular reasons for dropping out.

Table 8.3 shows that children aged 5-17 who dropped out of school were mostly involved in household chores only (63.0 per cent). The proportion of children who were working and involved in household chores was 18.9 per cent and 13.2 per cent were neither working nor involved in household chores.

Table 8.3: Distribution of children aged 5-17 that dropped-out of school by activities performed

	Number	(%)
Total		
Working only	474	4.8
Involved in household chores only	6,199	63.0
Working and involved in household chores	1,859	18.9
Neither working nor involved in household chores	1,301	13.2

8.3   Educational performance of children

The JYAS 2016 classified children in coordination with the ISCED levels of education which are as follows: Primary education (Grade 1-6), Lower Secondary education (Grades 7-9) and Upper secondary education (Grades 10-11). In most instances children in Jamaica, start Primary level education at age 6, Lower secondary at age 12 and Upper secondary at age 15. There may be some variation, however, as children may start/end school at an earlier/later age, repeat at a grade level or advance pass a grade level due to their academic abilities (see Annex 3D).

Table 8.4 shows that for children aged 5-12 years, 95.7 per cent were enrolled at the Primary level while the remaining 4.3 per cent were at the Lower Secondary level. Approximately 93.8 per cent of children aged 13-14 years were enrolled at the Lower secondary with 5.5 per cent at the Primary level and less than one per cent at the upper secondary level. Almost two-thirds of the children aged 15-17 years were enrolled at the upper secondary level with the other third being enrolled at the lower secondary level.

Table 8.4: Share of children aged 5-17 who attended school according to ISCED education level age group (%)

Age group	% Primary level (Grade 1-6)	% Lower Secondary level Grade 7-9)	% Upper Secondary level (Grade 10-11)
5-12 years	95.7	4.3	-
13-14 years	5.5	93.8	0.6
15-17 years	-	35.8	64.2

8.4   Vocational/skills training of children

As Table 8.5 depicts, the number of children ages 10-17 who have ever attended vocational/skills training courses amounted to 3,970. Boys made up the larger proportion of children who were involved in vocational education (57.9 per cent) compared to girls (42.1 per cent). It can be concluded that enrollment in vocational/skills training courses increases with age.

More children aged 15-17 were enrolled in vocational education programmes. In Jamaica, vocational education is mostly accessed by students who have at least completed lower secondary education or students who are at the upper secondary level.

Table 8.5: Proportion of children who attended vocational/skills training courses by sex, age group and area of residence

	Number	(%)
Total	3,970	100.0
Sex		
Boy	2,298	57.9
Girl	1,672	42.1
Age Group		
10-12 years	-	-
13-14 years	140	3.5
15-17 years	3,830	96.5
Area of Residence		
Urban	2,628	66.2
Rural	1,342	33.8

9. OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS

Water, sanitation and energy are essential to quality of life and substantially impact health and the environment. Focusing on families with children in child labour or at risk of being in child labour and their access to amenities, will help in, ensuring a healthier generation, improvements in well-being, poverty reduction and the gradual decline of child labour.

Two-thirds of all households had water piped into yard/dwelling as their main source of drinking water. Another 6.0 per cent sourced water from public standpipes. Bottled water (6.9 per cent) and trucked water from the NWC (1.3 per cent) are also regarded as safe sources of drinking water by the National Water Commission (NWC) and the Ministry of Health.

Approximately 82 per cent of households in urban areas had water piped into yard/dwelling as their main source of drinking water compared to 51.1 per cent of those in rural areas. Public standpipes as the main source of drinking water was more prevalent in rural areas. On the other hand, rainwater, well/tank and river/stream/spring was more widespread in rural areas. Among children 5-17 years, 80.6 per cent had access to treated water. Children in urban areas had greater access to treated water (95.2 per cent) compared to rural area (65.8 per cent).

Table 9.1: Distribution of children by main source of drinking water and area of residence (%)

Source of Drinking Water	Urban				Rural				Total
	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Urban Total	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Rural Total	
Piped into yard/dwelling	64.5	78.8	82.2	81.5	43.1	35.2	52.3	51.1	66.4
Public standpipe	21.2	9.9	2.9	3.7	22.7	27.1	6.4	8.2	6.0
Bottled water	8.3	0.5	9.6	9.4	3.5	1.1	4.6	4.4	6.9
Trucked from NWC	1.2	-	0.6	0.6	0.8	-	2.2	2.1	1.3
Rainwater Tank, Well or River/Stream/Spring	4.9	10.7	4.3	4.4	28.1	35.0	32.5	32.2	18.2
Water trucked from private company	-	-	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.1
Treated water	95.1	89.3	95.4	95.2	70.1	63.4	65.5	65.8	80.6
Untreated water sources	4.9	10.7	4.6	4.8	29.9	36.6	34.5	34.2	19.4

Table 9.2: Distribution of children by type of toilet facilities and area of residence (%)

| Type of Toilet Facilities | Urban | | | | Rural | | | | Total |
	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Urban Total	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Rural Total	
Flushed toilet linked to sewer	15.0	48.6	32.7	32.4	1.6	4.8	5.6	5.3	18.9
Flushed toilet not linked to sewer	53.7	40.5	56.3	55.9	51.6	57.5	65.6	64.3	60.1
Pit latrine	31.3	10.9	9.2	10.0	43.8	37.0	28.4	29.9	19.9
No facility/bush/field	-	-	1.8	1.7	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.1

Water closet was the most common type of toilet facilities; with 18.9 per cent of households reported having flushed toilet linked to a sewer system and 60.1 per cent with flushed toilet not linked to a sewer system. Pit latrine accounted for 19.9 per cent of the households' access to sanitation facility. Households with no facility (1.1 per cent) accounted for the remainder.

Table 9.3: Distribution of children by main source for lighting and area of residence (%)

| Source of Lighting | Urban | | | | Rural | | | | Total |
	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Urban Total	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Rural Total	
Electricity	99.3	97.0	98.1	98.1	88.6	89.0	95.3	94.6	96.4
Kerosene	0.7	3.0	0.7	0.8	9.3	2.9	3.5	3.9	2.3
Candle	-	-	0.6	0.6	2.1	8.1	0.9	1.2	0.9
Solar	-	-	0.6	0.5	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.4
Other	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1

Electricity was reported as the main source of energy for lighting for households (96.4 per cent); kerosene followed with 2.3 per cent. Electricity was more widespread in urban (98.1 per cent) than rural areas (94.6 per cent).

Table 9.4: Distribution of children by main source of fuel/energy for cooking and area of residence (%)

| Source of Fuel for Cooking | Urban | | | | Rural | | | | Total |
	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Urban Total	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Rural Total	
Gas	78.7	87.4	91.2	90.7	61.4	61.5	82.0	79.9	85.3
Charcoal	19.9	10.1	5.9	6.5	13.9	15.5	7.7	8.4	7.4
Wood	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.4	24.7	23.0	10.0	11.5	6.4
Electricity	0.7	-	1.3	1.2	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.7
No cooking done	-	1.6	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.1

Liquid Petroleum gas (LPG) was the most prevalent cooking fuel used in households (85.3 per cent); this cooking fuel accounted for 90.7 per cent of households in urban Jamaica and 79.9 per cent of rural households. Charcoal was the second most prevalent cooking fuel used in urban areas (6.5 per cent); however, wood was the second most used cooking fuel in rural areas (11.5 per cent).

Table 9.5: Distribution of children by type of housing unit and area of residence

Housing Unit	Urban			Rural			Total
	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	
Separate house (Detached)	94.3	81.2	86.0	96.6	98.4	98.4	92.2
Attached housing unit	5.7	17.5	14.0	1.0	-	0.6	7.2
Part of Commercial building	-	1.3	-	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.6
Improvised housing unit	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-

The majority of Jamaican children aged 5-17 years old resided in households that were separate/detached housing units (92.2 per cent).

Table 9.6: Distribution of children by tenure of dwelling, land ownership and area of residence

	Urban			Rural			Total
	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	
Tenure of Dwelling							
Owned	64.9	75.1	56.6	62.8	51.7	71.6	63.8
Leased	1.1	1.9	3.2	-	-	2.1	2.5
Rented	16.2	8.3	18.8	9.0	14.6	9.7	14.2
Rent free	17.4	14.7	21.4	28.2	33.7	16.6	19.5
Squatted	0.3	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Land Owned							
Yes	13.0	28.1	14.5	31.5	32.5	30.4	22.6
No	87.0	71.9	85.5	68.0	67.5	68.9	77.1
Don't know	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.7	0.3

Approximately 64 per cent of children aged 5-17 years lived in dwellings that were owner-occupied. The second most prevalent form of tenure was rent-free (19.5 per cent) followed by rented (14.2 per cent). When asked about land ownership most households reported that they do not own any land (77.1 per cent).

10. CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The number of children aged 5 to 17 years was 657,697 representing 24.1 per cent of Jamaica's total population; 48.1 per cent were aged 5 to 11 years, 16.8 per cent aged 12 to 13 years and 35.1 per cent aged 14 to 17 years. Of the total children, 50.9 per cent were males while 49.1 per cent were females.

An estimated 53,274 (8.1 per cent) Jamaican children aged 5-17 years were engaged in an economic activity for at least one hour during the reference week. Boys aged 15-17 years (14,754) constituted the greater proportion of working children. Boys aged 15-17 years were also found to work longer hours, approximately 14 hours per week, than girls. The survey showed that working children were predominantly involved in elementary occupations, within private households and worked mostly as water and firewood collectors. Children's involvement in these activities is largely related to the prevalence of fetching water for household use which is common in both rural and urban areas of Jamaica.

Of Jamaican children aged 5-17 years, 5.8 per cent (37,965) were engaged in child labour. Among these children, 48.9 per cent (26,053) were involved in hazardous work and 22.4 per cent (11,912) engaged in child labour other than hazardous work. Boys accounted for a little over two-thirds of the children involved in child labour. Approximately one half of the children who were involved in child labour were between the ages of 5 and 12 years and two out of every three children in child labour resided in rural areas. Over half the number of children in hazardous work were working in an unhealthy environment. Boys in hazardous work were working on average longer hours than girls.

Of the children aged 5-17 years, less than one per cent had never been to school. Children in the age group 15-17 years accounted for 51.9 per cent who had never been to school primarily due to disability or illness. Children aged 5-12 years reported that they had never been to school due to inability to afford schooling, disability or illness and because they were too young. Current school attendance for children aged 5-17 years was 97.5 per cent.

As it relates to the living conditions of children, the survey results revealed that 96.4 per cent of the children were from households with access to electricity and 3.2 per cent of children were from households using kerosene or candles as a source of energy for lighting. About 85.3 per cent of children resided in households using liquid petroleum gas as a source of energy for cooking; 7.4 per cent resided in households using charcoal and 6.4 per cent of children were in households using wood. Seventy nine per cent of children had access to water closet facilities for sanitation; while 19.9 per cent were using pit toilets and 1.0 per cent of children had no toilet facility. Just about 80.6 per cent of children had access to treated sources of water for drinking purposes. Sixty–three per cent of children lived in dwellings owned by a member of the household and 16.7 per cent lived in dwellings that were leased or rented whilst 19.5 per cent resided in dwellings that were rent free.

Ending child labour is a global aspiration embodied in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Goal 8, target 8.7). The Post-2015 Development Agenda, Sustainable Development Goal 8 positions to: *"Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and*

decent work for all." Target 7 of goal 8 speaks to the eradication of child labour and forced labour; the objective of which is to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms."[18]

The ILO former programme on child labour (International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)) has developed model survey instruments to improve information on working children, child labour and to reinforce the capacity of the government to research and analyze child labour on a sustained basis. Relevant government agencies, other key stakeholders together with: schools, communities, non-governmental organizations, civic groups, the private sector, development agencies and the media have a role to play in solidifying infrastructural processes to deal with the Jamaican situation as posited by the survey results. This can be done through knowledge sharing, mobilizing technical and financial support and strengthening capacity in the form of forums focused on child labour. These sessions will be informative in sensitizing all stakeholders including parents, teachers and communities at large on activities which are prohibited and which are accepted. Additionally, forums will promote dialogue and support efforts to update and implement the list of hazardous child labour activities.

The findings also highlights the need to integrate child labour concerns into legislation for all industries, and within all sectors. Agencies modernization projects should also include initiatives towards achieving the targets for Sustainable Development Goal 6 "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all." This highlights the interconnected nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, where the achievement of any one goal results in progress in the attainment of other goals. The efforts toward eliminating child labour will result in improvements in education, poverty reduction, equality and improved health and well-being.

Partnerships will enable the adoption, development and implementation of programmes, policies, strategies and legislation, with the resolve towards more Jamaican children attending school and less of them being involved in child labour. The national benefits are a more educated and skilled population, which will translate into higher earnings and hence reduce the likelihood of falling into poverty. Jamaica's child labour situation is solvable and in its current form can be addressed in achieving decent work and economic growth; and to end child labour in all its forms by 2025.

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18   United Nations, A/RES/70/1 - Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (New York: United Nations September 25-27, 2015).

11. ANNEXES

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

IN EMPLOYMENT

Other industries

Designated hazardous industries
JIC 2005 (10-14) Mining, quarrying
JIC 2005 (45) Construction

Other occupations

Designated hazardous occupations
JSOC 2015 3255, 3423
JSOC 2015 5141-5142, 5164, 5169, 5212
JSOC 2015 6111, 6121, 6210, 6222
JSOC 2015 7111-7119, 7121-7127, 7131-7133,7211-7215,
7511, 7521-7523, 7541, 7542, 7544
JSOC 2015 8131, 8141-8143, 8181, 8312
JSOC 2015 9111, 9122, 9216, 9331, 9332, 9333, 9510,
9520, 9611, 9613

Not long hours of work

Long hours of work (>40 hours per week)

Not Hazardous work conditions

Hazardous work conditions

Work under particularly difficult conditions
C23. Long hours

Work which exposes child to:
C40-1. Constant shouting
C40-2. Repeated insulting
C40-3. Physical abuse
C40-4. Sexual abuse

Work in unhealthy environment
C39-1. Dust, fumes
C39-2. Fire, gas, flames
C39-3. Loud noise or vibrations
C39-4. Extreme cold or heat
C39-5. Dangerous tools (knives, etc.)
C39-6. Work underground
C39-7. Work at heights
C39-8. Work in water/pond/river/sea
C39-9. Workplace too dark or confined
C39-10. Insufficient ventilation
C39-11. Chemicals (pesticides, glues)
C39-12. Explosives

Work
C36. Work involving lifting/carrying heavy loads
C37–C38. Dangerous machinery, equipment and tools

Annex 2. List of hazardous industries and occupations

List of hazardous industries

JIC 2005	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

JSOC 2015	OCCUPATION
	TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS
3255	Physiotherapy technicians and assistants (specifically massage therapists)
3423	Fitness and recreation instructors and programme leaders (specifically scuba diving instructor)
	SERVICE AND SALES WORKERS
5141	Hairdressers
5142	Beauticians and related workers
5164	Pet groomers and animal care workers
5169	Personal services Workers not elsewhere classified. (specifically commercial sex worker)
5212	Street food salespersons (street stations, cinemas, theatres, public places)
	SKILLED AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS
6111	Field crop and vegetable growers (specifically tobacco and narcotics farmer)
6121	Livestock and dairy producers (specifically cattle farmer)
6210	Forestry and related workers (specifically charcoal burner, seed collector/picker)
6222	Inland and coastal waters fishery workers
	CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS
7111	House builders
7112	Bricklayers and related workers
7113	Stonemasons, stone cutters, splitters and carvers
7114	Concrete placers, concrete finishers and related workers
7115	Carpenters and joiners
7119	Building frame and related trades workers not elsewhere classified.
7121	Roofers
7122	Floor layers and tile setters
7123	Plasterers
	CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS (Continued)
7124	Insulation workers
7125	Glaziers
7126	Plumbers and pipe fitters
7127	Air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics
7131	Painters and related workers
7132	Spray painters and varnishers

JSOC 2015	OCCUPATION
7133	Building structure cleaners
7211	Metal moulders and coremakers
7212	Welders and flame cutters
7213	Sheet-metal workers
7214	Structural metal preparers and erectors
7215	Riggers and cable splicers
7511	Butchers, fishmongers and related food preparers
7521	Wood treaters
7522	Cabinet-makers and related workers
7523	Woodworking-machine tool setters and operators
7541	Underwater divers
7542	Shotfirers and blasters
7544	Fumigators and other pest and weed controllers
PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS	
8131	Chemical products plant and machine operators
8141	Rubber products machine operators
8142	Plastic products machine operators
8143	Paper products machine operators
8181	Glass and ceramic plant operators
8312	Railway brake, signal and switch operators
ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS	
9111	Domestic cleaners and helpers
9122	Vehicle cleaners (specifically car wash labourer)
9216	Fishery and aquatic labourers (specifically fish scaler)
9331	Hand and pedal vehicle drivers
9332	Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles and machinery
9333	Freight Handlers (bus loader, sideman)
9510	Street and related service workers
9520	Street vendors (excluding food)
9611	Garbage and recycling collectors
9613	Sweepers and related labourers

Annex 3. Statistical tables

Annex 3A. Activities performed by children

Table 1: Number and percentage of children by sex, age groups and area of residence

Main Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	334,603	100.0	323,094	100.0	657,697	100.0
Age Groups						
5-12 years	187,073	55.9	183,202	56.7	370,276	56.3
13-14 years	59,016	17.6	54,715	16.9	113,730	17.3
15-17 years	88,514	26.5	85,177	26.4	173,691	26.4
Area of Residence						
Urban	161,014	48.1	169,770	52.5	330,784	50.3
Rural	173,589	51.9	153,324	47.5	326,913	49.7

Table 2: Number and percentage of children that worked by reference period, sex and area of residence

Background Characteristics	Working Children during the last week		Non-Working Children during the last week		Children that worked in the last 12 months		Children that Never Worked in the last 12 months	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total								
Male	33,436	62.8	301,167	49.8	4,969	59.8	295,598	49.6
Female	19,838	37.2	303,256	50.2	3,340	40.2	299,916	50.4
Total	53,274	100.0	604,423	100.0	8,309	100.0	595,514	100.0
Urban								
Male	11,885	62.9	149,129	47.8	2,693	59.1	145,711	47.5
Female	6,997	37.1	162,773	52.2	1,867	40.9	160,906	52.5
Total	18,882	100.0	311,902	100.0	4,560	100.0	306,617	100.0
Rural								
Male	21,551	62.7	152,038	52.0	2,276	60.7	149,887	51.9
Female	12,841	37.3	140,483	48.0	1,473	39.3	139,010	48.1
Total	34,392	100.0	292,521	100.0	3,749	100.0	288,897	100.0

Table 3: Distribution of working and non-working children by sex, age-group and area of residence

Main Characteristics	Working children		Non-working children		Total	
	Number	% of all children	Number	% of all children	Number	%
Male						
5-12 years	11,220	6.0	175,854	94.0	187,073	100.0
13-14 years	7,462	12.6	51,553	87.4	59,016	100.0
15-17 years	14,754	16.7	73,760	83.3	88,514	100.0
Total	33,436	10.0	301,167	90.0	334,603	100.0
Female						
5-12 years	7,183	3.9	176,020	96.1	183,202	100.0
13-14 years	4,246	7.8	50,468	92.2	54,715	100.0
15-17 years	8,409	9.9	76,768	90.1	85,177	100.0
Total	19,838	6.1	303,256	93.9	323,094	100.0
Total						
5-12 years	18,402	5.0	351,873	95.0	370,276	100.0
13-14 years	11,708	10.3	102,022	89.7	113,730	100.0
15-17 years	23,163	13.3	150,529	86.7	173,691	100.0
Total	53,274	8.1	604,423	91.9	657,697	100.0
Urban Male						
5-12 years	3,397	3.8	85,454	96.2	88,851	100.0
13-14 years	2,975	9.8	27,349	90.2	30,324	100.0
15-17 years	5,513	13.2	36,326	86.8	41,839	100.0
Total	11,885	7.4	149,129	92.6	161,014	100.0
Urban Female						
5-12 years	1,565	1.7	92,622	98.3	94,186	100.0
13-14 years	1,676	5.4	29,105	94.6	30,782	100.0
15-17 years	3,756	8.4	41,046	91.6	44,802	100.0
Total	6,997	4.1	162,773	95.9	169,770	100.0
Urban Total						
5-12 years	4,961	2.7	178,076	97.3	183,037	100.0
13-14 years	4,652	7.6	56,454	92.4	61,106	100.0
15-17 years	9,269	10.7	77,372	89.3	86,641	100.0
Total	18,882	5.7	311,902	94.3	330,784	100.0
Rural Male						
5-12 years	7,823	8.0	90,399	92.0	98,222	100.0
13-14 years	4,487	15.6	24,204	84.4	28,691	100.0
15-17 years	9,241	19.8	37,434	80.2	46,675	100.0
Total	21,551	12.4	152,038	87.6	173,589	100.0
Rural Female						
5-12 years	5,618	6.3	83,398	93.7	89,016	100.0
13-14 years	2,570	10.7	21,363	89.3	23,933	100.0
15-17 years	4,653	11.5	35,723	88.5	40,375	100.0
Total	12,841	8.4	140,483	91.6	153,324	100.0

Table 3: Distribution of working and non-working children by sex, age-group and area of residence (cont.)

Main Characteristics	Working children		Non-working children		Total	
	Number	% of all children	Number	% of all children	Number	%
Rural Total						
5-12 years	13,441	7.2	173,797	92.8	187,238	100.0
13-14 years	7,057	13.4	45,567	86.6	52,624	100.0
15-17 years	13,894	16.0	73,157	84.0	87,050	100.0
Total	34,392	10.5	292,521	89.5	326,913	100.0

Table 4: Number and percentage of children seeking work by sex and area of residence

Main Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	% of corresponding population	Number	% of corresponding population	Number	% of corresponding population
Total	4,691	1.4	6,040	1.9	10,731	1.6
Area of Residence						
Urban	1,999	1.2	2,903	1.7	4,902	1.5
Rural	2,692	1.6	3,137	2.0	5,829	1.8

Table 5: Number and percentage of children attending school by sex, age-groups and area of residence

Main Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	323,977	96.8	317,520	98.3	641,497	97.5
Age Groups						
5-12 years	185,549	99.2	182,812	99.8	368,362	99.5
13-14 years	58,694	99.5	54,403	99.4	113,096	99.4
15-17 years	79,734	90.1	80,305	94.3	160,039	92.1
Area of Residence						
Urban	156,905	97.4	167,534	98.7	324,440	98.1
Rural	167,072	96.2	149,986	97.8	317,057	97.0

Table 6: Number and percentage of children performing household chores by sex, age-groups and area of residence

Age Group	Boy		Girl		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total						
5-12 years	119,166	63.7	121,227	66.2	240,393	64.9
13-14 years	53,825	91.2	52,823	96.5	106,648	93.8
15-17 years	78,842	89.1	80,579	94.6	159,421	91.8
Total	251,833	75.3	254,629	78.8	506,462	77.0
Urban						
5-12 years	52,090	58.6	58,448	62.1	110,538	60.4
13-14 years	27,803	91.7	29,919	97.2	57,722	94.5
15-17 years	36,179	86.5	41,820	93.3	77,999	90.0
Total	116,072	72.1	130,187	76.7	246,259	74.4
Rural						
5-12 years	67,076	68.3	62,779	70.5	129,855	69.4
13-14 years	26,022	90.7	22,903	95.7	48,926	93.0
15-17 years	42,663	91.4	38,759	96.0	81,422	93.5
Total	135,762	78.2	124,441	81.2	260,203	79.6

Table 7: Average weekly hours of work for children performing household chores by sex, age-groups and area of residence

Age Group	Boy	Girl	Total
Total			
5-12 years	1.6	1.9	1.7
13-14 years	3.5	3.5	3.5
15-17 years	4.0	5.2	4.6
Total	2.7	3.3	3.0
Urban			
5-12 years	1.4	1.5	1.4
13-14 years	3.8	3.1	3.4
15-17 years	4.1	5.2	4.7
Total	2.8	3.1	2.9
Rural			
5-12 years	1.8	2.3	2.0
13-14 years	3.1	4.1	3.6
15-17 years	3.9	5.2	4.5
Total	2.7	3.5	3.1

Table 8: Distribution of children performing household chores by hour categories, sex and age-groups

Age Group	1 to less than 7 hours	7 to less than 14 hours	14 hours or more in a week	Total
Total				
5-12 years	96.9	2.6	0.5	100.0
13-14 years	90.7	5.6	3.7	100.0
15-17 years	81.1	14.0	4.9	100.0
Total	90.6	6.8	2.6	100.0
Male				
5-12 years	97.6	2.1	0.3	100.0
13-14 years	91.7	4.1	4.2	100.0
15-17 years	85.7	10.6	3.6	100.0
Total	92.6	5.2	2.2	100.0
Female				
5-12 years	96.2	3.0	0.8	100.0
13-14 years	89.7	7.2	3.1	100.0
15-17 years	76.5	17.4	6.1	100.0
Total	88.6	8.4	2.9	100.0

Table 9: Distribution of children performing household chores by time of day in which they are performed, sex, age-group and area of residence

Main Characteristics	Mostly during the day (6am-6pm)		In the evening (After 6pm)		Both day and night		On the weekend		Sometimes during the day or evening		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Males involved in household chores												
5-12 years	37,044	31.1	19,813	16.6	5,775	4.8	48,709	40.9	7,826	6.6	119,166	100.0
13-14 years	17,493	32.5	12,581	23.4	3,036	5.6	17,829	33.1	2,886	5.4	53,825	100.0
15-17 years	31,477	39.9	16,587	21.0	5,526	7.0	20,658	26.2	4,594	5.8	78,842	100.0
Total	86,014	34.2	48,981	19.4	14,337	5.7	87,196	34.6	15,306	6.1	251,833	100.0
Females involved in household chores												
5-12 years	39,236	32.4	20,816	17.2	3,826	3.2	46,441	38.3	10,908	9.0	121,227	100.0
13-14 years	16,807	31.8	10,452	19.8	4,381	8.3	17,793	33.7	3,390	6.4	52,823	100.0
15-17 years	24,634	30.6	19,442	24.1	7,912	9.8	24,111	29.9	4,480	5.6	80,579	100.0
Total	80,677	31.7	50,710	19.9	16,118	6.3	88,345	34.7	18,779	7.4	254,629	100.0
Total children involved in household chores												
5-12 years	76,280	31.7	40,629	16.9	9,601	4.0	95,149	39.6	18,734	7.8	240,393	100.0
13-14 years	34,300	32.2	23,033	21.6	7,417	7.0	35,622	33.4	6,276	5.9	106,648	100.0
15-17 years	56,111	35.2	36,029	22.6	13,438	8.4	44,769	28.1	9,074	5.7	159,421	100.0
Total	166,691	32.9	99,691	19.7	30,455	6.0	175,540	34.7	34,084	6.7	506,462	100.0

Table 9: Distribution of children performing household chores by time of day in which they are performed, sex, age-group and area of residence (cont.)

Main Characteristics	Mostly during the day (6am-6pm)		In the evening (After 6pm)		Both day and night		On the weekend		Sometimes during the day or evening		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Urban males involved in household chores												
5-12 years	15,820	30.4	10,776	20.7	3,861	7.4	17,898	34.4	3,735	7.2	52,090	100.0
13-14 years	7,472	26.9	8,755	31.5	2,239	8.1	8,108	29.2	1,228	4.4	27,803	100.0
15-17 years	12,840	35.5	10,256	28.3	3,320	9.2	8,188	22.6	1,575	4.4	36,179	100.0
Total	36,131	31.1	29,787	25.7	9,420	8.1	34,195	29.5	6,538	5.6	116,072	100.0
Urban females involved in household chores												
5-12 years	18,667	31.9	12,084	20.7	2,709	4.6	18,431	31.5	6,557	11.2	58,448	100.0
13-14 years	9,393	31.4	7,297	24.4	2,689	9.0	8,854	29.6	1,686	5.6	29,919	100.0
15-17 years	10,876	26.0	12,742	30.5	5,618	13.4	9,895	23.7	2,690	6.4	41,820	100.0
Total	38,936	29.9	32,123	24.7	11,016	8.5	37,180	28.6	10,934	8.4	130,187	100.0
Total urban children involved in household chores												
5-12 years	34,486	31.2	22,861	20.7	6,570	5.9	36,329	32.9	10,293	9.3	110,538	100.0
13-14 years	16,866	29.2	16,052	27.8	4,928	8.5	16,962	29.4	2,914	5.0	57,722	100.0
15-17 years	23,715	30.4	22,998	29.5	8,938	11.5	18,084	23.2	4,265	5.5	77,999	100.0
Total	75,067	30.5	61,910	25.1	20,436	8.3	71,374	29.0	17,472	7.1	246,259	100.0
Rural males involved in household chores												
5-12 years	21,225	31.6	9,037	13.5	1,914	2.9	30,811	45.9	4,090	6.1	67,076	100.0
13-14 years	10,021	38.5	3,826	14.7	797	3.1	9,720	37.4	1,658	6.4	26,022	100.0
15-17 years	18,637	43.7	6,331	14.8	2,206	5.2	12,470	29.2	3,019	7.1	42,663	100.0
Total	49,883	36.7	19,194	14.1	4,917	3.6	53,001	39.0	8,767	6.5	135,762	100.0
Rural females involved in household chores												
5-12 years	20,570	32.8	8,732	13.9	1,117	1.8	28,010	44.6	4,351	6.9	62,779	100.0
13-14 years	7,414	32.4	3,155	13.8	1,691	7.4	8,940	39.0	1,704	7.4	22,903	100.0
15-17 years	13,758	35.5	6,701	17.3	2,294	5.9	14,215	36.7	1,791	4.6	38,759	100.0
Total	41,742	33.5	18,587	14.9	5,103	4.1	51,165	41.1	7,845	6.3	124,441	100.0
Total rural children involved in household chores												
5-12 years	41,794	32.2	17,768	13.7	3,031	2.3	58,821	45.3	8,441	6.5	129,855	100.0
13-14 years	17,435	35.6	6,981	14.3	2,488	5.1	18,660	38.1	3,362	6.9	48,926	100.0
15-17 years	32,395	39.8	13,032	16.0	4,500	5.5	26,685	32.8	4,810	5.9	81,422	100.0
Total	91,624	35.2	37,781	14.5	10,019	3.9	104,166	40.0	16,612	6.4	260,203	100.0

Table 10: Number and share of children engaged in household chores by type of household chores, sex and age-group

Main characteristics	Shopping for household		Repairing household equipment		Cooking		Cleaning utensils	
	Number	% of children doing chores	Number	% of children doing chores	Number	% of children doing chores	Number	% of children doing chores
Male								
5-12 years	54,884	46.1	3,773	3.2	15,074	12.6	71,174	59.7
13-14 years	19,016	35.3	2,144	4.0	20,359	37.8	44,682	83.0
15-17 years	33,301	42.2	4,961	6.3	31,315	39.7	67,099	85.1
Total	107,202	42.6	10,878	4.3	66,748	26.5	182,955	72.6
Female								
5-12 years	45,651	37.7	320	0.3	21,348	17.6	85,643	70.6
13-14 years	19,211	36.4	579	1.1	22,408	42.4	47,695	90.3
15-17 years	31,066	38.6	262	0.3	45,969	57.0	70,008	86.9
Total	95,928	37.7	1,161	0.5	89,724	35.2	203,346	79.9
Total								
5-12 years	100,535	41.8	4,093	1.7	36,421	15.2	156,817	65.2
13-14 years	38,228	35.8	2,723	2.6	42,767	40.1	92,377	86.6
15-17 years	64,367	40.4	5,223	3.3	77,284	48.5	137,107	86.0
Total	203,130	40.1	12,039	2.4	156,472	30.9	386,302	76.3
Urban								
Male	49,736	42.8	4,606	4.0	29,972	25.8	79,633	68.6
Female	48,788	37.5	412	0.3	41,329	31.7	101,824	78.2
Total	98,524	40.0	5,018	2.0	71,302	29.0	181,457	73.7
Rural								
Male	57,466	42.3	6,272	4.6	36,775	27.1	103,322	76.1
Female	47,140	37.9	749	0.6	48,395	38.9	101,523	81.6
Total	104,606	40.2	7,020	2.7	85,170	32.7	204,845	78.7

Table 10: Number and share of children engaged in household chores by type of household chores, sex and age-group (cont.)

Main Characteristics	Cleaning house/yard		Washing clothes		Caring for children/old/sick		Other household tasks	
	Number	% of children doing chores	Number	% of children doing chores	Number	% of children doing chores	Number	% of children doing chores
Male								
5-12 years	86,308	72.4	32,908	27.6	8,727	7.3	5,385	4.5
13-14 years	41,847	77.7	27,589	51.3	9,610	17.9	1,974	3.7
15-17 years	64,033	81.2	48,797	61.9	10,681	13.5	1,291	1.6
Total	192,189	76.3	109,293	43.4	29,018	11.5	8,650	3.4
Female								
5-12 years	97,761	80.6	48,285	39.8	16,318	13.5	3,480	2.9
13-14 years	47,026	89.0	37,426	70.9	8,185	15.5	758	1.4
15-17 years	71,075	88.2	64,134	79.6	17,076	21.2	1,315	1.6
Total	215,862	84.8	149,845	58.8	41,579	16.3	5,554	2.2
Total								
5-12 years	184,070	76.6	81,193	33.8	25,045	10.4	8,866	3.7
13-14 years	88,873	83.3	65,015	61.0	17,795	16.7	2,732	2.6
15-17 years	135,108	84.7	112,931	70.8	27,757	17.4	2,606	1.6
Total	408,051	80.6	259,138	51.2	70,597	13.9	14,204	2.8
Urban								
Male	90,203	77.7	43,496	37.5	14,230	12.3	3,591	3.1
Female	106,373	81.7	69,254	53.2	23,943	18.4	3,208	2.5
Total	196,576	79.8	112,750	45.8	38,173	15.5	6,799	2.8
Rural								
Male	101,986	75.1	65,797	48.5	14,788	10.9	5,059	3.7
Female	109,489	88.0	80,592	64.8	17,636	14.2	2,346	1.9
Total	211,475	81.3	146,389	56.3	32,424	12.5	7,405	2.8

Table 11: Number and percentage of children by activity status (working/attending school) and sex

Main Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Working only	2,904	0.9	533	0.2	3,437	0.5
Attending school only	293,445	87.7	298,215	92.3	591,660	90.0
Working and attending school	30,532	9.1	19,305	6.0	49,837	7.6
Neither working nor attending school	7,722	2.3	5,042	1.6	12,764	1.9

Table 12: Number and percentage of children by activity status (working/household chores) and sex

Main Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Working only	3,653	1.1	764	0.2	4,417	0.7
Household chores only	222,050	66.4	235,555	72.9	457,605	69.6
Working and involved in household chores	29,783	8.9	19,073	5.9	48,857	7.4
Neither working nor involved in household chores	79,117	23.6	67,701	21.0	146,818	22.3

Table 13: Number and percentage of children by activity status (working/attending school and involved in household chores) and sex

Main Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Working only	514	0.2	276	0.1	790	0.1
Attending school only	75,822	22.7	66,993	20.7	142,815	21.7
Household chores only	4,539	1.4	4,334	1.3	8,873	1.3
Working and attending school	3,139	0.9	488	0.2	3,627	0.6
Working and involved in household chores	2,390	0.7	256	0.1	2,646	0.4
Attending school and involved in household chores	217,511	65.0	231,221	71.6	448,732	68.2
Working, attending school and involved in household chores	27,393	8.2	18,817	5.8	46,210	7.0
Neither activity	3,296	1.0	708	0.2	4,004	0.6

Annex 3B. Characteristics of working children

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

Industry	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	5-12 years	13-14 years	15-17 years	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number	%
Agriculture/Fisheries	22.3	9.2	12.2	20.3	18.0	14.0	18.7	9,288	17.4
Wholesale/Retail Trade	15.4	29.6	34.9	12.8	9.5	33.0	23.3	11,013	20.7
Private Households	46.6	56.2	35.8	58.0	69.3	48.6	35.7	26,711	50.1
Other Industries	15.8	5.0	17.1	8.8	3.2	4.3	22.3	6,261	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	53,274	100.0

Table 2: Distribution of working children by occupation, sex, age groups and area of residence

Industry	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	5-12 years	13-14 years	15-17 years	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number	%
Sales/Service occupations	9.2	30.3	28.8	10.7	6.6	28.1	19.8	9,093	17.1
Skilled occupations	10.2	4.1	2.6	10.8	5.6	8.1	9.6	4,206	7.9
Elementary occupations	71.6	63.6	62.0	72.3	85.8	63.0	57.8	36,569	68.6
Other occupations	9.0	2.0	6.6	6.3	2.0	0.8	12.7	3,406	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	53,274	100.0

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

Industry	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	
	%	%	%	%	Number	%
Employee	26.7	7.9	24.7	16.7	8,928	19.6
Own account worker	6.4	11.0	8.5	7.9	3,688	8.1
Employer	0.4	-	0.7	-	110	0.2
Unpaid family worker	66.5	81.2	66.1	75.4	32,740	72.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45,466	100.0

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

Age Group	Boy	Girl	Total
Jamaica			
10-12 years	5.4	4.3	5.0
13-14 years	5.4	7.0	6.0
15-17 years	13.5	8.2	11.6
Total	9.5	6.9	8.5
Urban			
10-12 years	7.7	4.5	6.5
13-14 years	5.0	3.3	4.4
15-17 years	10.5	5.3	8.4
Total	8.4	4.6	7.0
Rural			
10-12 years	4.5	4.3	4.4
13-14 years	5.7	9.4	7.0
15-17 years	15.3	10.6	13.8
Total	10.1	8.3	9.4

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 Characteristics	Agriculture/ Fisheries	Wholesale/ Repair	Private Households	Other Industries
Total	9.8	10.5	4.2	18.6
Sex				
Male	9.9	13.0	4.2	18.5
Female	9.6	8.2	4.2	19.7
Age groups				
10-12 years	6.3	4.4	3.9	16.0
13-14 years	5.8	9.1	4.0	10.5
15-17 years	13.2	12.8	8.6	19.8
Area of residence				
Urban	6.0	7.1	4.4	11.8
Rural	11.2	15.4	4.1	25.7

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 Characteristics	Working only	Working and attending school
Total	29.6	8.1
Sex		
Male	28.3	9.5
Female	36.3	5.9
Age groups		
10-12 years	-	5.0
13-14 years	3.0	6.0
15-17 years	30.8	8.5
Area of residence		
Urban	16.7	6.4
Rural	34.5	7.2

Table 7: Distribution of working children (aged 10-17) by place of work, sex, age groups and area of residence

Main Characteristics	At home/ dwelling	At other dwelling	Farm/ Garden	Shop/ Restaurant	Other Places	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	Number	%
Total	50.7	8.6	10.7	11.2	18.8	46,424	100.0
Sex							
Male	44.7	10.0	13.7	10.4	21.3	29,177	100.0
Female	60.7	6.2	5.8	12.6	14.7	17,247	100.0
Age Groups							
10-12 years	54.0	9.5	14.0	7.3	15.2	11,553	100.0
13 - 14 years	62.8	4.0	4.3	12.0	16.9	11,708	100.0
15 - 17 years	42.9	10.4	12.4	12.8	21.6	23,163	100.0
Area of Residence							
Urban	43.9	10.1	7.5	17.0	21.5	16,990	100.0
Rural	54.6	7.7	12.6	7.9	17.3	29,434	100.0

Annex 3C. 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 Characteristics	Child labour		Working children not in child labour		Non-working children		Total children	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	37,965	5.8	15,309	2.3	604,423	91.9	657,697	100.0
Sex								
Male	25,797	7.7	7,639	2.3	301,167	90.0	334,603	100.0
Female	12,168	3.8	7,670	2.4	303,256	93.9	323,094	100.0
Age Groups								
5-12 years	18,402	5.0	-	-	351,873	95.0	370,276	100.0
13-14 years	5,992	5.3	5,717	5.0	102,022	89.7	113,730	100.0
15-17 years	13,571	7.8	9,592	5.5	150,529	86.7	173,691	100.0
Area of Residence								
Urban	12,203	3.7	6,679	2.0	311,902	94.3	330,784	100.0
Rural	25,762	7.9	8,630	2.6	292,521	89.5	326,913	100.0

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

Main Background Characteristics	Number	% of Working children	% of Total children
Total			
5-12 years	18,402	100.0	5.0
13-14 years	5,992	51.2	5.3
15-17 years	13,571	58.6	7.8
Total	37,965	71.3	5.8
Male			
5-12 years	11,220	100.0	6.0
13-14 years	3,493	46.8	5.9
15-17 years	11,084	75.1	12.5
Total	25,797	77.2	7.7
Female			
5-12 years	7,183	100.0	3.9
13-14 years	2,499	58.8	4.6
15-17 years	2,487	29.6	2.9
Total	12,168	61.3	3.8
Urban			
Male	9,391	79.0	5.8
Female	2,813	40.2	1.7
Total	12,203	64.6	3.7
Rural			
Male	16,406	76.1	9.5
Female	9,356	72.9	6.1
Total	25,762	74.9	7.9

Table 3: Distribution of children in child labour by type of child labour, sex, age groups and area of residence

Main Background characteristics	Child Labour	Hazardous Work (%)	Child Labour other than Hazardous Work (%)
Total	37,965	68.6	31.4
Sex			
Boy	25,797	74.8	25.2
Girl	12,168	55.6	44.4
Age Group			
5-12 years	18,402	36.3	63.7
13-14 years	5,992	97.0	3.0
15-17 years	13,571	100.0	-
Area of Residence			
Urban	12,203	79.5	20.5
Rural	25,762	63.5	36.5

Table 4: Distribution of working children not in child labour by time of the day when they work, sex and area of residence

Main Characteristics	Mostly during the day (6am-6pm)		In the evening (After 6pm)		Both day and night		On the weekend		Sometimes during the day/evening		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	7,606	49.7	1,849	12.1	763	5.0	3,770	24.6	1,321	8.6	15,309	100.0
Sex												
Male	3,051	39.9	1,007	13.2	545	7.1	1,975	25.9	1,061	13.9	7,639	100.0
Female	4,555	59.4	842	11.0	218	2.8	1,795	23.4	260	3.4	7,670	100.0
Area of Residence												
Urban	3,848	57.6	1,111	16.6	218	3.3	1,123	16.8	379	5.7	6,679	100.0
Rural	3,758	43.5	738	8.6	545	6.3	2,647	30.7	942	10.9	8,630	100.0

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

	Designated Hazardous Industries	Designated Hazardous Occupations	Long hours of work	Handling heavy loads	Operating heavy machinery	Unhealthy environment	Total children in hazardous work
Total number of children	2,942	6,430	2,119	10,153	704	15,362	26,053
% of hazardous children	11.3	24.7	8.1	39.0	2.7	59.0	100.0

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

Industry	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	
	%	%	%	%	Number	%
Agriculture/Fisheries	22.5	17.2	13.1	25.9	5,507	21.1
Wholesale/Retail Trade	14.3	29.0	23.7	14.8	4,724	18.1
Private Households	38.4	45.3	37.0	42.1	10,473	40.2
Other Industries	24.7	8.5	26.2	17.2	5,350	20.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	26,053	100.0

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

Industry	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	
	%	%	%	%	Number	%
Sales/Service occupations	7.3	32.7	13.1	14.3	3,615	13.9
Skilled occupations	11.8	6.7	2.6	15.2	2,734	10.5
Elementary occupations	70.1	60.0	76.7	62.0	17,578	67.5
Other occupations	10.8	0.6	7.5	8.5	2,126	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	26,053	100.0

Table 8: Weekly hours of work performed by children in hazardous work by sex, age-groups and area of residence

Background Characteristics	Average hours per week
Total	11.9
Sex	
Boy	12.3
Girl	10.8
Age Group	
5-12 years	4.8
13-14 years	7.4
15-17 years	15.5
Area of Residence	
Urban	8.2
Rural	14.1

Table 9: Distribution of children in child labour other than hazardous work by industry in employment, sex and area of residence

Industry	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	
	%	%	%	%	Number	%
Agriculture/Fisheries	23.3	5.6	15.4	14.8	1,386	14.9
Wholesale/Retail Trade	3.6	9.5	24.7	2.2	595	6.4
Private Households	73.0	84.9	59.9	83.0	7,301	78.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9,282	100.0

Table 10: Distribution of children in child labour other than hazardous work by occupation in employment, sex and area of residence

Industry	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	
	%	%	%	%	Number	%
Sales/Service occupations	3.6	9.5	24.7	2.2	595	6.4
Skilled occupations	7.3	4.7	7.8	5.7	566	6.1
Elementary occupations	89.0	85.8	67.6	92.1	8,121	87.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9,282	100.0

Annex 3D. 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	
	Number	% of corresponding population	Number	% of corresponding population	Number	% of corresponding population
Male						
5-12 years	11,172	99.6	174,378	99.2	185,549	99.2
13-14 years	7,311	98.0	51,382	99.7	58,694	99.5
15-17 years	12,049	81.7	67,685	91.8	79,734	90.1
Total	30,532	91.3	293,445	97.4	323,977	96.8
Female						
5-12 years	7,183	100.0	175,630	99.8	182,812	99.8
13-14 years	4,246	100.0	50,157	99.4	54,403	99.4
15-17 years	7,876	93.7	72,429	94.3	80,305	94.3
Total	19,305	97.3	298,215	98.3	317,520	98.3
Total						
5-12 years	18,354	99.7	350,007	99.5	368,362	99.5
13-14 years	11,557	98.7	101,539	99.5	113,096	99.4
15-17 years	19,925	86.0	140,114	93.1	160,039	92.1
Total	49,837	93.5	591,660	97.9	641,497	97.5
Urban						
Male	11,037	92.9	145,868	97.8	156,905	97.4
Female	6,870	98.2	160,664	98.7	167,534	98.7
Total	17,907	94.8	306,533	98.3	324,440	98.1
Rural						
Male	19,495	90.5	145,868	95.94	167,072	96.2
Female	12,435	96.8	160,664	114.37	149,986	97.8
Total	31,930	92.8	306,533	104.79	317,057	97.0

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 child labour other than hazardous work		Working children not in child labour	
	Number	% of corresponding population	Number	% of corresponding population	Number	% of corresponding population
Male	16,669	86.4	6,458	99.3	7,405	96.9
Female	6,229	92.1	5,406	100.0	7,670	100.0
Total	22,898	87.9	11,864	99.6	15,075	98.5

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	
	Number	% of corresponding population	Number	% of corresponding population	Number	% of corresponding population
Total	2,333	4.4	7,499	1.2	9,832	1.5
Sex						
Male	2,121	6.3	4,431	1.5	6,552	2.0
Female	212	1.1	3,068	1.0	3,281	1.0
Area of residence						
Urban	709	3.8	2,851	0.9	3,560	1.1
Rural	1,624	4.7	4,649	1.6	6,273	1.9

Table 4: Number and distribution of children attending school by level of schooling and age-groups

Education Level	5-12 years		13-14 years		15-17 years	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Primary level	295,454	95.7	6,204	5.5	–	–
Lower Secondary level	13,257	4.3	105,293	93.8	54,263	35.8
Upper Secondary level	–	–	703.3	0.6	97,263	64.2

Table 5: Proportion of children who attended vocational/skills training courses by sex, age group and area of residence

	Number	%
Total	3,970	100.0
Sex		
Boy	2,298	57.9
Girl	1,672	42.1
Age Group		
5-12 years	–	–
13-14 years	140	3.5
15-17 years	3,830	96.5
Area of Residence		
Urban	2,628	66.2
Rural	1,342	33.8

Table 6: International and local duration of educational programmes by International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) Level[19]

Duration within Education Programmes by International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) Level				
ISCED Level	Name of the Programme	International Typical Duration (Most Common Duration)[18]	Jamaica Typical Duration	Jamaica Theoretical Entrance Age
0	Early childhood education Pre-primary education	No duration criteria. However, a programme should account for at least the equivalent of 2 hours per day and 100 days a year of educational activities in order to be included.	3	3
1	Primary education	4 to 7 years [most common: 6 years]	6	6
2	Lower secondary education	2 to 5 years [most common: 3 years]	3	12
3	Upper secondary education	2 to 5 years [most common: 3 years]	2	15
4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	6 months to 2 or 3 years	2	17
5	Short-cycle tertiary education	2 to 3 years	2	18
6	Bachelor's or equivalent level	3 to 4 years when directly following ISCED level 3; or 1 to 2 years when following another ISCED level 6 programme	3	18
7	Master's or equivalent level	1 to 4 years when following ISCED level 6; or 5 to 7 years when directly following ISCED level 3	2	21
8	Doctoral or equivalent level	Minimum 3 years	3	23

19   UNESCO Institute of Statistics, ISCED 2011 Operational Manual: Guidelines for Classifying National Educational Programmes and Related Qualifications, (Montreal: OECD, European Union, UNESCO-UIS 2015)

Annex 3E. Other characteristics

Table 1: Distribution of children by main source of drinking water and area of residence (%)

Source of Drinking Water	Urban				Rural				Total
	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Urban Total	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Rural Total	
Piped into yard/dwelling	64.5	78.8	82.2	81.5	43.1	35.2	52.3	51.1	66.4
Public standpipe	21.2	9.9	2.9	3.7	22.7	27.1	6.4	8.2	6.0
Bottled water	8.3	0.5	9.6	9.4	3.5	1.1	4.6	4.4	6.9
Trucked from NWC	1.2	-	0.6	0.6	0.8	-	2.2	2.1	1.3
Rainwater Tank, Well or River/Stream/Spring	4.9	10.7	4.3	4.4	28.1	35.0	32.5	32.2	18.2
Water trucked from private company	-	-	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.1
Treated water	95.1	89.3	95.4	95.2	70.1	63.4	65.5	65.8	80.6
Untreated water sources	4.9	10.7	4.6	4.8	29.9	36.6	34.5	34.2	19.4

Table 2: Distribution of children by type of toilet facilities and area of residence (%)

Type of Toilet Facilities	Urban				Rural				Total
	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Urban Total	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Rural Total	
Flushed toilet linked to sewer	15.0	48.6	32.7	32.4	1.6	4.8	5.6	5.3	18.9
Flushed toilet not linked to sewer	53.7	40.5	56.3	55.9	51.6	57.5	65.6	64.3	60.1
Pit latrine	31.3	10.9	9.2	10.0	43.8	37.0	28.4	29.9	19.9
No facility/bush/field	-	-	1.8	1.7	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.1

Table 3: Distribution of children by main source of fuel/energy for cooking and area of residence (%)

Source of Fuel for Cooking	Urban				Rural				Total
	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Urban Total	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Rural Total	
Gas	78.7	87.4	91.2	90.7	61.4	61.5	82.0	79.9	85.3
Charcoal	19.9	10.1	5.9	6.5	13.9	15.5	7.7	8.4	7.4
Wood	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.4	24.7	23.0	10.0	11.5	6.4
Electricity	0.7	-	1.3	1.2	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.7
No cooking done	-	1.6	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.1

Table 4: Distribution of children by main source for lighting and area of residence (%)

Source of Lighting	Urban				Rural				Total
	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Urban Total	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Rural Total	
Electricity	99.3	97.0	98.1	98.1	88.6	89.0	95.3	94.6	96.4
Kerosene	0.7	3.0	0.7	0.8	9.3	2.9	3.5	3.9	2.3
Candle	-	-	0.6	0.6	2.1	8.1	0.9	1.2	0.9
Solar	-	-	0.6	0.5	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.4
Other	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 5: Distribution of children by type of housing unit and area of residence

Housing Unit	Urban			Rural			Total
	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	Child Labour	Working Child Not in Child Labour	Non-Working Child	
Separate house (Detached)	94.3	81.2	86.0	96.6	98.4	98.4	92.2
Attached housing unit	5.7	17.5	14.0	1.0	-	0.6	7.2
Part of Commercial building	-	1.3	-	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.6
Improvised housing unit	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-

Annex 3F. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) child labour indicators

Table 1: Number and percentage of children in child labour,[20] working children not in child labour and non-working children by sex, age-groups[21] and area of residence

Main Characteristics	Children in child labour		Working children not in child labour		Non-working children		Total children	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	35,450	5.4	17,824	2.7	604,423	91.9	657,697	100.0
Sex								
Males	24,169	7.2	9,267	2.8	301,167	90.0	334,603	100.0
Females	11,281	3.5	8,557	2.6	303,256	93.9	323,094	100.0
Total	35,450	5.4	17,824	2.7	604,423	91.9	657,697	100.0
Age Groups								
5-11 years	13,612	4.3	-	-	302,475	95.7	316,087	100.0
12-14 years	8,267	4.9	8,232	4.9	151,420	90.2	167,919	100.0
15-17 years	13,571	7.8	9,592	5.5	150,529	86.7	173,691	100.0
Total	35,450	5.4	17,824	2.7	604,423	91.9	657,697	100.0
Area of Residence								
Urban	11,443	3.5	7,439	2.2	311,902	94.3	330,784	100.0
Rural	24,007	7.3	10,385	3.2	292,521	89.5	326,913	100.0
Total	35,450	5.4	17,824	2.7	604,423	91.9	657,697	100.0

20 Indicator definition for child labour includes the following:
   • Children aged 5 to 11 years: who work at least 1 hour per week.
   • Children aged 12 to 14 years: who work at least 1 hour per week.
   • Children aged 15 to 17 years: who works at least 41 hours per week.
   Note: Refer to the concepts and definition section of the report for detailed definition of work.
21 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and International Labour Organization (ILO), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age. Disaggregated by sex, age and place of residence.

Table 2: Distribution of Children in Child Labour[22] by sex, age-groups[23] and area of residence

Main Characteristics	Children in hazardous work		Children 5-11 in child labour other than hazardous work		Children 12-14 not in hazardous work nor light work		Total children in child labour	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	26,053	73.5	8,916	25.2	481	1.4	35,450	100.0
Sex								
Males	19,291	79.8	4,729	19.6	149	0.6	24,169	100.0
Females	6,762	59.9	4,187	37.1	332	2.9	11,281	100.0
Total	26,053	73.5	8,916	25.2	481	1.4	35,450	100.0
Age Groups								
5-11 years	4,696	34.5	8,916	65.5	-	-	13,612	100.0
12-14 years	7,787	94.2	-	-	481	5.8	8,267	100.0
15-17 years	13,571	100.0	-	-	-	-	13,571	100.0
Total	26,053	73.5	8,916	25.2	481	1.4	35,450	100.0
Area of Residence								
Urban	9,701	84.8	1,742	15.2	-	-	11,443	100.0
Rural	16,352	68.1	7,175	29.9	481	2.0	24,007	100.0
Total	26,053	73.5	8,916	25.2	481	1.4	35,450	100.0

22   Indicator definition for child labour includes the following:
      • Children aged 5 to 11 years: who work at least 1 hour per week.
      • Children aged 12 to 14 years: who work at least 1 hour per week.
      Note: Refer to the concepts and definition section of the report for detailed definition of work.
      • Children aged 15 to 17 years: who works at least 41 hours per week.
23   United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and International Labour Organization (ILO), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Indicator 8.7.1:
      Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age. Disaggregated by sex, age and place of residence.

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