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Master's Degree Program in International Studies(International Area Studies)

An Analysis of Child Labour and Vicious Cycle of Poverty in Cambodia

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Seoul National University

Master's Degree Program in International Studies(International Area Studies)

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Abstract

Since children is the future human capital in one society, the country's destiny depends on them. In developing country like Cambodia, most of the population still live in poor and under the poverty line. Furthermore children were abuse, trafficking, force to work to meet their end need. As child labor which is known as a modern day slavery has become a major concert in future social and economic development in Cambodia, still there is another argument that if they were not working, they would be living in worst condition. However Cambodia is one of the destination country for child labor and (child sex trafficking (as US Embassy Phnom Penh. reporting, Feb. 15, 2013). Recently more and more child labor appear in different scene in Cambodia society but some people didn't feel that these activities effect the children and the social and economic development of the country because of some social environment. Moreover as VOA report on 21 Oct. 2014 warn that under the 2015 ASEAN economic integration child labor might be increase because of the growth in different field such as construction, service industry (hotel, restaurant…etc.) and the cheaper spending than adult labor. According to the previous studies there were many different relation of child labor and poverty that it depends on different countries characteristic. For example the study by Basu and Van (1998), poverty is a main cause child labor while Nielsen (1998) found in contrast in case of Zambia. Additionally Ray (1999) found that there is significant effect of house hold poverty on child labor in Pakistan while not in Peru. So if the poverty is a main factor of child labor in developing country, banding on child labor could make children live in greater poverty and pushing them into more dangerous work like birdscarers, begging, or prostitution. Another theoretical paper by Basu and Van (1998) shows that ban on child labor can worsen the households which rely on child income for their survival. Therefore the purpose to this study are: to examine the main cause of high degree of child labor and to analyze the how effect of the poverty on children particularly the child labor and child sex trafficking in Cambodia. Finally to figure out which policy implication will be suitable solution to reduce child labor in Cambodia society. To find out the answer the country survey report was use to analyze the factor associate with child labor. Only survey report was not enough to see the actual

situation of child labor in Cambodia that why the real case study need to examine to get the conception. In order to support analysis stronger, the observation method were also use by making interview with persons who had long time working experience in child labor.

Key words: Destination country, Child Labour, Poverty, Child Sex Trafficking, Social and Economic Development, 2015 ASEAN Economic Integration, Policy Implication, Modern Day Slavery, Human Capital, Factor Associate with Child Labour.

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Abbreviation

CCLS	Cambodia Child Labour Survey
CCPCR	Cambodia Center for the Protection of Children's Right
CDL	Child Domestic Labour
CDWs	Child Domestic Works
CNN	Cable News Network
CR	Cambodia Riel
EU	European Union
ILO	International Labour Organization
KSL	Khon Kaen Sugar Ltd.
LSS	Lower Secondary Schooling
NGO	Non-Government Organization
SESC	Social Economic Survey of Cambodia
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (now United Nations Children's Fund)
VOA	Vice of America

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Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction

Since 1990, the world has set the goal that by 2015 all children would be able to complete a full course of primary education. The total school enrollment rates are rising but many children still do not enroll, attend, or complete primary schooling. A good quality education is the principle of sustainable development and poverty alleviation. Moreover, education accelerates improvement in other areas as well.

Over the past two decades, Cambodia's economic scene has experienced economic growth rates. Still the problems of this emerging economy are the lack of a better education system, skilled workforce to develop industries; etc. particularly the poverty-bound in the countryside, which struggles with inadequate basis infrastructure. Therefore its development need to be straighten since challenges remain diverse: sustain growth, reduce poverty, expand employment with decent work, maintain balance in equality and accelerate the reform agenda.

The achievement of the elimination of child labor which is one of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) was raise in the Third Global Report released by the International Labor Office (2010). The effort has been made in development but the considerable increasing amount of child labor globally

show the diverse of the achieving the goal. About 215 million children across the developing world are still engaged in some form of child labor. The amount of employed children is widespread in Cambodia. The form of child labor is not different from many other developing countries that child labor in consists mostly of unpaid, family-based agricultural work, some others expose to long hours in severe and harmful conditions. 52 percent of 7-14 year-olds, over 1.4 million children, are estimated as economically active in the 2001 reference year. This percentage is very high compare to other countries with similar economic situation, this reflex that the working children raise a major apprehension in Cambodia. There is decreasing number of children involve in economic activity, if we compare the data from the Cambodia Child Labor Survey report 1998; 2003; 2013, and school enrolment increased since 2001, but the data comparability issues make it difficult to assess the realities of the children's work with any degree of confidence because the method of each survey are different. The children involve in child labor is also high in 2001, point out that the progress made so far has been unbalanced. Children's work obstructs with their education and can affect normal physical and mental development, facing unhealthy and unproductive lives. Remarkably, this corresponds with the extensively insistent poverty in Cambodia. This require immediate action for a re-assessment of the innovative approach which relies on poverty reduction policy and its effective implementation. The idea developed herein provides an explanation of how child labor persists as consequence of poverty in Cambodia society.

1.2 Background on child labor in Cambodia

Currently, Cambodia has a young population because of the consequential killing during Khmer Rouge and the population growth between 1998 and 2008, as average 1.5 percent. Child labour is still remaining as the important issue in social development. However, eliminating even the worst forms of child labour is still a difficult task to achieve. According to those census findings, 9.7 percent of all children worked at least six months or more during the year prior to the survey in 2012. Of them, slightly fewer were boys than girls. The proportion of child labour in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector declined over the decade, while the proportion working in the industry and service sectors increased. Most of the employed children had either completed primary school or had some primary level education. Only 4.6 percent of them had completed lower secondary school. The IPEC project 'Towards Twenty Sixteen: Contributing Towards Ending the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Cambodia' , the government is now developing with ILO technical assistance national capacities to achieve the 2015 national child labor reduction targets and the ILO global targets for ending the worst forms of child labor in Cambodia by 2016.

Poverty is common in Cambodia and the intergenerational of poor keeps going on and on. Kids are forced to work and support their family, they don't go to school, which means they don't get education and they wouldn't be able to

leave poverty. Children labour in Cambodia are not as scary as we think, they aren't tortured or beat up by owners, but the long term effect on this nation is horrifying. (Steve Gourley, Child Rights Consultant, LICADHO "SELECTED NOTES ON CHILD LABOUR IN CAMBODIA")

Most "child labour" in Cambodia is family and community-based, and contributes positively to family survival (though other reasons exist). Whiles the children's work is combined with schooling and/or provides opportunities to learn useful skills, most may not be considered exploitive and abusive "worst forms". On the other hand, immediate and serious threats to health and moral development are often low for most working children and negative effects are more often related to the long-term impact of work such as the children's lack of access to education and ability to break out of cycle of poverty."

"Child labor is an imperative aspect to take into account in Cambodia. The practice has increased in recent years, and the incidence is among the highest in East Asia and the Pacific" (Schyst resande .2013. "No Child's Play"page.20). Cambodia is considered as a country destination for child sex trafficking, with gender inequality, marginalization of the urban and rural poor, and discrimination of various kind are factors that increase the exploitation of children (U.S. Embassy- Phnom Penh. *reporting, February 15, 2013)*. Moreover Cambodia is also a destination country for child sex tourism. Girls

who previously worked as child domestic laborers have been found to be particularly vulnerable to trafficking for prostitution (U.S. Department of Labor. "Cambodia," in Trafficking in Persons Report- 2012. Washington, DC; June 19, 2012)

As the global debate on child labour intensified, various government agencies and NGOs expressed concern regarding the possibility that child labour and related issues may become a serious problem in the country in the foreseeable future. Cambodia is not different from many other countries in the region in that poverty, rapid growth of the population, rural-urban migration and weaknesses in the education system remain troubling challenges. These unfortunately all are factors that encourage the supply of child labour.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has been establishing its obligation to contest the worst forms of child labor by promoting children's education and improving the living conditions of Cambodian individuals. Precisely, it has adopted laws and regulations to eliminate the exploitative forms of child labour in general and the worst forms of child labour. Furthermore Cambodia signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in September 1992 and ratified it in July 1993. Article 48 of the country's Constitution, also adopted in 1993, explicitly states, "The State shall: protect the rights of children as stipulated in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular the right to life, education, protection during wartime and protection from economic and sexual exploitation." Over the past decade, the

Government has made its efforts to address the problems of street children and children in prostitution with the help of UNICEF and several non-government organizations, such as World Vision, Trouser They, Friends, Human Rights Task Force in Cambodia, Centre for the Protection of Child Rights, Save the Children Fund (U.K), Cambodian Women's Development Association, ECPAT Cambodia and the Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO). In relation to the size of the problem of child labour in Cambodia, the response is still insufficient.

In 1995, the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) of the International Labour Organization (ILO) began providing assistance to Cambodia. As a first step, an action program that aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSALVY) to address policy issues related to child labour was developed and implemented. The Government has searched for initiatives that can block the increasing of child labor, focusing on the flow of children from rural to urban areas.

In January 1997, the National Assembly adopted a new labour code, which set the minimum age of employment at 15 (Article 177). It specified that children aged between 12 and 15 can engage in light work provided that: i) the work is not hazardous to their health and psychological development; and ii) the work will not affect their school attendance or their participation in vocational

training programs approved by competent authorities. It is further stated in Article 181 that minors, whatever their sex, younger than 18 and still under the responsibility of their parents or guardians, cannot engage in any type of work without the prior approval of their parents or guardians.

The provisions on child labour in the current labour code are largely in line with ILO Convention No. 138, ratified by the Government on 23 August 1999. In the current code, the minimum age of employment or work is set at “the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case not less than 15 years”. For light work the Convention sets the minimum age at 13 and for hazardous work at 18. However, in exceptional cases, which are specified in the Convention, the basic minimum age may be lowered to 14, ages 12-14 for light work and age 16 for hazardous work.

Chapter 2

2.1 Purpose of the study

As children are human Capital for the future of country development, in order to straighten one society and lead the country to escape from poverty, child labor elimination need to be taken in consideration in Cambodia. Therefore the aim of the study are:

- To analyze the main causes of the high degree of child labor in Cambodia.
- To comprehend the relation that poverty has with child labor.
- To find out the consequences of child labor in Cambodia society.
- To find out and analyze which policy would be suitable solution to reduce or eliminate child labor in Cambodia.

Significant of the research

- There is a need to eliminate child labour in Cambodia as a report by UNICEF states that child labourers could be missing out on education. When children do not attend school, they are denied the knowledge and skills needed for national development. "Child Labor Affect Human Capital Development". Modernghana.com

- Without education and vital life skills, they are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, which may exacerbate the existing cycle of poverty in their families. Consequently, this lack in productivity due to lack of education will hold back economic growth in Cambodia. "Child Labour in Cambodia (VOA News)". Voanews.com
- An argument commonly made is if children weren't working they would be living in even greater poverty.
- In order to effectively address child labor, alleviating poverty, improving education should be consider.
- "Child labor is most often the consequence of poverty within the household; an indirect policy to combat child labor could take the form of socioeconomic measures to alleviate poverty," the report says in its recommendations, Children's Work in Cambodia: A Challenge for Growth and Poverty Reduction.2006

Research Problems

To create the clear objective in this study, I would like to generate question as the agenda of the analysis as follow:

1- What factors cause child labor in Cambodia?

- Individual factor vs national factor?
- Is parents work status and conditions related with children participation in labor market?
- Is the gender of the child a factor that could induce child labor?

2- What are the consequences of Child Labor in Cambodia?

- Is Child Labor helping their family to escape poverty or keep in poverty in Cambodia?
- Does child labor is affecting the school attendant and education achievements of the child?

3- Is child labor a good decision for a family under extreme poverty?

- Why do parents come to the decision to exploit their child or put their child in labor market?

4- Which policy is suitable to reduce child labor in Cambodia society?

- How to implement the policy to gain effective result?

2.2 Important Concept

The definition of child labor used in Cambodia that was used in this study analysis is in accordance with the guidelines contained in the resolution concerning the statistics of child labour adopted by the Eighteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (18th ICLS), in conjunction with Cambodia's 1997 Labour Law provisions.

Child labor in this analysis was defined as:

1- Children aged 5-11 years engaged in any economic activity for one hour or more in the reference week.

2- Children aged 12-14 years engaged in permissible (non-hazardous) economic activity for more than12 hours in the reference week.

3- Children aged 12-14 years engaged in work for fewer than 12 hours in the reference week but working in designated hazardous industries and occupations

4- Children aged 15-17 years engaged in economic activity for more than 48 hours in the reference week

5- Children aged 15-17 years engaged in economic activity for 48 or fewer hours in the reference week but engaged in designated hazardous industries and occupations.

Any child in the sample areas who fit into any of those five categories was counted as a child laborer. The remaining economically active children were considered as child workers.

As per the 18th ICLS guidelines and the provisions in the 1997 Labour Law, children in hazardous labour for the purpose of the Labour Force and Child Labour Survey was defined as:

a- All children aged 5-17 years engaged in designated hazardous industries, designated hazardous occupations (and other criteria specified in the national legislation, excluding regulations on weekly working hours).

b- All children aged 5-17 years engaged in non-hazardous industries, non-hazardous occupations (working under non-hazardous conditions, as

defined by national legislation) but working for more than 48 hours in the reference week.

Regarding hazardous working conditions, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation promulgated Prakas (proclamation) No. 106 on the Prohibition of Children Working in Hazardous Places (in April 2004); its article 2 contains a list of occupations and activities that constitutes hazardous work.

2.3 Data and Methodology

- **Data**

- The analysis will be made by observing the Country survey report of child labor in 1997, 2001, 2012 and the Child Domestic Worker Survey 2003, done by the NIS supported by ILO.
- The case study related to child labor will be used in the analysis as well. To make the strong support of the study, the interview with the persons who work closely and have experience with child labor had been conducted.
  - KIND OF DATA: Sample survey data (secondary data from NIS)
  - UNITS OF ANALYSIS: Household survey data (examine table), case study, mini interview
  - Secondary data from: “Children’s Work in Cambodia: A Challenge for Growth and Poverty Reduction” will be used to analyze as well.

- **Methodology**

- Secondary data analyses: by using tables, graphs, information from the survey report to analyze.
- Participatory approaches (case studies, interview, discussions with person who has experiences working with child abused in Cambodia),

❖ Report on child labor in Cambodia 1996

- Data source: (having a sample size of 9,000 households), supported by ILO, IPEC program to include child labor survey.
- Types of child labor
- Working children by age group, sex, area, type of activity,
- Reason for child labor

❖ Cambodia Child Labor Survey 2001 (NIS, ILO)

- Data: This survey was conducted on a nationwide representative sample of 12,000 households within 600 sampling units (villages)
- Children working in hazardous occupations and industries
- Child labor distribution by living area (Phnom Penh, Rural Area, and Other Urban Area).

❖ Cambodia Labor Force and Child Labor Survey 2012 (Conducted by NIS supported by ILO)

- Reason for working children

2.4 Conceptual framework

Most Cambodia population still live in poverty, inequality low and low education, which create many social problems. Moreover the size and status of economic still provide hard time for citizen to escape from poverty. Most of people depend on agriculture products like rice, rubber, maize, cassava, etc. Light industry, apparel products which account for more than 80% of total exports, is the major industry of the manufacturing sector and considerably depends on imports of industrial input products and daily commodities. Even it show it increase in per capita income 316, 319, 878 US dollar in 1996, 2001, 2012 respectively, it still low compare to most neighboring countries. (World Bank data) Because of poverty with low education, children need to earn income to support the family that can arise in many form of child labor and with social cultural norm that children should be responsible for helping household work or family business make children less opportunities and incentive to get education for their future development. Accordingly child labor is not only the result from social factor but also from the individual factor within the household.

Additionally to analysis base on the real situation in the society, cases study provide the message to consider the main causes of child labor and child sex trafficking by factual living life in the Cambodia society. That why cases study was chosen base on the sensitive issues in Cambodia. Child in Salt Production

(Poverty and Child labor in hazardous work), Child labor in sugar production (Corruption, no special skill), Child sex trafficking (family debt, fraction of social norm, poverty).

The survey interview with persons who have long time experience working in the area child labor in Cambodia and closely interact with them make us to get more supported ideas to examine the main cause of child labor that direct us to evaluate which are the right policy to reduce child labor in Cambodia.

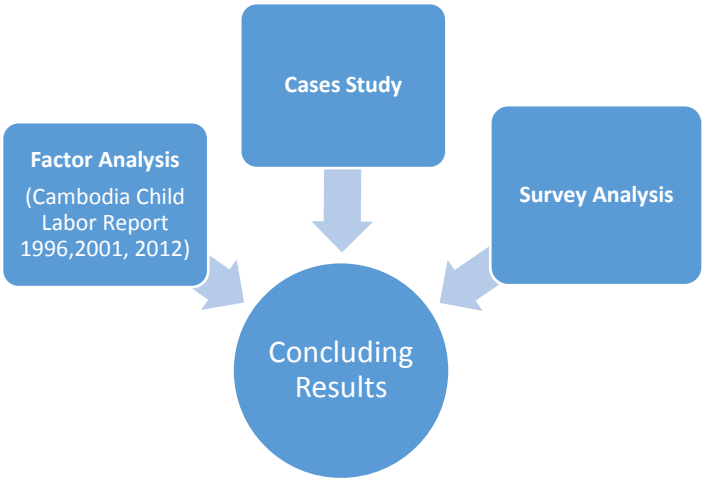


Figure 1 : Methodology

Chapter 3: Literature Review

"Poverty and Other Determinants of Child Labor"

-Poverty lead to child labor

-Is the ban of child labor a part of good solution for reducing child labor?

-Individual factor (parents' decision) determine the child labor

-Economic factor (wages of worker) affect the child labor (child prostitution)

-Child labor couldn't be significant substitute adult labor

According to Wasserman (2000), larger extent of poverty in a country leads to greater the amount of child labor. This relationship happens to a country for a specific time. Poverty may cause child labor but to make more significant correlation the cultural and social factors such as education, culture, and urbanization should be included in the consideration. If poverty is a determinant of child labor in a developing country, Bissell and Sobhan 1996; Wasserman 2000, boycotting exports of goods produced by children may essentially worsen the welfare and well-being of the children and their families by lowering their living standards and may push children into dangerous work activities such as begging and seriously may involve in prostitution Measures such as the Child Labor Deterrence Act (the Harkin Bill), which would ban imports of products that children help produce, may be well meaning (Harkin 1999) but may not be in the best interests of those they are attempting to help

(Bissell and Sobhan 1996; Rahman, Khanam, and Absar 1999).

-Based on the work of Basu and Van (1998) as well as others, income or in particular poverty is a key factor cause child labor. They have proposed a modeling for child labor in poverty-stricken economies that emphasizes market realities in the face of costs of subsistence. In this model, the parent makes the decision about the child's labor based on the ability of the parent to support the family; child non-labor (for leisure or education) is a luxury good, consumption of which increases with parental income level. Of course there is various cause of child labor in the nowadays discussion agenda. One of the debates is about child and adult substitutable in the labor market in the production of industrial style products. From this argument, Basu and Van assume a fixed rate or coefficient of substitution. But a high degree of substitutability is not always means by the general case. Tucker and Ganeson (1997) estimate the number of bonded child laborers in India at 15 million. They receive low wages and have to pay for high interest rates that they may not be able to pay off often miserable debts, and may by pass them on to their own children. We can’t explain the behavior that adult labor can substitute for child labor in term of child prostitution. It is likely that the same sort of decisions that lead to the sale of a child into slavery account for child prostitution decisions as well. In case of the large share of child labor in agriculture of 50 to 90 percent of nation’s child laborers in the third world country, depending on region and country, may not be pragmatically substitutable with adult labor. Several of these agricultural employments are

low productivity with approximately equivalent productivity for children and adults. This means that adult couldn't support even subsistence needs by performing them. A good example is the young girls posted about maize and sorghum fields in Botswana as "birdscarers." No adult could make a living this way. Children employ in agriculture are low productivity that may not be significant substitutable with adult labor.

- A notable theoretical paper by Basu and Van (1998) shows that a ban on child labor can worsen the conditions of households in very poor countries where households rely on child income for their survival. Their model is based on the assumption that household will only send its children to work if its income from non-child labor is very low - the luxury axiom. Unfortunately, empirical evidence has consistently failed to demonstrate a strong relationship between household poverty and child labor - for most recent examples, see Ray (2000), (1999) and Nielsen (1998).

"Does Child Labor Decline with Improving Economic Status?"

-Economic factor (GDP per capita) effect child labor (child labor would be reduced significantly by rising incomes.

-Higher earnings opportunities, more children are likely to work

The cross-country picture suggests a strong link between child labor and GDP per capita (Krueger 1997) as does the economic history of many developed economies (Moehling1 999, for example. These descriptions have contributed to a common examination among many economists, imply in many existing

theoretical pieces on child labor supply, that child labor would be reduced significantly by rising incomes. However, this view that child labor will decline with rising economic status has recently encountered significant academic opposition. Several studies have used cross-sectional household survey data to argue against a strong relation between economic status and child labor by comparing the activities of children in different households that vary in their income (see Brown, Deardorff, and Stern 2003, or Basu and Tzannatos2003 for recent surveys). The absence of a strong negative correlation between economic status and child labor within a cross-section in a country is often interpreted in two ways. First, if child labor is not dreadful in parental preferences because of cultural norm so parental attitudes, than improvements in income may have no effect on the economic activities of children (Ennew 1992; Ray 2000; or Deb and Rosati 2002). In fact, researchers as far back as Marx have argued that variation in child labor is primarily labor demand driven (Basu 1999). Second, the extent that improvements in economic position come from increases in earnings opportunities, child labor may be positively correlated with improvements in economic status (Parsons and Gold in 1989; Psacharopoulos 1997, or Bhalotra and Heady 2003). Moreover, several papers have examined episodes of growth that status. Nonparametric techniques are particularly useful for studying the relationship between child labor and economic status, because there are strong theoretical reasons to expect the relationship between the two to be highly non-linear. In the Basu and Van (1998) model, children work only when their income is

necessary to meet subsistence needs. According to the previous research on the relationship of child labor and economic statue by using household level panel data from the 1993 and 1998 Vietnam Living Standards Surveys (General Statistical Office 1994 and 1999), there is a negative relationship between child labor and household expenditure in both work outsides of the household and work in agriculture. Moreover there is a noticeable exception in work for a family business as wealthier households are more likely to own a family business than poor household are. This show that per capita expenditure increasing when the more chance to work in a family business with any relation between per capita expenditure and the household's desired child labor supply. In percentage terms, participation in any type of work declines more in richer house-holds than in poorer households, but this reflects the lower participation rates in rich households in 1993 rather than the amount of the decline in child labor.

In the decomposition that follows, economic status improvements appear to be the primary reason for declines in child labor in this group. In fact the dramatic decline in child labor because in richer households factors rather than increase in economic status of the poorest that effect the child labor supply decision. Actually, a number of authors have suggested that the employment opportunities for children are greater in wealthier house-holds and communities because of greater economic activity (Bhalotra and Heady 2003, Basu and Tzannatos 2003, Edmonds and Turk2004). As result the declines in child labor occur in households that experience increases in per capita

expenditure among the households that exit poverty between 1993 and 1998. The declines in child labor are in the households that actually experience the improvements in per capita expenditure. In really, child labor is increasing in the poorer households between 1993 and 1998. So the fake correlation explanation of the economic status improvements does not constant with the data.

The major result of the research can give explanation of the improvements of economic status and the dramatic decline in child labor that occurred in Vietnam during the 1990s that suitable to imply for poorer households than in the rich households. Eighty percent can be explained from the observation that per capita expenditure improvement decline in child labor for the households that come out from poverty between 1993 and 1998. These conclusions be at variance from much of the recent evidence on child labor and economic status in four ways. First the nonlinearity may lead to false results and conclusions. For instant the relation of economic status and child labor does not apply for the poorest and richest household in Vietnam during 1993. Second, the relationship between economic status and child labor that explained the decline in child labor through time is based on a single point in time. For example the factor like new technologies, relative price shifts (including the market return to education), and policy all are likely to be correlated with economic growth rather than by the ability of improvements in economic status to explain child labor. Third, the explanatory power of this paper comes from observing the same set of households through time, rather than through comparing

fundamentally different household. Fourth, it's not aware of any other study that examines how child labor responds to a shift in the economic status distribution. We should consider the significant of policy interest. The process of economic growth and international market integration may include shifts in the economic status distribution of a county. So these four factors should take into consideration when we try to look at the correlation between economic growth and child labor and other area of study as well.

"Child Labor: A Normative Perspective"

- Different people, organization, families, and states represent different way of tradeoffs of child labor

- Inequality among child labor depend on the parents status and decision

- Distributive Inequality usually parents decided on their children's time in child labor.

Sometime the substitute decision making in case of young children lead to immorally effect to them. Child labor is contrary to ideal labor markets. The opportunity costs of child labor like health effect in long term can be a big difficulty for achieving social development. As Dreze and Gazdar (1996:86) point out, "the ability of parents to assess the personal and social value of education depends, among other things, on the information they have at their disposal. Child labor can be the consequence of uneducated from generation to generation that the information transfer could be quite limited according to untouched by the experience of being educated. "It is noteworthy that children

in bonded labor tend to have parents who were also bonded laborers (Burra 1995).

Besides Child labor may appear particularly horrible because of the inequalities that underlie it. These inequalities can occur between societies (poor children working in rich multinational firms) or between families within a society (domestic elites whose children receive excellent education versus poor families whose children work as bonded laborers). Child labor appears as an indication of an aggressive level of inequality. The undemocratic institutions and cast and ethnic divisions generate these inequalities in many countries. Child labor can also be extended and reflect as inequality within families. Some families may sacrifice a working child for the sake of other children or family members. They may, for example, keep girls out of school to care for younger children while the mother works outside the home. The bias in favor of some children within a family over others is troublesome (see Jejeebhoy 1992 ignorance uncertainty about the future) may be associated with child labor.

Furthermore Bhalotra and Heady (2003) “the wealth paradox”: show that in rural Pakistan and Ghana in the 1990s, the children of land-rich households are often more likely to work than those of land-poor households. But it was not the situation that applies in Cambodia because most of the Cambodia farmers didn’t own the large land fill. Bonnet (1993), and Hanushek and Levy (1993) argue to the importance of school accessibility and school quality in

determining the schooling participation decision. “Wage and Child Labor”. Do Market Wages Influence Child Labor and Child Schooling? According to Basu and Van (1998), higher adult wage would lead to a higher supply of adult labor, and lower supply of child labor. Wahba (2000) finds that adult wages are important determinants of child labor and schooling. Therefore, the different impact on child labor and schooling can be determined by both adult male and female wages. For example adult market hourly wages of the illiterate male and female by rural and urban area in every province relative to the national average are used, see Wahba (2000). Thus, the accessibility of jobs seems to be an important factor that would affect the supply of child labor. If children are in a province where there is no access to jobs, one would expect that the willingness of the households to supply child labor would be lower since the alternative would be incurring higher costs (transportation, effort and time) Basu & Van (1998) assume that parents send their children to work only if they are poverty stricken; they take for granted parental altruism towards the child. Thus, in their model, poverty, or low adult wage, is the main reason for sending children to work– the luxury axiom.

In addition, they also assume in productive activity, adult labor and child labor are substitutes- the substitution axiom. They conclude that if a labor market is characterized by more than one equilibrium – one in which adult wages are low and children work, and another where adult wages are high and children do not work- banning child labor is an unthreatening policy. But, in very poor countries, where there is only one labor market equilibrium at which adult

wages are low, banning child labor can worsen the households' welfare. Hence, they argue that promoting adult employment is the first best policy to eliminate child labor. The concept that wages of adult and child, affect the supply of, and the demand for, child labor is not new. The studies which examine the influence of adult and children wages on labor market participation rates of children - such as Rosenzweig & Evenson (1977), Rosenzweig (1981), Levy (1985), and Skoufias (1994) - use regional aggregate data and focus on the determinants of the number of children (fertility rate) as well as their quality (school participation rate and labor force participation rate) at the rural district or village level. However, evidence from these studies which use aggregate data is inconclusive. Rosenzweig & Evenson (1977) using district level data from rural India in the 1960s, find that both adult male and female wages have negative significant impact on boys and girls working. On the other, Skoufias (1994) using data from rural India as well but for the 1970s, find that adult wages do not have a significant influence on the probability of child participation in either the labor market or schooling. Levy (1985) using data from rural Egypt, though not distinguishing between boys and girls, shows that higher adult male wages have positive significant effect on child labor, while adult female wages have negative one.

"Household School"

- Does child labor is a consequence of low parental education?

- How much direct cost and indirect cost effect child labor in different countries?

Possibly, the most consistent finding in theoretical and empirical research is that under investment in schooling and the practice of child labor is a consequence of low parental educational attainment (Dessy, 2000; Dar et al., 2002). There are at least three possible reasons for greater parental education resulting in more schooling and less child labor. First, there may be a positive correlation between parental education and children's ability, which reduces the likelihood of a child failing out of school. Second, educated parents raise the likelihood of a child remaining in school by providing an environment conducive to learning (such as directly helping with schoolwork) and being knowledgeable about children's nutritional and health needs. Third, during income shocks (such as unemployment and natural disasters), a household with educated parents is less likely to pull a child out of school, practice child labor, or both because educated workers have safety nets (such as insurance). Existing research suggests that the direct and indirect costs of schooling affect household schooling and child labor decisions. In the developing world, households face direct costs of schooling, such as tuition, fees, donations, books, supplies, uniform, transportation, private tutoring, and miscellaneous costs. In a survey, Tsang (1994) reports that direct costs are often a heavy financial burden for households in developing countries. In response, major international education initiatives such as the United Nations' "Education for All" strongly consider reducing or eliminating the direct costs of schooling in

order to raise school enrolment and attainment rates in developing countries (UNESCO, 2005). Deininger (2003) and Hazarika (2001) present evidence from Uganda and Pakistan on direct costs discouraging household investment in schooling. Grootaert (1999a), however, finds no association between direct costs and household schooling and child labor decisions in rural Côte d'Ivoire. Regarding indirect costs of schooling, Schultz (1960) and Rosenzweig and Evenson (1977) were among the first to discuss the possibility of children's opportunity costs discouraging household schooling decisions. Moreover, Duryea and Arends-Kuenning (2003) and Binder and Scrogin (1999) find evidence that the rates of child labor are higher at times when children receive better pay in urban child labor markets of Brazil and Mexico.

"The effect of household poverty on child labor"

- Income distribution and child labor: more equal income distribution reduce child labor.

- Child labor perpetuates inter-generational poverty

Another studies using micro data sets for example, Jensen & Nielsen (1997), Nielsen (1998), Patrinos and Psacharopoulos (1997), Grootaert (1998), and Canagarajah and Coulombe (1997) and Ray (1999) do not examine the effect of adult market wages on child labor, though they study the impact of household poverty on child labor. Yet, the results of the individual level data are mixed as well. Ray (1999) tests the luxury axiom, of Basu and Van, on Peru & Pakistan by examining the relationship between child labor hours and

household poverty. He studies the likelihood of poor households (those earning below the poverty line) sending their children to work, and finds mixed evidence; a positive significant relationship between household poverty and child labor in the case of Pakistan, but not in the case of Peru. In addition, Nielsen (1998) finds that in the case of Zambia, poverty and low income have very small effect on the probability of child labor, and she concludes that poverty is not the main cause of child labor in Zambia. Canagarajah & Coulombe (1997) also find that household welfare has a weak effect on the probability of child labor, but in Ghana. Swinnerton & Rogers (1999) extend the model by Basu & Van and show that child labor would also exist if non-labor income were not equally distributed among households (the distribution axiom model). They argue that more equal income distribution would reduce child labor. Furthermore econometric work tend to study the impact of household poverty on child labor by using welfare index - per capita expenditure- or more commonly the size of household landholding; no attempts have been made to capture the impact of regional income inequality. (This paper examines the influence of being in a province/region where income (non-labor) is unequally distributed on the probability of child participating in the labor force using regional Gini coefficient as a measure of inequality). The third focus of the paper is to investigate in a new way the transmission of poverty, or low income, from parents to children. There is no empirical evidence on how child labor perpetuates poverty from one generation to another, or on how parents who were child laborers are more likely to have

their children work as well. One might argue that parents who worked as children are more likely to have under-invested in schooling and become poverty trapped and hence would expect their children to work as well. The relationship between family background, such as race, ethnic origin, religion and in particular education, and child labor is fairly established in the empirical literature. Studies show that low level of parents' educational attainment is an important factor in increasing the likelihood of children working. However, the effect of the parents being child laborers themselves has not been explored in the literature previously. In this paper, the inter-generational transmission of low incomes or poverty is explored by testing whether parents who themselves worked as child laborers are more likely to send their children out to work or not). Although Basu & Van (1998) do not model school participation, in many cases, schooling and employment for children are not mutually exclusive. Many children work and attend school. In fact, many children have to work to go to school; otherwise they could not afford to go to school. This underscores the fact that child labor and schooling may work together in many cases. In many developing countries, due to limited financial resources mainly school buildings, public schools operate two or three shifts schedule school day (4 hours each approximately). Thus, in a way the educational system seems to accommodate for the dual activities of children. Thus, this paper explores the joint determination of child labor and child schooling and will assume that these two decisions facing a child – whether to work or to study- are two interdependent choices. The paper uses a unique data set from Egypt that is

nationally representative and covers 10,000 households and more than 10,000 children. This paper has explored the transmission of poverty through child labor. The main findings of the paper are that parents who were child laborers themselves are more likely to send their children out to work. Children are twice as likely to work if their parents were child laborers. Thus, the results suggest that child labor perpetuates inter-generational poverty. Several policy implications emerge from this paper. Policies aimed at alleviating poverty are crucial in tackling child labor and breaking the cycle of poverty transmission form one generation to the next. Moreover, education seems to be essential in breaking the cycle of poverty and child labor

Chapter 4: Demographic Characteristics of Children in Cambodia

This chapter presents a general picture of the demographic and other important characteristic of the Cambodian population, focusing on the target of the analysis, children aged 5 to 17 years old. This information is important in understanding and interpreting the findings of why children were the representativeness of the working force population. The information is also useful in understanding and identifying the major factors that determine and influence other characteristics of the population as well as the targeting specific segment of the child population aged 5 to 17 years. In order to understand the behavior of child labor in Cambodia, we will look at the demographic characteristics that focus on the age and sex structure of the population as age

and sex are important demographic variables, household composition with details on household number, household size and sex of the household head. This is followed by housing characteristics of the Cambodian population in.

According to the CCLS 2001, the age structure of the household population was typical of a society with a youthful population. Cambodia has a large dependent population of children and adolescents. Children under 15 years of age accounted for almost 43 percent of the population. Almost 55 percent of the population is in the age group 15 to 64, and more than 2 percent are over 65 years of age (CCLS 2001, Table 1 below).

The population pyramid in Figure 2 is also shown the sex and age distribution of Cambodia population in 2001. Because of a large portion of the population is under 20 years of age, Cambodia has a broad-based pyramid structure. As we can see, above the age of 25 years, the pyramid follows a normal pattern, with decreasing numbers of people as age_increases. As a consequence of the high levels of male mortality in the 1970s, the male/female ratio is lower than usual above the age of 35 years. There is an unusual gap in the pyramid structure of the age group 20-24 and 25- 29: These two age groups are smaller than usual, especially the age group of 25-29 that it was the result of escalating civil war and Khmer Rouge rule between 1971 and 1980. This era was characterized by few births and very high infant and child mortality. After the Khmer Rouge rule, large increase in births occurred and continued until the most recent five-year age group at the base of the Pyramid.

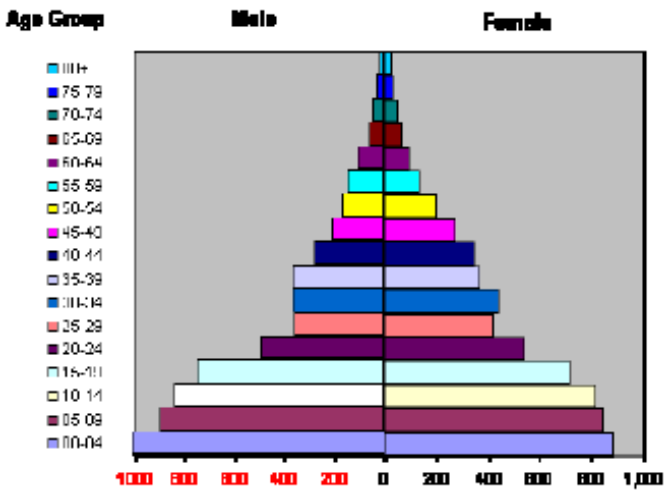


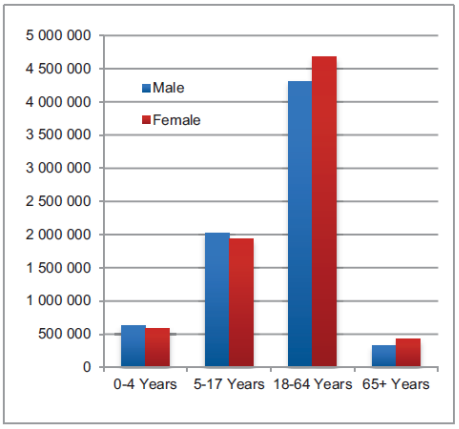
Figure 2: Population Pyramid

Source: the Cambodia Child Labor Survey 2001

Table 1: Population by Age, According to Selected Sources

Age Group	1998 Census	2000 CDHS	2001 CCLS
< 15	42.8	42.7	42.9
15 – 64	53.7	53.6	54.6
65 +	3.5	3.6	2.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: the Cambodia Child Labor Survey 2001



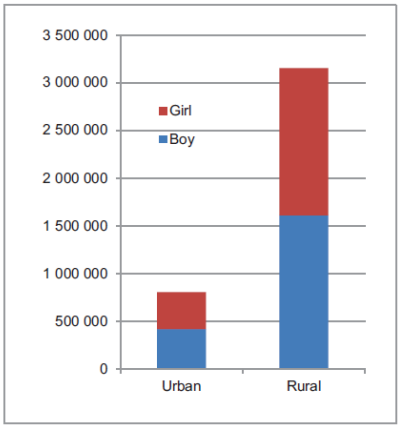


Figure 3: Distribution of the population by age group, 2012

Figure 4: Number of boys and girls aged 5-17 years, by area, 2012

Source: The Child Labor Survey 2012

4.1 Characteristics of Children Aged 5 to 17 Years

Because the older the age of the children are the more works the children can do, children between the ages of 5 to 17 years old were the key objective population of the analysis. This section presents a general image of children in Cambodia.

According to the Child Labor Survey in 2012, the total number of children in the target age group of 5 to 17 years was estimated at nearly 4 million, equal 26.6 percent of the total population. Most of them live in rural areas (around 80 percent), and around 20 percent live in urban areas which percentage of male children over female children, follow by 4.3 million, representing 35 percent of the total Cambodian population in 2001. The percentage thoroughly equals the proportion of children aged 5 to 17 found in the population census in 1998, which was 38 percent (4.3 million). The table further reveals that, at this age group, males outnumbered females. For the age group of 5 to 17 years old. A higher proportion of males in younger age groups is observed in most populations. Below table shows the distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years by age group and sex in 2012 and 2001. (Appendix 4.1, Table 3.2)

Table 2: Child Population aged 5-17 years, by age, sex and area, 2012

		Population census 2008	Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2012
	Total population	**13 395 682**	**14 899 129**
	Child population (aged 5–17)	4 115 093	3 956 751
	Child population as a percentage of the total	30.7	26.6
Sex			
	Boys	2 122 599	2 025 257
	Girls	1 992 494	1 931 494
Age group			
	5–11 years	2 078 079	1 946 551
	12–14 years	1 063 098	987 828
	15–17 years	973 916	1 022 372
Area			
	Urban	644 064	803 027
	Rural	3 471 029	3 153 724

Source: The Child Labor Survey Report 2012

4.2 Composition of Children Aged 5 to 17 Years Old, 2001

By the Child Labor Survey Report 2001, shows that the percentage of the population in the target age group was slightly higher in rural areas (35 percent) then in urban areas (33 percent). In all of the strata of the survey in, stratum number 5 (Pousat province), and stratum number 12 (Siem Reab-Kampong Thum-Otdar Mean Chey provinces) had the highest percentages of children aged 5 to 17 years old (37 percent each). The stratum with the lowest percentage of children was Phnom Penh, which was 29 percent. (Appendix 4.2 table 4.18). For all age groups the most common household size of 6 to7 members was the also the household size with the highest proportion of children aged 5 to 17 years old (41 percent). Households consisting of only 2 to 3 members had the lowest percentage of children (4.5 percent). (Appendix 4.2 table 4.19). Among all provinces, Kampong Cham had the largest child population, at 12.5 percent of the total child population aged 5-17. The second-

largest child population lived in Kandal Province, at 9.1 percent, followed by 8.6 percent in Phnom Penh. The smallest populations were found in Koh Kong and Stung Treng Provinces, at 1 percent of the total child population, and in Mondul Kiri, Kep and Pailin Provinces, at less than 1 percent.

4.3 Children who helped in household chore and school attendance

In Cambodia as a whole (extrapolated figure), for the reference week, only two in 20 working children (15.3 per cent) in the 5-17 years age group were found to be involved in permanent work: most of them, about 78 per cent, worked during the school vacation or had seasonal work and 6.5 per cent had short-term or casual work. The percentage distribution of male and female children who ever worked by nature of employment shows that more male working children worked during the school vacation or had seasonal work than female working children: 81.4 percent and 75.5 percent respectively (Appendix 4.6, table6). The extrapolated number of working children aged 5-9 years is 25,427 or 11.6 per cent of the total working children aged 5-14 years. The percentages of working children of this age group to the total population of the same age group are low, the pattern being approximately the same for girls as for boys. (Appendix 4.5)

However, if we consider the current working children aged 5-17 years who ever worked in the past week, 24.1 per cent of them started to work at 5-9 years of age. The SESC 1996 measured directly the number of children who helped in household chores (see Appendix 4.7). It should be noted that many of the children aged 5-14 years participated in the activities classified as helping household chores: around 29 per cent of the total number of the children of this age group. There is practically no sex differentiation in this kind of activities in Cambodia for this group. However, these kinds of activities did not disturb too much the attendance of the children: more than eight out of ten children who helped in household chores were attending school. About 84 per cent of the children helping in household chores live in the rural area of Cambodia. As stated above, if we consider the children aged 5-14 years who helped in household chores, about 84.4 per cent (both sexes) of them attended school (see Appendix 4.7). It is natural to observe that, if the number of hours helped per day increased, the percentages of school attendance decreased. For both sexes, if the number of hours helped increased from less than three hours to 7-9 hours per day. The percentages of school attendance decreased from 88.4 per cent to 32.6 per cent.

In Cambodia, the tradition commands that children should help in household chores. The percentage of school attendance of girls is notably lower than that of boys: 80.4 per cent vs. 88 per cent. Most of the children (47.6 per cent) helped less than three hours per day, followed by those who helped 3-4 hours

per day (41.8 per cent). Among the children aged 10-14 years who helped in household chores, the percentage of school attendance is higher (89.9 per cent for both sexes and 92.8 per cent for boys and 86.6 per cent for girls) (see Appendix 4.7). It is important to note that among ten working children aged 5-17 years who ever worked in the past week, almost eight have started work for the first time at aged 10 years or older. As noted previously, slightly more than two began to work at 9 years of age or earlier.

4.4 Types of Child Labour

Although there were significant numbers of working children for both sexes and areas, the types of child labor are specific in Cambodia according to the socio-economic characteristics of the household and the tradition of the country.

From CLS 1996, we can see that most of the working children were in the rural area (about 90.9 per cent for the age group 5-14 years and 90.8 per cent for the age group 5-17 years). It is also important to note that the high percentage of working children during the past week (current activity concept) is due mainly to two reasons. In the concept and definition used in the survey, working children included also for instance children who worked even for one hour during the past week to earn cash or income in kind. The other reason is that Cambodia is an agricultural country and most of the children helped their

parents or worked for pay in agricultural works which are convenient for children to help.

- **Working children by sector**

According to CCLS 1996 (Appendix 4.3, table 7),The majority or working children are in the agricultural sector: The agricultural sector accounted for nine out of every ten of the child workers aged 5-14 years in Cambodia as a whole (89.5 per cent) and 70.2 per cent for urban areas and 91,496 for rural areas. A small gender differential was observed: in Cambodia, more working boys undertook agricultural activities than girls (91.4 per cent vs. 88 per cent).

Working children were also found in the services and industry sectors. From the gender perspective, the picture was the reverse compared to the agricultural sector for industry and trade sectors (for industry 2.6 percent for boys and 4 per cent for girls and for services 6 per cent and 8 per cent respectively). The number of working boys in urban areas is not statistically significant (only 477 boys in other urban and the CCLS 1996 survey cannot find working boys undertaking industrial activities in Phnom Penh due to the smallness of the sample to capture this characteristic).

In Cambodia as a whole, most of the working children in the industrial sector may be found mostly in the informal sector helping their parents, guardians, relatives and friends in small manufactures or handicrafts such as the

manufacture of bakery products, grain mill products, manufacture of concrete cement and plaster, manufacture of wearing apparel, etc. For the service sector, most of the working children worked as sales workers in the retail sale via houses, via stalls and markets, retail sale of textiles, clothing footwear and leather goods and some of them in private households with employed persons, etc.

- **Working children by primary occupation**

Occupational distribution is given in Appendix 4. It follows the similar patterns as distribution by kind of industry. Most working children aged 5-14 years were skilled agricultural and fishery workers (86.2 per cent), followed by service and shop and market sales workers, workers engaged in elementary occupations, craft and related trades workers (5.9 per cent, 4.7 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively). For rural areas 87.7 per cent of children have occupation as skilled agricultural and fishery workers. The remaining occupations such as service and shop and market sales workers, workers with elementary occupations, craft and related trade workers have about 5 per cent, 4.5 percent and 2.4 per cent respectively of the working children. For Phnom Penh 39.3 per cent of the working children have occupation as field crop and vegetable growers, fishery workers, subsistence agricultural and fishery workers. Another 29.1 per cent worked as personal service workers, shop salespersons, stall and market salespersons. The following 16.7 per cent of working children have elementary occupations such as street vendors and related workers, shoe

cleaning and other street services elementary occupations, building caretakers, window and related cleaners, mining and construction laborers. The remaining 14.9 per cent worked as handicraft workers in wood, textile, leather and related material, textile, garment and related trade workers. It is important to note that the survey found that for the occupations classified as craft and related trade workers all the working children are female, while in elementary occupations most of the working children are male.

The proportion of child workers aged 5-14 years who worked in their own house were high and equal to 47.3 per cent of males and 48.8 per cent of females, and there is the same percentage between males and females of those who worked on farms at 33.6 percent. The proportions of children who worked in the employer's house or other person's house were low: 3.7 per cent of males and 5.7 per cent of females. Again we can note that the percentage of boys who worked on farms and attended school was low: 29.7 per cent while for those who worked at home 53.8 per cent. Of females, these proportions were lower. As noted previously, the share of children who worked at the office or factory or mine construction site, street or market place were low: 1.8 per cent of males and 4.6 per cent of females (see Appendix 4.5). By status of employment, during the reference week, almost nine out of ten working children were unpaid family workers, 7.9 per cent were own account workers and 4.2 per cent were salaried employees.

Figure 5: Working children aged 5-14 years in Cambodia by sector, reference

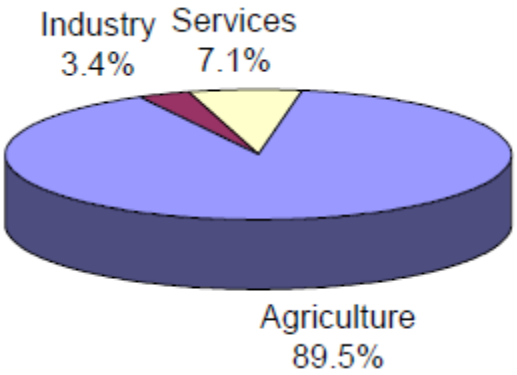


Figure 6: Working children aged 5-14 years in Cambodia

Source: Derived from the Child Labor Survey Report 1996

Chapter 5: Situation Awareness of Working Children and Child Labor in Cambodia

This chapter highlight the general picture of working children in Cambodia and provides an overview on working children in the past 7 days (current status) and analysis of gender differences in the three major strata of the survey (Phnom Penh, other urban, and rural). And also provide information related to educational status, housekeeping activities of working children and gives particulars of working children in various economic activities.

5.1 Characteristic of Cambodia Labor Law

Based on the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138, child labor assumes a minimum age for light work at 12 years and a minimum age for admission into regular employment at 15 years. To estimate the global incidence of child labor, the ILO uses a measure with three parameters: (i) all children aged 5-11 years engaged in any economic activity; (ii) all economically active children age 12-14 years, except those in light work; and (iii) all children aged 15-17 years in hazardous labor (ILO, 2002a).

According to the international resolution adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (in 1982) "a child is considered to be working if she/he is reported to have been engaged in an economic activity as defined above for at least one hour on any day during the reference week, or during a certain number of months during the reference year, or in a non-

economic activity during the reference week if it exceeds a certain number of hours".

Also, in accordance to the System of National Accounts of 1993, any work or activity carried out by a person for pay in cash or in kind, profit, or as an unpaid worker for family gain during a specific reference period is defined as economic activity. All other activities are considered non-economic (e.g. household chores or work of a domestic nature performed within own households, voluntary and charitable activities, etc.). Since children do carry out housekeeping activities in their own parents/guardians households, child labour surveys are designed to also inquire about children's activities of this nature. CCLS 2001 adopted the same definition for child labour.

Usually "Child labor" is defined as work for children under age 18 that in some way harms or exploits them (physically, mentally, morally, or by blocking access to education). (ILO) According to the Cambodian Labor Law, the minimum age for employment is 15. A surprising 45 percent of Cambodian children aged between 5 and 14 years are involved in child labor. The Cambodian Labor Law establishes that children between 12 and 14 years old can engage in light work, provided that the work is not hazardous to their health or mental and physical development and will not affect their regular school attendance, their participation in guidance programs, or vocational training approved by a competent authority. This declaration limits the working hours of children ages 12 to 15 years to 7 hours on non-school days and 4

hours on school days between the hours of 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. (United States Department of Labor, *2008 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor - Cambodia*, 10 September 2009, available at: http://www.refworld.org/docid/4aba3eebc.html [accessed 01 Oct 2014]). It is further stated in Article 181 that minors, whatever their sex, younger than 18 and still under the responsibility of their parents or guardians, cannot engage in any type of work without the prior approval of their parents or guardians. Hazardous work is allowed from 18 years as stated in a 2004 declaration on the Prohibition of Hazardous Child Labor. (Schyst resande .2013. "No Child's Play"page.20-25)

5.2 State of Cambodia Child Labor

Although there were significant numbers of working children of both sexes and all areas, the types of child labour are specific in Cambodia according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the household, and the traditions of the country.

The CCLS 1996 found that for the 5-17 years age group about three in every 20 children were found to be working children (554,335 children). Among those, the children aged 10-14 years shares the most percentage of children who could be consider to be working at 12.3 percent. For the 5-9 years age group, there was only 1.6 per cent. For the children aged 5-14 years, there were

about 218,109 children or 6.9 per cent who worked during the week preceding the survey. One out of ten working children lives in an urban area.

- Working Children 5 to 17 Years (Current Status)

According to the results estimation of the CCSL 2001 there were about 1,516,363 children aged 5-14 who can be considered "working children", about 44.8% of children in this age group. In Cambodia, more boys than girls in the age groups 5-9 years old, 10-14 years old and 15-17 years old were working children. The survey estimated that for the 5-17 year age group, about one in every two children was found to be working.

If we look at current working children by place of residence, the proportion of working children in rural areas was greater than that of working children in urban areas, which in turn was higher than the proportion of working children in Phnom Penh. The percentages of current working children in these three areas of residence were 55 percent in rural, 48 percent in other urban, and 37 percent in Phnom Penh. No significant gender differences were found between the three areas of residence. (Appendix 5.1)

- Geographical Distribution of Working Children (Past 7 Days)

As shown in the Table in Appendix 4.4, most working children lived in rural areas (84.3%). Furthermore almost two out of ten working children lives in

Phnom Penh and other urban areas about 5 percent of working (during the past 7 days) children aged 5-17 years old lived in Phnom Penh and 10.5 percent in other urban areas. For separate provinces, Kampong Cham had the most significant number of working children (285,926), followed by Kandal (259,812). After these provinces, Takaev and Banteay Mean Chey also have high numbers of working children, 141,545 and 137,376 respectively. The combined provinces Prey Veaeng-Svay Rieng had a large number of working children, 430,416, followed by the combined provinces Siem Reap-Kampong Thum- Otdar Mean Chey, 294,215; Kampong Chhnang-Kampong Spueu, 210,175 and Kampot-Kaoh Kong-Krong Preah Sihanouk-Krong Kaeb, 141,987.

-Children Who Worked in the Past 12 Months

The number of children who worked during the past 12 months, by sex and age group. As observed in other countries, the number of working children during the past 12 months exceeded the number of working children in the past 7 days. There were 2,467,368 children who worked in the past 12 months, 47.57% of them were in the age group 10-14 years old.

-Children Involved in Housekeeping Activities

As reported by parents, guardians or responsible proxies in the household where the child usually resides in the CCLS 2001, children 5-17 years old involved in housekeeping activities or household chores in the past 7 days totaled to 3,215,889 (See Appendix 4.7). Of them, some were involved in child labour. The number of children who were involved only in housekeeping

activities was 1,042,250. The remaining 2,173,639 children were involved in housekeeping activities as well as other economic activities.

- Number of Hours Worked Per Week and Schooling Status (Past 7 Days)

Because schooling at the primary level in Cambodia is only part time (usually four hours per day), most of the children could work and attending school. The CCLS 2001 found that among the total working children, 23% worked more than 35 hours a week and 15% more than 41 hours a week, 67% of the children worked between 10 hours to 34 hours a week (See Appendix 5.2).

- Currently Working Children by Economic Activities

According to CCLS 2001, the majority of working children Cambodia in are in the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector (agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing) accounted for seven out of every ten of the child workers aged 5-17 years, about 73% of both sexes, 76% of males and 69% of females. So more working boys carry out agricultural activities than girls in Cambodia. After the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector, many working children worked in wholesale and retail trade (16%); manufacturing (6%) and community, social & personal services (2%). There was an opposite condition from the gender perception of the agricultural sector for these industries; of working children, 13% of males and 19% of females worked in wholesale & retail trade, 5% of males and 8% of females worked in manufacturing. (See

Appendix 5.3). If we look at currently working children by employment status that indication by CCLS 2001, most of the children worked as unpaid family workers. Almost nine out of ten working children were unpaid family workers.

- Factors That Lead Children to Work

By CCLS 2001, parents or guardians responded that the major reason for putting their child to work because education or training program not suitable at 7.3% while other reasons accounted for 84.6%. Therefore, it is unlikely to record the main reason. However if we look at the number of working children by type of work, most of the children helped their parents or guardians in agricultural work as unpaid workers, whether the household was poor or not. It seem that "to assist in household agriculture work" would be a significant reason for parents or guardians allowing their children to work.

5.3 Hazardous Work Characteristics of Children in Cambodia

Hazardous work is the work that could be hazardous to health, the safety or the morals of children. (Prakas on the Prohibition of Children Working in Hazardous Places on 28 April 2004). According to CCLS 2012, among nearly 4 million children in Cambodia in 2012, an estimated about 19 percent were employed in some economic activity which about 20 percent of them girls and 18 percent of them boys. Furthermore about 57 percent of children engaged in

economic activity were child laborers in general. Warningly about 31 percent of the child laborers were in hazardous labor. There are more child laborers and the children in hazardous labor in a rural area more than in urban area because Cambodia is an agricultural country and economic situation still under development. (See Appendix 5.4)

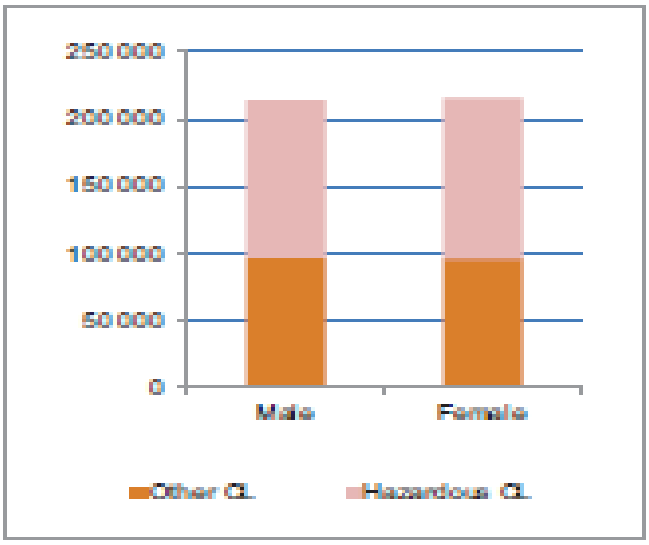


Figure 7: Number of child laborers, by sex, 2012

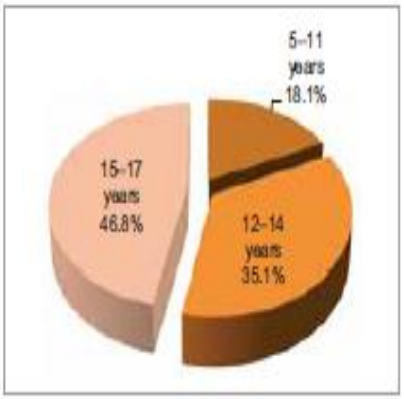
Source: the Cambodia Child Labor Survey 2012

In 2012 by definition, 77,764 working children aged 5-11 years were child laborers because they should not be working at this age. As showed in figures 8 and 9, the biggest share of child laborer and children in hazardous work aged 15-17, while the involvement of child laborers and children in hazardous work shared the smallest percent aged 5-11 years. The percentage of children engaged in hazardous labor rise as age group increased. So we can determine

that the higher the children age the higher risk of child laborers and in hazardous work.

As result among 236,498 children (31.3 percent of working children) were estimated involved in hazardous labor, 1.7 percent were 5-11 years old, 13.3 percent were 12-14 years old and 85 percent were 15-17 years old. In addition most of children in hazardous labor lived in a rural area (211,316 children out of 236,498 children in hazardous labor). Whereas only 25, 182 children in hazardous labor lived in an urban area. (Appendix 5.5)

Figure 8: Percentage distribution of child laborer among age group, 2012



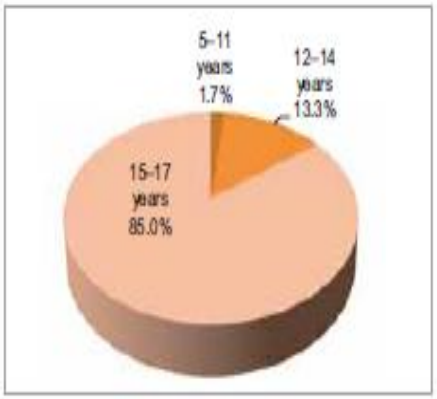


Figure 9: Percentage distribution of children in hazardous labor among age groups, 2012

Source: Cambodia Labor Force and Child Labor Survey 2012

Figure 10: Percentage distribution of child laborers across age groups, by sex, 2012

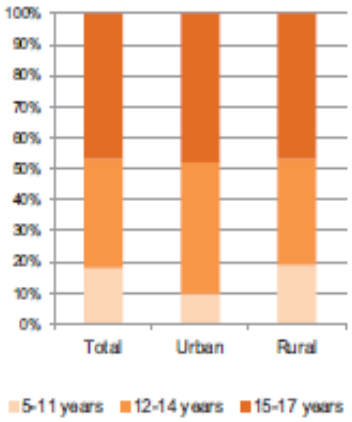
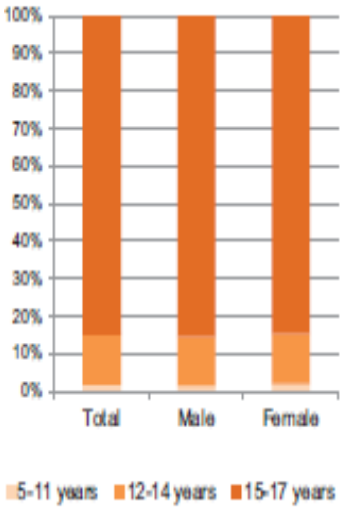


Figure 11: Percentage distribution child laborers by area, 2012

Source: Cambodia Labor Force and Child Labor Survey 2012

Figure 12: Percentage distribution of children in hazardous laborers across age groups by sex, 2012



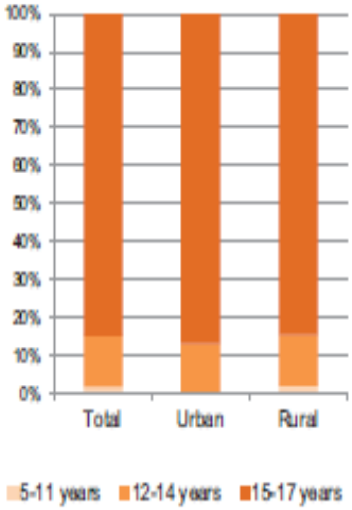


Figure 13: Percentage distribution of children in hazardous labor across age groups, by area, 2012

(Source: Cambodia Labor Force and Child Labor Survey 2012)

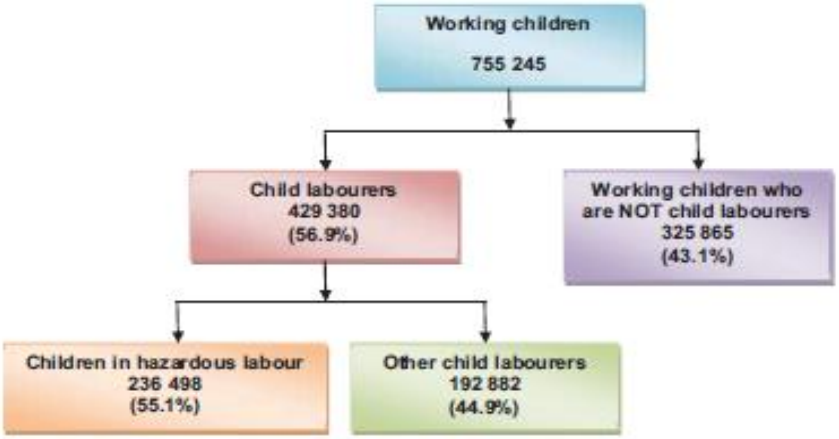


Figure 14: Distribution of working children and child laborers, 2012

Chapter 6: School attendance and household chores by children

A person's behavior and attitude is influence by the education that it is one of the major socio-economic factors. In common case, higher levels of education of household members allow them to make a better living for the household and a greater contribution to society. For this motivation, education has become one of the explanations most preferred by all the actors involved in combating child labor.

Noticeably, if children are at school for a substantial part of the day, then they will not be employed (at least not full-time) and less likely to exploitation. The lack of education opportunities available to children clearly contributes to child labour in rural areas. Many countries have successfully removed children from work by introducing universal primary and lower secondary education, but a poor country effected by war and conflict, such as Cambodia, is far removed from such a desirable situation.

There are several explanations on the impact of lacking of educational opportunities on the occurrence of child labour. In some situation even if school is available, some children still cannot attend. Often the problem is not just one of availability of educational opportunities, but one of affordability. Supporting children to go school can be a heavy burden on families hardly able to survive and poor families. Not only education usually somewhat expensive,

but there are also the potential earnings of the children that families have to unrestraint when their children go to school.

The constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia clearly states, "The State shall protect and upgrade citizens' right to quality education at all levels." It is further stated that "The State shall provide free primary and secondary education to all citizens in public schools…citizens shall receive education for at least nine years". In recent years Cambodia has registered significant improvements in the field of education. The current period can best be characterized as one of transition from a long-lasting relief phase to determined efforts to plan and reconstruct a sustainable education system.

6.1 Educational Attainment of Population

According to CCLS 2001 survey results indicate that the majority of the Cambodian population has little or no class completed, and females are considerably less educated than males. About ten percent of males and females had no class completed or had not reached primary school. Almost 65 percent of males and 72.8 percent of females had attained some (completed or not completed) primary education. About 24 percent of males and 16.7 of females had attained some (completed or not completed) secondary school, and only 1.3 percent of males and 0.6 percent of females had reached the education level higher than secondary school.

The number series also indicates the school dropout rate of females was significantly higher than the male dropout rate. An examination of the changes in educational attainment by successive age group indicates the long-term trend of the country's educational achievement. Survey results show that there has been a strong improvement of educational attainment of women. For example, the proportion of women with no class completed has declined significantly from 10 percent among women age 65 and over to 0.5 percent among women age 15 to 19. A similar trend is noticeable among men, with the proportion of men with no class completed declining from 4.3 percent among those age 65 and over to 0.5 percent among those age 15 to 19.

As predictable, a greater proportion of the urban population attained higher education than those in rural areas. For example, 32.2 percent of the urban population had attained secondary education, while only 17.1 percent of the population in rural areas had reached secondary school. Regarding regional variation, the percentage of males and females with no class completed was the highest in Bat Dambang and Krong Pailin (10.3 percent), and lowest in Phnom Penh (1.9 percent). (See Appendix 6.1)

6.2 Education of Children 5 to 17 Years of Age

The economic status and the current and future social behavior are affected by the education of children. It is essential to observe not only whether a child has

ever attended school or what level a child has attained, but also the current schooling status of a child.

- School Attendance of Children

According to the CCLS 2001, the proportion of children who had been to school was greater among higher age groups. This can cause by children were late in starting school in relation to the official age to start school of six years old that defined by the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport. Overall, 76 percent of the children in the age group 5 to 17 years old had been to school at one time or another. (See Appendix 6.2)

-Current Attendance at School

The results of the CCLS 2001 express great improvement made on the educational front and significantly prove the achievements of the government, non-governmental and other organizations that have been focusing their efforts on this sector**.** Yet, it is noted that children in other urban areas and especially those in rural areas start their schooling late. As we can see higher enrolment rates at higher age groups in other urban and rural areas (see Appendix 6.2, table 4.21). In other urban and rural areas, there is a much lower percentage of children aged 15 to 17 years attending secondary school in relationship to children of the same age in Phnom Penh. The percentages of children aged 15 to 17 years attending secondary school in Phnom Penh, other urban areas and rural areas was 64 percent, 42 percent and 26 percent respectively. Correspondingly, the high participation rates of girls in education reflect the positive progress made in this area. (Appendix 6.2, Table 4.12)

6.3 School Attendance of Working Children

According to CCLS 2001, among ten working children aged 5-17 years, nine working children were attending school. This quantity has increased more than two times compared with the conforming school attendance of 1996. This also endorses the efficiency of the policies of the Royal Government to develop the social sector, especially to construct many primary schools in the countryside. However we notice that the school attendance is imbalance across the provinces in the country and the proportion of working children that attend school was lower for females. The survey found that the percentages of female working children who were attending school from the following strata were very low:

- Stueng Traeng , Mondol Kiri & Rotanak Kiri- 67.8%
- Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey- 74.5%
- Prey Veaeng & Svay Rieng- 81.1%.
- Pousat- 83.2%

Even the percentage of working children seem to be increased, the number of children dropped out of school and never attended should be observed to grasp the real trend and determine the improving school quality.

6.4 Child domestic labor in Cambodia

In common, it is a significant and often occurring various forms of child labor in most developing countries. Children in domestic work becomes remarkably effect the children's life. However, due to economic and social changes as well

as cultural factors, child domestic workers are becoming increasingly recognized in many Asian countries, including Cambodia. Domestic workers are hired to handle household chores is a common tradition in much of the middle to upper economic classes in the developing world and in the more wealthy homes of the developed countries. Some domestic workers come and go to the employer's house every day and live at their own home while others live with the family that employs them once the domestic workers come from the countryside and have no staying place. A major distinction between the developed and developing countries, however, is the prevalence of child domestic workers (CDWs).

The concept that children have "independent rights" is an unfamiliar and quiet limit in several cultures in Asia, as well worldwide. Therefore, children are still regarded as very much under the control and guidance of their parents like children in Cambodia. For economic and even social reasons, or not having a true understanding of the CDW situation, society and even many parents of children in domestic labour "accept" exploitative conditions or even child slavery. Frequently, the employers of child domestic workers are seen as looking after them and providing them with food and shelter. While in some situation child domestic workers work behind closed doors, in the private domains of citizens, or in immoral condition, complements to the difficulty of understanding the situation, or addressing it. This perspective has begun to be challenged, mainly as the consequence of the emerging response to the child

labour problem worldwide. In the past decade, the issue of child domestic labour (CDL) has gradually become more present on international platforms where child labour issues are discussed. In Cambodia as well there is a higher level of awareness about the problem of CDL, mainly due to the innovative work of some country-based NGOs.

However, the fragmented data on the problem in Cambodia has contributed to an emotional debate on the matter in which some people tend to moderate the enormousness while some others overstate it.

Domestic workers are those who clean and cook, look after children, take care of elderly people in need of help and do other tasks for households other than their own. The domestic workers were counted from three perspectives: the task-based approach, household-roster approach and the industry based approach. In the task based approach, the detailed four-digit codes on occupation were used, while the industry work codes were used for the industry-based approach. In the household-roster approach, the relationship to the head of household was considered. The number of domestic workers among all working children was estimated for each approach as well as combined.

In 2012 only 0.9 percent of all economically active children performed domestic work (Appendix 5.3), more girls involve (1.6 percent) than boys (0.2 percent). No child younger than 12 years was found in the sample areas who worked as a domestic worker. In all approaches, most child domestic workers

aged 15-17 worked more than 48 hours per week, while of those aged 12-14 worked more than 12 hours (but less than 48 hours) per week. (See Appendix 6.3)

Why child become domestic worker in Phnom Penh?

According to CDWs 2004, the two most common reasons explain why, in the past five years they left their province or family home to work in Phnom Penh are poverty and being orphaned (having no parents or close relative/guardian). Other main reasons included the desire for a better opportunity for an education and migration together with the family. The major reason why child domestic workers migrated to Phnom Penh (from another village within or outside Phnom Penh) to be working is earning income (37.3 percent), followed by perceived educational opportunities (30.4 percent), desire to change workplace (6.6 percent), unstable income due to a disaster (5.9 percent) and family migration (2.3 percent). While more girls (47.9 percent) than boys (12.1 percent) said they had moved to Phnom Penh and sought out domestic work because of the need for employment, more boys (65.6 percent) than girls (15.5 percent) said they had moved to work as domestic workers so that they could have educational opportunities. Some 40.5 percent of the CDWs in non-slum areas want to be employed, followed by 33 percent who work as domestic workers with the hope of having a chance to continue their education. The reasons are similar in slum areas, though of smaller proportion: 28.8 percent

want to be employed while 23.6 percent want to continue their education. (Appendix 6.4, Table 4.12)

Chapter 7: Consequent of Child Labor

It is beyond the argument about the harmful effects of absolute worst forms of child labor. These dangerous forms of work outing stand to essential human rights and require crucial action towards elimination. However in spite of the size of the problem, most working children in Cambodia are not engaged in the unconditional worst forms. Relatively, they are involved in family-based maintenance agriculture, household chores and, to a lesser degree, commerce and manufacturing activities. This section discourses empirically the harmful effects of this wider set of children's work activities on health and schooling.

7.1 Impact on Schooling

Even though most working children attend school, work can postpone children's school enrollment (which in turn persuades early school dropout) or prevent it altogether. Also, while attending school, working children may find themselves less able to learn as a consequence of exhaustion or insufficient

time to complete homework, which increases their chances of failing and repeating a grade or dropping out of school altogether.

This part engages a realistic model to illustrate how children's work is a main factor behind the two most important and interconnected challenges on the basic education system in Cambodia: late school entry and considerable dropout starting in upper primary. Beyond the student numbers, this section also shows that children's work has a significant harmful effect on learning achievement, as measured by literacy and numeracy test scores. To examine the correlation between school enrolment and work (economic and non-economic), an empirical model is estimated using the CCLS 2001.

According to Children’s Work in Cambodia report, school and work activities are negatively related, particularly school and economic activity, while economic activity and non-economic activity appear to be more complementary. Likewise, the relation between school and economic activity becomes more negative with age, particularly among girls. This shows that the trade-off between school participation and economic activity increases as the child gets older, and that this trend is especially noticeable among girls. A variety of factors can explain this finding, including: (1) the opportunity cost of schooling in terms of market work increases with the age of the child; (2) the time intensity of work and school activities also increase with age; and (3) other things being equal, the older the child the more likely he or she is to be

working for pay outside his or her family business, which is less flexible than working as a family laborer. The increase in the time intensity of economic activity may also help to explain why this type of work becomes less compatible with school as the child gets older.

The opportunity cost of schooling (as measured imperfectly by child wages) go from CR 1,594 among 6-11 aged children to CR 4,354 among 15-17 aged children. Since children tend to enter school late, they reach "maturity" in terms of the value of their time by the end of primary school or beginning of lower secondary schooling (LSS). This also corresponds with the timing of the greatest increases in direct education costs. This helps to explain the bottleneck in the education system starting in upper primary education and moving into LSS, particularly among the poor.

Additional analysis indicates that work tends to delay school entry (or prevent it altogether), which has negative consequences since delayed entry reduces the probability of completing primary school.

For economic activities the effect of work on school entry is more negative and for boys. Performing economic activity reduces the likelihood of entering school (as measured by the probability of entering school by age 14) of boys by 25 percent, and the probability of entering by the official school entry age by 17 percent (Appendix 7.1, Table 15). Non-economic activity also has a strong influence on school entry, again mostly for boys. Participation in

domestic work creates it about 13 percent less likely that boys enter school by age six years, and also about 13 percent less likely that boys enter school at all. Finally, the delayed school entry effect of work has negative consequences, particular for girls: for each additional year that a girl delays school entry her chances of remaining in school are 6 percent lower, her chances of completing primary school are 60 percent lower (Appendix 7.2, Table16), and her total number of completed years of schooling are reduced by 3 years.

Work has a significant detrimental effect on learning achievement, particularly among 4th graders.

Working every day before going to schools reduces literacy and numeracy test scores in 14 and 16 percentage points respectively. The more comprehensive model accounting for differences in school quality yields smaller but significant estimates. The negative impact of work on the learning performance of 6th graders is no longer significant once differences in school quality are accounted for.

7.2 Impact on Health and Safety

Cambodian working children face a high frequency of work-related illness and injury, telling that children's work is often hazardous in nature. According to adult's respondents, almost half of working children in Cambodia (44 percent) has suffered some form of work related ill-health at some point in time. About one-third of ill-health incidents was adequately serious to require medical

treatment (25 percent) or temporary work stoppage (10 percent). About one-half of one percent of ill-health incidents required hospitalization; although small in percentage terms, in absolute terms this means that almost 3,000 working children were hospitalized for work-elated reasons at some point in time. Children themselves report a higher rate of work-related hospitalization of 1.6 percent, or almost 13,000 in absolute terms. Ill-health frequency was categorized as “occasional” in 75 percent of cases, and “often or frequent” in four percent of cases.

-Types of health and other hazards child labourers experienced

Certain working conditions are hazardous to children. These include verbal or physical abuse, exposure to dust, fumes, etc., which is bad for their health and possibly their development. For instance, work in certain industries and occupations considered hazardous for children, as are excessive working hours.

According to Child Labor Survey 2012, more than 7,000 of the child labourers (1.7 per cent of all child laborers) stated undergoing conditions at work that are considered hazardous to their health and safety. With several responses allowed, the most common hazards experienced (Appendix 7.3, table 5.24) were dangerous tools (4,946 children) followed by chemicals (2,413 children), exposure to dust and fumes (1,846 children) and extreme cold or hot temperature (1,659 children). Only 2.9 per cent of the child labourers (more than 6,000) had experienced what would be considered as hazardous conditions

at the workplace. Very few child labourers aged 15-17 years experienced hazardous working conditions, at 3.1 percent (Appendix 7.3, table 5.25). Hazardous conditions were only slightly more predominant in the rural areas, with 1.8 percent of child labourers experiencing at least one condition, compared with 1.5 of child labourers in urban areas (Appendix 7.3, table 5.26). (With multiple responses allowed, the total hazards experienced exceed the total numbers of children in Appendix 7.3, tables 5.24-5.26)

-Work-related injury and illness

According to the estimated findings presented in table 4.24 more than 10,000 economically active children experienced a work-related injury or illness during the 12 months prior to the survey. The division between boys and girls was the same, at 1.4 percent. Around 5.3 percent of the economically active children who experienced a work-related injury or illness worked in a public or state-owned enterprise. Additionally, 1.2 percent children among the self-employed and only 0.5 percent of the unpaid family workers experienced any work-related injury or illness. (Appendix 7.4, table 4.24)

The economically active children experienced two main types of work-related injuries (Appendix 7.4, table 4.25), with no major differences between the sexes, although the girls overall slightly outnumbered the boys and girls, at nearly 5,400 compared with around 5,200. More than 4,000 working children (1,955 of them girls) suffered from superficial injuries or open wounds, while

3,545 working children (3,407 of them girls) suffered acute poisoning or infection. A much smaller number, at 1,257 working children, suffered a dislocation, sprain or strain. Only small numbers of working children experienced any other type or injury. (Appendix 7.4, table 4.25)

The children worked in the industrial sector sometime in the 12 months prior to the survey experienced share the highest percentage of a work-related injury, at 46.6 percent (4,945 children), followed by those in agriculture, forestry and fishing, which accounted for 39.6 percent. A small portion of working children in the services sector experienced any injury, at 13.8 percent (1,465). (Appendix 7.4, table 4.26)

- Exposure to hazardous elements at work

According to CCLS 2012, only 1.4 percent of working children experienced any exposure: 6,791 were involved with dangerous tools (knives, etc.), 3,073 used chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.), 2,750 worked amid dust or fumes and 2,231 worked in extreme cold or heat. Other hazards were far fewer in number. As the findings suggest, one child can be exposed to more than one type of hazardous element at work.

Chapter 8: Analysis

Introduction

Cambodia is a poor nation which recovering from war. The Khmer Rouge regime devastated much of the country's infrastructure - educationally, politically, financially and culturally leaving the country in a state of disorder. Nevertheless, in the late 1980's, Cambodia move to a time of relative peace and restoration. But large proportions of the population still living in extreme poor condition which condensed many of the young children vulnerable to all forms of works like hazardous work, abusing work and sometime they are trafficking by their parents or guidance. Because of limited skills and education, lack of awareness about the effect of child labor, trafficking laws, lack of good health care system, and non-existent family income of the children, provide them hard time to escape from these high-risked conditions. In a society where extreme poverty remains wide-ranging in the country, child labor become a norm, and dynamic child sex exploitation arise, which mean demanding young children to

work for support family income. Especially daughters, are miserably becoming a commodity in sex trafficking.

Poverty is still extensive throughout the country territory with many population living on less than US $1 a day and over 30% of the whole population living below the national poverty line (2007 World Bank). As most of the population living depend on the agricultural product and due to the low value of agricultural products which provide low income for the family as a result they can't afford the living expenses. Furthermore, the crop failures, weather conditions, environmental degradation, health problems, and landlessness result in extreme vulnerability among families, had made each families face with the extreme poverty situation. To survive they come up with the different decisions depend on their limited knowledge, social environment and how extremely poor condition they faced. As consequence, these poor economic situation can often cause child labor and exploitation while families try to make ends meet. Most of the children in the poor families were deal with daily working situation and sometime in hazardous working condition to effort their family and themselves. Moreover young girls are often trafficked or trapped into brothels by the promise of high paying jobs or beneficial economic opportunities. The cycle of poverty is perpetuated through the loss of education and training. That why there are many questions raised to answer this social problems which related to child labor and vicious cycle of poverty in

Cambodia. Why such situation happen in Cambodia? To answer to the question we need to look at society level and individual level.

8.1 Factor Analysis

- Social factor effect: Reason for employed children

According to the CCLS 2001, table 8.2 Reasons for Employing Children, there are different reasons of realizations for employing working children. The CCLS 2001 also mention the "children are suitable for work" is a main reason for employ children. This kind of answer may characterize a situation where the business/industry requires low skills such as agriculture. The provision of this answer also indicate that the highest percentage of employed children aged 15-17 years old (see Appendix 8.1, Table 8.2). The remarkable theme to note is that about 18 percent of the responses were "no other workers". This reason why it was mentioned because adult workers were not available or too expensive, bringing the establishments to employ children (Substitute between child and adult labor). Another responded that they employed child workers because there was no trade union for children, children were easy to manage and they were inexpensive at 16 percent, 11 percent and 1.4 percent respectively (Cheaper wage than adult and easy to manage).

Another indirect reason why children work are they are out of school by several reason that make them be vulnerable for working. According to the CCLS 2012, the reasons for children never attending school or for dropping out

of school is “could not afford schooling” (32.4 percent of child laborers and most of them are girls), lack of access to a school nearby (20.6 percent of the child laborers), and lack of interest in going to school, at 18.8 percent.

- Individual Factor: Reason for child labor

According to the responds of the parents or guardians or other relatives that the children live with, in the CCLS 1996 shows the reason why children work in relation to the attending school and not attending school of the children, there are three main reasons and the other reasons for which children were involved in child labor. They are: work to supply household income, to help in household enterprises, to gain experience/acquire training and others. In the other reasons, there are children who worked to help pay household debts, to pay for schooling or to earn money to establish their own business or to be economically independent. The major reasons of the working children age 5 to 14 years old who did not attending school is “work to supplement household income” (56 percent male, 66 percent female). For all reasons, the average percentage of female who did not attending school was higher than male (62.4% and 50.7%), whereas the average percentage of female attending school was less than female attending school (37.6% and 49.3%). These shows that girls were vulnerable of the child labor than boys. Those who helped in their own household enterprises have better school attendance than other working children.

Moreover by the table 11 of CCLS 1996, it is also important to note that, for children aged 5-17 years, show the similar percentage as the main reason of children drop out of school because of helping in household chores, children not interested in schooling, working for pay or profit for supporting household at 16.4 percent, 16.4 percent and 16.1 percent respectively. To assist in household enterprise businesses is another reason at (4.8 per cent). In this table other reasons included, school is too far (3.5 per cent) high cost of schooling/training (2.6 per cent), illness/disability (2.2 per cent), no suitable school/training institution available (2.2 per cent) and others. We can also see from the table that if the household size has increased, the total number of children who dropped out or who did not attend school or vocational institutions to assist in household chores and work for pay has increased. As illustration, this number has increased from 4,436 if the household size is less than three to 96,162 and 96,695 if the household size is equal to five to six and seven to eight respectively. For household size of nine or more, the total number of children who dropped out or who did not attend school or vocational institutions has decreased slightly to reach 60,812. Which mean that the more children in the family to more difficulty for parents to earn money to support them, that why children have to work to support themselves and their family as well.

Figure 15: Social Factors vs Individual Factors

8.2 Cases Study

-Children in salt production case

The ILO has described the practice of children working in Cambodia's salt fields as "one of the worst forms of child labour."Cambodia ratified ILO's child labour Convention No. 138 concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment on 23 August 1999 and Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour on 14 March 2006. In Cambodia, 80 per cent of the population are poor agricultural workers hostile to support their families. For

many parents, sending their children to work is an economic requirement and a decision taken with great difficulty

When her husband dead, ChhouKan who is the mother of six children put her eight years old daughter, Naroun who was eight years old, to work in the salt sector to support for the family income. “When my husband was alive my children did not work. But when he died I had to use the children to help me,” ChhouKan says. “It is very important for me to get an income, my financial situation is difficult and I have no rice fields,” she added.

Her young life in the Kampot salt fields which is the only province produce salt in the country, involves distilling salt from sea water into smaller pools. It is an entirely manual process and involves heavy lifting over sharp salt crystals and long hours working under the strong sunlight and intense heat. Naroun says that the work for which she earned 10,000 riel per day (the equivalent of $2.50) was hugely difficult. “It is heavy work, filling and collecting water. The salt is very hot and when it dries and becomes sharp, you can cut your feet badly on it. There were no boots for our feet. I was getting sick a lot. I would get headaches and stomach problems after long hours in the sun,” she said. During four years of her daily life’s hard time involve with working in the salt fields with her mother in the afternoon, where she would work until early evening and her school schedule in the morning, Naroun still has motivation for her education as she said “Working in the salt field is difficult, but school is not so difficult,”.

From this case we can learn that in order to make ends meet in case of extremely poverty, it lead to put their children in work even the hazardous work is the option they chose to support their basic needs.

-Sugar export to EU case

Since the start of the *"Everything but arms"* treaty by the European Union, Cambodia has experienced a "sugar rush**"**. The treaty allows for all sugar produced in Cambodia to be exempt from tax when entering the EU. The prosperous attracted powerful investor and since 2006, at least 75.000 hectares of land have been set aside in three provinces of Cambodia (Koh Kong, Kompong Speu and Oddar Meancheay) for the production of sugarcane.

Human rights organizations have reported that more than 12.000 people have been forced off their land to make way for this development. Crops have been razed. Animals have been shot. Homes have been burned to the ground. Thousands of people have been left destitute. Some have been thrown in jail for daring to protest. Given no option but to accept inadequate compensations, villagers gave up their homes and farmlands. Inclusive Development International. "*Child Labor on Cambodian sugar plantations is well-documented: A joint statement in response to Tate & Lyle's threats and denials*". July 23, 2013. http:www.inclusivedevelopment.net

As the families losing their only source of income with no special skill, they have no choice beside work for the companies who have claimed their land,

either at the factory level, or cutting and bundling sugar canes for rates as low as US$2.50 per day that lead to the need to request the help of their children to work the cane fields still barely earning enough money to survive.

During harvest season, children as young as nine years old working on the KSL farms alongside their family members. According to multiple plantation workers, children are engaged in cutting, tying and carrying cane bundles or in second planter/picker, sprayer and grass cutter positions. The work is energetic, as one bundle of sugarcane weighs between 10 to 40 kilograms. Children from age 13 perform jobs such as spraying, which requires more dexterity. Inclusive Development International.

From the case we can assume that the social economic factor, corruption, cause child labor in Cambodia. The impacts of the increasing Cambodian sugar industry, we first learned of children working on the KSL plantations in Koh Kong's Sre Ambel district in early 2012. The organizations (Inclusive Development International) obtained extensive evidence from families that were impoverished after they were violently dispossessed from their land to make way for KSL's land concessions in 2006. Those families stated that they were then forced to send their children to work with them on the company's plantations in order to earn enough for their survival. "*Child Labor on Cambodian sugar plantations is well-documented: A joint statement in response to Tate & Lyle's threats and denials*". July 23, 2013. (www.inclusivedevelopment.net)

“KSL needs to return the land that it stole from the families in Sre Ambel or provide fair and adequate compensation for both the land and for their lost income over the past seven years,” said Yeng Virak, Executive Director of Community Legal Education Center. “Then they will be able to send their children back to school where they belong, rather than toiling in the sugar fields.”

Fair development and industrialization is a struggle for the most developing countries including Cambodia, where for the right price powerful landowners, wealthy businessmen, and foreign investors have their best choice of the country’s prime real estate. The effect of social factor like this case also cause child labor in Cambodia but we not all family that vulnerable from this issue put their child to work.

-Child sex trafficking case

Cambodia is mainly a source but also a transit and destination country for human trafficking. According to the US Department of State’s Trafficking in Persons Report (G/TIP, 2010), the Cambodian government did not show evidence of protecting trafficking victims and was therefore placed on the Tier 2 Watch List. The US Central Intelligence Agency cited human trafficking as ‘the most pressing social issue in Cambodia today’. According to the Cambodia Center for the Protection of Children’s Right (CCPCR) at least 1 in

every 150 Cambodian people are commercial sex workers, 45% of these are HIV positive and at least 30,000 are children (including cases of 6 year old girls being sold for $70). This illegal sex trade in Cambodia generates traffickers and corrupt officials approximately $500 million a year.

When a poor family in Cambodia fell huge amount of debt, the mother asked her youngest daughter to take a job. But not just any job. Kieu was 12 years old live in Svay Pak was exploited by her mother Neoung for sex serving "I did not know what the job was," says Kieu, now 14 and living in a safe house. She says she returned home from the experience "very heartbroken." But her suffering was not over. After the sale of her virginity, her mother had Kieu taken to a brothel where, she says, "they held me like I was in prison." She was kept there for three days, raped by three to six men a day. When she returned home, her mother sent her away for stints in two other brothels, including one 400 kilometers away on the Thai border. When she learned her mother was planning to sell her again, this time for a six-month stretch, she realized she needed to flee her home.

The excuse word of this action is "Selling my daughter was heartbreaking, but what can I say?" says Kieu's mother, Neoung, in an interview with a CNN crew that travelled to Phnom Penh to hear her story. According to the CNN reported, “ like other local mothers CNN spoke to, she blames poverty for her decision to sell her daughter, saying a financial crisis drove her into the clutches of the traffickers who make their livelihoods preying on Cambodian children. "It was

because of the debt, that's why I had to sell her," she says. "I don't know what to do now, because we cannot move back to the past."

Svay Pak where Kieu’s family lived, a dusty slum on the outskirts of the Cambodian capital Phnom Penh, is at the heart of this exploitative trade. As one of the poorest neighborhoods in one of Asia's poorest countries – nearly half the population lives on less than $2 per day -- the poverty in the settlement is overwhelming. The residents are mostly undocumented Vietnamese migrants, many of whom live in ramshackle houseboats on the gloomy Tonle Sap River, eking out a living farming fish in nets attached to their homes. It's a risky existence. The river is fickle, the tarp-covered houseboats fragile. Most families there scrape by on less than a dollar a day, leaving no safety net for when things go wrong – such as when Kieu's father fell seriously ill with tuberculosis, too sick to maintain the nets that contained their livelihood. The family fell behind on repayments of a debt. It is this aspect of Cambodia's appalling child sex trade that Don Brewster, a 59-year-old American resident of the neighborhood, finds most difficult to features.

Why Cambodia?

Not only one condition can well explain why parents reach this decision. We try not to judge the action but to figure out why it is happen in Cambodia? But not all people in Cambodia come up with this solution whey they faced with extremely poverty.

Weak law enforcement, corruption, grinding poverty and the fractured social institutions left by the country's turbulent recent history have helped earn Cambodia an unwelcome reputation for child trafficking, say experts (Global center for pedophiles). UNICEF estimates that children account for a third of the 40,000-100,000 people in the country's sex industry.

CNN met with the mothers of Kieu, in Svay Pak to hear their accounts of why they chose to expose their daughters to sexual exploitation. Kieu's mother, Neoung, had come to Svay Pak from the south of the country in search of a better life when Kieu was just a baby. But life in Svay Pak, she would learn, wasn't easy. When her husband's tuberculosis condensed him too sick to properly maintain the nets on the family's fish pond, the family took on a $200 loan at expensive rates from a loan shark. It has now ballooned to more than $9,000. "The debt that my husband and I have is too big, we can't pay it off," she says. "What can you do in a situation like this?" "Virginity selling" was widespread in the community, and Neoung saw it as a legitimate option to make some income. "They think it is normal," she says. "I told her, 'Kieu, your dad is sick and can't work… Do you agree to do that job to contribute to your parents?'"

The important point arising from this case is the parents who exploited their child think that it was usual to sale their children because most of their neighbor in their neighborhood did the same. The need for survival in the extreme poor economic condition, the child trafficking in living environment

effect and the low educated cause accumulate child trafficking in specific area , for example Svay Pak, it came up with the end result that child sex trafficking became normal solution from the perspective of the parents who sale their children for sex trafficking.

That was not the only one case, there were many cases similar to Kieu happen in Svay Pak. Through this we can conclude that poverty, fractured social environment, inhuman reign of shock have all played a part in making Cambodian children vulnerable to adult predators.

Figure 16: Cases Study Analysis

8.3 Supported Interview Analysis

According to the interview, there are three main factor associate with child labor in Cambodia, poverty in the family, lack of government role, and fraction

of social norm and social environment. Firstly, because of poverty in the family the parent couldn't afford for school and they would ask their children to earn money and children don't want to see their parent living in the difficulty they may decide to work as well. Secondly the lack of enough policy to alleviate poverty, poor economy performance and corruption individuals in the government have directed to child labor and child sex trafficking in Cambodia that frequently happen in the family that father has no occupation. In addition, government has no working system to control the working process in the organization or private sector made some working place could break the labor law in order to earn the profit unethically. Thirdly, this has been a long-coming phenomena in the village, so the conception of acceptance towards child sex labor or child labor has become common in the minds of the people in the neighborhood where children resided. Another social effect is the divorce of mother or father and they have other partners, step children couldn't get enough care that dis motivate their study and find the work to support themselves or sometime they could be rape by their step farther.

Conclusion

Poverty is one among other causes that can cause many social problems in Cambodia. This horrible poverty creates the environment in which children can effect by abusing in working place, receive less education opportunity, unavailability health care system, and sometime can be vulnerable in sex trafficking in order to meet the end need in their families. In addition unstable

society, systematic corruption in public sector, low economic development, low quality of education system, limited law enforcement make them face the difficulty to escape from the poverty. This horrific situation mostly happen to the children in the poorest families in the communities which low educated parents were tricked by brokers that promise to find job for their children. With the “agreement” of the family, the child is then abuse by various kind of work and can be sold to brothels and locked into sexual slavery. Limited education of the parents, poverty, fraction of social norm, the effect of living environment society leading their children to work to earn for family income other than going to school. So poverty, illiteracy, inadequate protection under the law, fraction of social norm together with uncontrolled tourism and high unemployment all provide fertile breeding grounds for vulnerabilities resulting child labor and in 1 in 40 Khmer children being sold into sex slavery.

Chapter 9: Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 Conclusion

According to the reason show in the chapter above, we can conclude that poverty is the main cause of child labor in Cambodia, together with corruption, fraction of social norm, law enforcement still limited, and no or low education cause more and more children are vulnerable to child labor and child trafficking in Cambodia society. It becomes obstacle factors to break out the cycle of poverty and may create problems for future development of economic

and for the society as well. In addition, as the result of poverty, in 2012 nearly two of every ten children were engaged in economic activity that bring them out of school. By the survey, the major reason that most of the child laborers had never attended school and dropped out school is the family could not afford schooling, another reason for drop out of school are no access to a school nearby and they were not interested in going to school. From this we can think of the root cause of this outcome that is poverty. Moreover the thinking of the extremely poor parents that income earning by children is prioritize than children's school work and education opportunity, still exist in Cambodia society. For example, most of the parents in rural area think that allowing their children help in agricultural work is more important than receiving education because they can get immediate return. This cause children have fewer opportunities in getting education and don't have enough time spending for their school work. As result they drop out of school and have no incentive to continue their study. In the end they will have no special skill and education in order to get high paid job as they become adults. Then again they can't support their children to go to school, finally intergenerational child labor could happen and generate vicious cycle of poverty within the family and society as well.

9.2 Recommendations

As education is importance for child development, the advance policy to encourage children to be in school and get education are very important to

break out the vicious cycle of poverty and reduce child labor in the society. Since Parents or guardians of the children in Cambodia play the important role in child education and allowing them in school, the policy should be taken with their parents to make them understand the important of their children education which provide sustainable earning income in the future but they should be patient make an effort. In addition initiate the conception of strong willingness to provide their children at least some education level that will provide them the proper living condition in the future is another solution. By raising an example of other country experiences to explain, for instant, South Korea during the war time, the parents still allow their children to go to school, as a result they become the important human capital for present Korea economic development. Besides good quality education, compulsory education should be provided to strengthen education system as well as for the future wellbeing of children in the country, so that children are less vulnerable engage in child labor. Likewise to get the effective result, the exact policy should make to the right target, helping poor families to afford their children to get education which should be started from the local to national level. Then the community base programs to make parents or guidance aware of the important of their children's education is the solution to escape from vicious cycle of poverty. It should be mainstreamed and encourage implement by direct and support them to reach the goal set. Child exploitation or child sex trafficking need to eliminate from the society, so the law enforcement to punish the person who abuse the labor law should be taken in to action. If we look at national level

measures, the labor law should be enforced to control all business entities, enterprises, companies, manufacturing firms, or construction field in order to protect children from abuse. Furthermore, since poverty within the household is the both the effect of social and individual factors, an indirect action should also be taken in form of socioeconomic measures to alleviate poverty.

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Appendix: Chapter 4

Appendix 4.1

Table 3.2. Child population aged 5–17 years, by age, sex and area, 2012

		Population census 2008	Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2012
	Total population	**13 395 682**	**14 899 129**
	Child population (aged 5–17)	4 115 093	3 956 751
	Child population as a percentage of the total	30.7	26.6
Sex			
	Boys	2 122 599	2 025 257
	Girls	1 992 494	1 931 494
Age group			
	5–11 years	2 078 079	1 946 551
	12–14 years	1 063 098	987 828
	15–17 years	973 916	1 022 372
Area			
	Urban	644 064	803 027
	Rural	3 471 029	3 153 724

Appendix 4.2

Table 4.18 : Distribution of Children Aged 5 to 17 Years Old, by Survey Strata

List of Table

Strata	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Total Population	Children	Per cent	Total Population	Children	Per cent	Total Population	Children	Per cent
Cambodia	**2,470,353**	**819,674**	**33.2**	**9,843,134**	**3,483,097**	**35.4**	**12,313,486**	**4,302,772**	**34.9**
1. Banteay Mean Chey	121,737	46,558	38.2	539,414	192,410	35.7	661,151	238,969	36.1
2. Kampong Cham	41,892	13,548	32.3	1,650,578	570,443	34.6	1,692,470	583,991	34.5
3. Kandal	69,403	26,993	38.9	1,063,243	361,088	34.0	1,132,646	388,081	34.3
4.Takaev	35,988	15,024	41.8	791,296	284,504	36.0	827,284	299,528	36.2
5. Pousat	65,696	25,857	39.4	327,514	119,490	36.5	393,210	145,347	37.0
6. Phnom Penh	1,113,843	318,174	28.6	-	-	-	1,113,843	318,174	28.6
7.Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Spueu	84,239	31,098	36.9	1,004,296	365,108	36.4	1,088,535	396,206	36.4
8. Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	169,916	62,145	36.6	749,583	270,905	36.1	919,499	333,050	36.2
9. Prey Veaeng & Svay Rieng	78,410	30,255	38.6	1,401,402	500,137	35.7	1,479,812	530,391	35.8
10. Kampot, Kaoh Kong, Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	282,943	99,842	35.3	634,312	226,733	35.7	917,256	326,575	35.6
11. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, Stueng Traeng, M.Kiri & R. Kiri	171,538	58,881	34.3	475,474	157,329	33.1	647,012	216,209	33.4
12. Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey	234,748	91,299	38.9	1,206,021	434,953	36.1	1,440,769	526,252	36.5

Table 4.19 : Percentage of Children, by Household Size and Age Group List of Table

Age Group	Household Size					Total	Number of Children
	2 – 3	4 - 5	6 - 7	8 – 9	10+		
5 – 7	3.7	32.4	37.8	19.6	6.6	100	988,648
8 – 9	2.8	26.5	42.6	21.8	6.4	100	748,290
10 – 14	2.6	23.4	43.1	24.0	6.9	100	1,649,843
15 – 17	5.5	22.6	39.9	24.5	7.5	100	915,990
Cambodia	**3.5**	**25.8**	**41.1**	**22.7**	**6.9**	**100**	**4,302,772**

Appendix 4.3: Table7

Distribution of working children aged 5-14 years by kind of industry in primary occupation, sex and areas – Cambodia: December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Kind of industry	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Both sexes	218 110	19 662	198 448
Agriculture	195 279	13 812	181 467
Industry	7 335	1 760	5 575
Services	15 496	4 090	11 406
Male	96 632	10 019	86 613
Agriculture	88 360	7 612	80 748
Industry	2 502	477	2 025
Services	5 770	1 930	3 840
Female	121 478	9 643	111 835
Agriculture	106 919	6 200	100 719
Industry	4 833	1 283	3 550
Services	9 726	2 160	7 566

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Kind of industry	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	89.5	70.2	91.4
Industry	3.4	9.0	2.8
Services	7.1	20.8	5.7

Appendix 4.4

Table 3.4. Child population aged 5–17, by sex and province, 2012

Province		Cambodia		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	Cambodia	3 956 751	100.0	2 025 257	100.0	1 931 494	100.0
01	Banteay Meanchey	159 429	4.0	75 971	3.8	83 458	4.3
02	Battambang	299 120	7.6	167 696	8.3	131 424	6.8
03	Kampong Cham	496 336	12.5	255 425	12.6	240 911	12.5
04	Kampong Chhnang	140 321	3.5	69 845	3.4	70 476	3.6
05	Kampong Speu	220 641	5.6	112 759	5.6	107 883	5.6
06	Kanpong Thom	215 766	5.5	100 950	5.0	114 816	5.9
07	Kampot	191 871	4.8	105 411	5.2	86 460	4.5
08	Kandal	361 301	9.1	176 843	8.7	184 458	9.6
09	Koh Kong	41 291	1.0	23 163	1.1	18 128	0.9
10	Kratie	93 121	2.4	47 528	2.3	45 593	2.4
11	Mondul Kiri	26 992	0.7	12 787	0.6	14 205	0.7
12	Phnom Penh	341 512	8.6	173 875	8.6	167 637	8.7
13	Preah Vihear	63 719	1.6	32 827	1.6	30 893	1.6
14	Prey Veng	279 101	7.1	141 119	7.0	137 982	7.1
15	Pursat	107 540	2.7	58 440	2.9	49 100	2.5
16	Rattanak Kiri	53 799	1.4	29 639	1.5	24 160	1.3
17	Siem Reap	292 413	7.4	156 845	7.7	135 568	7.0
18	Preah Sihanouk	59 519	1.5	28 353	1.4	31 166	1.6
19	Stung Treng	40 356	1.0	20 588	1.0	19 768	1.0
20	Svay Rieng	120 736	3.1	62 575	3.1	58 161	3.0
21	Takeo	237 312	6.0	119 501	5.9	117 811	6.1
22	Otdar Meanchey	74 020	1.9	32 698	1.6	41 323	2.1
23	Kep	12 266	0.3	6 416	0.3	5 850	0.3
24	Pailin	28 267	0.7	14 003	0.7	14 264	0.7

Number or population by age group, urban and rural areas and the average number of children per household – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Age group	Urban	Rural	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5-9 years	246 458	1 324 032	1 570 490
10-14 years	258 683	1 309 262	1 567 945
5-14 years	505 141	2 633 294	3 138 435
15-17 years	129 581	660 166	789 747
5-17 years	634 722	3 293 460	3 928 182
Population 5-14 years/household	1.54	1.61	1.6
Population 5-17 years/household	1.94	2.01	2.0

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Number and percentage of working children aged 5-17 years who worked during the last week by sex and urban and rural areas – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Sex	Urban	Rural	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Male	21 818 (6.8%)	214 524 (12.6%)	236 342 (11.7%)
Female	29 333 (9.4%)	288 660 (18.5%)	317 993 (16.9%)
Both sexes	51 151 (8.1%)	503 184 (15.4%)	554 335 (14.2%)

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Table 8. Distribution of working children aged 5-14 years by primary occupation, sex and areas – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Primary occupation	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Both sexes			
All occupations	100	100	100
Professionals	0.1	0	0.1
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	86.2	37.3	87.7
Service, shop and market sales workers	5.9	12.5	5.0
Elementary occupation	4.7	6.6	4.5
Craft and related trades workers	2.8	7.3	2.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.2	0	0.3
Male			
All occupations	100	100	100
Professionals	0.1	0	0.1
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	89.1	77.4	90.5
Service and shop and market sales workers	4.4	11.5	3.6
Elementary occupation	3.8	6.4	3.5
Craft and related trades workers	2.5	4.7	2.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0	0	0
Female			
All occupations	100	100	100
Professionals	0	0	0
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	83.9	64.3	85.6
Service, shop and market sales workers	7.1	18.8	6.1
Elementary occupation	5.5	6.9	5.3
Craft and related trades workers	3.1	10	2.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.4	0	0.5

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996

Appendix 4.5

Table 4(a) Working children by age group, sex and stratum– Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Percentage of working children to the corresponding total children

	Total children aged 5-9 years			Total children aged 10- 14 years			Total children aged 5-14 years		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Cambodia	1.5	1.7	1.6	10.3	14.4	12.3	6.0	8.0	6.9
1. Banteay Meanchey	1.3	0.8	1.0	7.9	13.3	10.6	4.5	6.4	5.5
2. Battambang	0.8	0.3	0.6	7.9	12.1	9.9	4.3	6.1	5.2
3. Kampong Thom	0.5	0.6	0.7	11.7	10.1	10.8	5.5	5.1	5.3
4. Phnom Penh	0	0.3	0.2	3.7	5.4	4.5	2.0	2.9	2.5
5. Pursat	1.0	1.5	1.3	7.8	11.2	9.4	4.3	6.2	5.2
6. Rattanak Kiri	17.7	22.9	20.2	61.3	66.5	63.6	37.5	40.9	39.1
7. Siem Reap	2.1	2.4	2.3	21.1	29.0	24.8	10.7	14.4	12.5
8. Svay Rieng	1.0	0.9	1.0	5.3	12.0	8.5	3.1	6.2	4.5
9. Other urban	2.1	1.3	1.7	8.8	8.1	8.4	5.4	4.7	5.1
10. Other rural	1.6	1.8	1.8	10.9	16.1	13.4	6.4	9.2	7.7
Cambodia	1.5	1.7	1.6	10.3	14.4	12.3	6.0	8.0	6.9
Urban	1.2	0.9	1.0	6.4	6.9	6.6	3.9	3.9	3.9
Rural	1.6	1.9	1.7	11.1	15.9	13.4	6.3	8.8	7.5

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Table 4(b) Working children by age group, sex and stratum – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Percentage of working children to the corresponding total children

	Total children aged 5-9 years			Total children aged 10- 14 years			Total children aged 5-14 years		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Cambodia	6.0	8.0	6.9	36.3	48.5	42.6	11.8	16.6	14.1
1. Banteay Meanchey	4.5	6.4	5.5	37.3	41.3	41.5	10.5	12.3	11.4
2. Battambang	4.3	6.1	5.2	30.5	46.3	38.2	9.6	14.1	11.8
3. Kampong Thom	5.5	5.1	5.3	45.4	50.8	48.1	13.5	13.8	13.7
4. Phnom Penh	2.0	2.9	2.5	13.0	27.7	20.5	4.3	8.5	6.4
5. Pursat	4.3	6.2	5.2	31.4	43.0	37.7	9.0	13.8	11.4
6. Rattanak Kiri	37.5	40.9	39.1	81.7	87.0	84.5	45.1	50.6	47.8
7. Siem Reap	10.7	14.4	12.5	56.6	66.4	61.5	18.9	24.4	21.5
8. Svay Rieng	3.1	6.2	4.6	25.1	44.8	34.1	7.3	12.8	9.9
9. Other urban	5.4	4.7	5.1	23.8	31.4	27.7	8.8	10.1	9.5
10. Other rural	6.4	7.0	7.7	40.3	52.6	46.8	12.9	18.8	15.8
Cambodia	6.0	8.3	7.0	35.3	48.3	41.9	11.7	16.9	14.2
Urban	3.9	3.9	3.9	18.6	29.6	24.3	6.8	9.4	8.1
Rural	6.3	9.1	7.7	38.5	52.0	45.3	12.6	18.5	15.4

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Percentage distribution of working children aged 5-14 years by place of work, current schooling status and by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Place of work	Total number of working children		Attending school		Not attending school	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Own house	47.3	48.8	53.8	50.8	41.0	47.6
Employer's house or other person's house	3.7	5.7	1.0	8.4	6.3	4.1
Office/factory or mine site/construction or street or market place	1.8	4.6	1.7	4.0	1.9	4.9
Farm	33.6	33.6	29.7	25.5	37.3	38.5
Others	13.6	7.2	13.8	11.2	13.4	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Appendix 4.6: Table6

Children aged 5-17 years who ever worked in the past week by nature of employment, by sex – C (extrapolated estimates)

Nature of employment	Total working children			Percentage distribution		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Permanent	84 981	30 602	54 379	15.3	12.9	17.1
Short term/casual	35 809	13 066	22 743	6.5	5.5	7.2
Seasonal/school vacation	432 620	192 393	240 227	78.0	81.4	75.5
Worked for different employers	925	281	644	0.2	0.1	0.2
Not reported (unknown)	N	N	N	N	N	N
Total	554 335	236 342	317 993	100.0	100.0	100.0

N: Negligible

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Percentages of working children aged 5-17 years by sex, schooling status, and stratum

Stratum	Total working children		Attending school		Not attending school	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
A	(1=3+5)	(2=4+6)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cambodia	100	100	35.4	21.7	64.6	78.3
1. Banteay Meanchey	100	100	20.8	11.5	79.2	88.5
2. Battambang	100	100	14.3	4.9	85.7	95.1
3. Kampong Thom	100	100	15.6	7.4	84.4	92.6
4. Phnom Penh	100	100	24.0	7.1	76.0	92.9
5. Pursat	100	100	28.3	15.3	71.7	84.7
6. Rattanak Kiri	100	100	8.0	8.0	92.0	92.0
7. Siem Reap	100	100	3.5	1.7	96.5	98.3
8. Svay Rieng	100	100	28.5	17.9	71.5	82.1
9. Other urban	100	100	41.3	14.5	58.7	85.5
10. Other rural	100	100	44.6	28.7	55.4	71.3
Cambodia	100	100	35.4	21.7	64.6	78.3
Urban	100	100	36.4	11.5	63.6	88.5
Rural	100	100	35.3	22.7	64.7	77.3

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Table 5(b) Percentage distribution of working children aged 5-17 years by highest educational attainment by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Educational attainment	Cambodia			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Not attended school	25.1	25.8	24.6	23.7	22.1	55.3	25.2	26.2	24.5
No class completed	2.8	3.6	2.1	0.7	0.8	0	2.9	3.9	2.1
Primary	72.0	70.3	73.2	75.5	77.1	44.7	71.8	69.6	73.3
Secondary school certificate/diploma	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0
Vocational BST/OS undergraduate and graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undergraduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graduate/degree holder and post graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not reported/unknown	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix 4.7: Children who helped in household chore

Number and percentage of children aged 5-14 years who helped in household chores by number of hours per day, by current schooling status and by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Number of hours helped per day	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Percentage distribution			Total %
				Total	Attending school	Not attending school	
Both sexes	816 764	688 961	127 803	100	84.4	15.6	100.0
Less than 3 hours	388 553	343 480	45 073	100	88.4	11.6	47.6
3-4 hours	341 122	292 178	48 944	100	85.7	14.3	41.8
5-6 hours	70 520	47 727	22 793	100	67.7	32.3	8.6
7-9 hours	14 353	4 672	9 681	100	32.6	67.4	1.8
10-12 hours	2 216	904	1 312	100	40.8	59.2	0.3
More than 12 hours	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Male	425 180	374 290	50 890	100	88.0	12.0	100.0
Less than 3 hours	204 006	184 474	19 532	100	90.4	9.6	48.0
3-4 hours	180 935	162 890	18 045	100	90.0	10.0	42.6
5-6 hours	31 977	23 146	8 831	100	72.4	27.6	7.5
7-9 hours	7 134	2 876	4 258	100	40.3	59.7	1.7
10-12 hours	1 128	904	224	100	80.1	19.9	0.3
More than 12 hours	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Female	391 586	314 673	76 913	100	80.4	19.6	100.0
Less than 3 hours	184 549	159 007	25 542	100	86.2	13.8	47.1
3-4 hours	160 187	129 288	30 699	100	80.7	19.3	40.9
5-6 hours	38 544	24 582	13 962	100	63.8	36.2	9.8
7-9 hours	7 218	1 796	5 422	100	24.9	75.1	1.8
10-12 hours	1 088	0	1 088	100	0	100.0	0.3
More than 12 hours	0	0	0	100	0	0	0

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Number and percentage of children aged 10-14 years who helped in household chores by number of hours per day, by current schooling status and by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Number of hours helped per day	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Percentage distribution			Total %
				Total	Attending school	Not attending school	
Both sexes	591 261	531 698	59 563	100	89.9	10.1	100.00
Less than 3 hours	264 746	250 341	14 405	100	94.6	5.4	44.78
3-4 hours	257 853	235 734	22 119	100	91.4	8.6	43.61
5-6 hours	57 990	41 155	16 835	100	71.0	29.0	9.81
7-9 hours	8 827	3 679	5 148	100	41.7	58.3	1.49
10-12 hours	1 845	789	1 056	100	42.8	67.2	0.31
More than 12 hours	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Male	315 652	292 904	22 748	100	92.8	7.2	100.00
Less than 3 hours	147 402	139 661	7 741	100	94.7	5.3	46.70
3-4 hours	136 855	129 462	7 393	100	94.6	5.4	43.36
5-6 hours	25 927	20 348	5 579	100	78.5	21.5	8.21
7-9 hours	4 455	2 644	1 811	100	59.3	40.7	1.41
10-12 hours	1 013	789	224	100	77.9	22.1	0.32
More than 12 hours	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Female	275 608	238 794	36 814	100	86.6	13.4	100.00
Less than 3 hours	117 345	110 680	6 665	100	94.3	5.7	42.58
3-4 hours	120 997	106 272	14 725	100	87.8	12.2	43.90
5-6 hours	32 063	20 807	11 256	100	64.9	35.1	11.63
7-9 hours	4 371	1 035	3 336	100	23.7	76.3	1.59
10-12 hours	832	0	832	100	0	100.0	0.30
More than 12 hours	0	0	0	100	0	0	0

Male	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	91.4	76.0	93.2
industry	2.6	4.8	2.3
Services	6.0	19.3	4.4
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	88.0	64.3	90.1
Industry	4.0	13.3	3.2
Services	8.0	22.4	6.8

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Appendix: Chapter 5

Appendix 5.1

Table 5.4 : Current Working Children 5-17 Years Old, by Residence and Sex List of Table

Area	Child Population (1)			Number of Working Children (2)			Working Children as a Percentage of the Total Child Population, (2)/(1)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Cambodia	**4,302,772**	**2,203,936**	**2,098,836**	**2,278,460**	**1 ,170,441**	**1, 108,019**	**52.95**	**53.11**	**52.79**
Phnom Penh	318,174	159,744	158,430	116,275	54, 577	61,698	36.54	34.17	38.94
Other Urban	501,501	255,532	245,969	240, 383	119, 776	120, 607	47.93	46.87	49.03
Rural	3,483,097	1,788,660	1,694,438	1,921,803	996,089	925, 714	55.18	55.69	54.63

Appendix 5.2

Table 5.7 : Number of Hours Actually Worked by Working Children During the Last Week, by Current Schooling Status and Sex (continued)

Number of Actual Hours Per Week	Total Child Population	Total Child Workers	Attending School			Not Attending School		
			Total	Economic Activity	Housekeeping Activity	Total	Economic Activity	Housekeeping Activity
A	(1)	(2) = (4 + 7)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Male (persons)	**2,203,936**	**1,170,441**	**1,503,672**	**869,990**	**1,223,055**	**700,264**	**300,451**	**399,342**
Male %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 5 hrs	48	3	44	3	34	58	3	32
5-9 hrs	5	9	6	10	7	3	7	5
10-14 hrs	13	25	16	28	19	7	15	11
15- 24 hrs	12	22	14	25	17	7	16	12
25- 34 hrs	12	22	13	22	15	9	20	15
35- 41 hrs	4	7	4	6	4	4	10	7
42- 48 hrs	2	4	2	3	2	4	8	6
49- 55 hrs	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	2
56+ hrs	3	6	1	2	1	7	17	10
Female (persons)	**2,098,836**	**1,108,019**	**1,328,042**	**729,796**	**1,102,320**	**770,795**	**378,223**	**491,172**
Female %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 5 hrs	48	2	46	2	37	52	2	30
5-9 hrs	5	9	6	11	7	3	6	4
10-14 hrs	15	28	19	34	22	7	15	11
15- 24 hrs	12	22	14	25	16	8	16	12
25- 34 hrs	10	19	10	18	12	11	22	17
35- 41 hrs	4	7	3	5	4	5	10	7
42- 48 hrs	2	4	1	2	1	4	7	5
49- 55 hrs	1	2	0	1	0	2	4	3
56+ hrs	4	7	1	1	1	9	19	11

Appendix 5.3

Table 5.8 : Major Activities of Economically Active Children, 5-17 Years of Age, by Sex

List of Table

Sr. No.	Industry	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	891,231	76.1	766,165	69.1	1,657,396	72.7
2	Mining and Quarrying	7,740	0.7	3,417	0.3	11,157	0.5
3	Manufacturing	59,406	5.1	84,447	7.6	143,854	6.3
4	Electricity, Gas & Water	634	0.1	-	0.0	634	0.0
5	Construction	14,426	1.2	8,339	0.8	22,765	1.0
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade	155,067	13.2	208,833	18.8	363,900	16.0
7	Transport, Communications & Storage	12,705	1.1	4,104	0.4	16,809	0.7
8	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Business & Service	4,060	0.3	2,647	0.2	6,707	0.3
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	23,723	2.0	29,751	2.7	53,474	2.3
10	Activities not well defined or not reported	1,448	0.1	315	0.0	1,763	0.1
	Total	**1,170,440**	**100.0**	**1,108,018**	**100.0**	**2,278,459**	**100.0**

Appendix 5.4

Table 5.1. Economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by sex, age group and area, 2012

	Types of working children						
	Total	Number of working children	% of working children	Total child labourers	% child labourers among working children	Children in hazardous labour	% children in hazardous labour among working children
Cambodia	**3 956 751**	**755 245**	**19.1**	**429 380**	**56.9**	**236 498**	**31.3**
Sex							
Male	2 025 257	372 208	18.4	213 716	57.4	116 673	31.3
Female	1 931 494	383 037	19.8	215 663	56.3	119 825	31.3
Age group							
5–11 years	1 946 551	77 764	4.0	77 764	100.0	4 118	5.3
12–14 years	987 828	198 819	20.1	150 692	75.8	31 457	15.8
15–17 years	1 022 372	478 662	46.8	200 924	42.0	200 924	42.0
Area							
Urban	803 027	100 801	12.6	45 772	45.4	25 182	25.0
Rural	3 153 724	654 444	20.8	383 608	58.6	211 316	32.3

Appendix 5.5

Table 5.3. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by area and age group, 2012

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labourers						
Total	**429 380**	**100.0**	**45 772**	**100.0**	**383 608**	**100.0**
5–11 years	77 764	18.1	4 432	9.7	73 332	19.1
12–14 years	150 692	35.1	19 426	42.4	131 266	34.2
15–17 years	200 924	46.8	21 914	47.9	179 010	46.7
Children in hazardous labour						
Total	**236 498**	**100.0**	**25 182**	**100.0**	**211 316**	**100.0**
5–11 years	4 118	1.7	0	0.0	4 118	1.9
12–14 years	31 457	13.3	3 268	13.0	28 189	13.3
15–17 years	200 924	85.0	21 914	87.0	179 010	84.7

Appendix: Chapter 6

Appendix 6.1

Table 4.13 : Educational Attainment of the Population Aged 5 and Over- Both Sexes

List of Table

Background Characteristic	Number of person ever attending school	Percentage					
		No class completed	Pre-School	Primary School	Secondary School	More than Secondary	Other
Age							
5- 9	934,106	26.6	31.2	42.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1,493,821	3.7	5.9	87.9	2.5	0.0	0.0
15-19	1,295,399	0.5	0.5	69.2	29.3	0.5	0.1
20-24	866,485	0.3	0.3	61.5	36.0	1.5	0.5
25-29	614,092	0.8	0.2	61.6	34.7	2.8	0.0
30-34	633,680	0.6	0.0	63.3	33.3	2.7	0.2
35-39	521,809	0.9	0.0	73.4	24.4	1.2	0.1
40-44	437,556	1.0	0.5	75.8	21.8	0.6	0.3
45-49	352,258	1.4	0.2	70.7	25.8	1.6	0.3
50-54	259,334	1.8	0.3	71.2	24.2	1.6	0.9
55-59	176,783	2.6	0.3	73.3	22.3	0.8	0.6
60-64	101,258	3.4	0.3	73.9	19.0	1.5	1.9
65 +	111,671	4.9	0.9	74.0	15.1	0.8	4.4
Total	**7,798,251**	**4.5**	**5.1**	**68.6**	**20.6**	**1.0**	**0.3**
Residence							
Urban	1,788,380	3.3	3.6	57.7	32.2	3.1	0.2
Rural	6,009,872	4.9	5.5	71.9	17.1	0.4	0.3
Strata							
1. Banteay Mean Chey	422,827	4.8	2.9	79.1	13.2	0.0	0.0
2. Kampong Cham	1,012,164	5.4	4.7	71.4	16.7	0.7	1.1
3. Kandal	770,454	3.3	6.8	64.5	24.3	1.1	0.1
4.Takaev	540,193	7.3	4.5	64.3	23.2	0.6	0.1
5. Pousat	259,631	4.4	7.9	69.7	17.8	0.2	0.0
6. Phnom Penh	861,738	1.9	3.1	49.8	39.9	5.3	0.2
7.Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Spueu	658,449	2.5	6.7	77.7	13.0	0.1	0.0
8. Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	649,974	10.3	1.2	66.4	21.7	0.3	0.2
9. Prey Veaeng & Svay Rieng	968,277	4.7	3.4	71.7	20.0	0.2	0.0
10. Kampot, Kaoh Kong, Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	559,169	3.7	8.6	70.8	16.3	0.4	0.1
11. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, Stueng Traeng, M.Kiri & R. Kiri	304,120	3.6	6.7	76.9	12.5	0.3	0.0
12. Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey	791,255	3.1	7.3	72.4	16.1	0.3	0.8

Table 4.14 : Educational Attainment of the Population Aged 5 and Over- Male

List of Table

Background Characteristic	Number of person ever attending school	Percentage					
		No class completed	Pre-School	Primary School	Secondary School	More than Secondary	Other
Age							
5- 9	478,156	26.8	32.5	40.7	-	-	-
10-14	760,694	3.7	6.2	87.4	2.6	-	0.1
15-19	685,116	0.5	0.5	65.4	32.9	0.6	0.2
20-24	441,659	0.1	0.1	56.1	41.2	2.1	0.5
25-29	304,783	0.4	0.2	54.2	41.1	4.0	-
30-34	312,669	0.5	-	53.9	41.7	3.7	0.2
35-39	293,197	0.5	-	67	30.6	1.6	0.2
40-44	216,325	0.3	0.6	71.1	26.6	1.1	0.3
45-49	172,225	0.8	0.1	65.5	31.4	1.7	0.5
50-54	145,166	0.9	0.3	67.5	28.1	2.2	1.0
55-59	119,104	1.0	-	70.8	26.1	1.1	0.9
60-64	76,269	1.6	0.3	72.3	21.3	1.8	2.6
65 +	83,762	3.3	0.5	73.2	17.2	1.0	4.9
Total	**4,089,122**	**4.2**	**5.1**	**64.8**	**24.1**	**1.3**	**0.4**
Residence							
Urban	912,332	3.5	3.7	52.3	35.8	4.5	0.3
Rural	3,176,791	4.4	5.5	68.4	20.8	0.4	0.4
Strata							
1. Banteay Mean Chey	220,671	4.3	2.8	75.4	17.5	-	-
2. Kampong Cham	549,499	4.8	5	67.1	20.9	0.9	1.3
3. Kandal	391,829	2.1	7.3	61.7	27.5	1.3	0.1
4.Takaev	284,195	7.2	4	59.4	28.5	0.8	0.1
5. Pousat	132,328	2.4	8.6	65.9	22.7	0.4	-
6. Phnom Penh	431,791	2	3.3	42.7	44	7.9	0.2
7.Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Spueu	334,182	2.5	7.1	73.7	16.6	0.1	-
8. Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	327,035	11.1	1.3	62.9	24.1	0.3	0.3
9. Prey Veaeng & Svay Rieng	531,584	4.9	3.5	66.9	24.4	0.4	-
10. Kampot, Kaoh Kong, Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	301,072	3.1	7.3	68.5	20.5	0.6	0.1
11. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, Stueng Traeng, M.Kiri & R. Kiri	164,095	2.7	6	75.3	15.5	0.5	-
12. Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey	420,841	2.9	7.7	70.5	17.4	0.3	1.2

Table 4.15 : Educational Attainment of the Population Aged 5 and Over- Female

List of Table

Background Characteristic	Number of person ever attending school	Percentage					
		No class completed	Pre-School	Primary School	Secondary School	More than Secondary	Other
Age							
5- 9	455,950	26.3	29.8	43.9	-	-	-
10-14	733,127	3.8	5.5	88.3	2.4	-	-
15-19	610,283	0.5	0.6	73.4	25.2	0.3	-
20-24	424,827	0.4	0.4	67.1	30.7	1	0.4
25-29	309,310	1.1	0.2	68.8	28.3	1.6	-
30-34	321,012	0.7	-	72.4	25	1.7	0.2
35-39	228,612	1.4	0.1	81.5	16.5	0.6	-
40-44	221,231	1.8	0.4	80.3	17.1	0.1	0.2
45-49	180,033	2.0	0.4	75.7	20.5	1.4	0.1
50-54	114,169	2.9	0.4	75.9	19.2	0.7	0.9
55-59	57,678	5.8	0.9	78.5	14.5	0.2	0.1
60-64	24,989	8.9	0.3	78.5	12	0.4	-
65 +	27,909	9.9	1.9	76.3	8.9	0.1	2.9
Total	**3,709,129**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**72.8**	**16.7**	**0.6**	**0.1**
Residence							
Urban	876,048	3.2	3.5	63.3	28.4	1.6	0.1
Rural	2,833,081	5.4	5.5	75.7	13	0.3	0.2
Strata							
1. Banteay Mean Chey	202,156	5.3	3	83.2	8.5	-	-
2. Kampong Cham	462,665	6.2	4.3	76.5	11.7	0.6	0.8
3. Kandal	378,626	4.5	6.3	67.4	21.1	0.8	-
4.Takaev	255,998	7.4	5.1	69.8	17.4	0.3	-
5. Pousat	127,303	6.4	7.1	73.7	12.8	-	-
6. Phnom Penh	429,948	1.9	2.9	56.9	35.7	2.6	0.1
7.Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Spueu	324,268	2.5	6.4	81.8	9.4	-	-
8. Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	322,939	9.6	1.2	69.8	19.2	0.3	-
9. Prey Veaeng & Svay Rieng	436,693	4.5	3.4	77.4	14.6	0.1	-
10. Kampot, Kaoh Kong, Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	258,097	4.4	10.2	73.6	11.4	0.3	0.1
11. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, Stueng Traeng, M.Kiri & R. Kiri	140,025	4.5	7.6	78.8	9.1	0.1	-
12. Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey	370,414	3.3	6.8	74.6	14.7	0.3	0.3

Appendix 6.2

Table 4.20 : School Attendance of Children, by Age Group

List of Table

Age Group	Ever Attended School	Percentage	Never Attended School	Percentage	Number of Children
5 – 7	350,403	35.4	638,245	64.6	988,648
8 – 9	583,702	78.0	164,588	22.0	748,290
10 – 14	1,493,821	90.5	156,022	9.5	1,649,843
15 – 17	821,196	89.7	94,795	10.3	915,990
Total	**3,249,123**	**75.5**	**1,053,649**	**24.5**	**4,302,772**

Table 4.21 : Current Educational Attainment of Children Aged 5-17 Years, by Age Group

List of Table

Age	Total Number							Percentage						
	No class completed	Pre-School	Pri-mary	Secon-dary	More than second.	Other	Total	No class completed	Pre-School	Pri-mary	Secon-dary	More than second.	Other	Total
Cambodia	302,468	379,922	1,957,931	189,180	1,024	1,189	**2,831,713**	10.68	13.42	69.14	6.68	0.04	0.04	**100**
5-9	247,725	291,129	392,879	-	-	125	**931,858**	26.58	31.24	42.16	-	-	0.01	**100**
10-14	53,128	85,673	1,247,142	35,287	-	546	**1,421,777**	3.74	6.03	87.72	2.48	-	0.04	**100**
15-17	1,615	3,120	317,910	153,893	1,024	517	**478,078**	0.34	0.65	66.50	32.19	0.21	0.11	**100**

Appendix 6.3

Table 4.36. Number of child domestic workers, by sex, 2012

	Number of children			% of children		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total children	**3 956 751**	**2 025 257**	**1 931 494**	**100.0**	**51.2**	**48.8**
Working children	755 245	372 208	383 037	100.0	49.3	50.7
Paid employees	295 499	138 762	156 727	100.0	47.0	53.0
Domestic worker (any approach)	6 890	808	6 082	100.0	11.7	88.3
Task-based approach	5 315	260	5 055	100.0	4.9	95.1
Household-roster approach	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industry-based approach	2 496	0	2 496	100.0	0.0	100.0
Domestic worker (any approach) as percentage of						
Working children	0.9	0.2	1.6	-	-	-
Paid employees	2.3	0.6	3.9	-	-	-

Notes: Domestic worker (any approach) used question D.1c.
Task-based approach used ISCO 2008 codes 5152, 5311, 5322 and 9111.
Household-roster approach, with relationship to head recorded as live-in domestic worker
Industry-based approach used the ISIC 4, section T codes.

Table 4.37. Child domestic workers, by age group and hours worked per week, 2012

Age group by approach and hours worked per week	Number of children			% of children		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total domestic worker (any approach)	**6 890**	**808**	**6 082**	**100.0**	**11.7**	**88.3**
5–11 years working > 1 hour per week	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12–14 years working > 12 hours per week	1 773	647	1 126	100.0	36.5	63.5
12–14 years working < 12 hours per week but not attending school	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–17 years working > 48 hours per week	4 291	0	4 291	100.0	0.0	100.0
Task-based approach	**5 315**	**260**	**5 055**	**100.0**	**4.9**	**95.1**
5–11 years working > 1 hour per week	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12–14 years working > 12 hours per week	70	0	70	100.0	0.0	100.0
12–14 years working < 12 hours per week but not attending school	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–17 years working > 48 hours per week	4 985	0	4 985	100.0	0.0	100.0
Household-roster approach	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Industry-based approach	**2 496**	**0**	**2 497**	100.0	0.0	100.0
5–11 years working > 1 hour per week	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12–14 years working > 12 hours per week	236	0	236	100.0	0.0	100.0
12–14 years working < 12 hours per week but not attending school	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–17 years working > 48 hours per week	2 260	0	2 260	100.0	0.0	100.0

Notes: Domestic worker (any approach) used question D.1c.
Task-based approach used ISCO 2008 codes 5152, 5311, 5322 and 9111.
Household-roster approach, with relationship to head recorded as live-in domestic worker
Industry-based approach used the ISIC 4, section T codes.

Appendix 6.4

Table 4.12 Reasons why CDWs migrated to Phnom Penh (from another village within or outside Phnom Penh) in the past five years, by sex and domain

Sex & domain	Total		Change of workplace		To earn income		Prospect for education		Family migration		Unstable income/ calamity		Visiting only		Others	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total																
All areas	14,907	100	977	6.6	5,553	37.3	4,532	30.4	344	2.3	885	5.9	189	1.3	2,428	16.3
Non-slum areas	10,772	100	345	3.2	4,361	40.5	3,554	33.0	198	1.8	535	5	189	1.8	1,590	14.8
Slum area	4,135	100	632	15.3	1,192	28.8	977	23.6	146	3.5	350	8.5	0	0.0	838	20.3
Male																
All areas	4,444	100	75	1.7	539	12.1	2,910	65.5	162	3.7	280	6.3	0	0.0	478	10.8
Non-slum areas	2,795	100	34	1.2	190	6.8	2,220	79.4	162	5.8	189	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slum area	1,649	100	41	2.5	348	21.1	691	41.9	0	0.0	91	5.5	0	0.0	478	29
Female																
All areas	10,463	100	903	8.6	5,015	47.9	1,621	15.5	181	1.7	605	5.8	189	1.8	1,949	18.6
Non-slum areas	7,977	100	311	3.9	4,171	52.3	1,335	16.7	36	0.4	346	4.3	189	2.4	1,590	19.9
Slum area	2,486	100	591	23.8	844	33.9	287	11.5	146	5.9	259	10.4	0	0.0	359	14.4

Table 4.21 : Current Educational Attainment of Children Aged 5-17 Years, by Age Group (continued)

Age	Total Number							Percentage						
	No class completed	Pre-School	Pri-mary	Secon-dary	More than second.	Other	Total	No class completed	Pre-School	Pri-mary	Secon dary	More than second.	Other	Total
Phnom Penh	15,647	25,743	161,144	42,920	662	-	**246,116**	6.36	10.46	65.47	17.44	0.27	-	**100**
5-9	13,901	23,644	45,827	-	-	-	**83,372**	16.67	28.36	54.97	-	-	-	**100**
10-14	1,671	2,098	97,632	9,485	-	-	**110,887**	1.51	1.89	88.05	8.55	-	-	**100**
15-17	76	-	17,685	33,434	662	-	**51,858**	0.15	-	34.10	64.47	1.28	-	**100**
Other Urban	39,049	36,440	238,880	33,316	27	159	**347,871**	11.23	10.48	68.67	9.58	0.01	0.05	**100**
5-9	31,612	29,679	51,750	-	-	125	**113,166**	27.93	26.23	45.73	-	-	0.11	**100**
10-14	7,115	6,527	149,020	5,463	-	34	**168,159**	4.23	3.88	88.62	3.25	-	0.02	**100**
15-17	322	235	38,109	27,853	27	-	**66,546**	0.48	0.35	57.27	41.86	0.04	-	**100**
Rural	247,771	317,739	1,557,907	112,945	334	1,030	**2,237,726**	11.07	14.20	69.62	5.05	0.01	0.05	**100**
5-9	202,212	237,806	295,302	-	-	-	**735,320**	27.50	32.34	40.16	-	-	-	**100**
10-14	44,342	77,048	1,000,490	20,339	-	512	**1,142,732**	3.88	6.74	87.55	1.78	-	0.04	**100**
15-17	1,217	2,885	262,116	92,606	334	517	**359,675**	0.34	0.80	72.88	25.75	0.09	0.14	**100**

Age	Male Number							Male Percentage						
	No class completed	Pre-School	Pri-mary	Secon-dary	More than second.	Other	Total	No class completed	Pre-School	Pri-mary	Secon-dary	More than second.	Other	Total
Cambodia	156,249	204,198	1,029,048	112,364	666	1,147	**1,503,672**	10.39	13.58	68.44	7.47	0.04	0.08	**100**
5-9	128,141	155,405	193,488	-	-	83	**477,116**	26.86	32.57	40.55	-	-	0.02	**100**
10-14	26,891	46,130	639,405	19,345	-	546	**732,318**	3.67	6.30	87.31	2.64	-	0.07	**100**
15-17	1,217	2,663	196,155	93,019	666	517	**294,238**	0.41	0.91	66.67	31.61	0.23	0.18	**100**
Phnom Penh	8,315	13,893	82,991	22,564	639	-	**128,402**	6.48	10.82	64.63	17.57	0.50	-	**100**
5-9	7,190	12,823	22,790	-	-	-	**42,803**	16.80	29.96	53.24	-	-	-	**100**
10-14	1,048	1,071	49,511	5,333	-	-	**56,963**	1.84	1.88	86.92	9.36	-	-	**100**
15-17	76	-	10,690	17,231	639	-	**28,635**	0.27	-	37.33	60.17	2.23	-	**100**
Other Urban	21,481	18,974	125,070	17,135	27	117	**182,803**	11.75	10.38	68.42	9.37	0.01	0.06	**100**
5-9	17,249	15,431	26,165	-	-	83	**58,927**	29.27	26.19	44.40	-	-	0.14	**100**
10-14	3,986	3,394	75,632	2,500	-	34	**85,546**	4.66	3.97	88.41	2.92	-	0.04	**100**
15-17	246	149	23,273	14,635	27	-	**38,330**	0.64	0.39	60.72	38.18	0.07	-	**100**
Rural	126,454	171,331	820,987	72,666	-	1,030	**1,192,468**	10.60	14.37	68.85	6.09	-	0.09	**100**
5-9	103,701	127,152	144,533	-	-	-	**375,386**	27.63	33.87	38.50	-	-	-	**100**
10-14	21,857	41,665	514,262	11,512	-	512	**589,809**	3.71	7.06	87.19	1.95	-	0.09	**100**
15-17	896	2,514	162,192	61,153	-	517	**227,273**	0.39	1.11	71.36	26.91	-	0.23	**100**

Age	Female Number							Female Percentage						
	No class completed	Pre-School	Pri-mary	Secon-dary	More than second.	Other	Total	No class completed	Pre-School	Pri-mary	Secon-dary	More than second	Other	Total
Cambodia	146,218	175,724	928,884	76,816	358	42	**1,328,042**	11.01	13.23	69.94	5.78	0.03	0.00	**100**
5-9	119,584	135,724	199,391	-	-	42	**454,741**	26.30	29.85	43.85	-	-	0.01	**100**
10-14	26,237	39,543	607,738	15,942	-	-	**689,460**	3.81	5.74	88.15	2.31	-	-	**100**
15-17	397	456	121,755	60,874	358	-	**183,840**	0.22	0.25	66.23	33.11	0.19	-	**100**
Phnom Penh	7,333	11,849	78,154	20,356	24	-	**117,715**	6.23	10.07	66.39	17.29	0.02	-	**100**
5-9	6,710	10,822	23,037	-	-	-	**40,569**	16.54	26.68	56.78	-	-	-	**100**
10-14	623	1,028	48,122	4,152	-	-	**53,924**	1.16	1.91	89.24	7.70	-	-	**100**
15-17	-	-	6,995	16,204	24	-	**23,223**	-	-	30.12	69.78	0.10	-	**100**

Table 4.21 : Current Educational Attainment of Children Aged 5-17 Years, by Age Group (continued)

Age	Female Number							Female Percentage						
	No class completed	Pre-School	Pri-mary	Secon-dary	More than second.	Other	Total	No class completed	Pre-School	Pri-mary	Secon-dary	More than second.	Other	Total
Other Urban	17,569	17,467	113,810	16,181	-	42	**165,068**	10.64	10.58	68.95	9.80	-	0.03	**100**
5-9	14,364	14,248	25,585	-	-	42	**54,239**	26.48	26.27	47.17	-	-	0.08	**100**
10-14	3,129	3,133	73,389	2,963	-	-	**82,614**	3.79	3.79	88.83	3.59	-	-	**100**
15-17	76	85	14,836	13,218	-	-	**28,216**	0.27	0.30	52.58	46.85	-	-	**100**
Rural	121,317	146,408	736,920	40,279	334	-	**1,045,259**	11.61	14.01	70.50	3.85	0.03	-	**100**
5-9	98,510	110,654	150,769	-	-	-	**359,934**	27.37	30.74	41.89	-	-	-	**100**
10-14	22,485	35,383	486,228	8,827	-	-	**552,923**	4.07	6.40	87.94	1.60	-	-	**100**
15-17	321	371	99,923	31,452	334	-	**132,402**	0.24	0.28	75.47	23.75	0.25	-	**100**

Appendix: Chapter 7

Appendix 7.1

Table 15. Interplay of Work Sector and Work Intensity on Injury Risk

Sector	Weekly hours of work necessary for constant probability of injury			Increase in weekly hours of work necessary to keep the same probability of injury with respect to the agricultural sector		
	60% injury risk	50% injury risk	40% injury risk	60% injury risk	50% injury risk	40% injury risk
Agriculture	51.7	18.7	-14	--	--	--
Manufacturing	89.9	56.9	23.9	38.2	38.2	37.9
Commerce	110	77.4	44.5	58.3	58.7	58.5
Service	112.7	79.7	46.7	61	61	60.7

Source: UCW calculation based on *Cambodia Child Labour Survey, 2001*

Appendix 7.2

Table 16. Marginal effects after ordered probit regression: Cambodia

	Did not need any medical treatment		Medically treated and released immediately		Stopped work temporarily		Other	
Variable	dy/dx	z	dy/dx	Z	dy/dx	z	dy/dx	z
Child education level	0.01948	1.56	-0.01295	-1.56	-0.00566	-1.56	-0.00087	-1.53
Female*	0.03019	2.60	-0.02008	-2.59	-0.00877	-2.59	-0.00135	-2.46
Age	-0.00959	-0.62	0.00638	0.62	0.00279	0.62	0.00043	0.62
Age squared	-0.00001	-0.02	0.00001	0.02	0.00000	0.02	0.00000	0.02
Weekly working hours	-0.00066	-1.61	0.00044	1.61	0.00019	1.60	0.00003	1.58
Workplace safety measures	-0.07039	-1.49	0.04419	1.59	0.02236	1.37	0.00384	1.23
Log of expenditures squared	-0.02085	-2.62	0.01386	2.62	0.00606	2.61	0.00093	2.48
Agriculture sector*	0.13458	4.76	-0.08629	-5.01	-0.04139	-4.46	-0.00691	-3.63
Commerce sector*	0.02537	0.89	-0.01705	-0.88	-0.00723	-0.91	-0.00109	-0.92
Services sector*	0.07647	2.10	-0.05349	-2.01	-0.02019	-2.33	-0.00279	-2.47
Manufacturing sector*	-0.01171	-0.35	0.00772	0.36	0.00345	0.35	0.00054	0.34
Rural residence*	-0.11978	-9.22	0.07727	9.27	0.03651	8.38	0.00601	5.60

Notes: * dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1
Source: UCW calculation based on *Cambodia Child Labour Survey, 2001*

Appendix 7.3

Table 5.24. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by hazardous exposure and by sex, 2012

Exposure at work	Number of child labourers			% of child labourers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total child labourers	**429 380**	**213 716**	**215 663**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Child labourers exposed to hazards at work						
Total	**7 429**	**3 112**	**4 318**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**2.0**
Dust, fumes	1 846	1 346	500	100.0	72.9	27.1
Fire, gas, flames	281	163	118	100.0	58.0	42.0
Loud noise or vibration	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Extreme cold or heat	1 659	194	1 466	100.0	11.7	88.3
Dangerous tools (knives, etc.)	4 946	1 813	3 133	100.0	36.7	63.3
Work underground	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Work at heights	65	65	0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Work in water/lake/pond/river	337	337	0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Workplace too dark or confined	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insufficient ventilation	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	2 413	138	2 275	100.0	5.7	94.3
Explosives	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other things	1 085	468	617	100.0	43.1	56.9
Total children in hazardous labour	**236 498**	**116 673**	**119 825**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Child labourers exposed to hazards at work						
Total	**6 866**	**2 693**	**4 173**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**3.5**
Dust, fumes	1 846	1 346	500	100.0	72.9	27.1
Fire, gas, flames	281	163	118	100.0	58.0	42.0
Loud noise or vibration	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Extreme cold or heat	1 659	194	1 466	100.0	11.7	88.3
Dangerous tools (knives, etc.)	4 527	1 394	3 133	100.0	30.8	69.2
Work underground	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Work at heights	65	65	0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Work in water/lake/pond/river	337	337	0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Workplace too dark or confined	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insufficient ventilation	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	2 413	138	2 275	100.0	5.7	94.3
Explosives	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other things	940	468	472	100.0	49.8	50.2

Note: Multiple responses allowed.

Table 5.25. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by hazardous exposure and age group, 2012

Exposure at work	Age group						
	Number of child labourers				% of child labourers		
	Total	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total child labourers	**429 380**	**77 764**	**150 692**	**200 924**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Child labourers exposed to hazards at work							
Total	**7 429**	**563**	**665**	**6 201**	**1.7**	**0.7**	**0.4**
Dust, fumes	1 846	0	76	1 771	0.0	4.1	95.9
Fire, gas, flames	281	0	0	281	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loud noise or vibration	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Extreme cold or heat	1 659	0	76	1 583	0.0	4.6	95.4
Dangerous tools (knives, etc.)	4 946	419	589	3 938	8.5	11.9	79.6
Work underground	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Work at heights	65	0	0	65	0.0	0.0	100.0
Work in water/lake/pond/river	337	0	0	337	0.0	0.0	100.0
Workplace too dark or confined	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insufficient ventilation	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	2 413	0	0	2 413	0.0	0.0	100.0
Explosives	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other things	1 085	145	0	940	13.4	0.0	86.6
Total children in hazardous labour	**236 498**	**4 118**	**31 457**	**200 924**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Child labourers exposed to hazards at work							
Total	**6 866**	**0**	**665**	**6 201**	**2.9**	**0.0**	**2.1**
Dust, fumes	1 846	0	76	1 771	0.0	4.1	95.9
Fire, gas, flames	281	0	0	281	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loud noise or vibration	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Extreme cold or heat	1 659	0	76	1 583	0.0	4.6	95.4
Dangerous tools (knives, etc.)	4 527	0	589	3 938	0.0	13.0	87.0
Work underground	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Work at heights	65	0	0	65	0.0	0.0	100.0
Work in water/lake/pond/river	337	0	0	337	0.0	0.0	100.0
Workplace too dark or confined	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insufficient ventilation	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	2 413	0	0	2 413	0.0	0.0	100.0
Explosives	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other things	940	0	0	940	0.0	0.0	100.0

Note: Multiple responses allowed.

Table 5.26. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by hazardous exposure and area, 2012

Exposure at work	Number of child labourers			% of child labourers		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total child labourers	**429 380**	**45 772**	**383 608**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Child labourers exposed to hazards at work						
Total	**7 429**	**700**	**6 729**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.8**
Dust, fumes	1 846	0	1 846	100.0	0.0	100.0
Fire, gas, flames	281	0	281	100.0	0.0	100.0
Loud noise or vibration	1 659	0	1 659	100.0	0.0	100.0
Extreme cold or heat	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dangerous tools (knives, etc.)	4 946	700	4 246	100.0	14.2	85.8
Work underground	0	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Work at heights	65	0	65	100.0	0.0	100.0
Work in water/lake/pond/river	337	0	337	100.0	0.0	100.0
Workplace too dark or confined	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insufficient ventilation	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	2 413	700	1 713	100.0	29.0	71.0
Explosives	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other things	1 085	0	1 085	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total children in hazardous labour	**236 498**	**25 182**	**211 316**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Child labourers exposed to hazards at work						
Total	**6 866**	**700**	**6 166**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**2.9**
Dust, fumes	1 846	0	1 846	100.0	0.0	100.0
Fire, gas, flames	281	0	281	100.0	0.0	100.0
Loud noise or vibration	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Extreme cold or heat	1 659	0	1 659	100.0	0.0	100.0
Dangerous tools (knives, etc.)	4 527	700	3 827	100.0	15.5	84.5
Work underground	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Work at heights	65	0	65	100.0	0.0	100.0
Work in water/lake/pond/river	337	0	337	100.0	0.0	100.0
Workplace too dark or confined	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insufficient ventilation	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	2 413	700	1 713	100.0	29.0	71.0
Explosives	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other things	940	0	940	100.0	0.0	100.0

Note: Multiple responses allowed.

Appendix 7.4

Table 4.24. Economically active children aged 5–17 with work-related injuries or illness in the previous 12 months, by sex and status in employment, 2012

Status in employment	Number of working children			Number of working children injured			% of working children injured		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**755 246**	**372 208**	**383 037**	**10 611**	**5 216**	**5 394**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.4**
Employee	295 489	138 762	156 727	8 068	3 720	4 347	2.7	2.7	2.8
Government	732	168	563	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public/state-owned enterprise	5 259	1 236	4 023	278	0	278	5.3	0.0	6.9
Non-profit organization	181	0	181	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private household	8 620	1 821	6 799	329	39	290	3.8	2.1	4.3
Non-farm private enterprise	174 997	78 929	96 068	4 748	1 778	2 970	2.7	2.3	3.1
Private farm enterprise	105 700	56 607	49 094	2 712	1 903	809	2.6	3.4	1.6
Employer	1 164	331	832	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed	24 697	12 146	12 551	307	307	0	1.2	2.5	0.0
Unpaid family worker	433 896	220 969	212 927	2 236	1 189	1 047	0.5	0.5	0.5

Table 4.25. Types of work-related injuries among economically active children aged 5–17, 2012

Type of injury	Number of working children injured		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	10 611	5 216	5 394
Superficial injury	4 445	2 490	1 955
Fracture	441	410	32
Dislocation, sprain, strain	1 257	1 257	0
Amputation	0	0	0
Concussion, internal injury	223	223	0
Burn, corrosion, scald, frostbite	172	172	0
Acute poisoning or infection	3 545	138	3 407
Other injury	528	528	0

Table 4.26. Economically active children aged 5–17 with work-related injuries or illness in the previous 12 months, by sex and industry, 2012

Industry	Number of working children with injury or illness		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	10 611	5 216	5 394
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4 200	2 488	1 712
Industrial	4 945	1 553	3 392
Services	1 465	1 175	290