

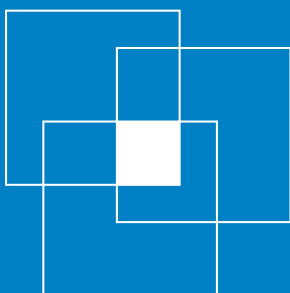


International
Labour
Organization

Cambodia Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2012

Child Labour Report

November 2013



International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child Labour
(IPEC)

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National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

International Labour Organization (ILO)

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FOREWORD

The Royal Government of Cambodia has moved the elimination of child labour high on its national policy agenda and has been demonstrating its commitment to combat the worst forms of child labour by promoting children's education and improving the living conditions of Cambodian individuals. The Government has ratified international conventions, adopted national instruments as well as policies that have launched activities to more adequately confront the child labour phenomenon. Eliminating child labour in Cambodia is one of the most urgent challenges of the Government.

This report presents the child labour findings from the first-ever combined Cambodia Labour Force and Child Labour Survey. The report highlights the important characteristics of the child population, the economic activities of children and the estimated extent of child labour and children in hazardous labour. I expect the report will be useful, particularly for planners and policy-makers.

I gratefully acknowledge the financial and technical assistance of five units of the International Labour Organization in the production of the data and this report: the Department of Statistics, the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), the Policy Integration Department, the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) and the Decent Work Team for East and South-East Asia and the Pacific. I extend special thanks to **Bijoy Raychaudhuri**, Project Director, Global Action Programme on Child Labour Issues, IPEC, ILO-Geneva; **Tite Habiyakare**, Senior Statistician, ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok; **Elisa Benes**, Statistician, Department of Statistics, ILO-Geneva; **Phu Huynh**, Labour Economist, RO-Bangkok; as well as **Uzair Suhaimi** and **Karen Emmons**, ILO consultants, for their effort in coordinating the support and their guidance throughout the survey work and drafting process.

I also extend my deep appreciation to H.E. **San Sy Than**, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Planning and former Director General of the National Institute of Statistics, H.E. **Hang Lina**, Director General of the National Institute of Statistics and Survey Team Leader and **Heang Kanol**, Deputy Director General and the Survey Operation Manager as well as his core technical team at the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, for their hard work in the survey activities and the preparation of this report. *msk*

CHHAY THAN
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

Phnom Penh
November 2013


PREFACE

This report on the findings concerning child labour from the Cambodia Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2012 was produced by staff at the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) with assistance from the International Labour Organization (ILO). The report presents the characteristics of working and non-working children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour. The information contained in this report provides a picture of the child labour situation in Cambodia and will be useful to researchers and policy-makers for intensified efforts to eliminate child labour, particularly the worst forms of child labour, in our country.

I am grateful to H.E. **Chhay Than**, Senior Minister, Ministry of Planning, and H.E. **San Sy Than**, Secretary of State and former Director General of the National Institute of Statistics, for their support to the survey activities and the preparation of this report.

I extend deep appreciation for the technical assistance and financial support from the ILO. I offer special thanks for their kind support in the preparation of this report and other survey activities to **Bijoy Raychaudhuri**, Project Director, Global Action Programme on Child Labour Issues, IPEC, ILO-Geneva; **Tite Habiyakare**, Senior Statistician, ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok; **Elisa Benes**, Statistician, Department of Statistics, ILO-Geneva; **Phu Huynh**, Labour Economist, RO-Bangkok; as well as **Uzair Suhaimi** and **Karen Emmons**, ILO consultants.

My deep appreciation goes to all the NIS staff and other officers involved in various stages of the survey for their efforts, support and good work in making the survey a success. I also extend appreciation to all the respondents of the survey for their valuable cooperation.

Finally, I gratefully acknowledge the core technical team of the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, for their high level of execution and supervision of the survey activities. In particular, **Heang Kanol**, Deputy Director General, Survey Operation Manager and his team members, consisting of **Lim Penh**, **Yip Thavrin**, **Sam Sok Sotheavuth**, **Teav Rongsa** and **Oeur Sophal** have done valuable work in data processing, data tabulation, analysis, report writing and editing as well as preparing the report. 



HANG LINA
Director General, NIS

Phnom Penh
November 2013

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ACRONYMS

CR	Cambodian Riels
CSS	circular systematic sampling
ICLS	Eighteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
ISCO-08	International Standard Classification of Occupations, 2008
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification, Revision 4
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
PPS	probability proportional to size
SNA	System of National Accounts

Executive summary

The first-ever combined Cambodia Labour Force and Child Labour Survey was conducted in 2012 by the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, with financial and technical assistance from five units of the International Labour Organization: the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), the Department of Statistics, the Policy Integration Department,¹ the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and the Decent Work Team for East and South-East Asia and the Pacific.

The Labour Force and Child Labour Survey collected information on various aspects of adults' economic activity to compile national and regional statistics relating to employment, unemployment and underemployment and to many other aspects of people's working lives. The survey also collected data on children aged 5–17, specifically working children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour. Such data is intended for use by the Government, international organizations, non-government organizations, researchers and others to enable them to efficiently provide targeted interventions.

Using a three-stage stratified sampling design and conducted in sample areas distributed across every province and the capital the survey resulted in national estimates that responded to multiple objectives, including the following main five in relation to children aged 5–17:

- provide relevant information regarding the characteristics of the child population related to the status of attendance in school;
- provide relevant information on the characteristics of children engaged in economic activities;
- provide detailed information on all economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour;
- provide relevant information on household chore responsibility and vocational training of children who are economically active and those who are not; and
- provide information on economically active, child labourers and children in hazardous labour in relation to characteristics of the head of their household.

1. General population and number of children

The Labour Force and Child Labour Survey findings indicate an estimated population in 2012 of 14,899,129 persons, of which 7,612,109 were female. About 5,171,555 persons, or 34.7 per cent of the population, were younger than 18 years. Of the total population, 3,956,751 persons were 5–17 years old; 1,931,494 (48.8 per cent) of them were female. Thus, more than two of every ten persons in Cambodia in 2012 were aged 5–17 years, with 105 boys per 100 girls.

The number of children aged 5–17 years living in urban areas was 803,027, with 387,454 of them female. In the rural areas, the total population of children aged 5–17 was 3,153,724, of whom 1,544,040 were female. The three largest populations of

¹ The Policy Integration Department, or INTEGRATION, participated through its European Union-funded project '*Monitoring and Assessing Progress on Decent Work*'.

children were in Kampong Cham Province (12.5 per cent), followed by Kandal Province (9.1 per cent) and Phnom Penh capital (8.6 per cent).

2. School attendance and household chores by children

The Government provides compulsory education to all children, starting at age 5. In 2012, an estimated 3.12 million children, or 79 per cent of all children aged 5–17, were attending school at the time of the survey; more of them were girls, at 79.4 per cent, than boys, at 78.5 per cent.

More girls than boys were not attending school at the time of the survey, although more boys than girls had never attended school. In total, 227,200 girls and 208,700 boys had dropped out of school, and 170,800 girls and 226,000 boys had never attended school. More than 25,000 of them were from families who had migrated from one residence to another. Around 16 per cent of the girls and nearly 28 per cent of the boys reported “poor in studies or not interested in school” as the main reason for dropping out of school.

Among children not economically active, 43.2 per cent had responsibility for household chores, with very little difference between the boys and girls. That proportion was larger among the economically active children, with around 78 per cent having responsibility also for household chores as well as contributing to household income. Among the economically active children who did not have household chores, boys far outweighed girls, at 27.9 per cent compared with 16.5 per cent. The three most common household chores among the economically active children were washing clothes (70.8 per cent), washing dishes (49.1 per cent) and cooking (37.5 per cent). These three types of household chores were most common in both urban and rural areas. On average, the economically active children spent nearly seven hours per week performing household chores. The economically active females aged 12 or older in both urban and rural areas spent more time on household chores than the boys of the same age. Combined, the hours spent working and managing household chores left female children with a much larger burden than their male counterparts.

3. Economically active children

For the survey, economic activities were defined by the production boundary specified within the System of National Accounts. By that standard, an estimated 19.1 per cent of all children aged 5–17, or 755,200 children, were economically active in Cambodia in 2012. Of them, more than 276,000 were younger than 15 years; and girls slightly outnumbered boys, at more than 383,000 females, compared with 372,200 males. That finding held true across all three age groups (5–11 years, 12–14 years and 15–17 years). In addition, 0.8 per cent children were seeking or were available for work at the time of the survey.

More than 654,000 (86.7 per cent) of the economically active children resided in rural areas and the rest (13.3 per cent) of them lived in urban areas. The distribution of

child labourers² among the rural and urban areas was similar to the distribution found among the economically active children.

4. Economically active children: Status in employment, economic sector and hours of work

Four of every seven economically active children were unpaid family workers, likely helping their self-employed parents in running a family business that could be either agriculture or non-agriculture related. An estimated 3.3 per cent of the working children ran their own business, although without any employees. More than a third of them, at 39.1 per cent, worked as employees, and only 0.2 per cent were employers. More than nine of every ten child employees were employed by a private business.

The representation of females among the paid employees, at 53 per cent, was slightly larger than their overall representation among the economically active children, at 50.7 per cent.

The total number of hours worked in a week is an important criterion to distinguish child labour from acceptable work in terms of excessive hours. The survey found that nearly three of every ten economically active children (28.1 per cent) worked more than 48 hours in the week prior to the survey.

In the week prior to the survey, an estimated 17.7 per cent of the economically active children aged 5–17 years worked 8–14 hours and 13.2 per cent worked 30–42 hours. Less than 10 per cent of them either worked 1–7 hours (at 8.6 per cent) or 43–48 hours (at 7 per cent) during that week. An estimated 60 per cent of the working children aged 5–11 years and 39.7 per cent of those aged 12–14 worked fewer than 15 hours in the reference week. Only 2.8 per cent of the working children aged 5–11 worked more than 48 hours in the reference week. An estimated 14.3 per cent of the working children aged 12–14 years and 38 per cent of those aged 15–17 worked more than 48 hours in the reference week. Although the girls slightly outnumbered the boys among the children who worked more than 48 hours in the reference week, there was little difference between the percentages across the three age groups.

5. Economically active children: Monthly income of wage/salary earnings among employees

Around eight of every ten boys and nine of every ten girls among the children who worked as employees received 100,000–500,000 Riels (CR) remuneration per month. However, this low wage was found among the daily wage earners who likely do not work every day of the week, resulting in a low monthly income. Yet, an estimated 74.2 per cent of the weekly wage earners and 7.7 per cent of the monthly wage earners earned only CR100,000 or less per month.

² “Child labourer” is distinguished from “economically active children”. Child labourer is a subset of economically active children; with children in hazardous labour a subset of child labourer. “Child workers”, “economically active children”, “working children”, “child workers”, “children engaged in economic activity” and “children in employment” are used interchangeably.

6. Economically active children: Sector of employment

More than five of every ten economically active children aged 5–17 were engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector; of them, 54.7 per cent were boys and 45.3 per cent were girls. Other working children reported employment in manufacturing (19 per cent), wholesale and retail trade and repair (14.7 per cent), accommodation and food service (5.1 per cent) and construction (3.7 per cent). The remaining 7 per cent of working children were scattered across the other 16 types of activities specified in the International Standard Industrial Classification (Revision 4).

Both the mining and construction industries are considered as hazardous employment for children. Yet the survey found that an estimated 0.4 per cent of the country's economically active children (3,244 persons) engaged in mining and 3.7 per cent of them in construction (27,804 persons) – most but not all of them boys. The majority of economically active children in the rural areas (97 per cent) worked in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. More urban children were found in real estate activities, education, health and social work and in the water supply and sewerage sectors.

7. Economically active children: Work-related injuries, hazards and abuse

More than 10,000 economically active children experienced a work-related injury at some time during the 12 months prior to the survey, with equal percentages between girls and boys, at 1.4 per cent. An estimated 5.3 per cent of the economically active children who experienced an injury worked in a public/state-owned enterprise, while 9.1 per cent of them worked in a private business. Three main types of work-related injuries emerged in the findings: More than 4,000 of the economically active children (1,955 of them girls) suffered only superficial injuries or open wounds, while 3,545 economically active children (3,407 of girls) suffered acute poisoning or infection, followed by 1,257 economically active children who suffered a dislocation, sprain or strain.

The children with work-related injuries worked mostly in the industrial sector (4,945 of them, or 46.6 per cent). Only 1.4 per cent of the economically active children were exposed to hazardous elements in their work; this included 6,791 children who used dangerous tools (knives, etc.), 3,073 who worked with chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.), 2,750 who worked in dust or fumes and 2,231 who worked in extremely cold or hot temperatures. Other hazardous conditions involved only small numbers of children. With multiple responses allowed, it is clear that children can be exposed to more than one type of hazard in their work.

No child in the sample areas reported experiencing any physical abuse in their employment. However, 0.2 per cent of working girls and 0.1 per cent of working boys (all of them aged 15–17 and living in rural areas) experienced verbal abuse.

8. Child labour and hazardous child labour: Survey definitions

The Cambodian Government signed the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1992, ratified the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) in 1999 and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) in 2005. Cambodia's Labour Law sets the allowable minimum age for wage employment at 15 years. Provision No. 2 in article 177 of the law sets the minimum allowable age for any kind of employment or work that by its nature could be hazardous to the health, safety or morals of an adolescent at 18 years.

The operational definition for the statistical measurement of child labour used in the survey 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.

For the survey, "child labourer" was defined as:

- a) Children aged 5–11 years engaged in any economic activity for one hour or more in the reference week.
- b) Children aged 12–14 years engaged in permissible (non-hazardous) economic activity for more than 12 hours in the reference week.
- c) 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.
- d) Children aged 15–17 years engaged in economic activity for more than 48 hours in the reference week.
- e) 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 labourer. 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 constitute hazardous work.

9. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour

Child labourers (which includes children in hazardous labour) is a subset of economically active children. According to the survey findings, of the estimated 755,245 economically active children in Cambodia in 2012, 56.9 per cent (429,380) were child labourers and 31.3 per cent (236,498) were children in hazardous labour.³ Thus, five of every nine child labourers were engaged in hazardous labour.

By the definition of their age alone, all 77,764 economically active children aged 5–11 years were child labourers. Among the economically active children aged 12–14 years, an estimated 75.8 per cent were child labourers, with a much smaller proportion of the economically active children aged 15–17 years considered as child labourers, at 42 per cent. About 5.3 per cent of the economically active children aged 5–11 years were doing hazardous labour, while 15.8 per cent of the economically active children aged 12–14 and 42 per cent of those aged 15–17 were engaged in work that was hazardous.

Most of the child labourers lived in rural areas, at more than 383,000 children compared with more than 45,000 children in urban areas. The same finding was true for children in hazardous labour, at 32.3 per cent in rural areas compared with 25 per cent in urban areas. The absolute number of female child labourers, at 215,663, was slightly larger than their male counterparts, at 213,716; although in percentage terms, the female child labourers among the economically active females, at 56.3 per cent, was slightly smaller than the corresponding proportion for males, at 57.4 per cent. The situation was similar among boys and girl in hazardous labour, at 31.3 per cent each.

10. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour still attending school

More than half of the child labourers had either dropped out of school (48 per cent) or had never attended school (7.4 per cent). However, 44.5 per cent of the child labourers were attending school at the time of the survey. In general, about 10 per cent of the male child labourers and 4.9 per cent of the female child labourers had never attended school; more of them (8.2 per cent) lived in rural areas than in urban areas (1 per cent).

Among the children specifically in hazardous labour, an estimated 11.6 per cent were attending school at the time of the survey, while 79.9 per cent of them had dropped out, and 8.5 per cent had never attended school. The percentage of children in hazardous labour who had never attended school was much greater among the boys (11.8 per cent) than the girls (5.4 per cent). Also, far more of the

³ The methodology followed in the Cambodia Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2012 was a household based interview, with responses recorded based on what the respondent reported. No further checks at the work site were conducted to verify the reports. It is thus impossible to state with certainty the actual hazardous conditions prevailing in the workplaces.

children in hazardous labour who had never attended school lived in a rural area (9.3 per cent) than in an urban area (1.9 per cent).

Nearly a third (32.4 per cent) of the estimated total child labourers who had never attended school was unable to afford it; most of them were girls. Nearly 21 per cent of them had no access to a school nearby, followed by 18.8 per cent who were not interested in schooling. Additionally, 10.3 per cent of them lived in a family who did not allow schooling, while 6.5 per cent had to help with household tasks and 3.4 per cent were too young. Much smaller proportions of the child labourers who had never attended school (up to 1.7 per cent) had to help in family business or farm (though unpaid), had to earn money or did not think an education was valuable or that the school was safe. Only 0.7 per cent of the child labourers never attended school because of a disability or illness (48 of them were engaged in hazardous labour).

11. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour: Status in employment, sector of employment and working hours

Most of the child labourers were unpaid family workers (48.6 per cent) or employees (48.4 per cent). Only 2.9 per cent of them were self-employed. A majority of the child labourers aged 5–11 (84.4 per cent) and aged 12–14 (69.7 per cent) were among the unpaid family workers. Because most of the child labourers and children in hazardous labour who worked as employees were aged 15–17, the extent of vulnerable employment (unpaid family worker or self-employed) among that older age group was considerably smaller.

More than five of every ten child labourers worked in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. Of the 213,716 male child labourers, an estimated 121,114 (56.7 per cent) of them were engaged in that sector while of the 215,663 female child labourers, 98,467 worked in that sector. Nearly 20 per cent of the child labourers engaged in manufacturing and 11.6 per cent of them engaged in the trade sector, while 5.8 per cent of them were in construction and 4.4 per cent were in accommodation and food service.

Because more of the child labourers were in agriculture, forestry and fishing, nearly 38 per cent of them worked on a farm, agricultural plot, lake or river. An estimated 17.4 per cent of the child labourers worked in a factory, office, workshop, shop or kiosk away from their home. About 4.8 per cent of the child labourers worked at a construction site, while 3.8 per cent of them worked in a market or bazaar stall.

Nearly five of ten child labourers worked more than 48 hours per week, while 11.4 per cent of them worked between 30 and 48 hours per week, 19.6 per cent worked between 15 and 29 hours per week and 14.5 per cent worked 8–14 hours. Only 5.1 per cent of the child labourers worked between one and seven hours in a week. Of the child labourers working more than 48 hours a week, more of them were girls (52.1 per cent) than boys (47.9 per cent).

Almost 7,500 (1.7 per cent) child labourers worked in conditions considered bad for their health or safety. The largest share of them worked with dangerous tools (4,946), followed by exposure to chemicals (2,413), exposure to dust and fumes (1,846) and then exposure to extremely cold or hot temperatures (1,659). Regarding

children in hazardous labour, only 2.9 per cent (6,866) were exposed to such unsafe work conditions. By age group, exposure to unsafe work conditions, for both categories was greatest those aged 15–17 years.

12. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour: Household head characteristics

The percentages of children in female-headed households were larger than in male-headed households: at 23.1 per cent, compared with 18.3 per cent among all economically active children; at 12.8 per cent, compared with 10.5 per cent among the child labourers; and at 8.6 per cent, compared with 5.5 per cent among the children in hazardous labour. Although the percentages of economically active children and child labourers aged 5–11 among the households headed by males and females were the same, at 4 per cent, the percentages in the two older age groups were higher in the female-headed households than in the male-headed households.

Far more of the economically active children lived in households whose head had only a primary level of education, followed by those in households whose head had never attended school and then household heads with a lower secondary school education only. The percentages in all categories of economically active children gradually decrease as the level of education achieved by the head increases.

The percentages of economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour were larger in households in which the head was working in the activities of household as employer sector or the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. More than two of every ten economically active children lived in a household in which the head worked in one of five sectors: agriculture, forestry and fishing; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; manufacturing; or electricity and gas.

Map 1. Cambodia, by provinces



Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

Officially called the Kingdom of Cambodia, the country is located in the southern portion of the Indochina Peninsula in South-East Asia, covering a total land area of 181,035 square kilometres. Its population is around 14.9 million (2012 estimates). The population density is 82.3 persons per square kilometre. Cambodia shares a border with Thailand and the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the north, Viet Nam to the east and south-east and, to the west with Thailand and the Gulf of Thailand.

In moving from central planning to a market economy, Cambodia's economic landscape has undergone dramatic changes over the past two decades. Yet its development challenges remain manifold: sustain growth, reduce poverty, expand employment with decent work, maintain balance in equality and accelerate the reform agenda.

The annual average population growth rate of 1.5 per cent between 1998 and 2008 has left Cambodia with a "young" population presently. About one third of the 13.4 million people in the 2008 (most recent) population census were aged 14 years or younger. According to those census findings, 9.7 per cent of all children worked at least six months or more during the year prior to the survey. 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 per cent of them had completed lower secondary school.

The Cambodian Government signed the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1992, ratified the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) in 1999 and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) in 2005. Cambodia's Labour Law sets the allowable minimum age for wage employment at 15 years. Provision No. 2 in article 177 of the law specifies 18 years as the minimum allowable age for any kind of employment or work that by its nature could be hazardous to the health, safety or morals of an adolescent.

The Government has initiated policies targeting the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, the reduction of child labour and the incidence of trafficking in children and women. This includes promoting children's education, improving the living conditions of Cambodian families and adopting laws and regulations to eliminate the exploitive forms of child labour in general and the worst forms in particular. In addition, the Government has been involved in international activities to combat the worst forms of child labour.

Cambodia has built up a strong national statistical system. Nonetheless, the last Child Labour Survey in Cambodia was carried out in 2001 (with financial and technical support from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and its

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). The 2008 population census provided some limited information on child labour indicators. The Cambodia Socio-Economic Surveys in 2004, 2007, 2009 and 2010 also provided some limited information on working children, child labourers, children in hazardous labour, working hours, household chores, occupational health and safety, hazardous exposure at work, and abuse and violence at work. The lack of up-to-date child labour data is a primary constraint in the development of policies on child labour and consequently on the elimination of the exploitive forms and worst forms of child labour.

In response to a perceived need for data on the number of working children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour, the Cambodia Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2012 was conducted by the Ministry of Planning's National Institute of Statistics (NIS), with financial and technical assistance from five ILO units: IPEC, the Department of Statistics, the Policy Integration Department,⁴ the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and the Decent Work Team for East and South-East Asia and the Pacific.

Subsequent to the 2001 National Child Labour Survey, the National Institute of Statistics collaborated with IPEC in 2003–04 to conduct a baseline survey of child domestic workers in Phnom Penh and participated in the 2006 pilot testing of model questionnaires by the ILO Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC). Follow-up to a recently completed IPEC project 'Towards Twenty Sixteen: Contributing Towards Ending the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cambodia', the government is now developing with ILO technical assistance national capacities to achieve the 2015 national child labour reduction targets and the ILO global targets for ending the worst forms of child labour in Cambodia by 2016. Thus the 2012 Child Labour Survey is vital for updating the child labour database for Cambodia.

1.2 Objectives of the survey

The primary objective of the 2012 Labour Force and Child Labour Survey was to collect comprehensive data on all economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour aged 5–17, which would enable the Government, international organizations, non-government organizations, researchers and others to more efficiently provide targeted interventions. Ultimately the survey findings are to help probe and diagnose the circumstances leading to the existence of child labour in the country.

Another major focus of the survey was to strengthen the institutional capacity of the National Institute of Statistics in collecting, processing and analysing child labour data through in-office training and ILO/IPEC technical assistance in all aspects of surveying – from methodology, sampling and questionnaire design to analysis and dissemination of results.

⁴ The Policy Integration Department, or INTEGRATION, participated through its European Union-funded project, Monitoring and Assessing Progress on Decent Work.

Additionally, the child labour component of the survey was to:

- Provide relevant information regarding the characteristics of the child population related to i) the status of attendance in school, such as attending school, not attending school and never attended school; and ii) children's interest in additional work, including the number of hours per week available for additional work.
- Provide detailed information on all economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour by sex, age group, area (urban or rural) and province.
- Provide relevant information on characteristics of children engaged in economic activities regarding school attendance, status in employment, working hours, wage or salary, income, sector, seeking work, household chores, occupational health and safety issues, hazardous exposure at work, abuse and violence at work, and child domestic workers.
- Provide detailed information on child labourers and children in hazardous work by educational status, reasons for never attending school and for dropping out of school, employment aspects, workplace, the number of hours worked in the reference week, and the types of health and other hazardous conditions that child labourers experience.
- Provide relevant information on responsibility for household chores and participation in vocational training among both economically active and non-economically active children.
- Provide information on working children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour in comparison with data on the sex, education level and sector of employment of the head of household.

1.3 Contents of the report

Although the survey collated information on Cambodia's labour force and child labour situation, the findings were separated into two reports. This report presents only the findings of the child labour component.

Chapter 2

Survey methodology

This chapter describes the methodology used in the first-ever combined Labour Force and Child Labour Survey. It explains the scope and coverage of the survey, sampling design, concepts and definitions, field operations, data processing and its limitations.

2.1 Scope and coverage

The Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2012 was conducted to provide reliable estimates of both adult and child labour at the national, urban and rural levels as well as by provinces. The child labour component covered the child population aged 5–17 living in the sample households. The survey was designed to obtain national estimates on many variables, particularly in relation to the economic and non-economic activities of the children aged 5–17 years so as to determine the extent of child labour.

The survey involved a sample of 9,600 households from 600 sample enumeration areas distributed across all 23 provinces and the capital Phnom Penh. The survey covered both urban and rural areas and all types of households, including one-person households.

2.2 Concepts and definitions

Child

For the survey, a child was defined as a person younger than 18 years. For the purpose of measuring working children and child labourers, the relevant age group considered was 5–17 years old.

Economic activity

The economic activity definition used for this survey was the one adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians. It is defined broadly in terms of the production of goods and services as set forth in the System of National Accounts (SNA). Persons are considered economically active if (and only if) they contribute or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services falling within the SNA production boundary. The SNA production boundary includes production of all services by market enterprises, government and non-profit institutions (such as religious institutions and charities). It *excludes* the production of almost all services for own final consumption within the same household.⁵ However, domestic and personal services produced by employing paid domestic staff are included within the SNA production boundary.

⁵ These are called “unpaid household services” or “household chores”.

In everyday language, the word “activity” usually covers both economic activity and non-economic activity; in this questionnaire, most of the questions relate to economic activity, or what is sometimes referred to in the questionnaire as “work”. In the ILO definition of economic activity, production for home consumption is not counted as “work” unless some of the output is sold.

Current economic activity

Generally, the word “current” means during the week prior to a survey or the most recent week. This is sometimes also called the “reference week”. Thus, if an interview takes place on a Wednesday, the reference week starts from Tuesday the previous day and work backwards seven days. Because a survey is spread over several weeks, the reference week may be different for different households, depending on when they are interviewed. It is therefore essential that each informant clearly understands the seven-day reference period to which the “past week” refers. Current economic activities were covered in the questionnaire sections on current activity, characteristics of the main job or activity, characteristics of the secondary job or activity, hours of work, underemployment and job search.

Employed

Persons engaged in economic activities (as defined above) for a specified time period are said to be employed. An employed person may not actually be working during the reference week because of temporary reasons, such as illness, leave, shortage of raw materials, off-season, etc.; however, as long as a person has a job attachment or an enterprise that continues to exist, he/she is considered to be employed. Thus, employed persons fall into two categories:

- those working during the reference week and
- those not working during the reference week but with an attachment to a job or with an enterprise that continues to exist.

Persons in category (ii) should have a formal attachment to their work; that is, there must be a definite expectation that they will go back to their work after the temporary period of absence due to illness, leave, etc. or have an enterprise that continues to exist. For the latter, contributing family workers who are absent from work are not considered as employed because they do not have an enterprise. Similarly, some own-account workers, such as itinerant street traders, are not considered as employed if they are absent from work.

According to the definitions followed in this survey, a person was considered to be employed if he/she had worked even for as little as one hour during the reference week.

Employee and self-employed

There are two types of employment: paid employment and self-employment. Persons working in paid jobs are in paid employment and constitute employees who earn wages, salaries, commission, tips, etc. in cash or kind. Persons working on their own or in household enterprises for profit or family gain are in self-employment, and they may be employers, own-account workers, members of producers’ cooperatives or contributing family workers.

Usual activity

Usual activity refers to a person's activity over a much longer time period, while current activity refers to a person's activity over a short period (the reference week). For this survey, information was collected on each person's activity status (active and not active) over the 12 months prior to the survey. If over the course of the year a person spent more time being economically active than being economically inactive, they were described as "usually economically active". Within that category, they were distinguished between those who were usually employed and those who were usually unemployed, depending on whether the person spent more time in one or the other category.

Non-economic activity

Certain activities are not counted as productive and therefore fall outside the production boundary. Examples of such activities are:

- purely natural processes without any human involvement or direction, such as the unmanaged growth of fish stocks in international waters;
- basic human activities, such as eating, sleeping or taking exercise, which are impossible for one person to get another person to perform;
- activities not producing any output, such as begging or theft (however, if the goods so acquired are resold, the re-selling is an economic activity).

The 1993 SNA also excludes the production of all services for own final consumption within the household. This means that the following activities, for example, are excluded if they are provided by unpaid household members for the benefit of their household: cleaning, decorating and maintaining the dwelling occupied by the household, including small repairs; the cleaning, servicing and repair of household durables and other goods, including vehicles used for household purposes; preparing and serving meals for immediate consumption; the care, training and instruction of children; the care of sick, infirm or old people; and the transportation of household members. These are covered in section K (participation in production of goods for use by own household) and L (other activities) of the questionnaire.

Household chores

Household chores (housekeeping activities or domestic duties) refer to a child's engagement in a service of domestic nature, done for the benefit of own household and which lie outside the SNA production boundary. The child may be engaged in household activities while engaged in studies and/or an economic activity or without being engaged in any of the activities of this nature. These activities include caring for siblings or sick, infirm, disabled or elderly members of the same household; housecleaning, decorating, minor repairs; cooking, preparing and serving meals; washing clothes; ironing clothes; and driving or fetching family members to/from work or school. No payment or remuneration is received for doing any of these activities. Or, household chores are personal services or duties of a domestic nature provided by unpaid household child members in their own parents', grandparents', guardians' or spouse's household and thus are considered non-economic.

Economically active or working children

The terms “economically active,” “working children”, “child workers”, “children in employment” and “employed children” were used interchangeably in the Labour Force and Child Labour Survey and this report. All children aged 5–17 who were engaged in economic activities for one hour or more or found not working but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent in the reference week (the seven days prior to the survey interview) was considered an economically active child in terms of current activity status.

Child labour

The operational definition for the statistical measurement of child labour used in this report, 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 the provisions of Cambodia’s Labour Law 1997. The definition of “child labourer” used in this report is defined as follows:

- a) Children aged 5–11 years and engaged in any economic activity for one hour or more in reference week.
- b) Children aged 12–14 years and engaged in permissible (non-hazardous) economic activity for more than 12 hours in the reference week.
- c) Children aged 12–14 years and engaged in work for fewer than 12 hours in the reference week but working in designated hazardous industries and occupations.
- d) Children aged 15–17 years and engaged in economic activity for more than 48 hours in the reference week.
- e) Children aged 15–17 years and engaged in economic activity for 48 or fewer hours in the reference week but engaged in designated hazardous industries and occupations.

The number of child labourers is the sum of the children who fit into the three age groups.

Hazardous child labour

For the purpose of the survey, as per the 18th ICLS guidelines and the provisions in the 1997 Labour Law, children in hazardous labour were determined as follows:

- 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 more than 48 hours in the reference week.

The number of children in hazardous labour is the sum of the children who fit into the two criteria.

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 (28 April 2004); based on article 2, the following occupations and activities as well as activities involving the following processes or activities carried out under the following environmental conditions constitute hazardous labour:

- smelting, blowing, casting, rolling, stamping or welding metal;
- deep-sea and off-shore fishing;
- diving for marine products, such as sponge, pearls, sand and shells;
- logging;
- charcoal burning;
- operating steam boilers, air receivers, gas cylinders, acetylene generators, conveyors and carrying out quarrying operations, such as drilling, igniting (with fuse or electricity), blasting, crushing and splitting stones;
- operating power-driven woodworking machines;
- operating cranes, hoists, scaffold winches or other lifting machines;
- lifting, carrying, handling and moving of heavy loads;
- firefighting;
- operating or assisting to operate (including starting, stopping, adjusting, feeding or any other activity involving physical contact associated with the operation) transportation equipment, such as bulldozers, pile-driving equipment, trailers, road rollers, tractor-lifting appliances, excavators, loading machines, trucks, buses and taxis;
- maintenance of heavy machinery;
- work that is carried out underground, underwater, in a cavern or in a tunnel;
- handling explosives, corrosives, fireworks or inflammable material, with the exception of work carried out in gas stations to service motor vehicles;
- work carried out at construction sites, except in specifically designated, safe areas;
- demolition work;
- work carried out on a ladder or scaffold (such as for painting, repairing or building structures, pruning trees, picking fruit) at a height of more than 6 metres;
- work involving exposure to pathogenic agents, such as work in laboratories or handling sewage;
- work involving exposure to harmful chemical, physical, electromagnetic or ionizing agents, such as:
 - asbestos
 - benzene
 - cadmium
 - mercury
 - lead/zinc metallurgy, white lead, lead in paint
 - tar, asphalt, bitumen
 - radioactive substances and self-luminous compounds
 - infrared and ultraviolet rays, laser, radio frequency emissions;
- work involving exposure to fumes, dust, gas and other ambient substances likely to cause harm to the respiratory system;
- handling and spraying pesticides and herbicides;
- operating power-driven spinning and winding machines;
- bleaching, dyeing and finishing of textiles with chemicals;
- applying electrical fittings, including work as linemen and cable jointers;

- work near furnaces or kilns as part of the manufacturing process of glass, ceramics or bricks;
- production of alcoholic beverages, such as spirits, beer and wine;
- work in entertainment, such as bartenders, masseurs, dancers and as waiters in nightclubs, massage parlours and places where alcoholic beverages are served, such as cocktail lounges;
- work related to gambling, such as dealers, croupiers, bookies and bet takers;
- work related to the production, processing or transportation of drugs or pharmaceutical products;
- tanning;
- lifeguards in swimming pools and resorts;
- work in a blacksmith's workshop;
- work in abattoirs (slaughterhouses) and meat rendering;
- extracting lard and oil;
- work as security guards;
- work in dangerous sports, such as jockeys, horse trainers and martial arts instructors or at shooting ranges;
- work as embalmers; and
- work carried out under conditions of excessive heat, cold, vibration, sound or abnormal lighting.

2.3 Questionnaire

The Labour Force and Child Labour Survey questionnaire comprised 12 sections, as follows:

- Section A. Household composition and characteristics of household members
- Section B. Literacy and education (for persons aged 5 years or older)
- Section C. Training within the past 12 months (outside the general education system and for persons aged 15 or older)
- Section D. Current activities (for persons aged 5 years or older)
- Section E. Characteristics of the main job/activity in the previous seven days (for employed persons aged 5 years or older)
- Section F. Characteristics of the secondary job/activity in the previous seven days (for employed persons aged 5 years or older)
- Section G. Hours of work
- Section H. Underemployment (for employed persons aged 5 years or older)
- Section I. Job search (for persons not employed in the previous seven days aged 5 years or older)
- Section J. Occupational injuries within the previous 12 months (for persons aged 5 years or older)
- Section K. Participation in the production of goods for use by own household (for persons aged 5 years or older)
- Section L. Other activities (for persons aged 5 or older).

The survey questionnaire is included in Appendix III.

2.4 Sampling design

The survey used a three-stage stratified sampling design: 1) selecting villages, 2) selecting enumeration area for each selected village and 3) selecting households for each selected enumeration area. Although the 2008 population census data were used for village selection, the results of the household listing, carried out prior to the actual survey, were used to select the households.

Stage 1: Selecting villages

The sample size of n_p villages in province p was selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) – systematic sampling and stratified by urban/rural areas. The size used in the selection was the number of households in the village, based on the population census data (X_{pi}). The selections in each province and stratum were done independently.

Stage 2: Selecting enumeration areas

One enumeration area of K_{pi} was selected in each selected village. A selected area was one in which the village leader's household was located. It was assumed there was no association between the residence of the village leader and the labour force characteristics or other survey outcomes of interest. By this assumption, the enumeration area selection could be considered similar to a random selection.

Stage 3: Selecting households

A total of 16 households were selected within each enumeration area. The process began with all households in the area grouped into two strata: households with one or more working children (stratum 1) and households with no working children (stratum 2). A household listing in each of the selected areas was done prior to the survey to develop the sampling frame of households, which was used for the stratification. The sample size of eight households was selected randomly in each area and stratum. Where the number of households in stratum 1 was fewer than eight ($=m_1$), then all households in stratum 1 were selected and the sample size of household in stratum 2 became $m_2 = 16 - m_1$. This rule was developed to ensure that households in stratum 1 were sufficiently represented.

Step 1:

For each sample enumeration area, the 16 households were allocated: eight households to stratum 1 (SSS1) and the remaining eight households to stratum 2 (SSS2). If the number of households, say x , in the frame of SSS1 was eight or fewer, then the allocation to SSS1 was x and the allocation to SSS2 was $(16-x)$.

Example A:

Suppose the total number of households in SSS1 and SSS2 of a sample enumeration area was 10 and 91, respectively; then the number of sample households to be allocated was eight each to SSS1 and SSS2.

Example B:

Suppose the total number of households in SSS1 and SSS2 of a sample enumeration area was 6 and 70, respectively; then the number of sample households to be allocated was six to SSS1 and the remaining $(16-6=)$ ten households to SSS2.

This process was completed for the 600 enumeration areas.

Step 2:

After the households to be surveyed were allocated to SSS1 and SSS2, the sample households were selected separately for each SSS from the frame of the second stage sampling units (households).

For each enumeration area, the sample of allocated households to SSS1 was selected from the frame of SSS1 (total number of households in SSS1 in the area) by equal probability circular systematic sampling (CSS). Similarly, the allocated number of households to SSS2 was selected from the frame of SSS2 (total number of households in SSS2 in the enumeration area), again by CSS.

The following briefly explains the procedure for selecting households by CSS with equal probability:

Let **H** be the number of households in the frame of households in an SSS of an enumeration area and let the allocated number of households to that SSS be **h**.

Calculate the sampling interval, **I = H/h**, up to two places of the decimal.

Take a random number between **1** and **H**. Call it **R** (random start).

Then the set of selected households are:

$$R, R+1*I, R+2*I, \dots, R+i*I, \dots, R+(h-1)*I$$

NOTE: (i) If any $(R+i*I) > H$, then take $[(R+i*I) - H]$; (ii) If $(R+i*I)$ has a decimal point, round off to the nearest integer.

2.4.1 Sampling weight

The sampling design as described was used to calculate sampling weights. By definition, they are nothing other than the inverse of sampling fractions, as shown in the far right column of table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Stage, sampling selection and sampling fraction

Stage	Unit	Method	Stratum	Population size	Sample size	Probability of selection	Sampling fraction
1	Village	PPS with size of X_{phi}	Urban ($h=1$)	N_{p1}	n_{p1}	$p_{11} = \frac{X_{p1i}}{X_{p1}}$	$f_{11} = \frac{n_{p1}X_{p1i}}{X_{p1}}$
			Rural ($h=2$)	N_{p2}	n_{p2}	$p_{12} = \frac{X_{p2i}}{X_{p2}}$	$f_{12} = \frac{n_{p2}X_{p2i}}{X_{p2}}$
2	Enumeration area	Random	None	K_{phi}	1	$p_{2h} = \frac{1}{K_{phi}}$	$f_{2h} = \frac{1}{K_{phi}}$
3	Household	Stratified random	Stratum 1 ($k=1$)	M_{phij1}	m_{phij1}	$p_{3h1} = \frac{1}{M_{phij1}}$	$f_{3h1} = \frac{m_{phij1}}{M_{phij1}}$
			Stratum 2 ($k=2$)	M_{phij2}	m_{phij2}	$p_{3h2} = \frac{1}{M_{phij2}}$	$f_{3h2} = \frac{m_{phij2}}{M_{phij2}}$

The overall sampling weight of households in urban/rural areas (h) and stratum k could be calculated using the following formula:

$$w_{phijk} = (f_{1h} \times f_{2h} \times f_{3hk})^{-1} = \left(\frac{n_{ph} X_{phi}}{X_{ph}} \times \frac{1}{K_{phi}} \times \frac{m_{phijk}}{M_{phijk}} \right)^{-1} = \frac{X_{ph} K_{phi} M_{phijk}}{n_{ph} X_{phi} m_{phijk}}$$

2.4.2 Estimation method

Provincial estimates

To estimate provincial findings, y_{phijkl} and x_{phijkl} are the two variables collected from the households l in provinces p , urban/rural areas h , selected villages i , selected enumeration areas j and stratum k . \hat{R}_p is the ratio estimator for the population in province p , with R_p :

$$\hat{R}_p = \frac{\hat{Y}_p}{\hat{X}_p}$$

where,

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{h=1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n_{ph}} \sum_{j=1}^1 \sum_{k=1}^2 w_{phijk} \sum_{l=1}^{m_{phijk}} y_{phijkl}$$

and

$$\hat{X}_p = \sum_{h=1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n_{ph}} \sum_{j=1}^1 \sum_{k=1}^2 w_{phijk} \sum_{l=1}^{m_{phijk}} x_{phijkl}$$

The estimation of variance for \hat{R}_p is

$$\hat{V}(\hat{R}_p) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}_p^2} \{ \hat{V}(\hat{Y}_p) - 2\hat{R}_p \widehat{\text{Cov}}(\hat{X}_p, \hat{Y}_p) + \hat{R}_p^2 \hat{V}(\hat{X}_p) \}$$

NOTE: Average or proportion is a type of ratio.

National estimates [urban ($h=1$) or rural ($h=2$)]

To estimate national findings, y_{phijkl} and x_{phijkl} are the two variables collected from the households l in provinces p , urban/rural areas h , selected villages i , selected enumeration areas j and stratum k . \hat{R}_h is the ratio estimator for the population in urban or rural h , with R_h :

$$\hat{R}_h = \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{\hat{X}_h}$$

where,

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{i=1}^{n_{ph}} \sum_{j=1}^1 \sum_{k=1}^2 w_{phijk} \sum_{l=1}^{m_{phijk}} y_{phijkl}$$

and

$$\hat{X}_h = \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{i=1}^{n_{ph}} \sum_{j=1}^1 \sum_{k=1}^2 w_{phijk} \sum_{l=1}^{m_{phijk}} x_{phijkl}$$

The estimation of variance for \hat{R}_h is

$$\hat{V}(\hat{R}_h) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}_h^2} \{ \hat{V}(\hat{Y}_h) - 2\hat{R}_h \widehat{\text{Cov}}(\hat{X}_h, \hat{Y}_h) + \hat{R}_h^2 \hat{V}(\hat{X}_h) \}$$

Some minor correction factors were made to accommodate a better-fitting estimation. These were done primarily because the households provided by the listing were underestimated. The correction factors of the initial weights (disaggregated by province and urban/rural areas) were computed as the ratio between the estimated total of households generated from the census and the projection [=H(project)] and which were provided by the survey data using the existing or the initial weights [=H(survey)]:

$$\text{Correction factor (f)} = \text{H(project)} / \text{H(survey)}$$

Refined weights [=Weight(ref)] were then computed by multiplying the initial weights [=Weight(init)] by the correction factor:

$$\text{Weight(ref)} = f * \text{Weight(init)}$$

An initial application of the correction factors for determining the estimated population generated a slightly higher result than that of the projection, by about 400,000 persons; thus, it was a 15.1 million population, compared with the 14.7 million population. The source of the difference was that in the calculation it was assumed that the proportion of households in urban areas was *unchanged* between 2008 and 2012. In response, a new assumption was made; the urban population increased by 5 per cent, compared with that provided by the previous assumption (unchanged in the proportion). This correction provided the estimated population of 14.9 million, which was close to the projection of 14.7 million.

Table 2.2. Sample enumeration areas, by province and urban and rural area, 2012

Code	Provinces	Total	Urban	Rural	Code	Provinces	Total	Urban	Rural
01	Banteay Meanchey	30	2	28	13	Preah Vihear	15	1	14
02	Battambang	30	4	26	14	Prey Veng	38	1	37
03	Kampong Cham	55	4	51	15	Pursat	25	1	24
04	Kampong Chhnang	30	1	29	16	Rattanak Kiri	15	1	14
05	Kampong Speu	45	3	42	17	Siem Reap	35	2	33
06	Kanpong Thom	30	1	29	18	Preah Sihanouk	10	1	9
07	Kampot	25	1	24	19	Stung Treng	12	1	11
08	Kandal	35	2	33	20	Svay Rieng	30	1	29
09	Koh Kong	10	1	9	21	Takeo	38	1	37
10	Kratie	15	1	14	22	Otdar Meanchey	15	1	14
11	Mondul Kiri	10	1	9	23	Kep	10	1	9
12	Phnom Penh	32	20	12	24	Pailin	10	1	9
Total							600	54	546

2.5 Pilot survey

Before conducting the actual survey, a pilot survey was conducted 1–7 November 2011 in three provinces (Kampong Speu, Kampot and Takeo). Each province consisted of five enumeration areas, with 16 households randomly selected in each area (eight households with working children and eight households without working children). In total, 240 households were interviewed.

Table 2.3. Areas of the pilot survey

No.	P code	Province name	D code	District name	C code	Commune name	V code	Village name	Urban/rural	No. of enumeration areas
1	05	Kampong Speu	02	Krong Chbar Mon	02	Kandaol Dom	01	Kandaol Dom	1	01
2	05	Kampong Speu	06	Phnum Sruoch	11	Tang Sya	10	Prum Rolok	2	01
3	05	Kampong Speu	07	Samraong Tong	03	Khtum Krang	02	Kbal Tralach	2	01
4	05	Kampong Speu	07	Samraong Tong	12	Thummoda Ar	02	Pongro	2	01
5	05	Kampong Speu	07	Samraong Tong	14	Tumpoar Meas	02	Tumpoar Meas	2	01
6	07	Kampot	05	Dang Tong	10	L'ang	01	Trapeang Seh	2	03
7	07	Kampot	07	Tuek Chhou	01	Boeng Tuk	01	Roluos	2	03
8	07	Kampot	07	Tuek Chhou	09	Makprang	02	Bat Kbal Damrei	2	01
9	07	Kampot	07	Tuek Chhou	17	Trapeang Pring	03	Bos Trabaek	2	04
10	07	Kampot	08	Krong Kampot	04	Andoung Khmer	03	Ou Touch	1	03
11	21	Takeo	07	Samraong	06	Lumchang	06	Tuol Trea	2	02
12	21	Takeo	08	Krong Doun Kaev	02	Roka Khnong	06	Chres	1	02
13	21	Takeo	09	Tram Kak	04	Leay Bour	02	Khnar	2	02
14	21	Takeo	09	Tram Kak	09	Popel	02	Trav Aem	2	02
15	21	Takeo	10	Treang	13	Thlok	01	Trapeang Sla	2	02

The pilot survey (conducted 24–28 October 2011) had the following objectives:

- test the effectiveness and consistency of the questionnaire for appropriateness of the wording, the skipping instructions and clarity;
- test the enumerators' and interviewers' understanding of the questions;
- obtain feedback from field staff in suggesting what worked well and what could be improved;
- measure the average length of interview, duration of the listing per enumeration area as well as the average time required to travel from place to place;
- verify the field use of the instructions in the enumerators' manual;
- establish the appropriate operational procedures for the survey; and
- gather insights from the experience and obtain a good idea of the real conditions that could be expected in the actual survey.

The results of the pilot survey were inputted into the finalizing of the questionnaire as well as the manuals for enumerators and field operations.

Fifteen NIS staff members were recruited to conduct the pilot survey. The pilot survey was divided into three groups for the field operations in the three provinces.

Each group consisted of one supervisor and four enumerators per province. Some of those staff members became supervisors in the actual survey.

The 15 staff members spent five days training on how to carry out data collection. The training consisted of three days for training, one day for field testing the draft questionnaire and one day for reviewing the field test. Observed difficulties and problems during the field test served as additional inputs for further revisions and improvement of the questionnaire.

The pilot survey generated several insights:

- The engagement of the village leaders in the fieldwork makes it possible to enjoin the active cooperation of households. The leaders guided and helped the fieldwork reach a 100 per cent response rate.
- Supervisors and enumerators must work in close cooperation with the local authority or village leaders during the fieldwork. In general, before interviewing begins, the village leaders must inform the households or they cannot be interviewed without permission from the local authority or village leader.
- Providing a token souvenir to village leaders and households during the field interview would encourage their participation in the survey and facilitate the interview of respondents.
- The time needed for an interview depends upon the number of household members and educational background or knowledge of the respondents.
- Having a car for the field work makes transport easier and saves time moving to and from villages as well as the households to be interviewed.

Several difficulties were encountered during the pilot survey:

- Some households moved elsewhere temporarily for employment as seasonal workers.
- It was difficult to meet household members when their workplace was far from home. Some members went to work early in the morning and returned in the evening.
- In some enumeration areas, the interviewers had to travel by motorcycle or boat to reach the sample households.
- Some selected enumeration areas were very far from each other.
- A few households, particularly in rural areas, had difficulty recalling information, such as the working time in terms of hours by each day in the previous seven days.

2.6 Training of enumerators and supervisors and field work

To properly conduct the nationwide survey, intensive training programmes were arranged for the survey supervisors and enumerators as well as the survey coordinators. In total, 75 people, among them 61 males and 14 females (15 supervisors and 60 enumerators), were recruited and received five days of training

on data collection (20–24 February 2012) at NIS. Among them, 30 enumerators were recruited from the 24 Municipality and Provincial Planning Offices and the other 45 people were recruited from the NIS (15 as supervisors and 30 as enumerators). The training consisted of three days for training, one day for field testing and one day for reviewing.

The training covered instructions in general interviewing techniques, field procedures (including sample selection), a detailed discussion of items on the questionnaire and practice interviews in the field.

After the training, the data collection of the main survey was conducted over a period of 48 days, from 26 February to 13 April 2012. The survey tools entailed the enumeration area map from the 2008 population census, the completed household listing form and the questionnaire.

Fifteen teams were established for the data collection. Each team consisted of one supervisor and four enumerators (two staff from NIS and the other two from the provinces), and each was assigned 40 enumeration areas. Five coordinators supervised the field work; each coordinator supervised three supervisors.

2.7 Data processing

The completed questionnaires were submitted and processed at NIS. Training for data processing staff was conducted for three days (18–20 April 2012). The training involved 15 NIS staff members: five coders/editors and ten data entry operators.

The data editors were trained on how to check the correct entries in the completed questionnaires and to check for consistency between responses, to assign numeric codes to responses and to verify error listings and other computer outputs. The four-digit codes of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, 2008 (ISCO-08) and four-digit codes of the International Standard Industrial Classification, Revision 4 (ISIC Rev. 4) were used.

The data entry operators were trained on how to encode entries from the questionnaires, verify the data entries, check the completeness of the records and correct errors that were committed during data entry and other errors not detected during the manual processing.

After finishing the coding and editing the completed questionnaires, the data entry commenced. The first data entry began 7 May 2012 and the second entry started on 9 May 2012. Both data entry processes finished on 24 June 2012.

The data entry was carried out using CPro software, which is a computer program developed by the United States Census Bureau. Data matching was carried out by printing out the lists of the first and second entry (comparison list) of each operator to edit and check the correct value of variables by looking or checking with the actual questionnaire and then correcting it on the screen of the computer. The matching data was conducted 25 June–2 July 2012.

After data matching, data consistency checking or cross-referencing was done by the CPro batch application designed for this purpose. Questionnaires with errors were listed in the error list file that was printed out for correcting until there was zero error-message. Data cleaning was carried out 3–8 July 2012.

Chapter 3

Characteristics of the child population

This chapter presents some important characteristics of the child population aged 5–17 years. The main focus of the child labour component of the Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2012 was to investigate the economic and non-economic activities of children and determine the extent of child labour. The survey looked to estimate: (i) child population by age group, sex and area of residence (urban/rural); (ii) child population by sex and level of education; (iii) child population by current status of attending school; (iv) reasons for not attending school; and (v) employment status of children.

3.1 Overall characteristics of the children population

The total number of children aged 5–17 in Cambodia in 2012 is estimated at nearly 4 million, most of whom lived in rural areas, at 3.2 million (79.7 per cent), and thus 800,000 (20.3 per cent) in urban areas. Of the total estimated child population aged 5–17 years, 2 million (51.2 per cent) were male and 1.9 million (48.8 per cent) were female (table 3.1 and figures 3.1 and 3.2).

Table 3.1. Distribution of population, by sex, age group and area, 2012

Age group	Total population		Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male						
0–4 years	629 615	8.6	121 904	7.1	507 712	9.1
5–17 years	2 025 257	27.8	415 573	24.2	1 609 684	28.9
18–64 years	4 312 508	59.2	1 105 951	64.4	3 206 557	57.6
65+ years	319 640	4.4	72 884	4.2	246 756	4.4
Total	7 287 020	100.0	1 716 312	100.0	5 570 708	100.0
Female						
0–4 years	585 188	7.7	120 842	6.7	464 347	8.0
5–17 years	1 931 494	25.4	387 454	21.6	1 544 040	26.6
18–64 years	4 672 777	61.4	1 183 701	65.8	3 489 076	60.0
65+ years	422 650	5.6	105 863	5.9	316 787	5.4
Total	7 612 109	100.0	1 797 859	100.0	5 814 250	100.0
Total						
0–4 years	1 214 804	8.2	242 745	6.9	972 058	8.5
5–17 years	3 956 751	26.6	803 027	22.9	3 153 724	27.7
18–64 years	8 985 285	60.3	2 289 652	65.2	6 695 632	58.8
65+ years	742 290	5.0	178 746	5.1	563 543	4.9
Total	14 899 129	100.0	3 514 171	100.0	11 384 958	100.0

Figure 3.1. Distribution of the population by age group, 2012

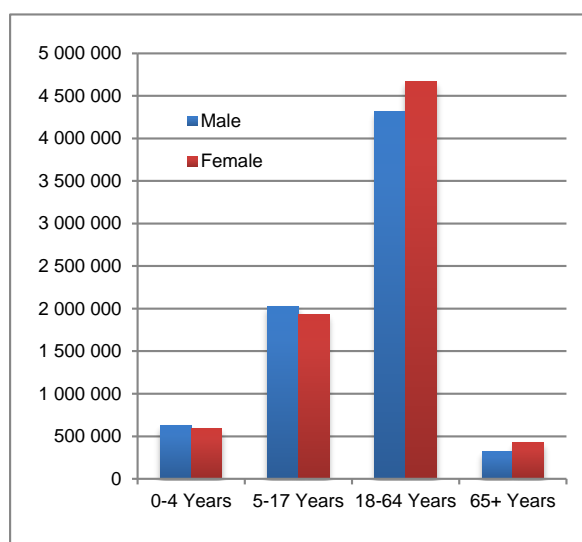
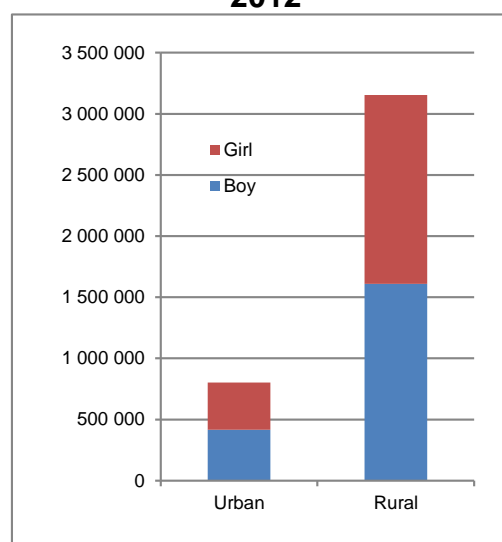


Figure 3.2. Number of boys and girls aged 5–17 years, by area, 2012



3.2 Child population aged 5–17 years: Distribution by sex and area

Based on the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), child labour 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 labour, 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 aged 12–14 years, except those in light work; and (iii) all children aged 15–17 years in hazardous labour (ILO, 2002a).

By age group (table 3.2), there were nearly 2 million children aged 5–11 years (49.2 per cent), nearly 1 million aged 12–14 years (25 per cent) and slightly more than 1 million aged 14–17 years (25.8 per cent).

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

3.3 School attendance of children aged 5–17 years

As shown in figure and table 3.3, of the nearly 4 million children aged 5–17 years in 2012, slightly more than 3 million (79 per cent) of them were in school at the time of the survey; around 436,000 (11 per cent) of them had been in school but were not at the time of the survey; and nearly 400,000 (10 per cent) had never attended school. The survey found that of the total child population, mostly those aged 5–11 years, 16.7 per cent had never attended school; that may be because the official age of entry to primary school is 6 years; while around 0.5 per cent of all children aged 5–11 had dropped out of school (or temporarily discontinued). Among the children aged 12–14 years, 6.6 per cent had discontinued/dropped out of school and 2.7 per cent had never attended school. For children aged 15–17 years, 35.3 per cent had dropped out (or discontinued) and 4.3 per cent had never attended school. The reason for the higher percentage may be because 15 years is the allowable minimum age for wage employment. In addition, the percentage of girls who were not attending school (11.8 per cent) at the time of the survey was larger than of boys (10.3 per cent). Yet it shifted among those who had never attended school, with more boys (11.2 per cent) than girls (8.8 per cent).

The survey also found that 11.2 per cent of children living in urban areas were not attending school at the time of the survey, and 5.2 per cent had never attended school. However, the percentage of children living in rural areas who were not attending school at the time of the survey was relatively large, at 23.6 per cent, but much smaller among those who had never attended school, at 11.3 per cent.

Figure 3.3. Number of children aged 5–17 years, by status of attendance in school, 2012

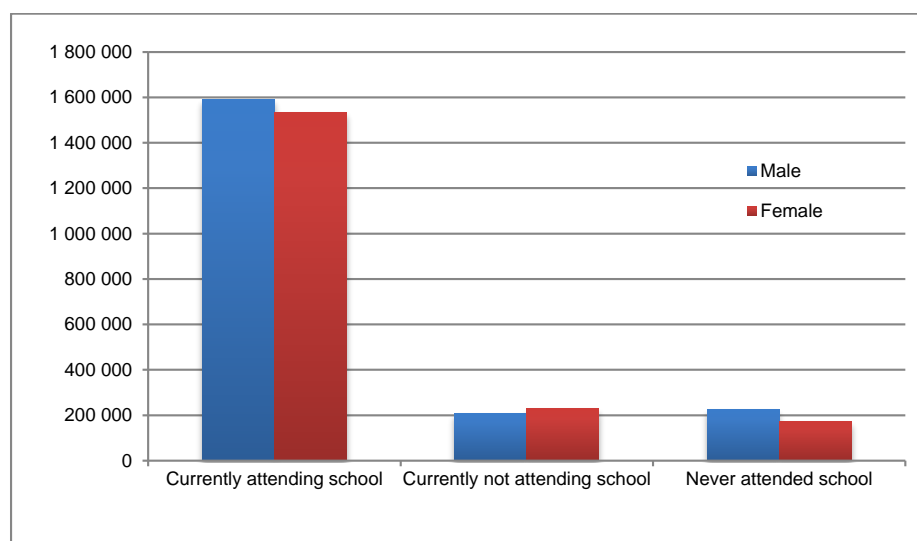


Table 3.3. Child population, by status of school attendance, age group, sex and area, 2012

	Number of children				% of children	
	Currently attending school	Currently not attending school	Never attended school	Total	Currently not attending school	Never attended school
Cambodia	3 124 058	435 898	396 794	3 956 751	11.0	10.0
Sex						
Male	1 590 606	208 665	225 986	2 025 257	10.3	11.2
Female	1 533 453	227 233	170 808	1 931 494	11.8	8.8
Age group						
5–11 years	1 611 771	9 436	325 343	1 946 551	0.5	16.7
12–14 years	895 115	65 622	27 091	987 828	6.6	2.7
15–17 years	617 172	360 841	44 360	1 022 372	35.3	4.3
Area						
Urban	713 363	47 821	41 843	803 027	6.0	5.2
Rural	2 410 695	388 078	354 951	3 153 724	12.3	11.3

Among all provinces, Kampong Cham had the largest child population, at 12.5 per cent of the total child population aged 5–17. The second-largest child population lived in Kandal Province, at 9.1 per cent, followed by 8.6 per cent in Phnom Penh. The smallest populations were found in Koh Kong and Stung Treng Provinces, at 1 per cent of the total child population, and in Mondul Kiri, Kep and Pailin Provinces, at less than 1 per cent.

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

The findings on school attendance by province (table 3.5) indicate, not surprisingly, that Kampong Cham had the highest percentage of the children currently attending school, at 12.5 per cent (12.3 per cent male and 11.8 per cent female). The second-largest grouping was found in Phnom Penh, at 10 per cent (9.8 per cent male and 10.1 per cent female); followed by Kandal Province, at 9.3 per cent (8.7 per cent male and 10 per cent female).

The smallest percentage of children currently attending school was 0.9 per cent in Stung Treng Province, followed by 0.8 per cent in Rattanak Kiri, 0.7 per cent in Pailin, 0.5 per cent in Mondul Kiri and 0.3 per cent in Kep.

Table 3.5. Child population aged 5–17 currently attending school, by sex and province, 2012

Province	Children currently attending school					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Cambodia	3 124 058	79.0	1 590 606	78.5	1 533 453	79.4
01 Banteay Meanchey	130 268	4.2	66 212	4.2	64 056	4.2
02 Battambang	232 403	7.4	127 959	8.0	104 444	6.8
03 Kampong Cham	377 757	12.1	196 365	12.3	181 392	11.8
04 Kampong Chhnang	103 223	3.3	50 699	3.2	52 523	3.4
05 Kampong Speu	173 587	5.6	89 921	5.7	83 666	5.5
06 Kampong Thom	152 061	4.9	66 010	4.1	86 051	5.6
07 Kampot	154 094	4.9	87 808	5.5	66 286	4.3
08 Kandal	291 229	9.3	138 360	8.7	152 869	10.0
09 Koh Kong	33 110	1.1	19 068	1.2	14 042	0.9
10 Kratie	77 921	2.5	40 124	2.5	37 797	2.5
11 Mondul Kiri	16 986	0.5	8 036	0.5	8 950	0.6
12 Phnom Penh	311 387	10.0	155 817	9.8	155 569	10.1
13 Preah Vihear	45 447	1.5	22 776	1.4	22 671	1.5
14 Prey Veng	228 555	7.3	115 124	7.2	113 430	7.4
15 Pursat	82 917	2.7	46 374	2.9	36 544	2.4
16 Rattanak Kiri	23 908	0.8	12 944	0.8	10 964	0.7
17 Siem Reap	237 754	7.6	124 371	7.8	113 382	7.4
18 Preah Sihanouk	48 077	1.5	22 441	1.4	25 636	1.7
19 Stung Treng	27 320	0.9	13 290	0.8	14 030	0.9
20 Svay Rieng	100 078	3.2	51 676	3.2	48 402	3.2
21 Takeo	189 975	6.1	95 293	6.0	94 682	6.2
22 Otdar Meanchey	54 338	1.7	24 035	1.5	30 303	2.0
23 Kep	9 465	0.3	4 961	0.3	4 505	0.3
24 Pailin	22 197	0.7	10 940	0.7	11 256	0.7

The number of children aged 5–17 years not attending school at the time of the survey was estimated at 11 per cent across the country (10.3 per cent of them boys and 11.7 per cent of them girls). By province, the largest share of them was found in Kampong Cham, at 15 per cent (14.1 per cent of them boys and 15.8 per cent of them girls). The second-largest share was in Battambang Province, at 9.2 per cent, followed by Kandal Province, at 8.6 per cent. The smallest percentage not attending school was in Kep Province, at 0.4 per cent, followed by Rattanak Kiri, at 0.7 per cent, and then Koh Kong, Mondul Kiri and Pailin Provinces, each at 0.8 per cent (table 3.6).

Table 3.6. Children population aged 5–17 currently not attending school, by province and sex, 2012

		Children currently not attending school					
		Both sexes		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Cambodia		435 898	11.0	208 665	10.3	227 233	11.7
01	Banteay Meanchey	20 758	4.8	8 760	4.2	11 998	5.3
02	Battambang	39 890	9.2	23 020	11.0	16 871	7.4
03	Kampong Cham	65 334	15.0	29 510	14.1	35 824	15.8
04	Kampong Chhnang	22 910	5.3	11 832	5.7	11 078	4.9
05	Kampong Speu	22 901	5.3	9 646	4.6	13 255	5.8
06	Kanpong Thom	34 323	7.9	17 113	8.2	17 210	7.6
07	Kampot	20 292	4.7	9 221	4.4	11 071	4.9
08	Kandal	37 652	8.6	18 542	8.9	19 109	8.4
09	Koh Kong	3 312	0.8	719	0.3	2 593	1.1
10	Kratie	6 734	1.5	2 911	1.4	3 823	1.7
11	Mondul Kiri	3 270	0.8	1 455	0.7	1 814	0.8
12	Phnom Penh	17 467	4.0	10 489	5.0	6 978	3.1
13	Preah Vihear	8 415	1.9	4 296	2.1	4 119	1.8
14	Prey Veng	29 439	6.8	13 168	6.3	16 271	7.2
15	Pursat	14 439	3.3	6 720	3.2	7 719	3.4
16	Rattanak Kiri	2 969	0.7	1 702	0.8	1 267	0.6
17	Siem Reap	22 251	5.1	11 061	5.3	11 190	4.9
18	Preah Sihanouk	6 107	1.4	2 425	1.2	3 681	1.6
19	Stung Treng	5 188	1.2	2 555	1.2	2 633	1.2
20	Svay Rieng	11 457	2.6	5 295	2.5	6 162	2.7
21	Takeo	25 058	5.7	10 569	5.1	14 490	6.4
22	Otdar Meanchey	10 649	2.4	4 840	2.3	5 809	2.6
23	Kep	1 553	0.4	868	0.4	685	0.3
24	Pailin	3 531	0.8	1 948	0.9	1 584	0.7

Of the total child population aged 5–17 years, an estimated 10 per cent had never attended school (table 3.7), with 11.2 per cent of them boys and 8.8 per cent of them girls. Among the provinces, the highest percentage of children aged 5–17 years who had never attended school was in Kampong Cham, at 13.4 per cent (13.1 per cent of them boys and 13.9 per cent of them girls). The smallest percentage was found in Kep and Pailin Provinces, at 0.3 and 0.6 per cent, respectively.

Table 3.7. Child population aged 5–17 who had never attended school, by province and sex, 2012

Province		Children who had never attended school					
		Both sexes		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Cambodia		396 794	10.0	225 986	11.2	170 808	8.8
01	Banteay Meanchey	8 403	2.1	999	0.4	7 404	4.3
02	Battambang	26 826	6.8	16 717	7.4	10 109	5.9
03	Kampong Cham	53 244	13.4	29 550	13.1	23 694	13.9
04	Kampong Chhnang	14 188	3.6	7 314	3.2	6 874	4.0
05	Kampong Speu	24 153	6.1	13 192	5.8	10 961	6.4
06	Kanpong Thom	29 381	7.4	17 827	7.9	11 554	6.8
07	Kampot	17 485	4.4	8 382	3.7	9 102	5.3
08	Kandal	32 420	8.2	19 940	8.8	12 479	7.3
09	Koh Kong	4 869	1.2	3 377	1.5	1 492	0.9
10	Kratie	8 466	2.1	4 493	2.0	3 973	2.3
11	Mondul Kiri	6 737	1.7	3 295	1.5	3 441	2.0

12	Phnom Penh	12 658	3.2	7 568	3.3	5 090	3.0
13	Preah Vihear	9 857	2.5	5 755	2.5	4 102	2.4
14	Prey Veng	21 107	5.3	12 827	5.7	8 281	4.8
15	Pursat	10 184	2.6	5 347	2.4	4 837	2.8
16	Rattanak Kiri	26 922	6.8	14 993	6.6	11 929	7.0
17	Siem Reap	32 408	8.2	21 412	9.5	10 996	6.4
18	Preah Sihanouk	5 335	1.3	3 486	1.5	1 849	1.1
19	Stung Treng	7 848	2.0	4 743	2.1	3 105	1.8
20	Svay Rieng	9 201	2.3	5 604	2.5	3 597	2.1
21	Takeo	22 279	5.6	13 639	6.0	8 640	5.1
22	Otdar Meanchey	9 033	2.3	3 822	1.7	5 211	3.1
23	Kep	1 248	0.3	588	0.3	660	0.4
24	Pailin	2 539	0.6	1 115	0.5	1 424	0.8

3.4 Reasons for never attending school

As shown in tables 3.8 and 3.9, the nearly 436,000 children not attending school were almost equally divided between the sexes, with slightly more girls (227,233) than boys (208,665). Nearly 20 per cent of them belonged to a household that had migrated domestically.

A third of children (33.5 per cent) were not in school because they could not afford it (34.6 per cent of the girls and 32.3 per cent of the boys). The second most frequent reason was poor performance or not interested in schooling, at 21.7 per cent (27.6 per cent of the boys and 16.3 per cent of the girls). A large portion (59.4 per cent) of children from migrant households who were not attending school could not afford it, followed by no access to a nearby school (13.2 per cent).

Table 3.8. Reasons for dropping out of school, by sex and migrant household, 2012

	All households			Migrant households		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total children aged 5–17	3 956 751	2 025 257	1 931 494	129 106	63 320	65 786
Children dropped out/discontinued studies						
Number	435 898	208 665	227 233	25 647	12 755	12 892
Percentage	11.0	10.3	11.8	19.9	20.1	19.6
Reason for dropping out (discontinuing studies)						
Completed schooling	599	347	253	71	71	0
Too old for school	883	240	643	0	0	0
Disabled/illness	8 407	4 115	4 292	153	99	54
No school/school too far	20 876	12 738	8 139	3 390	2 177	1 214
Cannot afford schooling	146 144	67 472	78 671	15 246	7 582	7 664
Family did not allow schooling	11 418	5 310	6 108	54	54	0
Poor in studies/not interested	94 778	57 691	37 087	2 474	1 337	1 137
Education not considered valuable	1 363	797	566	0	0	0
School not safe	982	90	893	0	0	0
To learn a job	9 915	2 670	7 245	1 807	0	1 807
To work for pay	57 142	21 362	35 779	985	541	444
To help unpaid in family business/farm	23 914	8 902	15 012	105	0	105
To help at home with household tasks	51 952	23 237	28 715	932	466	466
Other	7 524	3 694	3 830	427	427	0

Table 3.9. Number of children, by attendance in school, sex, area and age group, 2012

Age group	Status of attendance in school											
	Total children			Currently attending			Dropped out/discontinued			Never attended		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total												
5–17 years	3 956 751	2 025 257	1 931 494	3 124 058	1 590 606	1 533 453	435 898	208 665	227 233	396 794	225 986	170 808
5–11 years	1 946 551	1 003 250	943 301	1 611 771	816 757	795 014	9 436	4 951	4 485	325 343	181 542	143 801
12–14 years	987 828	501 921	485 908	895 115	450 479	444 636	65 622	34 220	31 402	27 091	17 222	9 870
15–17 years	1 022 372	520 086	502 286	617 172	323 370	293 802	360 841	169 494	191 347	44 360	27 222	17 137
Urban												
5–17 years	803 027	415 573	387 454	713 363	368 022	345 341	47 821	23 189	24 632	41 843	24 363	17 481
5–11 years	393 448	196 669	196 779	352 844	172 159	180 685	147	147	0	40 457	24 363	16 094
12–14 years	189 155	104 262	84 893	181 223	102 173	79 049	7 029	2 088	4 941	903	0	903
15–17 years	220 424	114 643	105 781	179 297	93 690	85 607	40 644	20 954	19 691	483	0	483
Rural												
5–17 years	3 153 724	1 609 684	1 544 040	2 410 695	1 222 584	1 188 111	388 078	185 476	202 601	354 951	201 623	153 328
5–11 years	1 553 103	806 581	746 521	1 258 928	644 598	614 329	9 289	4 803	4 485	284 886	157 180	127 707
12–14 years	798 673	397 659	401 014	713 893	348 305	365 587	58 592	32 132	26 460	26 188	17 222	8 967
15–17 years	801 948	405 443	396 505	437 875	229 680	208 195	320 197	148 541	171 656	43 877	27 222	16 654

3.5 Children's interest in additional work

The survey also asked economically active children aged 5–17 years if they would like to have additional work and the number of additional hours in a week they wanted to work (table 3.10). Only an estimated 0.4 per cent of the economically active children (around 15,000 of nearly 4 million) wanted additional work (slightly more girls, at 0.4 per cent, than boys, at 0.3 per cent). However, more of them were in the younger age group, at 0.25 per cent among those aged 12–14 years, with 1.2 per cent among those aged 15–17 years and 0.01 per cent among those aged 5–11 years. By area, slightly more of those who wanted additional work lived in a rural household, at 0.45 per cent, than in an urban household, at 0.38 per cent.

Of the economically active children who wanted more work, most (74 per cent) wanted up to 21 extra hours per week – three hours per day, and most of them were aged 15–17 (70.1 per cent); around 24.6 per cent of all children wanting to work more said they were available for 22–40 additional hours per week. Around 94 per cent of the children aged 12–14 years wanted up to 21 additional hours per week.

Table 3.10. Number of economically active children aged 5–17 open to additional work, by number of additional hours, sex, age group and area, 2012

	Total	Wanting additional work	Number of children			
			Number of hours per week available for additional work			
			up to 21	22–40	41–50	more than 50
Sex						
Total	3 956 751	14 947	11 064	3 028	589	266
Male	2 025 257	6 454	4 719	1 146	589	0
Female	1 931 494	8 493	6 345	1 882	0	266
Age group						
Total	3 956 751	14 947	11 064	3 028	589	266
5–11 years	1 946 551	211	151	0	0	60
12–14 years	987 828	2 441	2 295	0	0	146
15–17 years	1 022 372	12 295	8 618	3 028	589	60
Area						
Total	3 956 751	14 947	11 064	3 028	589	266
Urban	803 027	3 594	1 817	1 777	0	0
Rural	3 153 724	11 353	9 247	1 251	589	266

3.6 Economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour

Of the nearly 4 million children aged 5–17 years, the majority (80.8 per cent) were not working nor looking to work (figure 3.4) in 2012. Of those who were working at the time of the survey (19 per cent), more were in unacceptable conditions – 6 per cent in hazardous work and 4.9 per cent in some other form of child labour – than those working in acceptable conditions, at 8.2 per cent.

Figure 3.4. Children aged 5–17 working and not working, 2012

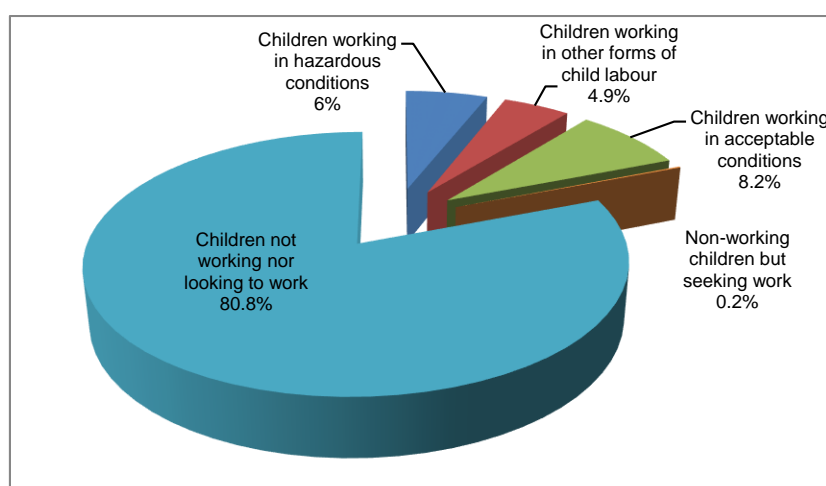
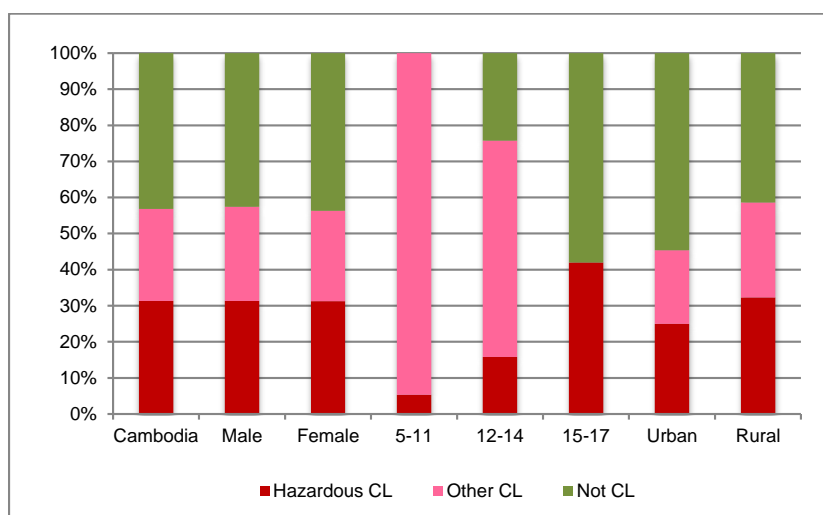


Figure 3.5. Percentage distribution of all economically active children, by hazardous labour, other labour or acceptable work, 2012

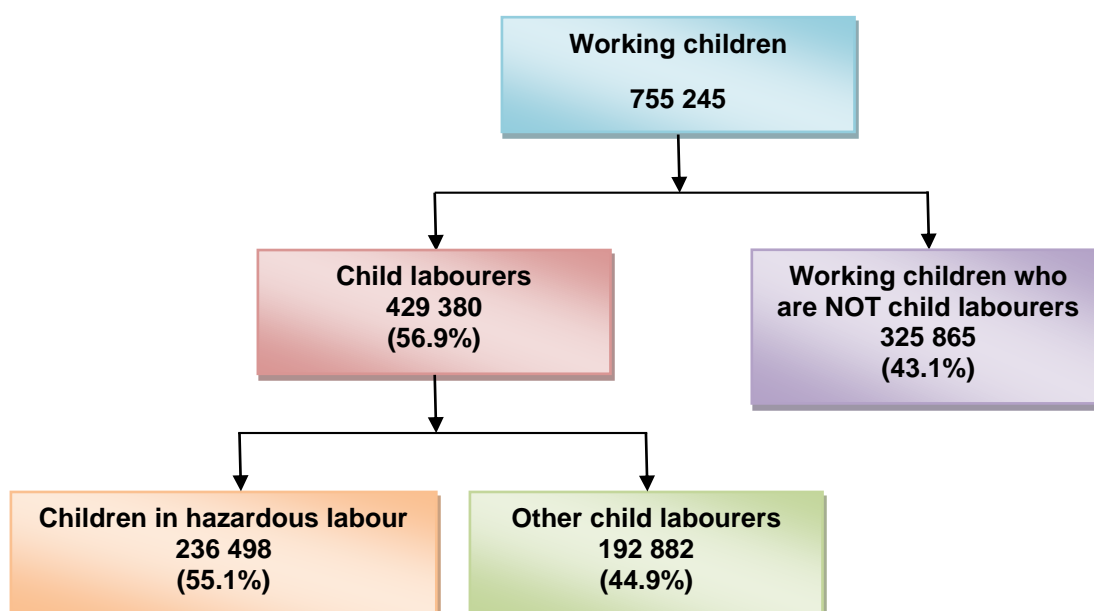


As table 3.11 and figure 3.6 illustrate, among the 19 per cent (755,000) of children who were working, 429,000 were in an unacceptable labour situation while nearly 326,000 were in an acceptable work situation. Of those in child labour, as noted, more were in a hazardous situation.

Table 3.11. Number of working and non-working children aged 5–17, by type of child labour, seeking work, sex, age group and area, 2012

	Number of children			Types of working children				Types of non-working children	
	Total	Working	Not working	Child labourers			Working children who are not child labourers	Seeking/available for work	Others
				Total child labourers	Children in hazardous labour	Other child labourers			
Cambodia	3 956 751	755 245	3 201 506	429 380	236 498	192 882	325 865	5 947	3 195 559
Sex									
Male	2 025 257	372 208	1 653 049	213 716	116 673	97 043	158 492	2 946	1 650 104
Female	1 931 494	383 037	1 548 457	215 663	119 825	95 838	167 374	3 002	1 545 455
Age group									
5–11 years	1 946 551	77 764	1 868 787	77 764	4 118	73 646	0	514	1 868 273
12–14 years	987 828	198 819	789 009	150 692	31 457	119 235	48 127	508	788 501
15–17 years	1 022 372	478 662	543 710	200 924	200 924	0	277 738	4 926	538 784
Area									
Urban	803 027	100 801	702 226	45 772	25 182	20 590	55 029	390	701 836
Rural	3 153 724	654 444	2 499 280	383 608	211 316	172 292	270 836	5 557	2 493 723

Figure 3.6. Distribution of working children and child labourers, 2012



By age group, 4 per cent of all children aged 5–11 worked – which is considered unacceptable; thus all were in a child labour situation (table 3.12). All children aged 15–17 in a child labour situation were in hazardous labour. Among the children aged 12–14 in child labour, more were in a situation considered not hazardous, at 12.1 per cent, compared with 3.2 per cent in hazardous labour.

Table 3.12. Percentage of working and non-working children aged 5–17, by type of child labour, sex, age group and area, 2012

	Number of children			Types of working children				Children in hazardous labour as % of all child labourers
	Total	Working	Not working	Total child labourers	Children in hazardous labour	Other child labourers	Working children who are not child labourers	
Cambodia	100.0	19.1	80.9	10.9	6.0	4.9	8.2	55.1
Sex								
Male	100.0	18.4	81.6	10.6	5.8	4.8	7.8	54.6
Female	100.0	19.8	80.2	11.2	6.2	5.0	8.7	55.6
Age group								
5–11 years	100.0	4.0	96.0	4.0	0.2	3.8	0.0	5.3
12–14 years	100.0	20.1	79.9	15.3	3.2	12.1	4.9	20.9
15–17 years	100.0	46.8	53.2	19.7	19.7	0.0	27.2	100.0
Area								
Urban	100.0	12.6	87.4	5.7	3.1	2.6	6.9	55.0
Rural	100.0	20.8	79.2	12.2	6.7	5.5	8.6	55.1

3.7 Economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour by province

The following seven tables and figures illustrate the provincial breakdown of all economically active children aged 5–17 estimated in the survey to be in either an

acceptable work situation or in some type of child labour. Kampong Cham and Battambang Provinces had the largest numbers of working children and child labourers (table 3.14). The largest proportion of children in hazardous labour was found in Kampong Cham, at 17.6 per cent, while the smallest proportion was in Kep, at 0.4 per cent. The same finding held true for children in other forms of unacceptable labour, with 12.3 per cent in Kampong Cham and 0.2 per cent in Kep.

Figure 3.7. Number of children aged 5–17, by working or not working, type of child labour and province, 2012

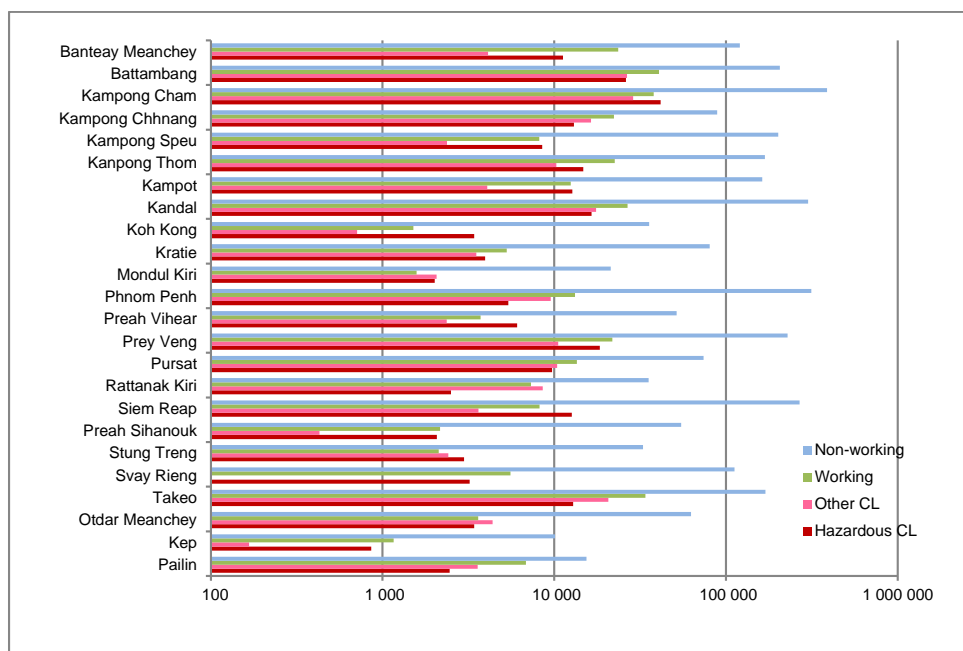


Figure 3.8. Number of all economically active children aged 5–17, by acceptable work, hazardous labour, other labour and by province, 2012

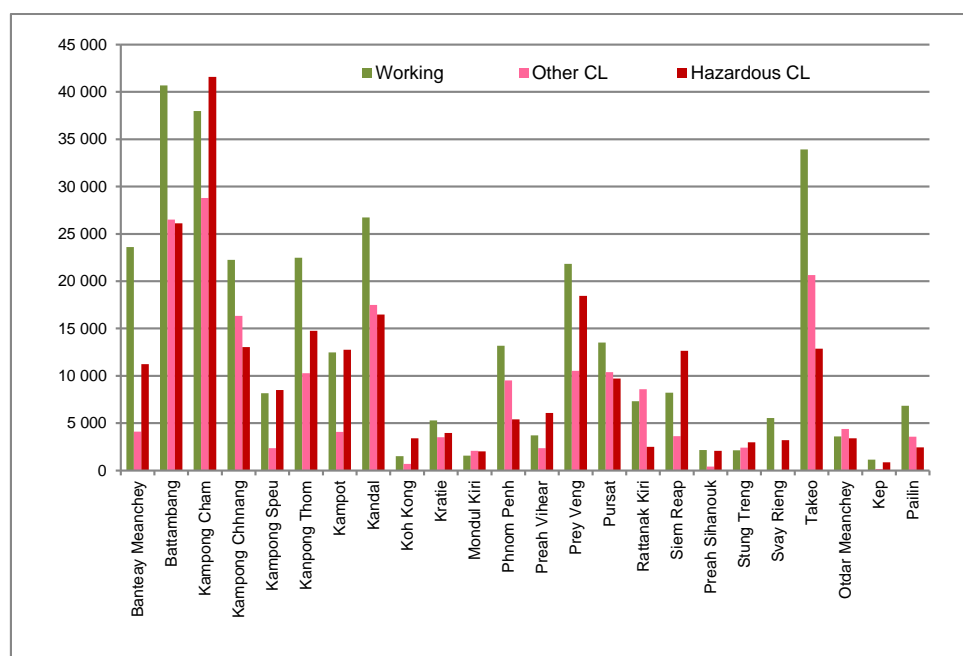


Figure 3.9. Percentage distribution of all economically active children aged 5–17, by acceptable work, hazardous labour, other labour and by province, 2012



Figure 3.10. Number of child labourers, by province and sex, 2012

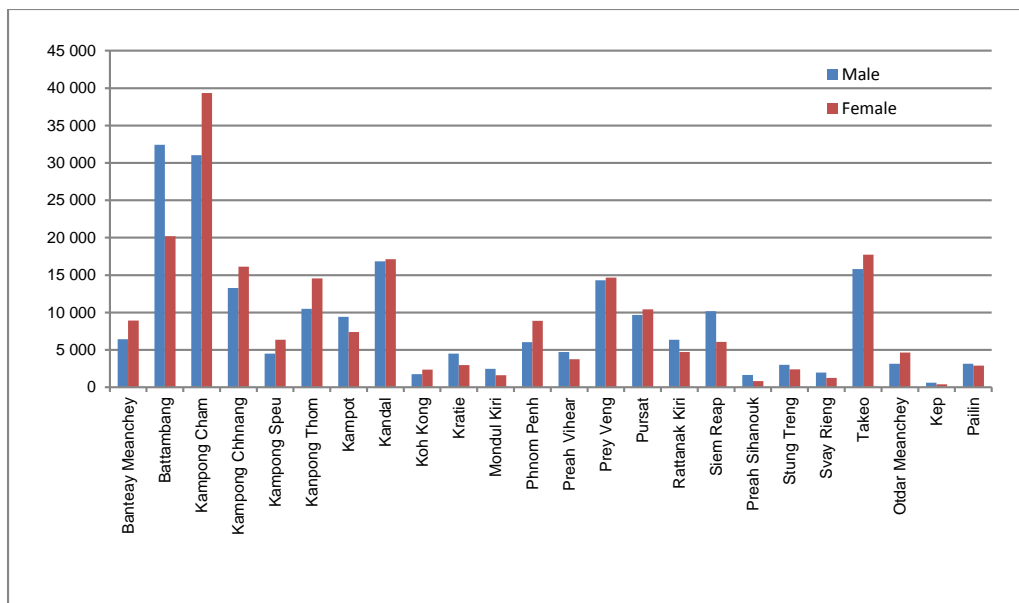


Table 3.13. Number of all economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by province and sex, 2012

Province	Number of children											
	Total children			Working children			Child labourers			Children in hazardous labour		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Cambodia	3 956 751	2 025 257	1 931 494	755 245	372 208	383 037	429 380	213 716	215 663	236 498	116 673	119 825
01 Banteay Meanchey	159 429	75 971	83 458	38 969	18 149	20 821	15 362	6 418	8 944	11 249	5 665	5 584
02 Battambang	299 120	167 696	131 424	93 290	55 300	37 990	52 603	32 416	20 187	26 104	17 422	8 681
03 Kampong Cham	496 336	255 425	240 911	108 355	51 705	56 650	70 389	31 041	39 348	41 596	17 475	24 121
04 Kampong Chhnang	140 321	69 845	70 476	51 632	25 411	26 221	29 384	13 272	16 112	13 034	5 532	7 502
05 Kampong Speu	220 641	112 759	107 883	19 045	7 409	11 637	10 876	4 513	6 363	8 503	3 394	5 109
06 Kampong Thom	215 766	100 950	114 816	47 518	19 160	28 358	25 046	10 481	14 564	14 772	6 094	8 678
07 Kampot	191 871	105 411	86 460	29 317	13 103	16 214	16 828	9 423	7 406	12 751	6 695	6 056
08 Kandal	361 301	176 843	184 458	60 676	29 543	31 133	33 953	16 839	17 114	16 466	7 249	9 217
09 Koh Kong	41 291	23 163	18 128	5 637	2 179	3 459	4 126	1 749	2 377	3 414	1 339	2 075
10 Kratie	93 121	47 528	45 593	12 768	6 085	6 683	7 476	4 502	2 974	3 958	2 507	1 451
11 Mondul Kiri	26 992	12 787	14 205	5 658	3 526	2 132	4 081	2 478	1 603	2 014	1 209	805
12 Phnom Penh	341 512	173 875	167 637	28 103	11 810	16 294	14 922	6 037	8 886	5 395	2 336	3 059
13 Preah Vihear	63 719	32 827	30 893	12 165	6 234	5 931	8 442	4 703	3 739	6 080	3 535	2 545
14 Prey Veng	279 101	141 119	137 982	50 789	24 388	26 401	28 967	14 301	14 667	18 436	9 232	9 204
15 Pursat	107 540	58 440	49 100	33 630	16 417	17 213	20 099	9 660	10 439	9 716	3 801	5 915
16 Rattanak Kiri	53 799	29 639	24 160	18 398	10 654	7 744	11 080	6 363	4 717	2 501	1 033	1 468
17 Siem Reap	292 413	156 845	135 568	24 461	15 021	9 440	16 252	10 170	6 082	12 637	8 370	4 267
18 Preah Sihanouk	59 519	28 353	31 166	4 657	3 274	1 383	2 497	1 664	833	2 068	1 476	592
19 Stung Treng	40 356	20 588	19 768	7 517	3 588	3 929	5 392	3 000	2 392	2 980	2 027	953
20 Svay Rieng	120 736	62 575	58 161	8 764	3 945	4 819	3 216	1 961	1 255	3 216	1 961	1 255
21 Takeo	237 312	119 501	117 811	67 447	33 566	33 882	33 533	15 800	17 733	12 882	4 458	8 424
22 Otdar Meanchey	74 020	32 698	41 323	11 392	4 794	6 598	7 790	3 150	4 640	3 411	1 795	1 617
23 Kep	12 266	6 416	5 850	2 186	818	1 368	1 026	622	403	859	549	311
24 Pailin	28 267	14 003	14 264	12 869	6 132	6 737	6 038	3 153	2 885	2 456	1 519	937

Table 3.14. Percentage distribution of all economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by province and sex, 2012

Province	Percentage distribution of children											
	Total children			Working children			Child labourers			Children in hazardous labour		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Cambodia	3 956 751	2 025 257	1 931 494	755 245	372 208	383 037	429 380	213 716	215 663	236 498	116 673	119 825
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
01 Banteay Meanchey	4.0	3.8	4.3	5.2	4.9	5.4	3.6	3.0	4.1	4.8	4.9	4.7
02 Battambang	7.6	8.3	6.8	12.4	14.9	9.9	12.3	15.2	9.4	11.0	14.9	7.2
03 Kampong Cham	12.5	12.6	12.5	14.3	13.9	14.8	16.4	14.5	18.2	17.6	15.0	20.1
04 Kampong Chhnang	3.5	3.4	3.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.2	7.5	5.5	4.7	6.3
05 Kampong Speu	5.6	5.6	5.6	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.1	3.0	3.6	2.9	4.3
06 Kampong Thom	5.5	5.0	5.9	6.3	5.1	7.4	5.8	4.9	6.8	6.2	5.2	7.2
07 Kampot	4.8	5.2	4.5	3.9	3.5	4.2	3.9	4.4	3.4	5.4	5.7	5.1
08 Kandal	9.1	8.7	9.6	8.0	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.0	6.2	7.7
09 Koh Kong	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.7
10 Kratie	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.2
11 Mondul Kiri	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7
12 Phnom Penh	8.6	8.6	8.7	3.7	3.2	4.3	3.5	2.8	4.1	2.3	2.0	2.6
13 Preah Vihear	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.6	3.0	2.1

14	Prey Veng	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.8	7.9	7.7
15	Pursat	2.7	2.9	2.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.1	3.3	4.9
16	Rattanak Kiri	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.9	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.2	1.1	0.9	1.2
17	Siem Reap	7.4	7.7	7.0	3.2	4.0	2.5	3.8	4.8	2.8	5.3	7.2	3.6
18	Preah Sihanouk	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.5
19	Stung Treng	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.8
20	Svay Rieng	3.1	3.1	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.0
21	Takeo	6.0	5.9	6.1	8.9	9.0	8.8	7.8	7.4	8.2	5.4	3.8	7.0
22	Otdar Meanchey	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.3
23	Kep	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
24	Pailin	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.8

Table 3.15. Number of all economically active children and child labourers, by province and age group, 2012

Province	Number of children											
	Total children				Working children				Child labourers			
	Total	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	Total	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	Total	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Cambodia	3 956 751	1 946 551	987 828	1 022 372	755 245	77 764	198 819	478 662	429 380	77 764	150 692	200 924
01 Banteay Meanchey	159 429	76 790	36 108	46 531	38 969	242	7 885	30 843	15 362	242	6 039	9 081
02 Battambang	299 120	154 898	64 112	80 110	93 290	5 635	26 097	61 557	52 603	5 635	24 686	22 282
03 Kampong Cham	496 336	241 769	128 382	126 185	108 355	16 939	28 216	63 200	70 389	16 939	17 637	35 812
04 Kampong Chhnang	140 321	69 303	30 051	40 968	51 632	6 718	13 863	31 051	29 384	6 718	11 235	11 432
05 Kampong Speu	220 641	112 589	56 011	52 041	19 045	541	2 411	16 093	10 876	541	2 069	8 265
06 Kanpong Thom	215 766	104 094	55 210	56 462	47 518	3 297	10 950	33 271	25 046	3 297	9 188	12 561
07 Kampot	191 871	87 243	53 471	51 157	29 317	2 018	6 748	20 551	16 828	2 018	3 024	11 786
08 Kandal	361 301	179 137	88 520	93 644	60 676	7 145	16 050	37 481	33 953	7 145	13 129	13 680
09 Koh Kong	41 291	19 912	10 670	10 710	5 637	71	1 454	4 112	4 126	71	1 415	2 640
10 Kratie	93 121	47 587	22 999	22 535	12 768	1 833	3 239	7 696	7 476	1 833	2 304	3 339
11 Mondul Kiri	26 992	15 035	5 989	5 969	5 658	1 491	1 779	2 387	4 081	1 491	1 492	1 098
12 Phnom Penh	341 512	161 074	93 536	86 903	28 103	1 507	10 282	16 315	14 922	1 507	8 445	4 970
13 Preah Vihear	63 719	30 335	15 017	18 367	12 165	1 183	2 053	8 929	8 442	1 183	1 878	5 381
14 Prey Veng	279 101	133 050	72 455	73 597	50 789	2 783	13 350	34 656	28 967	2 783	9 663	16 522
15 Pursat	107 540	51 532	27 379	28 629	33 630	5 376	9 064	19 190	20 099	5 376	7 891	6 832
16 Rattanak Kiri	53 799	28 858	11 687	13 255	18 398	5 089	5 102	8 208	11 080	5 089	4 252	1 740
17 Siem Reap	292 413	159 597	71 383	61 433	24 461	683	5 765	18 013	16 252	683	4 917	10 652
18 Preah Sihanouk	59 519	23 078	14 595	21 846	4 657	0	429	4 228	2 497	0	429	2 068
19 Stung Treng	40 356	21 958	8 939	9 460	7 517	996	2 479	4 042	5 392	996	2 479	1 917
20 Svay Rieng	120 736	61 281	27 681	31 775	8 764	0	248	8 516	3 216	0	248	2 968
21 Takeo	237 312	112 900	65 538	58 874	67 447	11 721	22 857	32 869	33 533	11 721	11 063	10 748
22 Otdar Meanchey	74 020	36 294	17 980	19 747	11 392	1 448	4 329	5 616	7 790	1 448	3 728	2 613
23 Kep	12 266	5 758	3 075	3 434	2 186	0	642	1 544	1 026	0	418	608
24 Pailin	28 267	12 480	7 043	8 744	12 869	1 047	3 526	8 295	6 038	1 047	3 063	1 927

Chapter 4

Characteristics of children engaged in economic activity

This chapter presents the estimated national findings on the characteristics of children engaged in an economic activity. It covers school attendance, the number of hours worked in a day, status in employment, wages earned by the employees and impacts resulting from their work performance. Considering that Cambodia's Labour Law sets 15 years as the legally permissible age for working but that children are defined as anyone younger than 18 years, the age group results are presented for persons younger than 15 years and for persons aged 15–17 years.

4.1 Number of economically active children

As indicated in table 4.1, of the country's nearly 4 million children aged 5–17 years, 19 per cent of them were economically active in 2012. Of those 755,000 children, 383,000 (50.7 per cent) were girls. More of them were aged 15–17 years, at 46.8 per cent, with 24.1 per cent aged 5–14. The percentage of participation in economic activity was lowest among children in urban areas, at 12.6 per cent, and highest in rural areas, at 20.8 per cent.

Table 4.1. Economically active children, 2012

	Total children	Working children	
		Number	%
Child population (aged 5–17)	3 956 751	755 245	19.1
Sex			
Boys	2 025 257	372 208	18.4
Girls	1 931 494	383 037	19.8
Age group			
5–11 years	1 946 551	77 764	4.0
12–14 years	987 828	198 819	20.1
15–17 years	1 022 372	478 662	46.8
Area			
Urban	803 027	100 801	12.6
Rural	3 153 724	654 444	20.8

As figure 4.1 illustrates, slightly more girls than boys were estimated to be economically active at the time of the survey in 2012, at 50.7 per cent, compared with 49.3 of all working children.

Figure 4.1. Economically active children aged 5–17, 2012

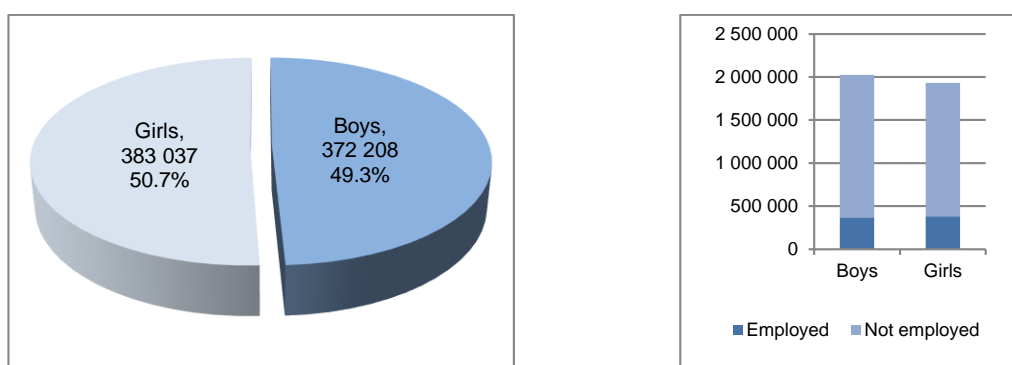


Figure 4.2. Percentage of economically active children, by age group, 2012

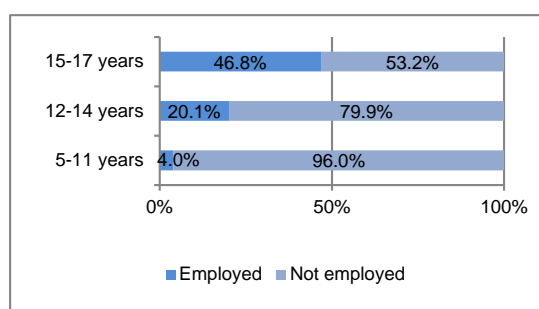
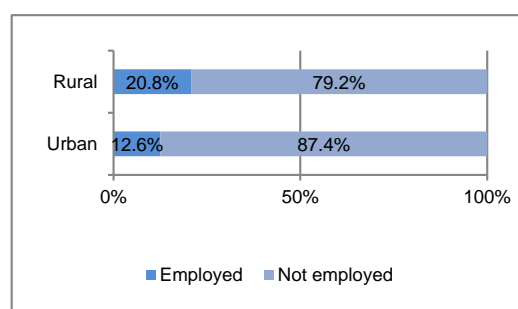


Figure 4.3. Percentage of economically active children, by area, 2012



As shown in table 4.2, only half (50.1 per cent) of all economically active children were also in school at the time of the survey. Nearly 44 per cent of them had dropped out (or temporarily discontinued their studies) and 6 per cent had never attended school. Roughly eight of ten children engaged in an economic activity also had responsibility for household chores in addition to their work.

Table 4.2. Economically active children aged 5–17, by school attendance status, household chore responsibility and by sex, 2012

In school or not	Percentage distribution of children with household chores	Number of children			%	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cambodia	100.0	755 245	372 208	383 037	49.3	50.7
Attending school						
Total	50.1	378 629	185 841	192 788	49.1	50.9
No household chores	9.4	71 353	51 853	19 500	72.7	27.3
Household chores	40.7	307 276	133 988	173 288	43.6	56.4
Dropped out /discontinued						
Total	43.9	331 047	156 789	174 258	47.4	52.6
No household chores	11.1	83 704	41 610	42 094	49.7	50.3
Household chores	32.8	247 343	115 179	132 164	46.6	53.4
Never attended school						
Total	6.0	45 569	29 578	15 991	64.9	35.1
No household chores	1.5	11 661	10 244	1 417	87.8	12.2
Household chores	4.5	33 908	19 334	14 574	57.0	43.0

As indicated in figure 4.4 and table 4.3, among the children engaged in economic activities, more than 63 per cent were aged 15–17 years, followed by 26.3 per cent of those aged 12–14 years and 10.3 per cent aged 5–11 years. Of the youngest age group, the majority were also attending school, at nearly 68,000 of the nearly 78,000. But nearly 63 per cent of them also had responsibility for household chores. Even larger proportions of the older children both worked and had household chores, at 80.6 per cent of children aged 12–14 years and 79.3 per cent of those aged 15–17 years.

Figure 4.4. Percentage of economically active children, by age group, 2012

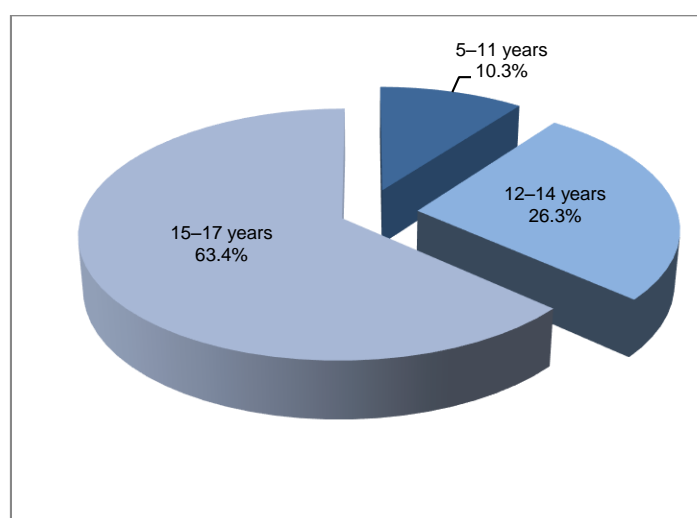


Table 4.3. Economically active children, by school attendance status, household chore responsibility and age group, 2012

Activities performed	Age group						
	Number of children				% of children		
	Total	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Cambodia	755 245	77 763	198 818	478 662	10.3	26.3	63.4
Attending school							
Total	378 629	67 563	150 323	160 742	17.8	39.7	42.5
No household chores	71 353	23 959	28 141	19 253	33.6	39.4	27.0
Household chores	307 276	43 604	122 182	141 490	14.2	39.8	46.0
Dropped out/discontinued							
Total	331 047	2 269	37 091	291 686	0.7	11.2	88.1
No household chores	83 704	449	6 980	76 275	0.5	8.3	91.1
Household chores	247 343	1 820	30 111	215 411	0.7	12.2	87.1
Never attended school							
Total	45 569	7 931	11 404	26 234	17.4	25.0	57.6
No household chores	11 661	4 430	3 474	3 757	38.0	29.8	32.2
Household chores	33 908	3 501	7 930	22 477	10.3	23.4	66.3

As shown in table 4.4, an estimated 13.3 per cent of all economically active children lived in an urban area, while 86.7 per cent of them lived in a rural area.

Table 4.4. Economically active children aged 5–17, by school attendance status, household chore responsibility and area, 2012

Activities performed	Number of children			% of children	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Cambodia	755 245	100 801	654 444	13.3	86.7
Attending school					
Total	378 629	64 355	314 274	17.0	83.0
No household chores	71 353	12 064	59 289	16.9	83.1
Household chores	307 276	52 291	254 985	17.0	83.0
Dropped out/discontinued					
Total	331 047	35 685	295 362	10.8	89.2
No household chores	83 704	5 966	77 739	7.1	92.9
Household chores	247 343	29 720	217 623	12.0	88.0
Never attended school					
Total	45 569	761	44 808	1.7	98.3
No household chores	11 661	0	11 661	0.0	100.0
Household chores	33 908	761	33 148	2.2	97.8

4.2 Employment status

In the survey, children in the sample areas were asked if they had worked any time during the seven days prior to the interview. A person was considered to have worked if he/she performed any activity for pay (cash or in kind) or profit or family gain during the reference period. The work also included unpaid family activity in a family business or farm. It also included those who had a job but were temporarily not working due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, etc. However, off-season for agricultural activities or waiting for a new job to start did not count as a temporary absence.

The latest supplement to the Principles and Recommendations to the International Classification of Status in Employment (United Nations, 1986) distinguishes employment status, with separate codes, as follows.

1. Employee: a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rate or pay in kind.
2. Employer: a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade and hires one or more employees.
3. Own-account worker: a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade and hires no employees.
4. Contributing family worker (or unpaid family worker): usually a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household. Where it is customary for young persons, in particular, to work without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person who does not live in the same household, the requirement of “living in the same household” may be eliminated.

As shown in figures 4.5 and 4.6 and table 4.5, more than half (57.5 per cent, or nearly 434,000) of all economically active children were unpaid family workers, followed by 39.1 per cent (or nearly 296,000) who worked as employees and 3.3 per

cent (25,000) who were self-employed. A few, at 0.2 per cent (nearly 1,200) were employers.

Figure 4.5. Percentage of economically active children aged 5–17, by status in employment, 2012

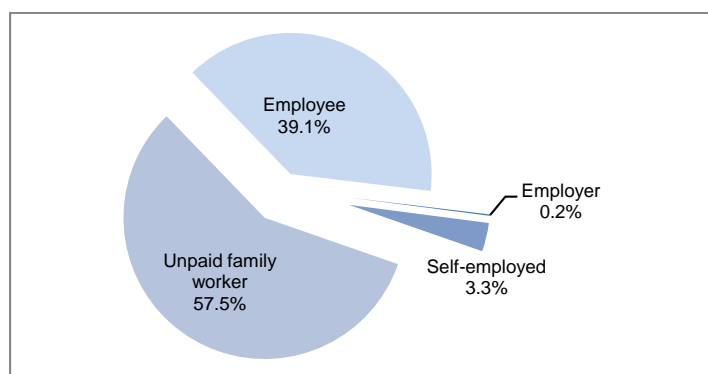


Figure 4.6. Number of economically active children aged 5–17, by status in employment and sex, 2012

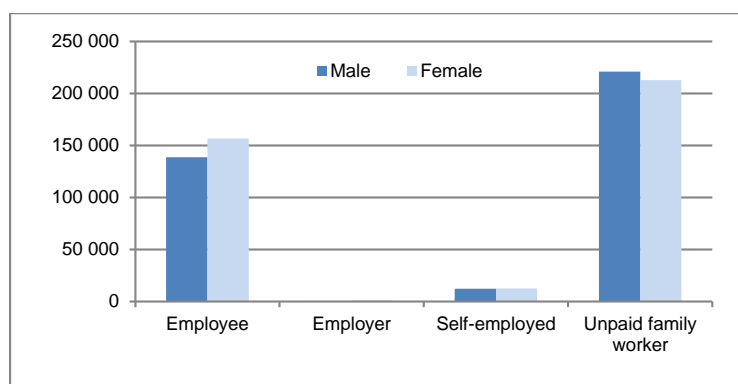


Table 4.5. Economically active children aged 5–17, by status in employment and sex, 2012

Status in employment	Number of children			% of children	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	755 245	372 208	383 037	49.3	50.7
Employee	295 489	138 762	156 727	47.0	53.0
Employer	1 164	331	832	28.4	71.5
Self-employed	24 697	12 146	12 551	49.2	50.8
Unpaid family worker	433 895	220 969	212 927	50.9	49.1

Table 4.6 indicates that about 50.1 per cent of all the economically active children were attending school at the time of the survey; around 43.8 per cent of them had dropped out, followed by 6 per cent who had never attended school. The largest proportion of the economically active children was unpaid female family workers still in school, at 76.8 per cent, compared with 72.7 per cent for their male counterparts.

Table 4.6. Economically active children aged 5–17, by status in employment, status of attendance in school and sex, 2012

Status in employment	Status of attendance in school						
	Number of children				% of children		
	Total	Currently attending	Dropped out/discontinued	Never attended	Currently attending	Dropped out/discontinued	Never attended
Total	755 245	378 629	331 047	45 569	50.1	43.8	6.0
Employee	295 489	43 940	228 118	23 431	14.9	77.2	7.9
Employer	1 164	460	521	183	39.5	44.8	15.7
Self-employed	24 697	10 111	12 437	2 149	40.9	50.4	8.7
Unpaid family worker	433 895	324 118	89 971	19 806	74.7	20.7	4.6
Male							
Total	372 208	185 841	156 789	29 578	49.9	42.1	7.9
Employee	138 762	21 623	102 501	14 638	15.6	73.9	10.5
Employer	331	132	200	0	39.9	60.4	0.0
Self-employed	12 146	3 490	7 609	1 047	28.7	62.6	8.6
Unpaid family worker	220 969	160 596	46 479	13 893	72.7	21.0	6.3
Female							
Total	383 037	192 788	174 258	15 991	50.3	45.5	4.2
Employee	156 727	22 317	125 618	8 793	14.2	80.2	5.6
Employer	832	328	321	183	39.4	38.6	22.0
Self-employed	12 551	6 621	4 828	1 102	52.8	38.5	8.8
Unpaid family worker	212 927	163 522	43 492	5 913	76.8	20.4	2.8

Both figure and table 4.7 presents the distribution of all economically active children by status in employment across the three age groups. More than eight of every ten employees were aged 15–17 years, indicating that few employers hire children younger than the legal age of employment.

Figure 4.7. Number of economically active children, by age group and status in employment, 2012

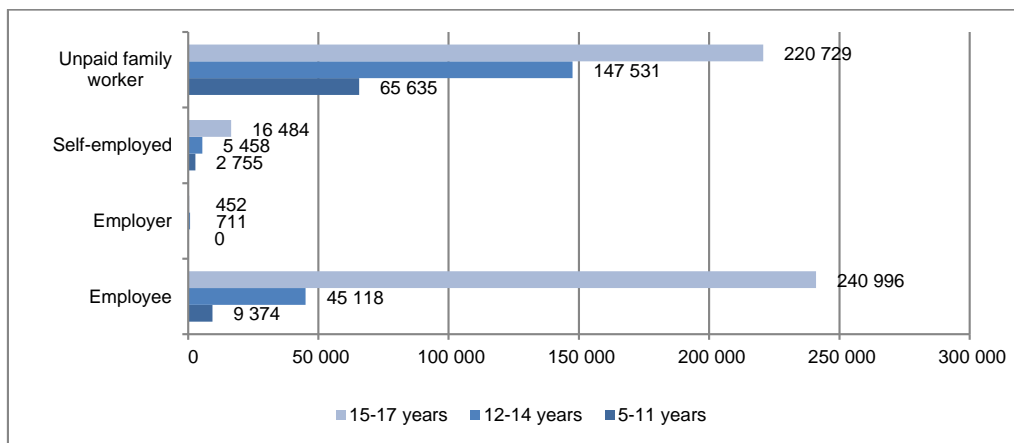


Table 4.7. Economically active children, by status in employment, age group and school attendance, 2012

Employment and school status	Age group						
	Number of children				% of children		
	Total	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total	755 245	77 764	198 819	478 662	10.3	26.3	63.4
Employee	295 489	9 374	45 118	240 996	3.2	15.3	81.6
Employer	1 164	0	711	452	0.0	61.1	38.9
Self-employed	24 697	2 755	5 458	16 484	11.2	22.1	66.7
Unpaid family worker	433 895	65 635	147 531	220 729	15.1	34.0	50.9
Currently attending school							
Total	378 629	67 563	150 323	160 742	17.8	39.7	42.5
Employee	43 940	7 795	15 953	20 192	17.7	36.3	46.0
Employer	460	0	328	132	0.0	71.4	28.6
Self-employed	10 111	1 694	4 512	3 906	16.8	44.6	38.6
Unpaid family worker	324 118	58 074	129 531	136 513	17.9	40.0	42.1
Dropped out/discontinued							
Total	331 047	2 269	37 091	291 686	0.7	11.2	88.1
Employee	228 118	0	22 868	205 251	0.0	10.0	90.0
Employer	521	0	200	321	0.0	38.4	61.6
Self-employed	12 437	1 061	648	10 728	8.5	5.2	86.3
Unpaid family worker	89 971	1 208	13 376	75 387	1.3	14.9	83.8
Never attended school							
Total	45 569	7 931	11 404	26 234	17.4	25.0	57.6
Employee	23 431	1 579	6 298	15 554	6.7	26.9	66.4
Employer	183	0	183	0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed	2 149	0	298	1 850	0.0	13.9	86.1
Unpaid family worker	19 806	6 352	4 624	8 830	32.1	23.3	44.6

Most of the employees (90.4 per cent), self-employed (86.9 per cent) and unpaid family workers (84 per cent) lived in rural areas. Around 9.6 per cent of child employees lived in urban areas (figure and table 4.8). In the urban areas, the number of children working as unpaid family workers (16 per cent) exceeded the number of self-employed children (13.1 per cent).

Figure 4.8. Number of economically active children aged 5–17, by area and status in employment, 2012

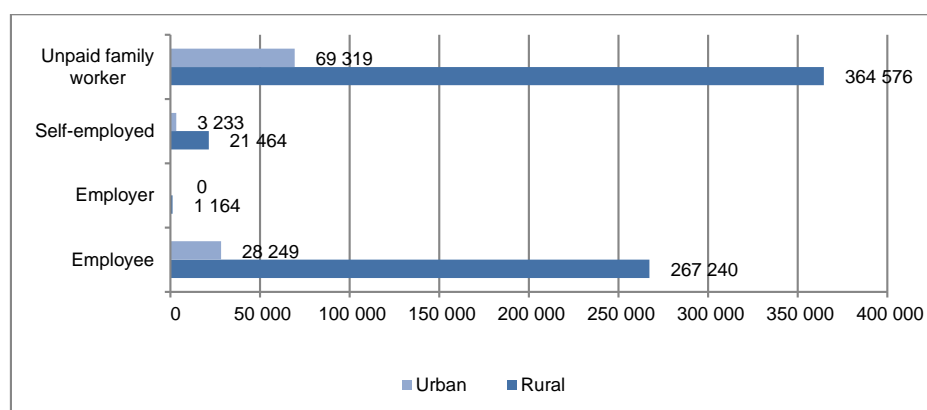


Table 4.8. Economically active children aged 5–17, by status in employment and area, 2012

Status in employment	Area				
	Number of children			% of children	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	755 245	100 801	654 444	13.3	86.7
Employee	295 489	28 249	267 240	9.6	90.4
Employer	1 164	0	1 164	0.0	100.0
Self-employed	24 697	3 233	21 464	13.1	86.9
Unpaid family worker	433 895	69 319	364 576	16.0	84.0

4.3 Types of employers

Figure and table 4.9 presents the breakdown of employers for the nearly 296,000 economically active children, with the majority of them in the private sector (97.9 per cent of all working children). Most of the economically active children aged 5–11 years worked in a private farm enterprise (94.7 per cent), followed by a minority (5.3 per cent) in a non-farm private enterprise. Although small in proportion, however, 1 per cent of the economically active children aged 5–11 years were employed by a state-owned enterprise. Among the economically active children aged 15–17 years, far more of them were employed in a non-farm private enterprise, at 63.5 per cent, than in a private farm enterprise, at 30.9 per cent, with the remaining 5 per cent spread among private households, state-owned enterprises, government agencies and non-government or non-profit organizations.

Most of the child employees in urban areas (90.7 per cent) worked in a non-farm private enterprise, while in rural areas, 55.9 per cent worked in a non-farm private enterprise and 38.6 per cent worked in private farm enterprise.

Figure 4.9. Economically active employees aged 5–17, by type of employer, 2012

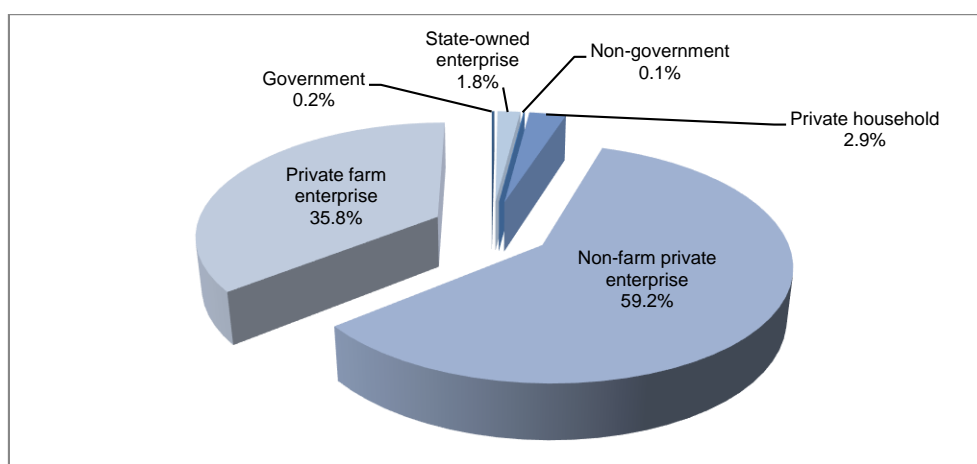


Table 4.9. Economically active employees aged 5–17, by type of employer, sex, age group and area, 2012

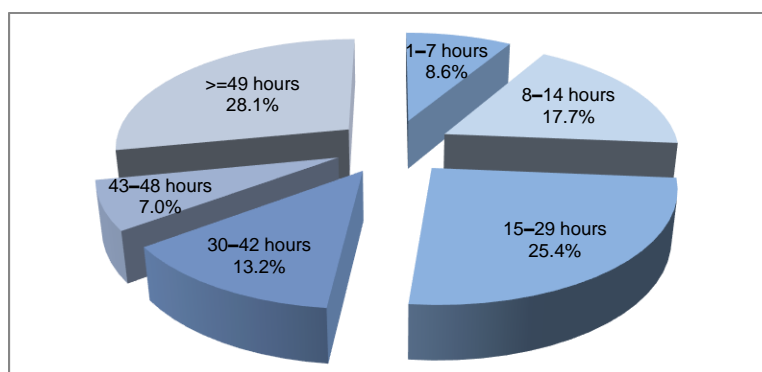
	Type of employer												
	Number of children							% of children					
	Total	Government	State-owned enterprise	Non-government/non-profit organization	Private household	Non-farm private enterprise	Farm private enterprise	Government	State-owned enterprise	Non-government/non-profit organization	Private household	Non-farm private enterprise	Farm private enterprise
Total	295 489	732	5 259	181	8 620	174 997	105 700	0.2	1.8	0.1	2.9	59.2	35.8
Sex													
Male	138 762	168	1 236	0	1 821	78 929	56 607	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.3	56.9	40.8
Female	156 727	563	4 023	181	6 799	96 068	49 094	0.4	2.6	0.1	4.3	61.3	31.3
Age group													
5–11 years	9 374	0	0	0	0	493	8 881	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	94.7
12–14 years	45 118	0	437	0	1 000	21 380	22 301	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.2	47.4	49.4
15–17 years	240 996	732	4 822	181	7 620	153 123	74 518	0.3	2.0	0.1	3.2	63.5	30.9
Area													
Urban	28 249	0	0	0	213	25 624	2 412	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	90.7	8.5
Rural	267 240	732	5 259	181	8 407	149 373	103 288	0.3	2.0	0.1	3.1	55.9	38.6

4.4 Working hours

The survey also inquired about the number of hours each economically active child in the sample areas worked during the seven days prior to the interview, separating time spent in a main activity and other activity. Because the international definitions allow light work for children older than a certain age, the total number of hours worked in a week is an important criterion to distinguish between economically active children and child labourers.

As figure 4.10 indicates, the largest share of the economically active children worked more than 48 hours per week, at 28.1 per cent (212,000 persons), followed 25.4 per cent (nearly 192,000 persons) who worked 15–29 hours. Nearly 18 per cent of them worked 8–14 hours, while 13.2 per cent worked 30–42 hours. Less than 10 per cent of them worked 1–7 hours a week.

Figure 4.10. Hours all economically active children aged 5–17 worked in the reference week, 2012



Girls outnumbered boys among those who worked the most hours in the week prior to the survey (working 43 or more hours) and among those working 15–20 hours and fewer than seven hours (table 4.10).

Table 4.10. Economically active children aged 5–17, by number of hours worked in the reference week and by sex, 2012

Number of hours worked in previous week	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	755 245	100.0	372 208	49.3	383 037	50.7
1–7 hours	64 996	100.0	30 918	47.6	34 078	52.4
8–14 hours	133 772	100.0	72 740	54.4	61 032	45.6
15–29 hours	191 615	100.0	92 083	48.1	99 532	51.9
30–42 hours	99 513	100.0	54 880	55.1	44 633	44.9
43–48 hours	53 119	100.0	20 020	37.7	33 099	62.3
>=49 hours	212 230	100.0	101 567	47.9	110 663	52.1

Nearly 70 per cent of the economically active children also attending school worked between 8 and 29 hours in the week prior to the survey; more than 16 per cent of them worked for more than 30 hours in that week. More than half of the economically active children (53.7 per cent) no longer in school and 40.5 per cent of them who had never attended school worked more than 48 hours in the week prior to the survey (table 4.11).

Slightly more girls (50.9 per cent) worked and attended school than boys (49.1 per cent), with a large share of them, at 39.3 per cent, having worked between 15 and 29 hours in the week prior to the survey. There were no differences in the distribution of males and females across the range of working hours.

Table 4.11. Economically active children aged 5–17, by number of hours worked in the reference week and attendance in school, 2012

Number of hours worked in previous week	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Currently attending school						
Total	378 629	100.0	185 841	49.1	192 788	50.9
1–7 hours	58 878	15.6	25 408	13.7	33 471	17.4
8–14 hours	117 226	31.0	61 969	33.3	55 257	28.7
15–29 hours	140 798	37.2	65 039	35.0	75 759	39.3
30–42 hours	42 196	11.1	24 206	13.0	17 990	9.3
43–48 hours	3 526	0.9	1 198	0.6	2 327	1.2
>=49 hours	16 004	4.2	8 020	4.3	7 984	4.1
Dropped out/discontinued						
Total	331 047	100.0	156 789	100.0	174 258	100.0
1–7 hours	3 342	1.0	2 898	1.8	445	0.3
8–14 hours	12 361	3.7	8 361	5.3	4 000	2.3
15–29 hours	42 319	12.8	21 428	13.7	20 891	12.0
30–42 hours	49 076	14.8	25 304	16.1	23 772	13.6
43–48 hours	46 189	14.0	17 617	11.2	28 572	16.4
>=49 hours	177 760	53.7	81 182	51.8	96 578	55.4
Never attended school						
Total	45 569	100.0	29 578	100.0	15 991	100.0
1–7 hours	2 776	6.1	2 613	8.8	162	1.0
8–14 hours	4 185	9.2	2 410	8.1	1 775	11.1
15–29 hours	8 498	18.6	5 616	19.0	2 882	18.0
30–42 hours	8 241	18.1	5 371	18.2	2 870	17.9
43–48 hours	3 403	7.5	1 204	4.1	2 200	13.8
>=49 hours	18 467	40.5	12 364	41.8	6 102	38.2

As shown in table 4.12, an estimated 60 per cent of the economically active children aged 5–11 years and about 39.7 per cent of those aged 12–14 years worked fewer than 15 hours in the week prior to the survey, while 2.8 per cent of those younger than 11 worked more than 48 hours. Around 14.3 per cent of those aged 12–14 years and 38 per cent of those aged 15–17 years also worked more than 48 hours. Although girls slightly outnumbered the boys among those who had worked more than 48 hours, there were little differences between the sexes across the age groups.

Table 4.12. Economically active children, by number of hours worked in the reference week, age group and sex, 2012

Number of hours worked in previous week	Age group							
	Total (aged 5–17)		5–11 years		12–14 years		15–17 years	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Cambodia								
Total	755 245	100.0	77 764	100.0	198 819	100.0	478 662	100.0
1–7 hours	64 996	8.6	20 704	26.6	26 561	13.4	17 731	3.7
8–14 hours	133 772	17.7	29 066	37.4	52 241	26.3	52 465	11.0
15–29 hours	191 615	25.4	15 930	20.5	63 237	31.8	112 448	23.5
30–42 hours	99 513	13.2	9 587	12.3	23 723	11.9	66 204	13.8
43–48 hours	53 119	7.0	311	0.4	4 668	2.3	48 139	10.1
>=49 hours	212 230	28.1	2 167	2.8	28 389	14.3	181 674	38.0
Male								
Total	372 208	100.0	39 387	100.0	96 938	100.0	235 883	100.0
1–7 hours	30 918	8.3	8 960	22.7	10 704	11.0	11 254	4.8
8–14 hours	72 740	19.5	17 763	45.1	26 853	27.7	28 124	11.9
15–29 hours	92 083	24.7	6 584	16.7	31 594	32.6	53 905	22.9
30–42 hours	54 880	14.7	5 299	13.5	13 268	13.7	36 314	15.4
43–48 hours	20 020	5.4	167	0.4	1 266	1.3	18 586	7.9
>=49 hours	101 567	27.3	614	1.6	13 252	13.7	87 701	37.2
Female								
Total	383 037	100.0	38 377	100.0	101 881	100.0	242 779	100.0
1–7 hours	34 078	8.9	11 744	30.6	15 857	15.6	6 478	2.7
8–14 hours	61 032	15.9	11 303	29.5	25 388	24.9	24 341	10.0
15–29 hours	99 532	26.0	9 346	24.4	31 643	31.1	58 543	24.1
30–42 hours	44 633	11.7	4 288	11.2	10 455	10.3	29 890	12.3
43–48 hours	33 099	8.6	144	0.4	3 402	3.3	29 553	12.2
>=49 hours	110 663	28.9	1 552	4.0	15 137	14.9	93 974	38.7

Around 29.3 per cent of the economically active children in rural areas worked more than 48 hours during the week prior to the survey, while among the urban economically active children, 20.6 per cent worked more than 48 hours. Again, the sex differential by area was small (table 4.13).

Table 4.13. Economically active children aged 5–17, by number of hours worked in the reference week and area, 2012

Number of hours worked in previous week	Number of children			% of children		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Cambodia						
Total	755 245	100 801	654 444	100.0	100.0	100.0
1–7 hours	64 996	2 147	62 849	8.6	2.1	9.6
8–14 hours	133 772	16 880	116 892	17.7	16.7	17.9
15–29 hours	191 615	40 191	151 424	25.4	39.9	23.1
30–42 hours	99 513	16 274	83 239	13.2	16.1	12.7
43–48 hours	53 119	4 526	48 592	7.0	4.5	7.4
>=49 hours	212 230	20 783	191 447	28.1	20.6	29.3
Male						
Total	372 208	47 033	325 174	100.0	100.0	100.0
1–7 hours	30 918	637	30 281	8.3	1.4	9.3
8–14 hours	72 740	6 931	65 809	19.5	14.7	20.2
15–29 hours	92 083	19 440	72 643	24.7	41.3	22.3
30–42 hours	54 880	8 716	46 164	14.7	18.5	14.2
43–48 hours	20 020	2 638	17 381	5.4	5.6	5.3
>=49 hours	101 567	8 672	92 895	27.3	18.4	28.6
Female						
Total	383 037	53 767	329 270	100.0	100.0	100.0
1–7 hours	34 078	1 510	32 568	8.9	2.8	9.9
8–14 hours	61 032	9 949	51 083	15.9	18.5	15.5
15–29 hours	99 532	20 750	78 782	26.0	38.6	23.9
30–42 hours	44 633	7 558	37 075	11.7	14.1	11.3
43–48 hours	33 099	1 888	31 211	8.6	3.5	9.5
>=49 hours	110 663	12 111	98 552	28.9	22.5	29.9

4.5 Wage/salary of child employees

The survey asked the children in the sample areas who received remuneration about the period of payment and how much they received. According to the survey findings, the most popular basis of payment for economically active children overall was on a monthly basis (figures 4.11 and 4.12): an estimated 53.1 per cent of all economically active children who received remuneration were paid monthly, while 29.5 per cent of them were paid daily, and 17.1 per cent were paid a weekly wage/salary.

Figure 4.11. Frequency of wage/salary earnings received, by child employees aged 5–17, 2012

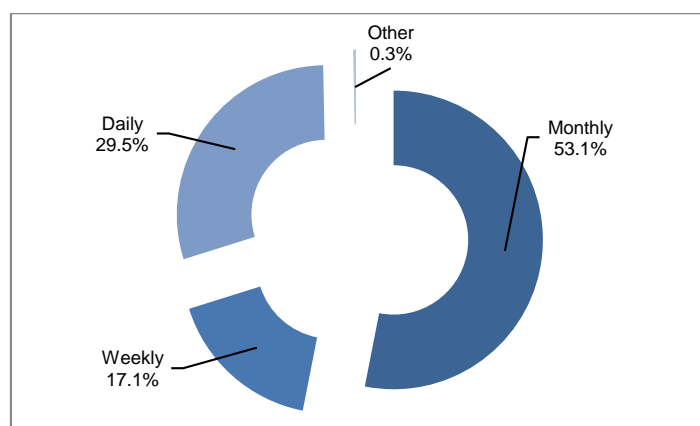
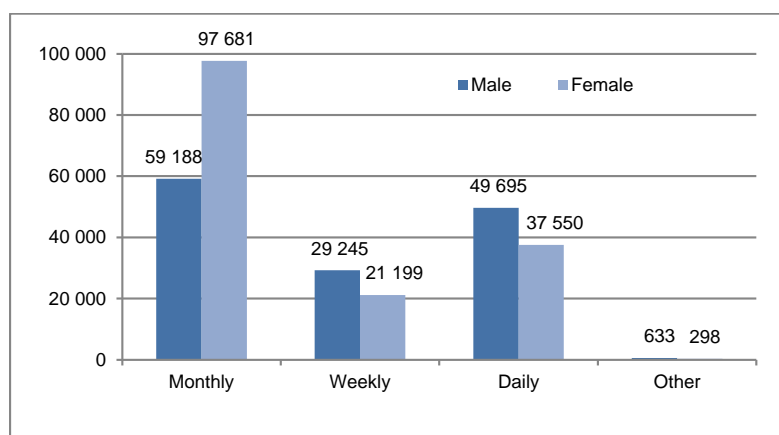


Figure 4.12. Number of child employees aged 5–17, by frequency of wage/salary earnings, 2012



More girls, both in terms of absolute numbers and proportions, earned a monthly wage/salary (table 4.14). However, the majority of both girls (62.3 per cent) and boys (42.7 per cent) were paid on a monthly basis.

Table 4.14. Economically active children aged 5–17, by frequency of wage/salary earnings received and sex, 2012

Frequency of wage	Number of children			% of children	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	295 489	138 762	156 727	100.0	100.0
Monthly	156 869	59 188	97 681	42.7	62.3
Weekly	50 444	29 245	21 199	21.1	13.5
Daily	87 245	49 695	37 550	35.8	24.0
Other period	931	633	298	0.5	0.2

As indicated in table 4.15, around eight of every ten boys and nine of every ten girls reported earning between CR100,000 to CR500,000 per month (considered a low wage). A small proportion of the child employees that they received a monthly wage/salary of more than CR500,000 per month. Most of the children who were paid on a weekly basis earned a total of CR300,000 a month, at 98.6 per cent of the boys and 98.9 per cent of the girls.

As shown in table 4.16, most of the child employees aged 5–11 years (92.8 per cent) and 12–14 years (68 per cent) earned a monthly income of CR100,000 or less. Less than 3 per cent of children aged 12–14 years and less than 4 per cent of those aged 15–17 years earned CR500,000 or more in a month.

Table 4.15. Economically active children aged 5–17, by frequency of wage/salary payment and sex, 2012

Income	Number of children			%	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Frequency of wage: Cambodia	295 489	138 762	156 727	100.0	100.0
<=100 000 Riels	136 942	78 865	58 077	56.8	37.1
100 001–300 000 Riels	83 337	35 970	47 366	25.9	30.2
300 001–500 000 Riels	65 956	19 070	46 886	13.7	29.9
500 001–700 000 Riels	6 367	3 234	3 132	2.3	2.0
700 001–900 000 Riels	1 793	1 167	625	0.8	0.4
900 001–1 100 000 Riels	419	54	365	0.0	0.2
>1 100 000 Riels	676	401	275	0.3	0.2
Frequency of wage: monthly	156 869	59 188	97 681	100.0	100.0
<=100 000 Riels	12 125	7 266	4 859	12.3	5.0
100 001–300 000 Riels	70 177	28 406	41 771	48.0	42.8
300 001–500 000 Riels	65 622	18 970	46 653	32.0	47.8
500 001–700 000 Riels	6 225	3 092	3 132	5.2	3.2
700 001–900 000 Riels	1 625	1 000	625	1.7	0.6
900 001–1 100 000 Riels	419	54	365	0.1	0.4
>1 100 000 Riels	676	401	275	0.7	0.3
Frequency of wage: weekly	50 444	29 245	21 199	100.0	100.0
<=100 000 Riels	37 413	21 745	15 668	74.4	73.9
100 001–300 000 Riels	12 388	7 090	5 297	24.2	25.0
300 001–500 000 Riels	334	101	233	0.3	1.1
500 001–700 000 Riels	142	142	0	0.5	0.0
700 001–900 000 Riels	168	168	0	0.6	0.0
900 001–1 100 000 Riels	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
>1 100 000 Riels	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Frequency of wage: daily	87 245	49 695	37 550	100.0	100.0
<=100 000 Riels	87 245	49 695	37 550	100.0	100.0
100 001–300 000 Riels	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
300 001–500 000 Riels	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
500 001–700 000 Riels	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
700 001–900 000 Riels	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
900 001–1 100 000 Riels	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
>1 100 000 Riels	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Frequency of wage: other	931	633	298	100.0	100.0
<=100 000 Riels	159	159	0	25.1	0.0
100 001–300 000 Riels	772	474	298	74.9	100.0
300 001–500 000 Riels	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
500 001–700 000 Riels	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
700 001–900 000 Riels	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
900 001–1 100 000 Riels	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
>1 100 000 Riels	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

Table 4.16. Economically active children, by monthly income and age group, 2012

Income per month	Age group						
	Total	Number of children			% of children		
		5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Frequency of wage: Cambodia	295 489	9 374	45 118	240 996	100.0	100.0	100.0
<=100 000 Riels	136 942	8 696	30 673	97 573	92.8	68.0	40.5
100 001–300 000 Riels	83 337	362	8 891	74 083	3.9	19.7	30.7
300 001–500 000 Riels	65 956	317	4 449	61 190	3.4	9.9	25.4
500 001–700 000 Riels	6 367	0	796	5 571	0.0	1.8	2.3
700 001–900 000 Riels	1 793	0	309	1 483	0.0	0.7	0.6
900 001–1 100 000 Riels	419	0	0	419	0.0	0.0	0.2
>1 100 000 Riels	676	0	0	676	0.0	0.0	0.3

Income by area does not appear to differ dramatically (table 4.17), with 46.8 per cent of the child employees in rural areas and 42.1 per cent in urban areas earning only CR100,000 or less per month; around 54.5 per cent of the child employees in urban areas and 50.1 per cent of those in the rural areas received a monthly income between CR100,000 and CR500,000.

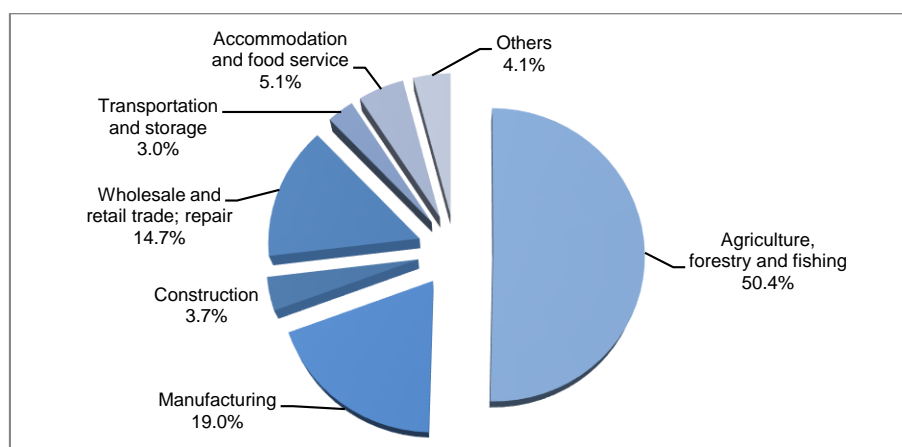
Table 4.17. Economically active children aged 5–17, by monthly income and area, 2012

Income per month	Number of children			% of children	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Frequency of wage: Cambodia	295 489	28 249	267 240	100.0	100.0
<=100 000 Riels	136 942	11 905	125 037	42.1	46.8
100 001–300 000 Riels	83 337	9 911	73 425	35.1	27.5
300 001–500 000 Riels	65 956	5 472	60 484	19.4	22.6
500 001–700 000 Riels	6 367	553	5 814	2.0	2.2
700 001–900 000 Riels	1 793	407	1 386	1.4	0.5
900 001–1 100 000 Riels	419	0	419	0.0	0.2
>1 100 000 Riels	676	0	676	0.0	0.3

4.6 Economically active children by sector of economic activity

The survey relied on the 21 broad references in the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Revision 4) to record the sectors in which the economically active children worked (table 4.18). According to the findings, more than five of every ten economically active children aged 5–17 were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Among them, 54.7 per cent were boys and 45.3 per cent were girls. In descending order, manufacturing (19 per cent), wholesale and retail trade and repair (14.7 per cent), accommodation and food service (5.1 per cent) and construction (3.7 per cent) engaged relatively large shares of the working children (figure 4.13).

Figure 4.13. Distribution of economically active children aged 5–17, by sector of employment, 2012



The remaining 16 types of activities engaged a total of 7 per cent of the youngest workers. Both mining and construction are considered hazardous for children; yet according to the findings, around 3,000 (0.4) of the economically active children

worked in the mining sector and nearly 28,000 (3.7 per cent) worked in construction – most of them boys.

Table 4.18. Economically active children aged 5–17, by sector of employment and sex, 2012

Industry sector	Percentage distribution across industry sectors	Number of children			% of children	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	755 245	372 208	383 037	49.3	50.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50.4	380 859	208 330	172 529	54.7	45.3
Mining and quarrying	0.4	3 244	2 403	841	74.1	25.9
Manufacturing	19.0	143 483	45 372	98 111	31.6	68.4
Electricity and gas	0.2	1 600	1 580	21	98.8	1.3
Water supply; sewerage	0.6	4 460	3 023	1 437	67.8	32.2
Construction	3.7	27 804	22 865	4 940	82.2	17.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair	14.7	111 325	48 686	62 639	43.7	56.3
Transportation and storage	3.0	22 552	13 682	8 870	60.7	39.3
Accommodation and food service	5.1	38 836	19 243	19 593	49.5	50.5
Information and communication	0.1	886	738	148	83.3	16.7
Financial and insurance	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities	0.2	1 777	0	1 777	0.0	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support service	0.8	6 378	2 337	4 040	36.6	63.3
Public administration and defence	0.2	1 169	444	724	38.0	61.9
Education	0.1	403	0	403	0.0	100.0
Human health and social work	0.1	845	725	120	85.8	14.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	2 205	729	1 476	33.1	66.9
Other service activities	0.7	4 923	2 049	2 874	41.6	58.4
Activities of household as employer	0.3	2 496	0	2 496	0.0	100.0
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

By age group, nearly 55 per cent of the working children aged 15–17 years, 31.4 per cent of those aged 12–14 years and 13.7 per cent of those aged 5–11 years worked in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (table 4.19). The largest proportion of children engaged in water-collection activities was among those aged 12–14 years, at 65.1 per cent, followed by 17.1 per cent among the children aged 5–11 years.

There were six sectors in which the only workers were those aged 15–17 years: electricity and gas; information and communication; financial and insurance; real estate activities; education; human health and social work; and the arts, entertainment and recreation. In another five sectors, most of the economically active children were, again, the oldest, but with smaller proportions of the middle age group also present: activities of household as employer; other service activities; administrative and support service; construction and mining and quarrying. Although in smaller proportions, but older children were still the majority of workers in accommodation and food service; manufacturing; and public administration and defence.

Only in water supply and sewerage was the middle age group (65.1 per cent) larger than the older workers (17.8 per cent).

**Table 4.19. Economically active children,
by sector of employment and age group, 2012**

Industry sector	Age group						
	Number of children				% of children		
	Total	5-11	12-14	15-17	5-11	12-14	15-17
Total	755 245	77 764	198 819	478 662	10.3	26.3	63.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	380 859	52 311	119 800	208 747	13.7	31.5	54.8
Mining and quarrying	3 244	0	480	2 764	0.0	14.8	85.2
Manufacturing	143 483	8 149	28 367	106 966	5.7	19.8	74.5
Electricity and gas	1 600	0	0	1 600	0.0	0.0	100.0
Water supply; sewerage	4 460	763	2 902	795	17.1	65.1	17.8
Construction	27 804	0	2 472	25 332	0.0	8.9	91.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair	111 325	13 173	33 892	64 260	11.8	30.4	57.7
Transportation and storage	22 552	296	2 356	19 900	1.3	10.4	88.2
Accommodation and food service	38 836	3 071	7 472	28 293	7.9	19.2	72.9
Information and communication	886	0	0	886	0.0	0.0	100.0
Financial and insurance	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities	1 777	0	0	1 777	0.0	0.0	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support service	6 378	0	278	6 100	0.0	4.4	95.6
Public administration and defence	1 169	0	236	932	0.0	20.2	79.7
Education	403	0	0	403	0.0	0.0	100.0
Human health and social work	845	0	0	845	0.0	0.0	100.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2 205	0	0	2 205	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other service activities	4 923	0	328	4 595	0.0	6.7	93.3
Activities of household as employer	2 496	0	236	2 261	0.0	9.5	90.6
Extraterritorial organization and bodies	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The majority of working children in the rural areas (97 per cent) and only 3 per cent in the urban areas worked in agriculture, forestry and fishing (table 4.20). More of the children in urban areas worked in real estate activities, education, human health and social work and water supply and sewerage than in rural areas.

**Table 4.20. Economically active children aged 5-17,
by sector of employment and area, 2012**

Industry sector	Number of children			% of children	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	755 245	100 801	654 444	13.3	86.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	380 859	11 317	369 542	3.0	97.0
Mining and quarrying	3 244	0	3 244	0.0	100.0
Manufacturing	143 483	10 820	132 663	7.5	92.5
Electricity and gas	1 600	200	1 401	12.5	87.6
Water supply; sewerage	4 460	3 638	822	81.6	18.4
Construction	27 804	4 297	23 507	15.5	84.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair	111 325	39 689	71 636	35.7	64.3
Transportation and storage	22 552	9 601	12 951	42.6	57.4
Accommodation and food service	38 836	15 188	23 648	39.1	60.9
Information and communication	886	0	886	0.0	100.0
Financial and insurance	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities	1 777	1 777	0	100.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support service	6 378	912	5 465	14.3	85.7
Public administration and defence	1 169	257	912	22.0	78.0
Education	403	403	0	100.0	0.0
Human health and social work	845	693	152	82.0	18.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2 205	540	1 664	24.5	75.5
Other service activities	4 923	1 255	3 668	25.5	74.5
Activities of household as employer	2 496	213	2 283	8.5	91.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

4.7 Children seeking work

Nearly 6,000 children of all ages were seeking work, more of them girls than boys. Most of them (93.4 per cent) lived in a rural area, with only 6.6 per cent living in an urban area. And 84.2 per cent of them had either discontinued their studies or never attended school.

Table 4.21. Economically active children aged 5–17 seeking work (reported as unemployed), by sex, age group, area and attendance status in school, 2012

	Percentage distribution of children	Number of children			% of children	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	5 947	2 946	3 002	49.5	50.5
Age group						
5–11 years	8.6	514	487	27	94.7	5.3
12–14 years	8.5	508	156	352	30.7	69.3
15–17 years	82.8	4 926	2 303	2 623	46.8	53.2
Area						
Urban	6.6	390	0	390	0.0	100.0
Rural	93.4	5 557	2 946	2 612	53.0	47.0
Status of attendance in school						
Currently attending	15.8	939	487	453	51.9	48.2
Dropped out/discontinued	57.9	3 442	1 436	2 006	41.7	58.3
Never attended	26.3	1 566	1 023	543	65.3	34.7

4.8 Household chores performed by economically active children

The economically active children in the sample areas were asked about the type of household chores they performed and how many hours they had spent doing such chores in the seven days prior to the survey. Multiple answers were allowed, at up to ten types of household chores. As shown in table 4.22, an estimated 22.1 per cent of the economically active children had no responsibility for any household chore. A much larger proportion (62.2 per cent) of working boys did not do any household chores, compared with the working girls (37.8 per cent). The five most common chores were washing clothes (70.8 per cent), washing dishes (49.1 per cent), cooking (37.5 per cent), cleaning house (36.1 per cent) and cleaning utensils (27 per cent). These five types of household chores were common in both areas and among those both in and out of school.

Table 4.22. Economically active children aged 5–17, by type of household chores performed, sex, area and attendance status in school, 2012

	Number of working children	Number of children doing unpaid household chores										
		Shopping for HH	Cooking	Washing clothes	Washing dishes	Cleaning house/yard	Cleaning utensils	Repairing HH equip.	Caring for child	Caring old/sick	Other	No HH chores
Total number	755 245	113 585	283 468	534 661	371 126	272 774	204 282	8 313	78 510	16 178	697	166 718
Total %	100.0	15.0	37.5	70.8	49.1	36.1	27.0	1.1	10.4	2.1	0.1	22.1
Sex												
	Number of children											
Male	372 208	26 998	80 057	240 829	120 426	91 160	49 660	6 066	29 254	5 115	0	103 707
Female	383 037	86 587	203 410	293 832	250 700	181 614	154 622	2 248	49 256	11 063	697	63 011
	% of children											
Male	100.0	7.3	21.5	64.7	32.4	24.5	13.3	1.6	7.9	1.4	0.0	27.9
Female	100.0	22.6	53.1	76.7	65.5	47.4	40.4	0.6	12.9	2.9	0.2	16.5
Area												
	Number of children											
Urban	100 801	14 859	32 253	69 839	45 134	36 277	21 366	206	9 935	1 484	0	18 029
Rural	654 444	98 726	251 215	464 821	325 992	236 497	182 916	8 108	68 575	14 694	697	148 689
	% of children											
Urban	100.0	14.7	32.0	69.3	44.8	36.0	21.2	0.2	9.9	1.5	0.0	10.8
Rural	100.0	15.1	38.4	71.0	49.8	36.1	27.9	1.2	10.5	2.2	0.1	89.2
Status of attendance in school												
	Number of children											
Currently attending	378 629	53 665	151 232	268 905	206 798	153 212	111 391	3 834	45 538	7 748	697	71 353
Dropped out	331 047	55 766	116 449	234 004	146 035	106 426	82 798	4 479	26 054	7 128	0	83 704
Never attended	45 569	4 154	15 786	31 752	18 292	13 136	10 093	0	6 919	1 301	0	11 661
	% of children											
Currently attending	100.0	14.2	39.9	71.0	54.6	40.5	29.4	1.0	12.0	2.0	0.2	42.8
Dropped out	100.0	16.8	35.2	70.7	44.1	32.1	25.0	1.4	7.9	2.2	0.0	50.2
Never attended	100.0	9.1	34.6	69.7	40.1	28.8	22.1	0.0	15.2	2.9	0.0	7.0

Note: HH=household; multiple answers (up to ten) were allowed, thus total percentages may go beyond 100.

Table 4.23 shows that the economically active children with chores spent an average of seven hours in the week prior to the survey performing their household duties. Girls worked more hours than the boys in both urban and rural areas.

Table 4.23. Average number of hours economically active children spent on household chores in the week prior to the survey, by sex, area, age group and attendance status in school, 2012

	Number of working children	Number of working children doing unpaid household chores			Average no. of hours spent per week in household chores		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	755 245	355 647	162 253	193 393	7	4	9
Age group							
5–11 years	77 764	41 830	17 072	24 758	4	2	6
12–14 years	198 819	119 026	51 900	67 126	7	4	10
15–17 years	478 662	194 791	93 282	101 509	7	4	9
Area							
Urban	100 801	57 173	22 426	34 747	7	3	11
Rural	654 444	298 474	139 827	158 646	7	4	9
Status of attendance in school							
Currently attending	378 629	261 924	115 385	146 538	7	4	10
Dropped out/discontinued	331 047	81 680	39 874	41 807	6	4	9
Never attended	45 569	12 043	6 994	5 048	7	4	14

4.9 Occupational health and safety

Through the survey, children in the sample areas were asked whether they had been hurt in any accident while working or experienced any work-related illness in the 12 months prior to the interview. Accidents that occurred while commuting to or from work were included. They were also asked about the seriousness of the injuries and the incidence of illness they reported.

4.9.1 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 per cent. Around 5.3 per cent of the economically active children who experienced a work-related injury or illness worked in a public/state-owned enterprise, whereas 3.8 per cent of them worked in a private household, 2.7 per cent in non-farm private enterprise and 2.6 per cent in a private farm enterprise. Additionally, 1.2 per cent children among the self-employed and only 0.5 per cent of the unpaid family workers experienced any work-related injury or illness.

Not one child in a government institution or a non-profit organization reported any work-related injury or illness. Other than boys engaged in a private farm enterprise or self-employed boys, the incidence of injury was greater among the working girls than their male counterparts.

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	755 245	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	433 895	220 969	212 927	2 236	1 189	1 047	0.5	0.5	0.5

The economically active children experienced two main types of work-related injuries (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 of injury.

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

The number of children who experienced a work-related injury sometime in the 12 months prior to the survey largely worked in the industrial sector, at 46.6 per cent (4,945 children), followed by those in agriculture, forestry and fishing, which accounted for 39.6 per cent. A small portion of working children in the services sector experienced any injury, at 13.8 per cent (1,465).

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

4.9.2 Exposure to hazardous elements at work

Each economically active child in the sample areas was asked a series of questions on their work-related exposure to hazardous elements, and multiple responses were allowed (table 4.27). Only 1.4 per cent 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.

Table 4.27. Exposure to hazardous elements at work, by number and percentage of economically active children referencing them and by sex, 2012

Hazardous element	Number of working children			% of working children		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total working children	755 245	372 208	383 037	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (per cent is of total working children)	10 248	5 071	5 176	1.4	1.4	1.4
Dust, fumes	2 750	1 952	798	100.0	71.0	29.0
Fire, gas, flames	281	163	118	100.0	58.0	42.0
Loud noise or vibration	109	109	0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Extreme cold or heat	2 231	766	1 466	100.0	34.3	65.7
Dangerous tools (knives, etc.)	6 791	3 459	3 332	100.0	50.9	49.1
Work underground	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Work at heights	174	174	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	660	0	660	100.0	0.0	100.0
Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	3 073	138	2 935	100.0	4.5	95.5
Explosives	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other things	1 383	468	915	0.0	33.8	66.2

Note: Multiple answers allowed.

By age group (table 4.28), a total of 0.7 per cent of working children aged 5–11 years, 0.3 per cent aged 12–14 years and 1.9 per cent aged 15–17 years experienced at least one hazardous element in their work. The findings indicate that most of the older working children (15–17 years) encountered many elements *except* work underground, a workplace too dark or confined and explosives.

Table 4.28. Exposure to hazardous elements at work, by number and percentage of working children referencing them and by age group, 2012

Hazardous elements	Number of working children				% of working children		
	Total	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total working children	755,245	77,764	198,819	478,662	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (per cent is of total working children)	10,248	563	665	9,020	0.7	0.3	1.9
Dust, fumes	2 750	0	76	2 674	0.0	2.8	97.2
Fire, gas, flames	281	0	0	281	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loud noise or vibration	109	0	0	109	0.0	0.0	100.0
Extreme cold or heat	2 231	0	76	2 155	0.0	3.4	96.6
Dangerous tools (knives, etc.)	6 791	419	589	5 783	6.2	8.7	85.2
Work underground	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Work at heights	174	0	0	174	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	660	0	0	660	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	3 073	0	0	3 073	0.0	0.0	100.0
Explosives	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other things	1 383	145	0	1 238	10.5	0.0	89.5

Note: Multiple answers allowed.

As shown in table 4.29, hardly any of the economically active children in the urban areas encountered hazardous elements while working.

Table 4.29. Exposure to hazardous elements at work, by number and percentage of working children referencing them and by area, 2012

Exposure at work	Number of working children			% of working children		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total working children	755 245	100 801	654 444	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (per cent is of total working children)	10 248	700	9 548	1.4	0.7	1.5
Dust, fumes	2 750	0	2 750	100.0	0.0	100.0
Fire, gas, flames	281	0	281	100.0	0.0	100.0
Loud noise or vibration	109	0	109	100.0	0.0	100.0
Extreme cold or heat	2 231	0	2 231	100.0	0.0	100.0
Dangerous tools (knives, etc.)	6 791	700	6 091	100.0	10.3	89.7
Work underground	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Work at heights	174	0	174	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	660	0	660	100.0	0.0	100.0
Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	3 073	700	2 373	100.0	22.8	77.2
Explosives	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other things	1 383	0	1 383	0.0	0.0	100.0

Note: Multiple answers allowed.

4.9.3 Abuse and violence at work

The survey inquired about any experiences of verbal or physical abuse in the workplace, with multiple responses allowed. As reflected in tables 4.30 and 4.31, less than 1 per cent acknowledged any such abuse, at 0.2 per cent of the working girls and 0.1 per cent of the working boys – and all of them were aged 15–17 years (table 4.31). But they only experienced verbal abuse, either constantly shouted at or repeatedly insulted. No child reported experiencing any physical beating or sexual abuse.

Table 4.30. Economically active children aged 5–17 experiencing verbal or physical abuse in their workplace, by sex, 2012

Abuse at workplace	Number of working children			% of working children		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total working children	755 245	372 208	383 037	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (per cent is of total working children)	1 098	438	660	0.1	0.1	0.2
Constantly shouted at	1 098	438	660	100.0	39.9	60.1
Repeatedly insulted	800	438	362	100.0	54.7	45.3
Beaten or physically hurt	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sexually abused (someone touched or did things to you that you did not want)	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Multiple answers allowed.

Table 4.31. Economically active children aged 5–17 who reported verbal or physical abuse in their workplace, by age group, 2012

Abuse at workplace	Age group						
	Number of working children				% of working children		
	Total	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total working children	755 245	77 764	198 819	478 662	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (per cent is of total working children)	1 098	0	0	1 098	0.0	0.0	0.2
Constantly shouted at	1 098	0	0	1 098	0.0	0.0	100.0
Repeatedly insulted	800	0	0	800	0.0	0.0	100.0
Beaten or physically hurt	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sexually abused (touched or done things to you that you did not want)	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Only children in rural areas experienced the verbal abuse (table 4.32).

Table 4.32. Economically active children aged 5–17 who reported verbal or physical abuse in their workplace, by area, 2012

Abuse at workplace	Number of working children			% of working children		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total working children	755 245	100 801	654 444	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (per cent is of total working children)	1 098	0	1 098	0.1	0.0	0.2
Constantly shouted at	1 098	0	1 098	100.0	0.0	100.0
Repeatedly insulted	800	0	800	100.0	0.0	100.0
Beaten or physically hurt	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sexually abused (touched or done things to you that you did not want)	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

4.10 Marital status

Only 1.4 per cent of the economically active children aged 12 years or older was currently married or ever had been at the time of the survey (table 4.33) – 70.8 per cent of the girls but only 29.2 per cent of the boys. A small number, at 120 of the economically active girls, was divorced. No child head of household was found.

Table 4.33. Economically active children aged 5–17, by marital status and sex, 2012

Marital status	Number of working children			% of working children		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	755 245	372 208	383 037	100.0	49.3	50.7
Single and never married	744 795	369 189	375 607	100.0	49.6	50.4
Married	10 329	3 019	7 310	100.0	29.2	70.8
Living together	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Separated	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Divorced	120	0	120	100.0	0.0	100.0
Widowed	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not reported	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of working children who were head of a household	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Among the economically active children who were married (table 4.34), 35.8 per cent were aged 12–14 years while 64.2 per cent were aged 15–17 years. Those who were divorced were among the older age group.

Table 4.34. Economically active children aged 5–17, by marital status and age group, 2012

Marital status	Age group						
	Number of working children				% of working children		
	Total	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total	755 245	77 764	198 819	478 662	10.3	26.3	63.4
Single/Never married	744 795	77 764	195 125	471 907	10.4	26.2	63.4
Married	10 329	0	3 694	6 635	0.0	35.8	64.2
Living together	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Separated	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Divorced	120	0	0	120	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widowed	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of working children who were head of a household	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Most of the married children lived in a rural area, at 81.1 per cent (table 4.35).

Table 4.35. Economically active children aged 5–17, by marital status and area, 2012

Marital status	Number of working children			% of working children		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	755 245	100 801	654 444	100.0	13.3	86.7
Single/Never married	744 795	98 847	645 949	100.0	13.3	86.7
Married	10 329	1 954	8 375	100.0	18.9	81.1
Living together	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Separated	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Divorced	120	0	120	100.0	0.0	100.0
Widowed	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not reported	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of working children who were head of a household	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

4.11 Child domestic workers

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.

Only 0.9 per cent of all economically active children performed domestic work (table 4.36), more of them girls (1.6 per cent) than boys (0.2 per cent). A close examination

of the microdata revealed the three approaches identified different persons as domestic workers. For example, the domestic workers identified using the ISCO codes show that their relationship to the head of household was not that of a live-in domestic worker. Perhaps these children worked in a household that is not their own.

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	295 489	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.

No child younger than 12 years was found in the sample areas who worked as a domestic worker. Of the domestic workers aged 15–17 in all approaches, most 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.

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.

4.12 Migration

Children in the sample areas were asked where they were born and if they had a previous residence as a way of estimating those who had migrated either within or from outside Cambodia. Migration for this component of the survey was defined as the process of changing residence from one geographical location to another. The survey found that of the total child population aged 5–17 years, an estimated 3.3 per cent of them (129,106 children) were migrants. Most of them, at 6.4 per cent (51,143 children), lived in an urban area and 2.5 per cent (77,963 children) lived in a rural area. There were slightly more girls (3.4 per cent, or 65,786) than boys (3.1 per cent, or 63,320). The largest share of them was 15–17 years old (38.6 per cent), while the second-largest share was among the 5- to 11-year-olds (33.4 per cent).

Table 4.38. Number of migrant children aged 5–17 by age group, sex and area, 2012

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number									
Total	129 106	63 320	65 786	51 143	21 486	29 657	77 963	41 834	36 129
5–11 years	43 089	18 281	24 808	18 067	7 374	10 693	25 022	10 907	14 115
12–14 years	36 132	15 668	20 464	12 682	3 447	9 234	23 450	12 220	11 230
15–17 years	49 885	29 372	20 513	20 394	10 664	9 730	29 491	18 707	10 783
%									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5–11 years	33.4	28.9	37.7	35.3	34.3	36.1	32.1	26.1	39.1
12–14 years	28.0	24.7	31.1	24.8	16.0	31.1	30.1	29.2	31.1
15–17 years	38.6	46.4	31.2	39.9	49.6	32.8	37.8	44.7	29.8

Table 4.39 presents the number of economically active children aged 5–17 years who had migrated and those who had not and the difference between the migrant and non-migrant populations, by age group and sex. The migrant working children to the total working children was 37.6 per cent; 43.3 per cent of them were boys and 32.1 per cent were girls. The highest percentage of migrant working children (66.1 per cent) was among those aged 15–17 years, followed by those aged 12–14 years (38.2 per cent). More of the migrant working children were boys among those aged 5–11 and 15–17 years, while there were more girls among those aged 12–14 years. There were some differences in the proportions between migrant and non-migrant working children among those aged 12–14 and 15–17 years, at 18.8 per cent and 20.2 per cent, respectively.

Table 4.39. Economically active children aged 5–17, by whether a migrant or not and the difference and by age group and sex, 2012

Age group	Migrants			Non-migrants			Difference		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number of working children									
Total	48 545	27 414	21 131	706 700	344 794	361 906	-658 155	-317 380	-340 775
5–11 years	1 789	1 227	561	75 976	38 160	37 815	-74 187	-36 933	-37 254
12–14 years	13 801	5 741	8 060	185 017	91 196	93 821	-171 216	-85 455	-85 761
15–17 years	32 955	20 446	12 510	445 707	215 437	230 270	-412 752	-194 991	-217 760
% of total working children									
Total	37.6	43.3	32.1	18.5	17.6	19.4	19.1	25.7	12.7
5–11 years	4.2	6.7	2.3	4.0	3.9	4.1	0.2	2.8	-1.9
12–14 years	38.2	36.6	39.4	19.4	18.8	20.2	18.8	17.9	19.2
15–17 years	66.1	69.6	61.0	45.8	43.9	47.8	20.2	25.7	13.2

Chapter 5

Child labourers and children in hazardous labour

This section presents the national estimates on the characteristics of the child labourers. Some data refer only to child labourers in general, while some distinguish between children in hazardous labour and child labourers in non-hazardous conditions. The characteristics cover general population, education status and reasons for dropping out of school or never attending and various employment aspects (status and sector in employment, workplace, number of hours worked in the reference week) and the types of health and other hazards.

5.1 General characteristics of child labourers and children in hazardous work

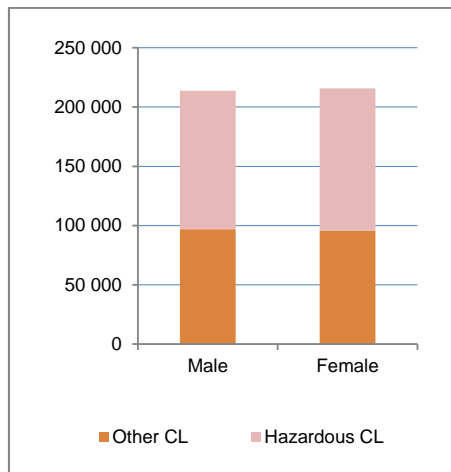
As previously noted, of the nearly 4 million children in Cambodia in 2012, an estimated 19.1 per cent were employed in some economic activity (19.8 per cent of them girls and 18.4 per cent of them boys). Among the children engaged in economic activity, an estimated 56.9 per cent of them were child labourers in general (table 5.1). Of the child labourers, 31.3 per cent were in hazardous labour. A large share of the child labourers (58.6 per cent) and of the children in hazardous labour (32.3 per cent) lived in a rural area.

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

The absolute number of female child labourers, at 215,663 was larger than their male counterparts, at 213,716 (figure 5.1); but in percentage terms among the economically active children, the proportion of female child labourers was smaller, at 56.3 per cent, than male child labourers, at 57.4 per cent. However, as many girls as boys were estimated to be in hazardous labour, at 31.3 per cent.

Figure 5.1. Number of child labourers, by sex, 2012



By definition, all 77,764 working children aged 5–11 years were child labourers because they should not be working. As indicated in figures 5.2 and 5.3, the largest share of economically active children aged 12–14 years were child labourers, while child labourers comprised the smallest share (42 per cent) of the economically active children aged 15–17 years. An estimated 5.3 per cent of economically active children aged 5–11 years were doing hazardous labour, while 15.8 per cent of those 12–14 years and 42 per cent of those aged 15–17 years were engaged in hazardous labour.

The percentage of child labourers increased by age group, with 18.1 per cent of them 5–11 years old, 35.1 per cent 12–14 years old and 46.8 per cent 15–17 years old. There were slightly more males (18.4 per cent) than females (17.8 per cent) among the child labourers aged 5–11. That situation inverted in the older two age groups (table 5.2).

Figure 5.2. Percentage distribution of child labourers among age groups, 2012

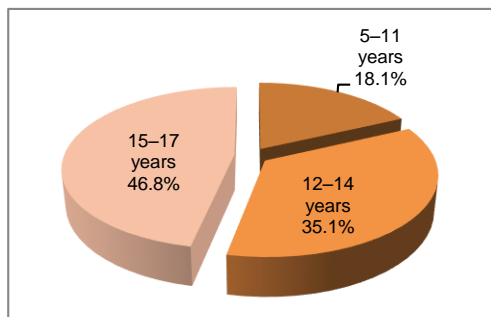
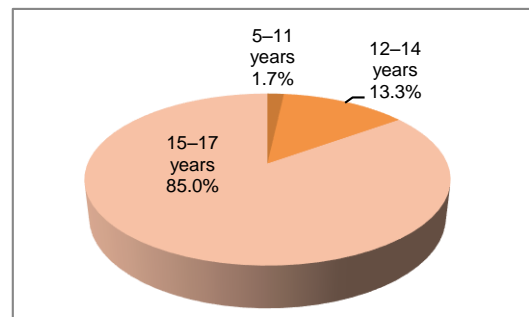


Figure 5.3 Percentage distribution of children in hazardous labour among age groups, 2012



Among the estimated 236,498 children engaged in hazardous labour, 1.7 per cent were 5–11 years old, 13.3 per cent were 12–14 years old and 85 per cent were 15–17 years old.

Table 5.2. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by sex and age group, 2012

	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labourers						
Total	429 380	100.0	213 716	100.0	215 663	100.0
5–11 years	77 764	18.1	39 387	18.4	38 377	17.8
12–14 years	150 692	35.1	74 876	35.0	75 816	35.2
15–17 years	200 924	46.8	99 453	46.5	101 471	47.1
Children in hazardous labour						
Total	236 498	100.0	116 673	100.0	119 825	100.0
5–11 years	4 118	1.7	1 765	1.5	2 353	2.0
12–14 years	31 457	13.3	15 455	13.2	16 001	13.4
15–17 years	200 924	85.0	99 453	85.2	101 471	84.7

Figure 5.4. Percentage distribution of child labourers across age groups, by sex, 2012

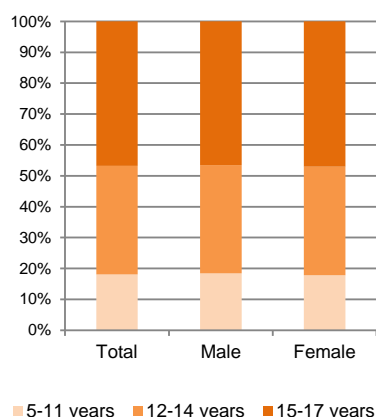


Figure 5.5. Percentage distribution of child labourers across age groups, by area, 2012

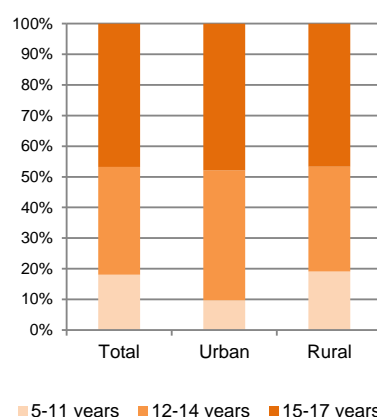


Figure 5.6. Percentage distribution of children in hazardous labour across age groups, by sex, 2012

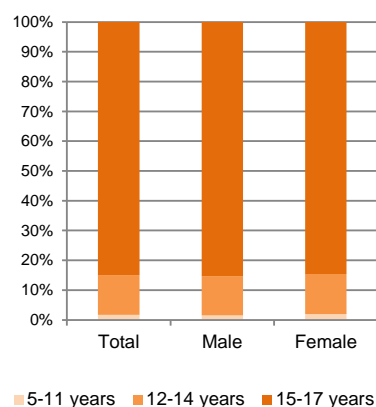
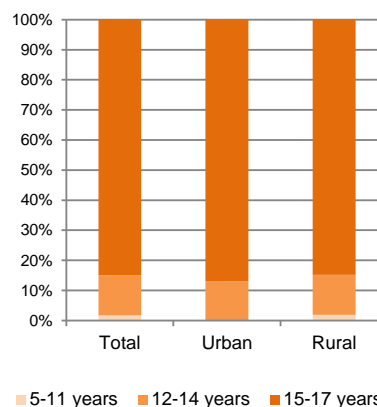


Figure 5.7. Percentage distribution of children in hazardous labour across age groups, by area, 2012



Most of the child labourers in general, at 383,608, and children in hazardous labour specifically, at 211,316, lived in a rural area (table 5.3). In contrast, only 45,772 child labourers and 25,182 children in hazardous labour lived in an urban area.

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

5.2 Education status

This section presents the findings on the educational status of children considered as child labourers. Some data refer to the total child labourers and some data separate out children in hazardous labour. In the sample areas, such children were first asked if they were currently attending school. Those who were in school were then asked in which grade. To estimate how many children had dropped out of school (or discontinued their studies temporarily), all others were asked if they had ever attended school and what was the highest level of school completed. Those who had dropped out or never attended school were asked why.

5.2.1 Education level and school attendance of child labourers

As shown in table 5.4, more than half of the child labourers (including those in hazardous labour) had either dropped out of school (48 per cent) or had never attended school (7.4 per cent). Still, that left a large portion, at 44.5 per cent, of the child labourers attending school. In general, about 10 per cent of the male child labourers and 4.9 per cent of the female child labourers had never attended school. More of the child labourers (8.2 per cent) from rural areas than from urban areas (1 per cent) had never attended school.

Table 5.4. Child labourers, by status of attendance in school, sex, age group and area, 2012

	Total child labourers	Currently attending school				Dropped out/ discontinued	Never attended
		Pre-school	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary		
Cambodia	429 380	438	143 416	40 692	6 707	206 199	31 928
Sex							
Male	213 716	283	71 990	17 924	4 200	97 891	21 428
Female	215 663	154	71 426	22 768	2 508	108 308	10 500
Age group							
5–11 years	77 764	438	66 504	622	0	2 269	7 931
12–14 years	150 692	0	73 365	32 549	120	34 795	9 862
15–17 years	200 924	0	3 547	7 521	6 587	169 134	14 135
Area							
Urban	45 772	283	12 958	6 931	4 095	21 027	477
Rural	383 608	154	130 458	33 761	2 612	185 171	31 451

Among the children in hazardous labour (table 5.5), 11.6 per cent of them were still in school at the time of the survey, while 79.9 per cent of them had dropped out (or discontinued temporarily), and 8.5 per cent had never attended school. Far more boys, at 11.8 per cent, than girls, at 5.4 per cent, in hazardous labour had never attended school. And far more of the children in hazardous labour living in a rural area (9.3 per cent) than in an urban area (1.9 per cent) had never attended school.

Table 5.5. Children in hazardous labour, by status of attendance in school, sex, age group and area, 2012

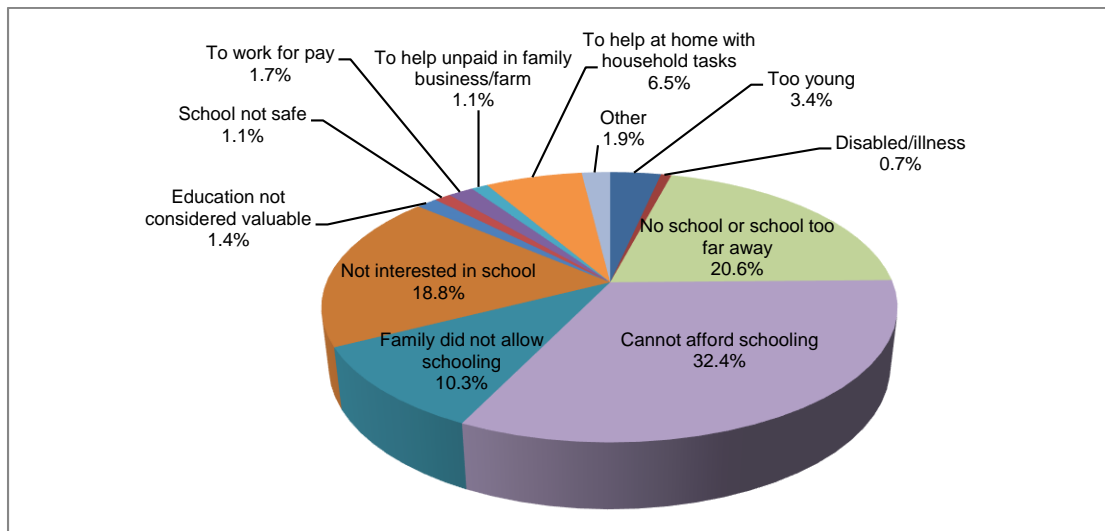
	Total		Currently attending school		Dropped out/ discontinued		Never attended school	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Cambodia	236 498	100.0	27 390	11.6	188 904	79.9	20 204	8.5
Sex								
Male	116 673	100.0	14 366	12.3	88 522	75.9	13 786	11.8
Female	119 825	100.0	13 024	10.9	100 382	83.8	6 418	5.4
Age group								
5–11 years	4 118	100.0	2 630	63.9	0	0.0	1 488	36.1
12–14 years	31 457	100.0	7 105	22.6	19 770	62.8	4 581	14.6
15–17 years	200 924	100.0	17 655	8.8	169 134	84.2	14 135	7.0
Area								
Urban	25 182	100.0	5 717	22.7	18 988	75.4	477	1.9
Rural	211 316	100.0	21 673	10.3	169 916	80.4	19 727	9.3

5.2.2. Reasons for never attending school and for dropping out

Nearly a third (32.4 per cent) of the child labourers who had never attended school could not afford schooling; most of them were girls. The second most common reason, at 20.6 per cent of the child labourers, was the lack of access to a school nearby, followed by lack of interest in going to school, at 18.8 per cent. About 10.3 per cent of the child labourers lived in a family who did not allow them to go to school, followed by 6.5 per cent who had to help at home and 3.4 per cent who were just too young. Less than 2 per cent of the child labourers had to help (though unpaid) in a family business or farm, had to earn money or either thought education

was not valuable or the school not safe. Only 0.7 per cent of the child labourers never attended school due to a disability or illness (figure 5.8 and table 5.6).

Figure 5.8. Distribution of child labourers who never attended school, by reason for never attending school, 2012



While the most common reason for dropping out of school was the same as for never going to school – unable to afford it (37.5 per cent), the second most common reason was poor performance or lack of interest (18.5 per cent) and then because they needed to earn money (16.4 per cent) or help at home (12.3). Only 3.9 per cent dropped out because there was no school or it was too far away (figure 5.9).

Figure 5.9. Percentage distribution of child labourers who had dropped out of school, by reason, 2012

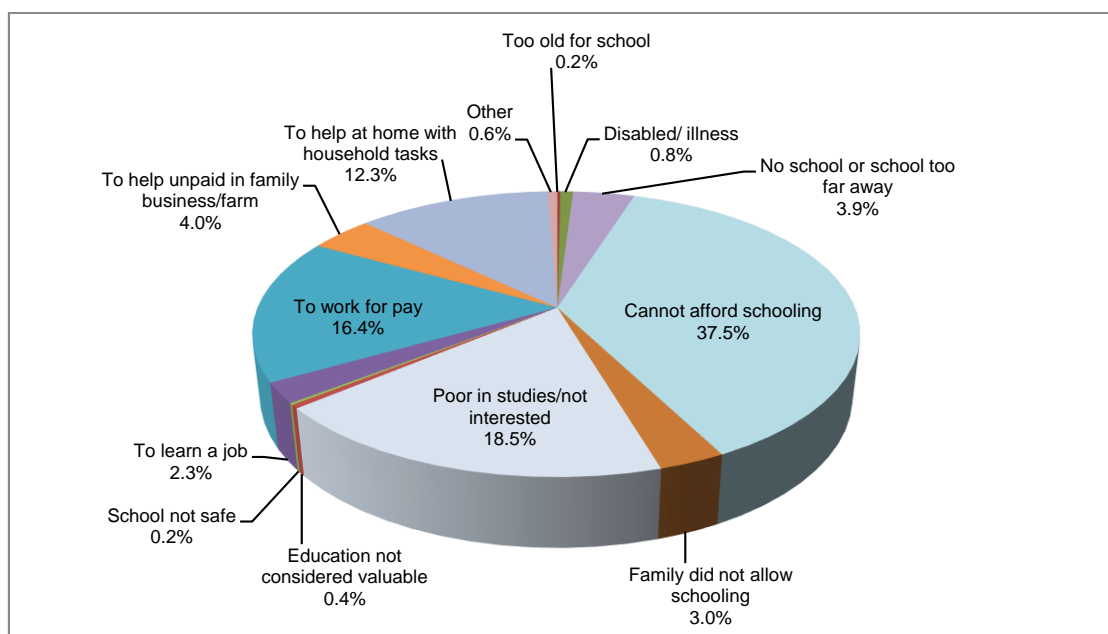


Table 5.6. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour who never attended school, by reason for never attending and sex, 2012

Reason for never attending school	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labourers						
Total (never attended school)	31 928	100.0	21 428	100.0	10 500	100.0
Too young	1 078	3.4	760	3.5	318	3.0
Disabled or illness	219	0.7	171	0.8	48	0.5
No school or school too far away	6 578	20.6	4 582	21.4	1 997	19.0
Cannot afford schooling	10 347	32.4	6 372	29.7	3 974	37.8
Family did not allow schooling	3 283	10.3	2 030	9.5	1 252	11.9
Not interested in school	6 017	18.8	4 238	19.8	1 778	16.9
Education not considered valuable	448	1.4	282	1.3	167	1.6
School not safe	352	1.1	352	1.6	0	0.0
To learn a job	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
To work for pay	547	1.7	415	1.9	132	1.3
To help unpaid in family business/farm	363	1.1	294	1.4	69	0.7
To help at home with household tasks	2 090	6.5	1 326	6.2	764	7.3
Other	605	1.9	605	2.8	0	0.0
Children in hazardous labour						
Total (never attended school)	20 204	100.0	13 786	100.0	6 418	100.0
Too young	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Disabled or illness	48	0.2	0	0.0	48	0.7
No school or school too far away	2 092	10.4	1 803	13.1	289	4.5
Cannot afford schooling	9 318	46.1	6 149	44.6	3 169	49.4
Family did not allow schooling	2 526	12.5	1 639	11.9	887	13.8
Not interested in school	3 313	16.4	1 888	13.7	1 425	22.2
Education not considered valuable	383	1.9	282	2.0	101	1.6
School not safe	352	1.7	352	2.6	0	0.0
To learn a job	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
To work for pay	307	1.5	175	1.3	132	2.1
To help unpaid in family business/ farm	363	1.8	294	2.1	69	1.1
To help at home with household tasks	898	4.4	599	4.3	298	4.6
Other	605	3.0	605	4.4	0	0.0

Table 5.7 shows that about 39.5 per cent of the child labourers aged 5–11 years had never attended school because there was no school or it was too far away, followed by 17.2 per cent of them who had no interest in school, 16 per cent who couldn't afford schooling and 13.6 per cent who were too young.

More than 80 per cent of the child labourers aged 12–17 couldn't afford schooling, weren't interested in it, had no nearby access to school or their family did not allow them to go to school.

Table 5.7. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour who never attended school, by reason for never attending and age group, 2012

Reason for never attending school	Age group							
	Total		5–11 years		12–14 years		15–17 years	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labourers								
Total (never attended school)	31 928	100.0	7 931	100.0	9 862	100.0	14 135	100.0
Too young	1 078	3.4	1 078	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Disabled or illness	219	0.7	0	0.0	219	2.2	0	0.0
No school or school too far away	6 578	20.6	3 134	39.5	1 873	19.0	1 571	11.1
Cannot afford schooling	10 347	32.4	1 271	16.0	3 236	32.8	5 840	41.3
Family did not allow schooling	3 283	10.3	40	0.5	1 665	16.9	1 578	11.2
Not interested in school	6 017	18.8	1 363	17.2	1 909	19.4	2 744	19.4
Education not considered valuable	448	1.4	0	0.0	66	0.7	383	2.7
School not safe	352	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	352	2.5
To learn a job	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
To work for pay	547	1.7	240	3.0	208	2.1	99	0.7
To help unpaid in family business/ farm	363	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	363	2.6
To help at home with household tasks	2 090	6.5	507	6.4	686	7.0	898	6.4
Other	605	1.9	298	3.8	0	0.0	307	2.2
Children in hazardous labour								
Total (never attended school)	20 204	100.0	1 488	100.0	4 581	100.0	14 135	100.0
Too young	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Disabled or illness	48	0.2	0	0.0	48	1.0	0	0.0
No school or school too far away	2 092	10.4	158	10.6	363	7.9	1 571	11.1
Cannot afford schooling	9 318	46.1	825	55.4	2 653	57.9	5 840	41.3
Family did not allow schooling	2 526	12.5	0	0.0	948	20.7	1 578	11.2
Not interested in school	3 313	16.4	207	13.9	362	7.9	2 744	19.4
Education not considered valuable	383	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	383	2.7
School not safe	352	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	352	2.5
To learn a job	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
To work for pay	307	1.5	0	0.0	208	4.5	99	0.7
To help unpaid in family business/ farm	363	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	363	2.6
To help at home with household tasks	898	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	898	6.4
Other	605	3.0	298	20.0	0	0.0	307	2.2

Child labourers in urban areas never attended school either because they couldn't afford it (58.3 per cent) or they weren't interested in going to school (41.9 per cent). Child labourers in the rural areas were more mixed in their reasons for never attending school; a third of them couldn't afford it, followed by 20.9 who had no access to a school nearby, 18.5 per cent who had no interest in going and 10.4 per cent whose parents did not allow it.

Table 5.8. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour who never attended school, by reason for never attending and area, 2012

Reason for never attending school	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labourers						
Total (never attended school)	31 928	100.0	477	100.0	31 451	100.0
Too young	1 078	3.4	0	0.0	1 078	3.4
Disabled or illness	219	0.7	0	0.0	219	0.7
No school or school too far away	6 578	20.6	0	0.0	6 578	20.9
Cannot afford schooling	10 347	32.4	278	58.3	10 069	32.0
Family did not allow schooling	3 283	10.3	0	0.0	3 283	10.4
Not interested in school	6 017	18.8	200	41.9	5 817	18.5
Education not considered valuable	448	1.4	0	0.0	448	1.4
School not safe	352	1.1	0	0.0	352	1.1
To learn a job	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
To work for pay	547	1.7	0	0.0	547	1.7
To help unpaid in family business/ farm	363	1.1	0	0.0	363	1.2
To help at home with household tasks	2 090	6.5	0	0.0	2 090	6.6
Other	605	1.9	0	0.0	605	1.9
Children in hazardous labour						
Total (never attended school)	20 204	100.0	477	100.0	19 727	100.0
Too young	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Disabled or illness	48	0.2	0	0.0	48	0.2
No school or school too far away	2 092	10.4	0	0.0	2 092	10.6
Cannot afford schooling	9 318	46.1	278	58.3	9 040	45.8
Family did not allow schooling	2 526	12.5	0	0.0	2 526	12.8
Not interested in school	3 313	16.4	200	41.9	3 114	15.8
Education not considered valuable	383	1.9	0	0.0	383	1.9
School not safe	352	1.7	0	0.0	352	1.8
To learn a job	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
To work for pay	307	1.5	0	0.0	307	1.6
To help unpaid in family business/ farm	363	1.8	0	0.0	363	1.8
To help at home with household tasks	898	4.4	0	0.0	898	4.6
Other	605	3.0	0	0.0	605	3.1

Tables 5.9, 5.10 and 5.11 reflect the reasons for child labourers generally and children in hazardous labour specifically dropping out of school, by sex, age group and area. The main reasons the child labourers dropped out of school were inability to afford it (37.6 per cent), poor performance or not interested (18.5 per cent), needed to earn money (16.4 per cent) and had to help at home (12.3 per cent).

Table 5.9. Reasons why child labourers and children in hazardous labour dropped out of school, by sex, 2012

Reason for dropping out of school	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labourers						
Total (dropped out of school)	206 199	100.0	97 891	100.0	108 308	100.0
Completed his/her schooling	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Too old for school	359	0.2	240	0.2	118	0.1
Disabled or illness	1 577	0.8	1 187	1.2	390	0.4
No school or school too far away	8 039	3.9	5 158	5.3	2 881	2.7
Cannot afford schooling	77 519	37.6	34 396	35.1	43 122	39.8
Family did not allow schooling	6 239	3.0	2 796	2.9	3 443	3.2
Poor in studies/not interested	38 146	18.5	22 211	22.7	15 935	14.7
Education not considered valuable	798	0.4	402	0.4	396	0.4
School not safe	399	0.2	0	0.0	399	0.4
To learn a job	4 653	2.3	1 626	1.7	3 027	2.8
To work for pay	33 835	16.4	14 558	14.9	19 277	17.8
To help unpaid in family business/farm	8 176	4.0	3 857	3.9	4 319	4.0
To help at home with household tasks	25 264	12.3	10 902	11.1	14 362	13.3
Other	1 194	0.6	556	0.6	638	0.6
Children in hazardous labour						
Total (dropped out of school)	188 904	100.0	88 522	100.0	100 382	100.0
Completed his/her schooling	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Too old for school	359	0.2	240	0.3	118	0.1
Disabled or illness	1 552	0.8	1 161	1.3	390	0.4
No school or school too far away	6 995	3.7	4 266	4.8	2 729	2.7
Cannot afford schooling	74 028	39.2	32 460	36.7	41 568	41.4
Family did not allow schooling	5 333	2.8	2 037	2.3	3 296	3.3
Poor in studies/not interested	31 828	16.8	19 459	22.0	12 369	12.3
Education not considered valuable	703	0.4	307	0.3	396	0.4
School not safe	399	0.2	0	0.0	399	0.4
To learn a job	4 653	2.5	1 626	1.8	3 027	3.0
To work for pay	32 404	17.2	13 127	14.8	19 277	19.2
To help unpaid in family business/farm	6 714	3.6	3 448	3.9	3 265	3.3
To help at home with household tasks	22 939	12.1	9 833	11.1	13 106	13.1
Other	997	0.5	556	0.6	441	0.4

Table 5.10. Reasons why child labourers and children in hazardous labour dropped out of school, by age group, 2012

Reason for dropping out of school	Age group							
	Total		5–11 years		12–14 years		15–17 years	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labourers								
Total (dropped out of school)	206 199	100.0	2 269	100.0	34 795	100.0	169 134	100.0
Completed his/her schooling	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Too old for school	359	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	359	0.2
Disabled or illness	1 577	0.8	0	0.0	179	0.5	1 398	0.8
No school or school too far away	8 039	3.9	0	0.0	1 925	5.5	6 114	3.6
Cannot afford schooling	77 519	37.6	138	6.1	10 454	30.0	66 927	39.6
Family did not allow schooling	6 239	3.0	0	0.0	906	2.6	5 333	3.2
Poor in studies/not interested	38 146	18.5	637	28.1	11 233	32.3	26 276	15.5
Education not considered valuable	798	0.4	0	0.0	95	0.3	703	0.4
School not safe	399	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	399	0.2
To learn a job	4 653	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 653	2.8
To work for pay	33 835	16.4	736	32.4	3 543	10.2	29 556	17.5
To help unpaid in family business/farm	8 176	4.0	0	0.0	1 889	5.4	6 286	3.7
To help at home with household tasks	25 264	12.3	759	33.5	4 144	11.9	20 362	12.0
Other	1 194	0.6	0	0.0	427	1.2	767	0.5

Children in hazardous labour								
Total (dropped out of school)	188 904	100.0	0	0.0	19 770	100.0	169 134	100.0
Completed his/her schooling	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Too old for school	359	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	359	0.2
Disabled or illness	1 552	0.8	0	0.0	153	0.8	1 398	0.8
No school or school too far away	6 995	3.7	0	0.0	881	4.5	6 114	3.6
Cannot afford schooling	74 028	39.2	0	0.0	7 101	35.9	66 927	39.6
Family did not allow schooling	5 333	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 333	3.2
Poor in studies/not interested	31 828	16.8	0	0.0	5 552	28.1	26 276	15.5
Education not considered valuable	703	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	703	0.4
School not safe	399	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	399	0.2
To learn a job	4 653	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 653	2.8
To work for pay	32 404	17.2	0	0.0	2 848	14.4	29 556	17.5
To help unpaid in family business/farm	6 714	3.6	0	0.0	427	2.2	6 286	3.7
To help at home with household tasks	22 939	12.1	0	0.0	2 577	13.0	20 362	12.0
Other	997	0.5	0	0.0	230	1.2	767	0.5

Table 5.11. Reasons why child labourers and children in hazardous labour dropped out of school, by area, 2012

Reason for dropping out of school	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labourers						
Total (dropped out of school)	206 199	100.0	21 027	100.0	185 171	100.0
Completed his/her schooling	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Too old for school	359	0.2	0	0.0	359	0.2
Disabled or illness	1 577	0.8	0	0.0	1 577	0.9
No school or school too far away	8 039	3.9	0	0.0	8 039	4.3
Cannot afford schooling	77 519	37.6	12 964	61.7	64 555	34.9
Family did not allow schooling	6 239	3.0	1 118	5.3	5 122	2.8
Poor in studies/not interested	38 146	18.5	4 315	20.5	33 831	18.3
Education not considered valuable	798	0.4	249	1.2	549	0.3
School not safe	399	0.2	0	0.0	399	0.2
To learn a job	4 653	2.3	0	0.0	4 653	2.5
To work for pay	33 835	16.4	1 651	7.9	32 184	17.4
To help unpaid in family business/farm	8 176	4.0	212	1.0	7 964	4.3
To help at home with household tasks	25 264	12.3	519	2.5	24 745	13.4
Other	1 194	0.6	0	0.0	1 194	0.6
Children in hazardous labour						
Total dropped out of school)	188 904	100.0	18 988	100.0	169 916	100.0
Completed his/her schooling	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Too old for school	359	0.2	0	0.0	359	0.2
Disabled or illness	1 552	0.8	0	0.0	1 552	0.9
No school or school too far away	6 995	3.7	0	0.0	6 995	4.1
Cannot afford schooling	74 028	39.2	12 964	68.3	61 065	35.9
Family did not allow schooling	5 333	2.8	1 118	5.9	4 215	2.5
Poor in studies/not interested	31 828	16.8	2 276	12.0	29 553	17.4
Education not considered valuable	703	0.4	249	1.3	454	0.3
School not safe	399	0.2	0	0.0	399	0.2
To learn a job	4 653	2.5	0	0.0	4 653	2.7
To work for pay	32 404	17.2	1 651	8.7	30 753	18.1
To help unpaid in family business/farm	6 714	3.6	212	1.1	6 502	3.8
To help at home with household tasks	22 939	12.1	519	2.7	22 420	13.2
Other	997	0.5	0	0.0	997	0.6

5.3 Employment aspects

This section presents the survey findings on the status in employment, sectors of employment, the main place of work and the number of hours worked among the child labourers and children in hazardous labour and the types of health and other hazards that they experienced.

5.3.1 Status in employment

As shown in figures 5.10–5.11 and table 5.12, most of the child labourers were unpaid family workers (48.6 per cent) and employees (48.4 per cent). Of the employees, 28.3 per cent worked in a non-farm private enterprise and 17.2 per cent were employed by a private farm enterprise. Only 2.9 per cent of the child labourers were self-employed. However, more than five of every ten child labourers were in vulnerable employment – either self-employed or an unpaid family worker.

Figure 5.10. Status in employment of child labourers, 2012

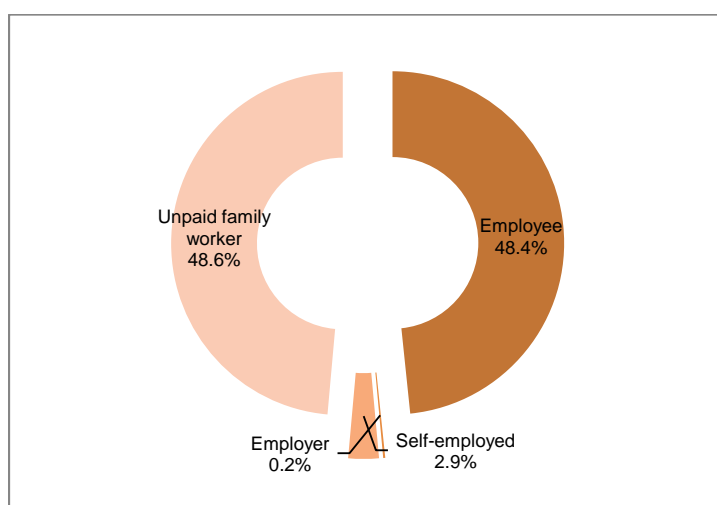
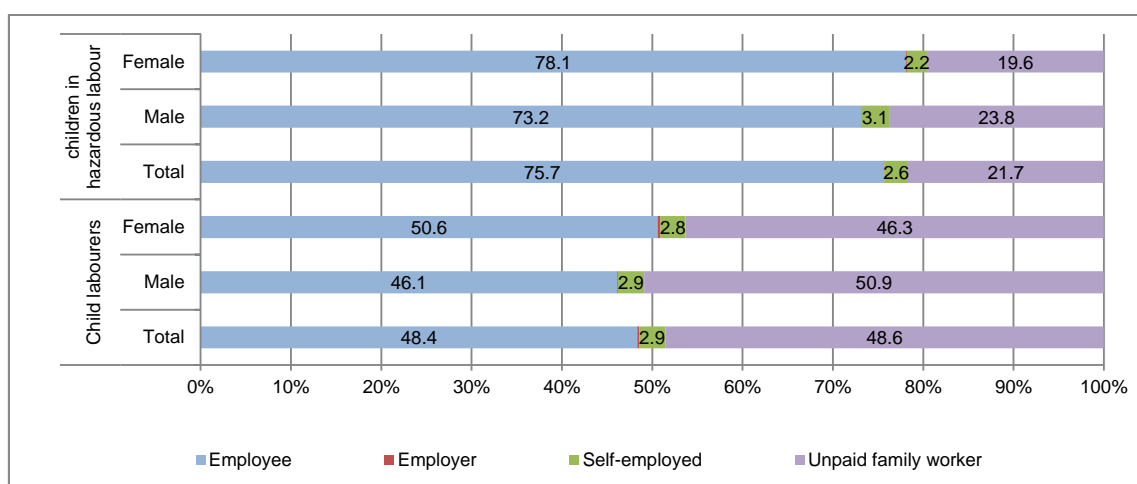


Figure 5.11. Percentage distribution of child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by employment status and sex, 2012



Among all child labourers, girls outnumbered the boys as employees, while there were more boys among the unpaid family workers (50.9 per cent) than girls (46.3 per cent). This trend held true among the children in hazardous labour also.

Table 5.12. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by status in employment and sex, 2012

Status in employment	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labourers						
Total	429 380	100.0	213 716	100.0	215 663	100.0
Employee	207 609	48.4	98 482	46.1	109 127	50.6
Government	310	0.1	136	0.1	174	0.1
Public/state-owned enterprise	4 100	1.0	1 003	0.5	3 098	1.4
Non-profit organization	181	0.0	0	0.0	181	0.1
Private household	7 902	1.8	1 276	0.6	6 627	3.1
Non-farm private enterprise	121 436	28.3	58 049	27.2	63 387	29.4
Farm private enterprise	73 679	17.2	38 019	17.8	35 660	16.5
Employer	835	0.2	200	0.1	636	0.3
Self-employed	12 356	2.9	6 303	2.9	6 053	2.8
Unpaid family worker	208 580	48.6	108 732	50.9	99 848	46.3
Children in hazardous labour						
Total	236 498	100.0	116 673	100.0	119 825	100.0
Employee	178 962	75.7	85 368	73.2	93 594	78.1
Government	310	0.1	136	0.1	174	0.1
Public/state-owned enterprise	3 664	1.5	566	0.5	3 098	2.6
Non-profit organization	181	0.1	0	0.0	181	0.2
Private household	7 561	3.2	1 177	1.0	6 383	5.3
Non-farm private enterprise	112 509	47.6	55 577	47.6	56 931	47.5
Farm private enterprise	54 738	23.1	27 911	23.9	26 827	22.4
Employer	124	0.1	0	0.0	124	0.1
Self-employed	6 148	2.6	3 571	3.1	2 578	2.2
Unpaid family worker	51 264	21.7	27 735	23.8	23 529	19.6

The largest share of child labourers among the unpaid family workers was among the youngest age group (84.4 per cent), and the share decreased as the age group increased, with 18.9 per cent among the oldest group (figure 5.12 and table 5.13). This trend also held true among the children in hazardous labour, moving from 75.1 per cent among the youngest group to 32.4 of the middle group to 18.9 per cent among the oldest group.

Figure 5.12. Percentage distribution of child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by employment status and age group, 2012

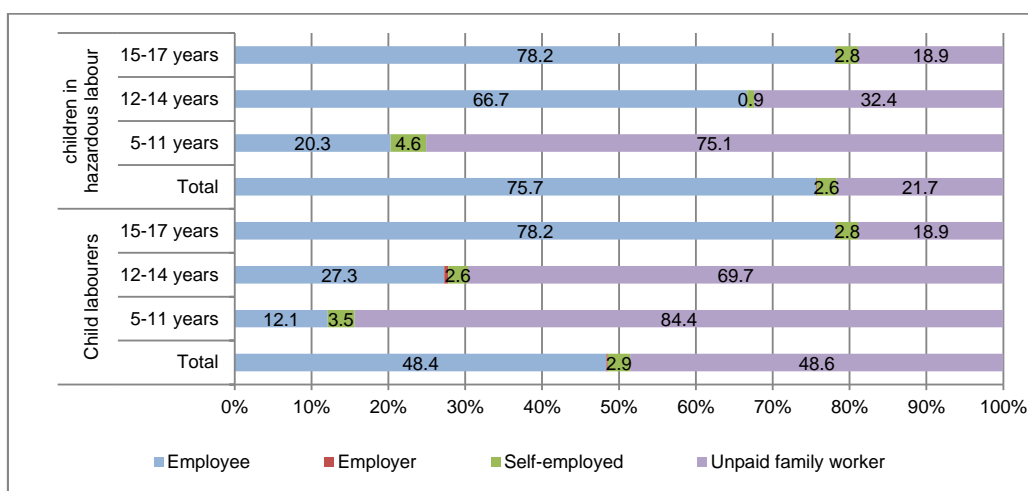


Table 5.13. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by status in employment and age group, 2012

Status in employment	Age group							
	Total		5-11 years		12-14 years		15-17 years	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labourers								
Total	429 380	100.0	77 764	100.0	150 692	100.0	200 924	100.0
Employee	207 609	48.4	9 374	12.1	41 092	27.3	157 142	78.2
Government	310	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	310	0.2
Public/state-owned enterprise	4 100	1.0	0	0.0	437	0.3	3 664	1.8
Non-profit organization	181	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	181	0.1
Private household	7 902	1.8	0	0.0	1 000	0.7	6 902	3.4
Non-farm private enterprise	121 436	28.3	493	0.6	20 118	13.4	100 825	50.2
Farm private enterprise	73 679	17.2	8 881	11.4	19 537	13.0	45 260	22.5
Employer	835	0.2	0	0.0	711	0.5	124	0.1
Self-employed	12 356	2.9	2 755	3.5	3 928	2.6	5 672	2.8
Unpaid family worker	208 580	48.6	65 635	84.4	104 960	69.7	37 985	18.9
Children in hazardous labour								
Total	236 498	100.0	4 118	100.0	31 457	100.0	200 924	100.0
Employee	178 962	75.7	838	20.3	20 982	66.7	157 142	78.2
Government	310	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	310	0.2
Public/state-owned enterprise	3 664	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 664	1.8
Non-profit organization	181	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	181	0.1
Private household	7 561	3.2	0	0.0	658	2.1	6 902	3.4
Non-farm private enterprise	112 509	47.6	317	7.7	11 367	36.1	100 825	50.2
Farm private enterprise	54 738	23.1	521	12.7	8 957	28.5	45 260	22.5
Employer	124	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	124	0.1
Self-employed	6 148	2.6	189	4.6	287	0.9	5 672	2.8
Unpaid family worker	51 264	21.7	3 091	75.1	10 188	32.4	37 985	18.9

More of the child labourers in rural areas (49.3 per cent) than in rural areas (40.5 per cent) worked as employees. But in both the rural and urban areas, more than half of the child labourers were in vulnerable employment (either self-employed or unpaid family worker); 55.3 per cent of child labourers in the urban areas and 47.8 per cent in rural areas were unpaid family workers (figure 5.13 and table 5.14).

Figure 5.13. Percentage distribution of child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by employment status and area, 2012

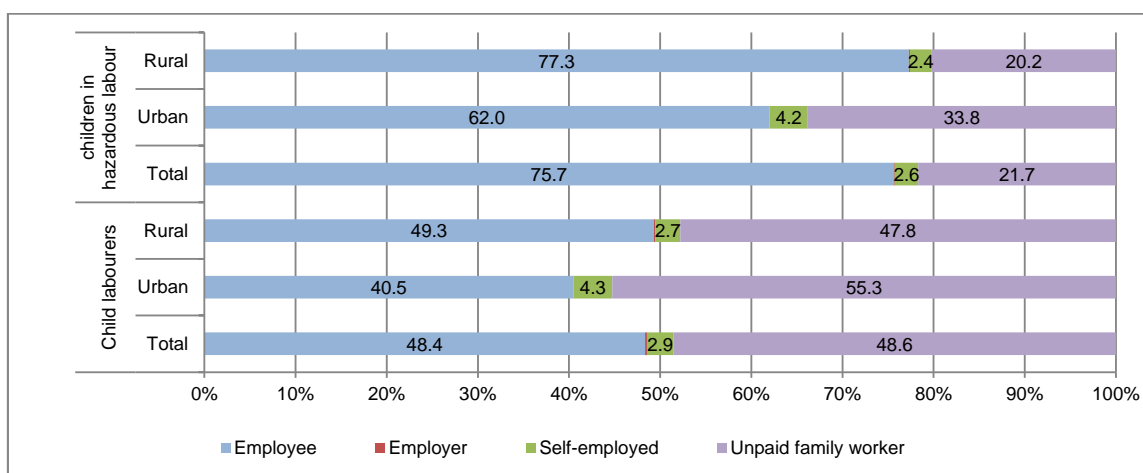


Table 5.14. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by status in employment and area, 2012

Status in employment	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labourers						
Total	429 380	100.0	45 772	100.0	383 608	100.0
Employee	207 609	48.4	18 526	40.5	189 083	49.3
Government	310	0.1	0	0.0	310	0.1
Public/state-owned enterprise	4 100	1.0	0	0.0	4 100	1.1
Non-profit organization	181	0.0	0	0.0	181	0.0
Private household	7 902	1.8	213	0.5	7 689	2.0
Non-farm private enterprise	121 436	28.3	17 226	37.6	104 211	27.2
Farm private enterprise	73 679	17.2	1 087	2.4	72 592	18.9
Employer	835	0.2	0	0.0	835	0.2
Self-employed	12 356	2.9	1 946	4.3	10 410	2.7
Unpaid family worker	208 580	48.6	25 300	55.3	183 280	47.8
Children in hazardous labour						
Total	236 498	100.0	25 182	100.0	211 316	100.0
Employee	178 962	75.7	15 617	62.0	163 345	77.3
Government	310	0.1	0	0.0	310	0.1
Public/state-owned enterprise	3 664	1.5	0	0.0	3 664	1.7
Non-profit organization	181	0.1	0	0.0	181	0.1
Private household	7 561	3.2	213	0.8	7 347	3.5
Non-farm private enterprise	112 509	47.6	14 317	56.9	98 191	46.5
Farm private enterprise	54 738	23.1	1 087	4.3	53 651	25.4
Employer	124	0.1	0	0.0	124	0.1
Self-employed	6 148	2.6	1 049	4.2	5 099	2.4
Unpaid family worker	51 264	21.7	8 516	33.8	42 748	20.2

5.3.2 Sector of employment

As figure 5.14 illustrates, slightly more than half of the child labourers were engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. Nearly 20 per cent of them worked in manufacturing and 11.6 per cent of them were in the trade sector. Only a small proportion, at 5.8 per cent, was in construction, followed by 4.4 in accommodation and food service.

Figure 5.14. Distribution of child labourers, by employment sector, 2012

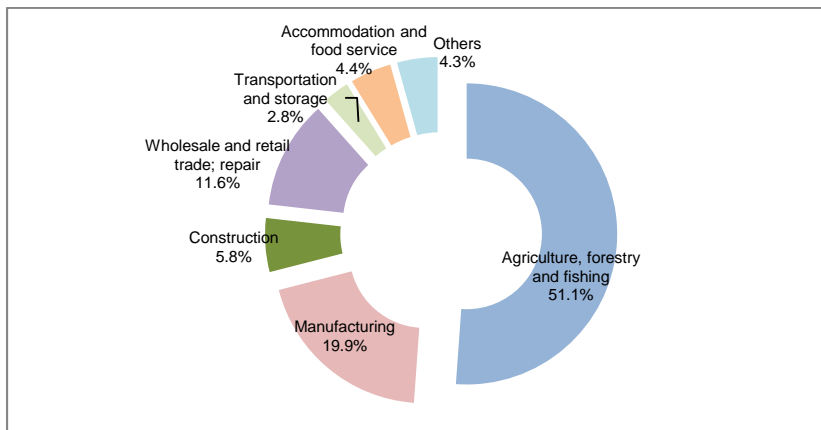


Figure 5.15. Distribution of child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by employment sector, 2012

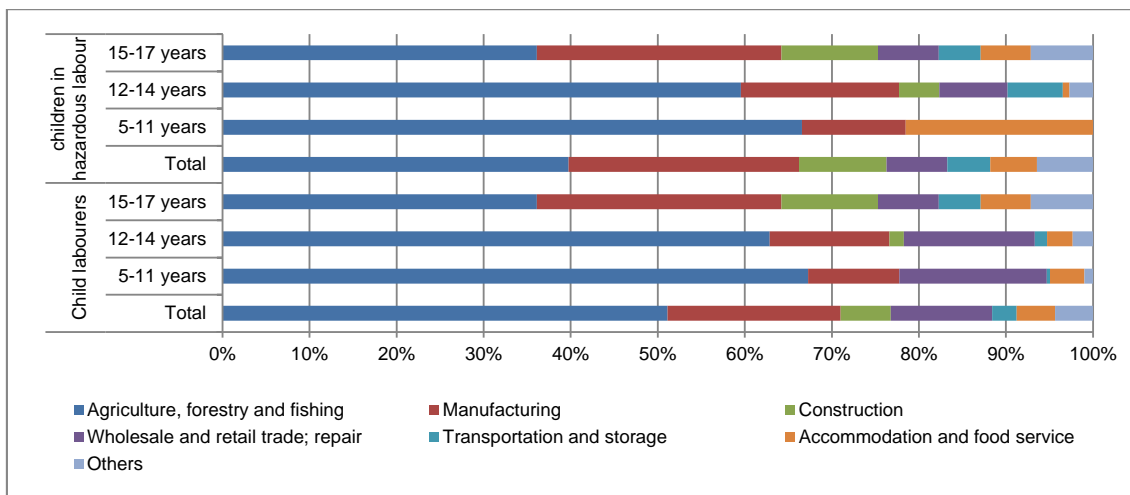


Table 5.15 shows that more than five of every ten child labourers engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector; of the 219,581 child labourers in that sector, 121,114 were boys and 98,467 were girls.

Table 5.15. Child labourers, by employment sector and sex, 2012

Economic activity	Number of child labourers			% of child labourers	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	429 380	213 716	215 663	49.8	50.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	219 581	121 114	98 467	55.2	44.8
Mining and quarrying	2 572	1 957	615	76.1	23.9
Manufacturing	85 338	28 051	57 287	32.9	67.1
Electricity, gas	1 600	1 580	21	98.7	1.3
Water supply; sewerage	3 121	2 410	711	77.2	22.8
Construction	24 774	20 431	4 343	82.5	17.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair	49 940	17 381	32 559	34.8	65.2
Transportation and storage	12 039	8 589	3 450	71.3	28.7
Accommodation and food service	19 052	9 443	9 609	49.6	50.4
Information and communication	148	0	148	0.0	100.0
Financial and insurance	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support service	4 727	914	3 813	19.3	80.7
Public administration and defence	681	444	236	65.3	34.7
Education	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Human health and social work	120	0	120	0.0	100.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1 655	540	1 115	32.6	67.4
Other service activities	1 629	861	767	52.9	47.1
Activities of household as employer	2 403	0	2 403	0.0	100.0
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

Among the child labourers in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (table 5.16), 23.8 per cent were 5–11 years old, 43.1 per cent were 12–14 years old and 33 per cent were 15–17 years old.

Table 5.16. Child labourers, by employment sector and age group, 2012

Economic activity	Age group						
	Number of child labourers				% of child labourers		
	Total	5–11	12–14	15–17	5–11	12–14	15–17
Total	429 380	77 764	150 692	200 924	18.1	35.1	46.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	219 581	52 311	94 728	72 541	23.8	43.1	33.0
Mining and quarrying	2 572	0	331	2 241	0.0	12.9	87.1
Manufacturing	85 338	8 149	20 741	56 447	9.5	24.3	66.1
Electricity, gas	1 600	0	0	1 600	0.0	0.0	100.0
Water supply; sewerage	3 121	763	2 358	0	24.4	75.6	0.0
Construction	24 774	0	2 472	22 302	0.0	10.0	90.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair	49 940	13 173	22 701	14 066	26.4	45.5	28.2
Transportation and storage	12 039	296	2 084	9 659	2.5	17.3	80.2
Accommodation and food service	19 052	3 071	4 429	11 552	16.1	23.2	60.6
Information and communication	148	0	0	148	0.0	0.0	100.0
Financial and insurance	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support service	4 727	0	48	4 680	0.0	1.0	99.0
Public administration and defence	681	0	236	444	0.0	34.7	65.2
Education	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Human health and social work	120	0	0	120	0.0	0.0	100.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1 655	0	0	1 655	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other service activities	1 629	0	328	1 301	0.0	20.1	79.9
Activities of household as employer	2 403	0	236	2 168	0.0	9.8	90.2
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Almost all the child labourers (97.8 per cent) in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector lived in a rural area, as did 90.2 per cent of the child labourers in manufacturing. Also, 73 per cent of the child labourers in trade activities and 83.6 per cent of them in construction activities lived in a rural area (table 5.17).

Table 5.17. Child labourers, by employment sector and area, 2012

Economic activity	Number of child labourers			% of child labourers	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	429 380	45 772	383 608	10.7	89.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	219 581	4 771	214 810	2.2	97.8
Mining and quarrying	2 572	0	2 572	0.0	100.0
Manufacturing	85 338	8 380	76 958	9.8	90.2
Electricity, gas	1 600	200	1 401	12.5	87.6
Water supply; sewerage	3 121	2 808	313	90.0	10.0
Construction	24 774	4 060	20 714	16.4	83.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair	49 940	13 499	36 442	27.0	73.0
Transportation and storage	12 039	2 870	9 169	23.8	76.2
Accommodation and food service	19 052	7 263	11 789	38.1	61.9
Information and communication	148	0	148	0.0	100.0
Financial and insurance	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support service	4 727	912	3 815	19.3	80.7
Public administration and defence	681	257	424	37.7	62.3
Education	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Human health and social work	120	0	120	0.0	100.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1 655	540	1 115	32.6	67.4
Other service activities	1 629	0	1 629	0.0	100.0
Activities of household as employer	2 403	213	2 190	8.9	91.1
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

5.3.3 Main place of work

Tables 5.18–5.20 depict the findings on the workplace of child labourers generally as well as for children in hazardous labour specifically. The point of compiling information on workplace is to discover if the location poses some additional risk to children or not. For instance, working as a street vendor or working in a construction site may be a far riskier work environment than working in the home.

Because most of the child labourers were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, nearly 38 per cent of them worked on a farm, agricultural plot, lake or river. A much smaller 17.4 per cent of them worked in a factory, office, workshop, shop or kiosk away from home. A total of 12.1 per cent of the child labourers worked inside their home, while 8.5 per cent worked in a place next to or in front of their home. And 6.2 per cent worked in the home or workplace of their employer or client (table 5.18).

Table 5.18 also shows that about 8 per cent of the child labourers' workplace was mobile or had no fixed location, and most of them were boys, at 67.6 per cent, compared with 32.4 per cent of girls. About 4.8 per cent and 3.8 per cent of child labourers worked at a construction site and market or bazaar stall, respectively. The highest percentage of female child labourers worked in a factory, office, workshop, shop or kiosk away from the house (70.6 per cent), following by those who worked inside their house (57.4 per cent) or in a market (56 per cent). The highest percentage of male child labourers (82.1 per cent) worked in a construction site.

Table 5.18. Child labourers, by location of workplace and sex, 2012

Workplace	Percentage distribution across locations of workplace	Number of child labourers			% of child labourers	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	429 380	213 716	215 663	49.8	50.2
Inside his/her house	12.1	51 882	22 104	29 778	42.6	57.4
Work space next to/in front of house	8.5	36 397	16 591	19 806	45.6	54.4
Factory, office, workshop, shop, kiosk, etc. away from the house	17.4	74 650	21 966	52 684	29.4	70.6
Farm, agricultural plot, lake, river	37.6	161 252	88 891	72 361	55.1	44.9
Home or workplace of employer/client	6.2	26 435	12 298	14 137	46.5	53.5
Construction site	4.8	20 504	16 838	3 666	82.1	17.9
Market or bazaar stall	3.8	16 495	7 253	9 243	44.0	56.0
Street stall	1.2	5 246	2 991	2 255	57.0	43.0
No fixed location (mobile)	8.0	34 558	23 359	11 199	67.6	32.4
Other	0.5	1 960	1 425	535	72.7	27.3

More than three of every ten child labourers aged 5–11 years worked inside their home (33.3 per cent) or near to their house (30.3 per cent); among the child labourers aged 12–14 years, 46.6 per cent worked inside the home and 49.4 per cent worked near the house. And 48.3 per cent of the middle age group had a place of work that was mobile or had no fixed location. Most of the child labourers who worked at a construction site (91.2 per cent), a factory, office, workshop, shop or kiosk away from home (81.8 per cent) and or in the home or workplace of the employer or client (79.8 per cent) were 15–17 years old (table 5.19).

Table 5.19. Child labourers, by location of workplace and age group, 2012

Workplace	Age group						
	Number of child labourers				% of child labourers		
	Total	5–11	12–14	15–17	5–11	12–14	15–17
Total	429 380	77 764	150 692	200 924	18.1	35.1	46.8
Inside his/her house	51 882	17 289	24 198	10 395	33.3	46.6	20.0
Work space next to/in front of house	36 397	11 018	17 998	7 381	30.3	49.4	20.3
Factory, office, workshop, shop, kiosk, etc. away from the house	74 650	2 342	11 256	61 052	3.1	15.1	81.8
Farm, agricultural plot, lake, river	161 252	38 010	64 541	58 700	23.6	40.0	36.4
Home or workplace of employer/client	26 435	492	4 854	21 088	1.9	18.4	79.8
Construction site	20 504	0	1 800	18 704	0.0	8.8	91.2
Market or bazaar stall	16 495	2 242	6 715	7 539	13.6	40.7	45.7
Street stall	5 246	885	2 175	2 187	16.9	41.5	41.7
No fixed location (mobile)	34 558	4 996	16 708	12 854	14.5	48.3	37.2
Other	1 960	488	447	1 025	24.9	22.8	52.3

Child labourers from a rural area outnumbered those from an urban area in all workplaces except a street stall, at which 51.1 per cent of the child labourers were from an urban area (table 5.20).

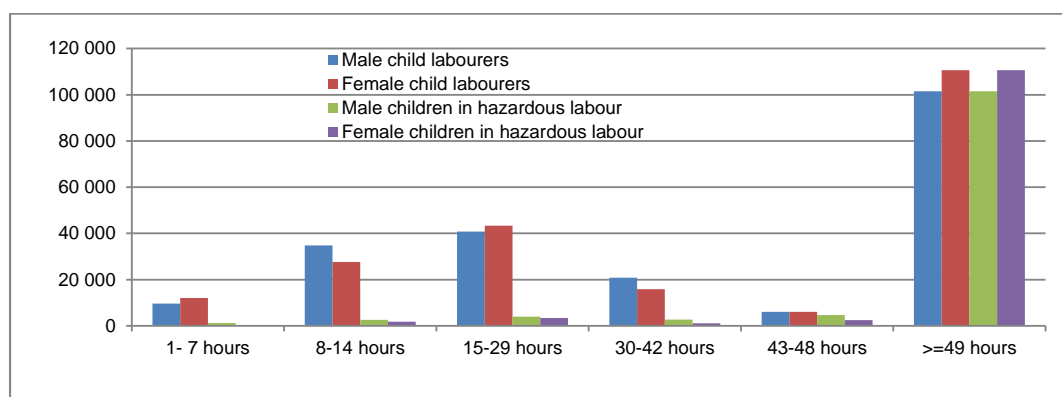
Table 5.20. Child labourers, by location of workplace and area, 2012

Workplace	Number of child labourers			% of child labourers	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	429 380	45 772	383 608	10.7	89.3
Inside his/her house	51 882	11 400	40 482	22.0	78.0
Work space next to/in front of house	36 397	2 261	34 136	6.2	93.8
Factory, office, workshop, shop, kiosk, etc. away from the house	74 650	8 923	65 728	12.0	88.0
Farm, agricultural plot, lake, river	161 252	4 594	156 657	2.8	97.2
Home or workplace of employer/client	26 435	1 184	25 250	4.5	95.5
Construction site	20 504	4 060	16 443	19.8	80.2
Market or bazaar stall	16 495	6 295	10 200	38.2	61.8
Street stall	5 246	2 681	2 565	51.1	48.9
No fixed location (mobile)	34 558	4 372	30 186	12.7	87.3
Other	1 960	0	1 960	0.0	100.0

5.3.4 Number of hours worked in a week

The total number of hours worked by a child is one of the important criteria to decide whether an economically active child is a child labourer or not. As mentioned in Chapter 2, children aged 15–17 who engaged in non-hazardous work for 48 or fewer hours per week are not considered as child labourers.

Figure 5.16. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by number of hours worked in the seven days prior to the survey, 2012



Nearly five of every ten child labourers worked more than 48 hours per week and 11.4 per cent worked between 30 and 48 hours per week, followed by 19.6 per cent who worked 15–29 hours per week. Only 5.1 per cent of the child labourers worked between one and seven hours in a week (table 5.21). More female child labourers (52.1 per cent) worked more than 48 hours per week than their male counterparts (47.9 per cent).

Table 5.21. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by number of hours worked in the seven days prior to the survey and sex, 2012

Number of hours worked in the reference week	Distribution across ranges of working hours	Total		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labourers							
Total	100.0	429 380	100.0	213 716	49.8	215 663	50.2
1–7 hours	5.1	21 754	100.0	9 688	44.5	12 066	55.5
8–14 hours	14.5	62 453	100.0	34 801	55.7	27 652	44.3
15–29 hours	19.6	84 163	100.0	40 767	48.4	43 395	51.6
30–42 hours	8.6	36 727	100.0	20 874	56.8	15 853	43.2
43–48 hours	2.8	12 053	100.0	6 019	49.9	6 033	50.1
>=49 hours	49.4	212 230	100.0	101 567	47.9	110 663	52.1
Children in hazardous labour							
Total	100.0	236 498	100.0	116 673	49.3	119 825	50.7
1–7 hours	0.6	1 506	100.0	1 184	78.6	323	21.4
8–14 hours	1.9	4 380	100.0	2 558	58.4	1 821	41.6
15–29 hours	3.1	7 349	100.0	3 961	53.9	3 388	46.1
30–42 hours	1.6	3 850	100.0	2 707	70.3	1 143	29.7
43–48 hours	3.0	7 184	100.0	4 697	65.4	2 487	34.6
>=49 hours	89.7	212 230	100.0	101 567	47.9	110 663	52.1

The number of hours worked was further compared with attendance in school (table 5.22). Even among the child labourers who were attending school at the time of the survey, about 8.4 per cent worked more than 48 hours in the week prior to the survey. More than 86 per cent of the child labourers who had dropped out of school (or discontinued their studies temporarily) worked more than 48 hours in the reference week. About 57.8 per cent of child labourers who had never attended school work more than 48 hours in the reference week.

Table 5.22. Child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by number of hours worked in the seven days prior to the survey, status of attendance in school and sex, 2012

Number of hours worked in the reference week	Distribution across ranges of working hours	Child labourers					Children in hazardous labour				
		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female	
			Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%
Currently attending school											
Total	100.0	191 253	94 397	49.4	96 855	50.6	27 390	14 366	52.4	13 024	47.6
1–7 hours	10.8	20 721	8 874	42.8	11 847	57.2	631	369	58.5	262	41.5
8–14 hours	30.7	58 764	32 286	54.9	26 478	45.1	4 013	2 471	61.6	1 542	38.4
15–29 hours	37.4	71 557	32 204	45.0	39 352	55.0	5 881	3 314	56.4	2 567	43.6
30–42 hours	11.4	21 746	12 195	56.1	9 551	43.9	862	191	22.2	671	77.8
43–48 hours	1.3	2 460	817	33.2	1 643	66.8	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
>=49 hours	8.4	16 004	8 020	50.1	7 984	49.9	16 004	8 020	50.1	7 984	49.9
Dropped out/discontinued											
Total	100.0	206 199	97 891	47.5	108 308	52.5	188 904	88 522	46.9	100 382	53.1
1–7 hours	0.1	219	0	0.0	219	100.0	61	0	0.0	61	100.0
8–14 hours	0.7	1 495	810	54.2	684	45.8	193	87	45.1	106	54.9
15–29 hours	3.7	7 542	5 102	67.6	2 440	32.4	1 095	322	29.4	773	70.6
30–42 hours	5.1	10 591	6 020	56.8	4 570	43.1	2 893	2 515	86.9	378	13.1
43–48 hours	4.2	8 593	4 776	55.6	3 817	44.4	6 902	4 415	64.0	2 487	36.0
>=49 hours	86.2	177 760	81 182	45.7	96 578	54.3	177 760	81 182	45.7	96 578	54.3
Never attended school											
Total	100.0	31 928	21 428	67.1	10 500	32.9	20 204	13 786	68.2	6 418	31.8
1–7 hours	2.5	814	814	100.0	0	0.0	814	814	100.0	0	0.0
8–14 hours	6.9	2 194	1 705	77.7	490	22.3	173	0	0.0	173	100.0
15–29 hours	15.9	5 064	3 461	68.3	1 603	31.7	373	325	87.1	48	12.9
30–42 hours	13.7	4 390	2 658	60.5	1 732	39.5	95	0	0.0	95	100.0
43–48 hours	3.1	999	426	42.6	573	57.4	282	282	100.0	0	0.0
>=49 hours	57.8	18 467	12 364	67.0	6 102	33.0	18 467	12 364	67.0	6 102	33.0

5.3.5 Children in hazardous labour in notified hazardous occupations and industries

Table 5.23 presents the findings on children in hazardous labour by the type of hazards specified in article 2 of Prakas No. 106 on the Prohibition of Children Working in Hazardous Places (2004) – prohibited areas where children were found working.

Table 5.23. Children in hazardous labour, by type of prohibited hazard, 2012

No.	Occupations and activities constituted as hazardous labour (Prakas No. 106, dated 28 April 2004 on the Prohibition of Children Working in Hazardous Places)	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Hazard at work
1	Smelting, blowing, casting, rolling, stamping or welding metal		539	
2	Deep-sea and offshore fishing	47		
3	Diving for marine products, such as sponge, pearls, sand and shells	0		
4	Logging		7 071	
5	Charcoal burning	8 251		
6	Operating steam boilers, air receivers, gas cylinders, acetylene generators, conveyors and carrying out quarrying operations, such as drilling, igniting (with fuse or electricity), blasting, crushing and splitting stones	0		
7	Operating power-driven woodworking machines	328		
8	Operating cranes, hoists, scaffold winches or other lifting machines	0		
9	Lifting, carrying, handling and moving of heavy loads	1 653		
10	Firefighting	0		
11	Operating or assisting to operate (including starting, stopping, adjusting, feeding or any other activity involving physical contact associated with the operation) transportation equipment, such as bulldozers, pile-driving equipment, trailers, road rollers, tractor-lifting appliances, excavators, loading machines, trucks, buses and taxis	2 092		
12	Maintenance of heavy machinery	0		
13	Work that is carried out underground, underwater, in a cavern or in a tunnel	343		
14	Handling explosives, corrosives, fireworks or inflammable material, with the exception of work carried out in gas stations to service motor vehicles	0		
15	Work carried out at construction sites, except in specifically designated, safe areas	14 615		
16	Demolition work		0	
17	Work carried out on a ladder or scaffold (such as for painting, repairing or building structures, pruning trees, picking fruit) at a height of over 6 metres		0	
18	Work involving exposure to pathogenic agents, such as work in laboratories or handling sewage		0	
19	Work involving exposure to harmful chemical, physical, electromagnetic or ionizing agents, such as: asbestos; benzene; cadmium; mercury; lead/zinc metallurgy, white lead, lead in paint; tar, asphalt, bitumen; radioactive substances and self-luminous compounds; and infra-red and ultraviolet rays, laser, radio-frequency emissions	0		
20	Work involving exposure to fumes, dust, gas and other ambient substances likely to cause harm to the respiratory system			3 474
21	Handling and spraying pesticides and herbicides	1 210		
22	Operating power-driven spinning and winding machines	329		
23	Bleaching, dyeing and finishing of textiles with chemicals	2 025		
24	Applying electrical fittings, including work as linemen and cable jointers	173		
25	Work near furnaces or kilns as part of the manufacturing process of glass, ceramics or bricks		703	
26	Production of alcoholic beverages such as spirits, beer and wine		1 959	
27	Work in entertainment, such as bartenders, masseurs, dancers and as waiters in nightclubs, massage parlours and places where alcoholic beverages are served, such as cocktail lounges. In case of the vocational training and the internship, employer could allow children work these jobs.		4 575	
28	Work related to gambling, such as dealers, croupiers, bookies and bet takers	1 402		
29	Work related to the production, processing or transportation of drugs or pharmaceutical products		671	
30	Tanning	0		
31	Lifeguards in swimming pools and resorts	0		
32	Work in a blacksmith's workshop	872		
33	Work in abattoirs (slaughterhouses) and meat rendering	2 383		
34	Extracting lard and oil		0	
35	Work as security guards	1 675		
36	Work in dangerous sports, such as jockeys, horse trainers and martial arts instructors or at shooting ranges	0		
37	Work as embalmers	0		
38	Work carried out under conditions of excessive heat, cold, vibration, sound and abnormal lighting			2 714
Total		37 398	15 518	6 188

Note: ISCO 08=International Standard Classification of Occupations;
ISIC Rev.4= International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev.4.

5.4 Types of health and other hazards child labourers experienced

Work in certain industries and occupations considered hazardous for children is hazardous labour, as are excessive working hours. In addition, 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.

More than 7,000 of the child labourers (1.7 per cent of all child labourers) reported experiencing conditions at work that are considered hazardous to their health and safety. With multiple responses allowed, the most common hazards experienced (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.

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.

Very few child labourers aged 15–17 years experienced hazardous working conditions, at 3.1 per cent (table 5.25).

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.

Hazardous conditions were only slightly more prevalent in the rural areas, with 1.8 per cent of child labourers experiencing at least one condition, compared with 1.5 of child labourers in urban areas (table 5.26). (With multiple responses allowed, the total hazards experienced exceed the total numbers of children in tables 5.24–5.26.)

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

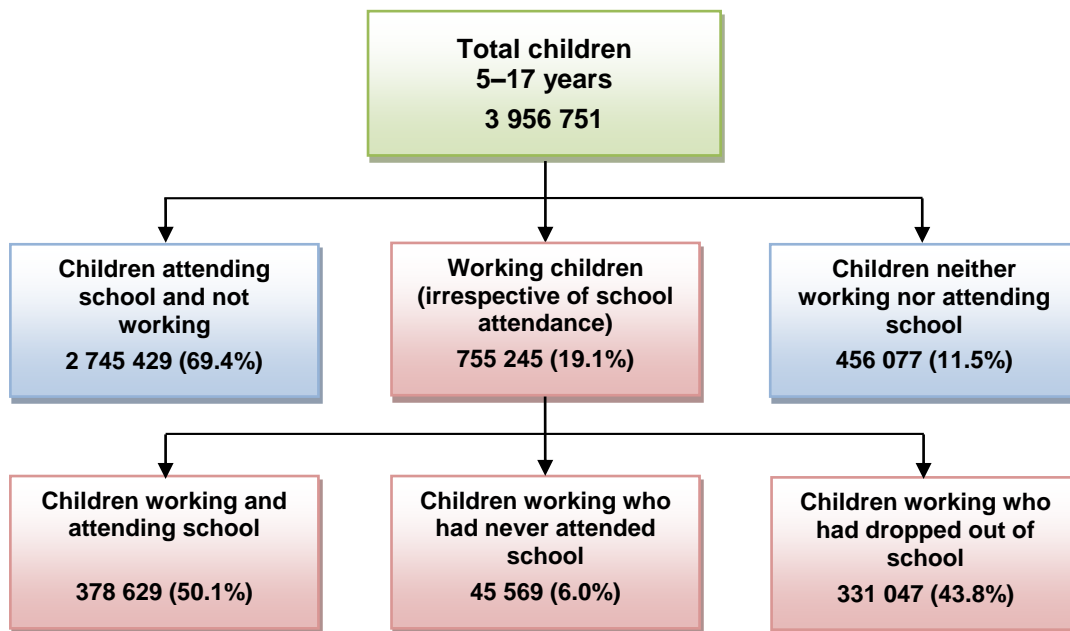
Note: Multiple responses allowed.

Chapter 6

Other activities of children

Along with children’s economic activities, the survey inquired about other activities, such as attendance in school, involvement in unpaid household chores and vocational training. Although some of the findings were covered previously, this chapter includes the findings for non-economically active children as well (figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 Distribution of the estimated child population aged 5–17 years in Cambodia, 2012



6.1 Economic and other activities

As pointed out in Chapter 5, of the nearly 4 million children aged 5–17 years, more than 755,000 were economically active and more than 424,000 were categorized as child labourers in 2012. Among those child labourers, more than 236,000 children were categorized as in hazardous labour. As shown in figure 6.2, the largest share of the child labourers had dropped out of school but had household chore responsibility, at 34.5 per cent. Close in proportion, at 33.9 per cent, were the child labourers who were still attending school but who had no household chore responsibility at the time of the survey.

Figure 6.2. Percentage of child labourers, by school attendance and household chore responsibility, 2012

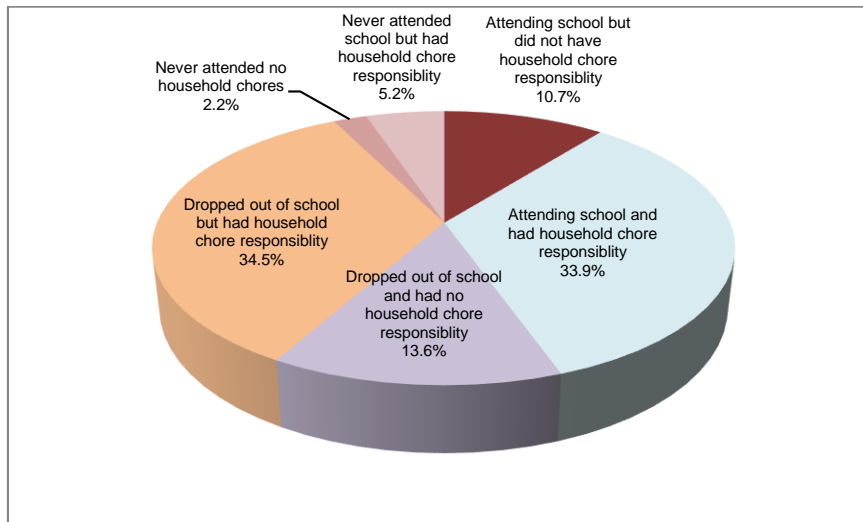
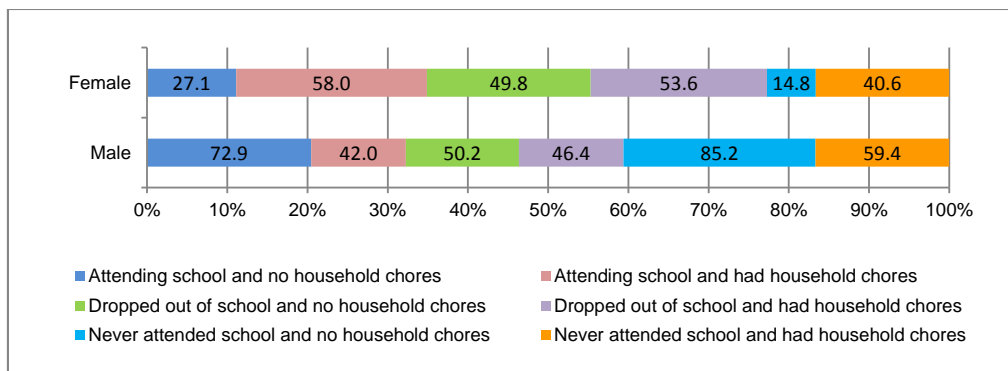


Figure 6.3. Percentage distribution of child labourers, by school attendance, household chore responsibility and sex, 2012



Only 7.4 per cent of the child labourers had never attended school. Nearly half of the child labourers (48 per cent) had dropped out of school, while 44.5 per cent were attending school at the time of the survey. In total, 73.6 per cent of the child labourers had household chore responsibilities in addition to their economic activity (table 6.1); more of them were girls, at 80.2 per cent, than boys, at 66.9 per cent. An interesting finding is that the percentage of male child labourers who had never attended school and who had household chores, at 59.4 per cent, was larger than it was for the female counterparts, at 40.6 per cent.

Table 6.1. Child labourers, by school attendance, household chore responsibility and sex, 2012

Activities	Percentage distribution of child labourers among activities performed	Number of child labourers			%	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total child labourers	100.0	429 380	213 716	215 663	49.8	50.2
Attending school						
Total	44.5	191 253	94 397	96 855	49.4	50.6
No household chores	10.7	45 783	33 366	12 416	72.9	27.1
Household chores	33.9	145 470	61 031	84 439	42.0	58.0
Dropped out/discontinued						
Total	48.0	206 199	97 891	108 308	47.5	52.5
No household chores	13.6	58 190	29 234	28 956	50.2	49.8
Household chores	34.5	148 009	68 656	79 352	46.4	53.6
Never attended school						
Total	7.4	31 928	21 428	10 500	67.1	32.9
No household chores	2.2	9 576	8 159	1 417	85.2	14.8
Household chores	5.2	22 352	13 269	9 083	59.4	40.6

Among the child labourers who were attending school at the time of the survey, more than an estimated 67,000 of them were 5–11 years old, and 30 per cent of them also had to do household chores. This proportion doubled among the child labourers aged 12–14 years but then dropped significantly to 10.7 per cent among those aged 15–17 years. The highest percentage of child labourers with household chore responsibility was among the 15- to 17-year-olds who had dropped out of school (or discontinued temporarily), at 79.8 per cent, followed by 52.1 per cent of the older group who had never attended school. But the largest share of the child labourers was among the 15- to 17-year-olds who had dropped out school and had no household chore responsibility (table 6.2).

Table 6.2. Child labourers, by school attendance, household chore responsibility and age group, 2012

Activities in addition to work	Age group				%		
	Total	5–11	12–14	15–17	5–11	12–14	15–17
Cambodia	429 380	77 764	150 692	200 924	18.1	35.1	46.8
Attending school							
Total	191 253	67 563	106 035	17 655	35.3	55.4	9.2
No household chores	45 783	23 959	19 696	2 127	52.3	43.0	4.6
Household chores	145 470	43 604	86 338	15 528	30.0	59.4	10.7
Dropped out from school/discontinued							
Total	206 199	2 269	34 795	169 134	1.1	16.9	82.0
No household chores	58 190	449	6 724	51 017	0.8	11.6	87.7
Household chores	148 009	1 820	28 071	118 117	1.2	19.0	79.8
Never attended school							
Total	31 928	7 931	9 862	14 135	24.8	30.9	44.3
No household chores	9 576	4 430	2 646	2 499	46.3	27.6	26.1
Household chores	22 352	3 501	7 215	11 636	15.7	32.3	52.1

Table 6.3 shows that the distribution of child labourers with household chore responsibility was much greater in the rural areas than in the urban areas for each category of school status.

Table 6.3. Child labourers, by school attendance, household chore responsibility and area, 2012

Activities in addition to work	Areas			%	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Cambodia	429 380	45 772	383 608	10.7	89.3
Attending school					
Total	191 253	24 267	166 985	12.7	87.3
No household chores	45 783	4 670	41 113	10.2	89.8
Household chores	145 470	19 598	125 873	13.5	86.5
Dropped out/discontinued					
Total	206 199	21 027	185 171	10.2	89.8
No household chores	58 190	3 541	54 649	6.1	93.9
Household chores	148 009	17 487	130 522	11.8	88.2
Never attended school					
Total	31 928	477	31 451	1.5	98.5
No household chores	9 576	0	9 576	0.0	100.0
Household chores	22 352	477	21 875	2.1	97.9

6.2 Activities of children not economically active

The findings presented here are confined to school attendance and household chores in children’s own household. Table 6.4 shows that more than eight of every ten children aged 5–17 years who were not working were attending school at the time of the survey. As shown in figures 6.4 and 6.5, a small percentage, at 3.3 per cent, had dropped out of school (or discontinued their studies temporarily), while the remaining 11 per cent had never attended school.

Figure 6.4. Percentage of children not economically active, by school attendance and household chore responsibility, 2012

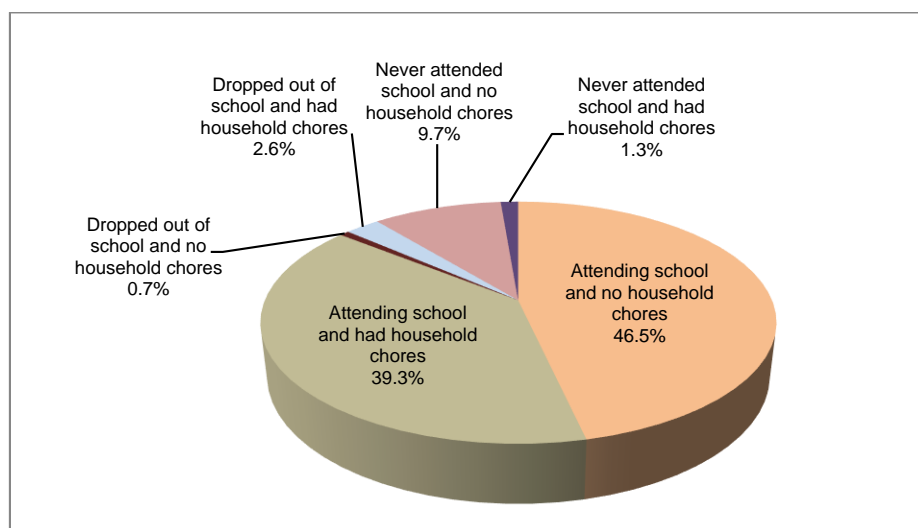
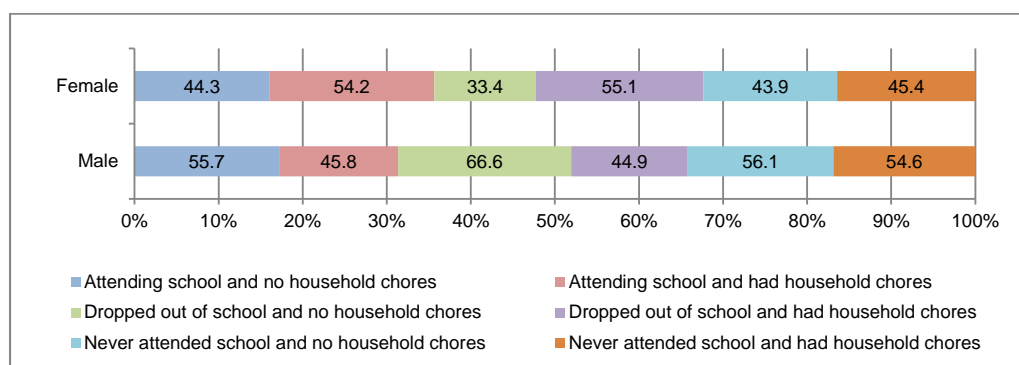


Figure 6.5. Percentage distribution of children not economically active, by school attendance, household chore responsibility and sex, 2012



In total, 43.2 per cent of the economically non-active children had household chores, with a larger portion of them girls (48.2 per cent) than boys (38.4 per cent). While girls outnumbered boys in participation in economic activities, the relationship inverted among the economically non-active children, at nearly 1.7 million boys and 1.6 million girls (table 6.4).

Table 6.4. Children not economically active, by school attendance, household chore responsibility and sex, 2012

Activities performed	Percentage distribution of children not engaged in economic activity among activities performed	Number of children not engaged in economic activity			%	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total children not engaged in economic activity	100.0	3 201 506	1 653 049	1 548 457	51.6	48.4
Attending school						
Total	85.8	2 745 429	1 404 765	1 340 665	51.2	48.8
No household chores	46.5	1 488 502	829 485	659 017	55.7	44.3
Household chores	39.3	1 256 927	575 280	681 647	45.8	54.2
Dropped out/discontinued						
Total	3.3	104 852	51 876	52 975	49.5	50.5
No household chores	0.7	22 001	14 662	7 339	66.6	33.4
Household chores	2.6	82 850	37 214	45 636	44.9	55.1
Never attended school						
Total	11.0	351 225	196 408	154 817	55.9	44.1
No household chores	9.7	309 004	173 338	135 666	56.1	43.9
Household chores	1.3	42 221	23 070	19 151	54.6	45.4

Table 6.5 illustrates the children not engaged in economic activity by status of attendance in school and engagement in household chores in different age groups. Among the non-working children aged 5–11 years, about 82.6 per cent were currently attending school and another 17 per cent had never attended school, perhaps because most of them were too young to begin schooling. However, in the two older age groups, the percentage share of children who were in school at the time of the survey was much higher (94.4 per cent among children aged 12–14 years and 83.9 per cent among children aged 15–17 years). Among the economically non-active children aged 12–14 and 15–17 years, only 2 per cent and 3.3 per cent,

respectively, had never attended school. Among the children of the youngest age group, about 22.8 per cent had responsibility for household chores, and the percentage increased to 65.6 per cent among the children in the middle age group and up to 80.6 per cent in the oldest age group.

Table 6.5. Children not economically active, by school attendance, household chore responsibility and age group, 2012

Activities performed	Age group						
	Number of children				% of children		
	Total	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total children not engaged in economic activity	3 201 506	1 868 787	789 009	543 710	58.4	24.6	17.0
Attending school							
Total	2 745 429	1 544 208	744 792	456 430	56.2	27.1	16.6
No household chores	1 488 502	1 144 248	254 895	89 360	76.9	17.1	6.0
Household chores	1 256 927	399 960	489 897	367 070	31.8	39.0	29.2
Dropped out/discontinued							
Total	104 852	7 166	28 530	69 155	6.8	27.2	66.0
No household chores	22 001	4 410	9 128	8 463	20.0	41.5	38.5
Household chores	82 850	2 756	19 402	60 692	3.3	23.4	73.3
Never attended school							
Total	351 225	317 412	15 687	18 126	90.4	4.5	5.2
No household chores	309 004	294 197	7 398	7 409	95.2	2.4	2.4
Household chores	42 221	23 216	8 289	10 717	55.0	19.6	25.4

Relatively more non-working children in urban areas (92.4 per cent) than in rural areas (83.9 per cent) were in school at the time of the survey. About 12.4 per cent of the non-working children in rural areas had never attended school, while 5.9 per cent of those in urban areas had never attended school. More than 44.2 per cent of the children in rural areas had household chore responsibilities than in urban areas, 39.4 per cent (table 6.6).

Table 6.6. children not economically active, by school attendance, household chore responsibility and area, 2012

Activities performed	Number of children			% of children	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Total children not engaged in economic activity	3 201 506	702 226	2 499 280	21.9	78.1
Attending school					
Total	2 745 429	649 008	2 096 421	23.6	76.4
No household chores	1 488 502	385 392	1 103 110	25.9	74.1
Household chores	1 256 927	263 616	993 311	21.0	79.0
Dropped out/discontinued					
Total	104 852	12 136	92 716	11.6	88.4
No household chores	22 001	404	21 597	1.8	98.2
Household chores	82 850	11 732	71 119	14.2	85.8
Never attended school					
Total	351 225	41 083	310 143	11.7	88.3
No household chores	309 004	39 956	269 048	12.9	87.1
Household chores	42 221	1 127	41 094	2.7	97.3

There was a vast gap between the working and non-working children regarding household chores. Nearly 78 per cent of the economically active children also had household chores, compared with 56.8 per cent of children who were not economically active. Among both the working and non-working children, girls outnumbered the boys in all types of household chores except repair of household goods (table 6.7).

Table 6.7. Number of children not economically active, by type of household chore and sex, 2012

Children	Number of children doing unpaid household chores											
	Number of children	Shopping for HH	Cooking	Washing clothes	Washing dishes	Cleaning house	Cleaning utensils	Repairing HH goods	Caring for children	Caring old/sick	Other	No HH chores
All children												
Number of children												
Total	3 956 751	302 734	889 791	1 577 401	1 233 233	865 660	583 995	27 537	313 650	80 854	6 543	1 986 225
Male	2 025 257	77 427	262 604	706 672	426 640	293 919	150 607	18 296	136 713	35 707	2 458	1 121 192
Female	1 931 494	225 307	627 187	870 729	806 593	571 741	433 388	9 241	176 937	45 147	4 085	865 033
% of children												
Total	100	7.7	22.5	39.9	31.2	21.9	14.8	0.7	7.9	2.0	0.2	50.2
Male	100	3.8	13.0	34.9	21.1	14.5	7.4	0.9	6.8	1.8	0.1	55.4
Female	100	11.7	32.5	45.1	41.8	29.6	22.4	0.5	9.2	2.3	0.2	44.8
Working children												
Number of children												
Total	755 245	113 585	283 467	534 661	371 126	272 774	204 282	8 314	78 510	16 178	697	166 718
Male	372 208	26 998	80 057	240 829	120 426	91 160	49 660	6 066	29 254	5 115	0	103 707
Female	383 037	86 587	203 410	293 832	250 700	181 614	154 622	2 248	49 256	11 063	697	63 011
% of children												
Total	100	15.0	37.5	70.8	49.1	36.1	27.0	1.1	10.4	2.1	0.1	22.1
Male	100	7.3	21.5	64.7	32.4	24.5	13.3	1.6	7.9	1.4	0.0	27.9
Female	100	22.6	53.1	76.7	65.5	47.4	40.4	0.6	12.9	2.9	0.2	16.5
Non-working children												
Number of children												
Total	3 201 506	189 149	606 324	1 042 740	862 107	592 886	379 713	19 223	235 140	64 676	4 464	1 819 507
Male	1 653 049	50 429	182 547	465 843	306 214	202 759	100 947	12 230	107 459	30 592	1 990	1 017 485
Female	1 548 457	138 720	423 777	576 897	555 893	390 127	278 766	6 993	127 681	34 084	2 474	802 022
% of children												
Total	100	5.9	18.9	32.6	26.9	18.5	11.9	0.6	7.3	2.0	0.1	56.8
Male	100	3.1	11.0	28.2	18.5	12.3	6.1	0.7	6.5	1.9	0.1	61.6
Female	100	9.0	27.4	37.3	35.9	25.2	18.0	0.5	8.2	2.2	0.2	51.8

6.3 Vocational training

The survey inquired if any child aged 15 or older in the sample areas had participated in any vocational training within the previous 12 months. Because the total sample count of the children who said yes was quite small, the findings are not classified at the lower levels or by type of training received. Table 6.8 shows that only an estimated 35,483 children (22,491 of them girls) had received any vocational training, which translates to about eight of every 1,000 non-working children and more than one of every 100 working children. More girls, at 1.2 per cent, had received vocational training than boys, at 0.6 per cent.

Table 6.8. Children aged 5–17 who received vocational training, by sex, 2012

	Number of children who received vocational training						Number of children		
	Total		Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%			
Total children	35 483	0.9	12 992	0.6	22 491	1.2	3 956 751	2 025 257	1 931 494
Not working	26 011	0.8	10 474	0.6	15 537	1.0	3 201 506	1 653 049	1 548 457
Working	9 472	1.3	2 518	0.7	6 954	1.8	755 245	372 208	383 037
Child labourer	2 466	0.6	593	0.3	1 873	0.9	424 736	210 622	214 114
In hazardous labour	2 466	1.0	593	0.5	1 873	1.6	236 498	116 673	119 825

Chapter 7

Economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour and characteristics of head of household

This chapter's coverage of children in comparison with characteristics of the head of their household entails findings on the sex, educational level and type of work of the household head, which derive from the labour force component of the Cambodia Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2012.

As shown in table 7.1 and figure 7.1, the percentages of children in female-headed households were larger than in male-headed households: Among economically active children, it was 23.1 per cent, compared with 18.3 per cent; among child labourers, it was 12.8 per cent, compared with 10.5 per cent; and among children in hazardous labour, it was 8.6 per cent, compared with 5.5 per cent. Although the percentage of working children and child labourers aged 5–11 years among the households headed by males and females were the same, at 4 per cent, the percentages in the two older age groups were higher in the female-headed households.

Table 7.1. Economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by sex, age group, area and sex of household head, 2012

	Number of children							
	Sex			Age group			Area	
	Total	Male	Female	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	Urban	Rural
Sex of head: Cambodia								
Total children	3 956 751	2 025 257	1 931 494	1 946 551	987 828	1 022 372	803 027	3 153 724
Working children	755 245	372 208	383 037	77 764	198 819	478 662	100 801	654 444
Child labourers	429 380	213 716	215 663	77 764	150 692	200 924	45 772	383 608
Children in hazardous labour	236 498	116 673	119 825	4 118	31 457	200 924	25 182	211 316
Male head of household number								
Total children	3 337 257	1 710 021	1 627 236	1 666 063	831 508	839 686	674 250	2 663 007
Working children	611 992	303 977	308 015	66 662	166 665	378 665	81 586	530 405
Child labourers	349 797	176 078	173 719	66 662	129 056	154 080	38 644	311 153
Children in hazardous labour	182 951	95 156	87 795	3 819	25 052	154 080	20 620	162 331
Female head of household number								
Total children	619 494	315 236	304 258	280 488	156 320	182 686	128 778	490 717
Working children	143 253	68 231	75 022	11 102	32 154	99 997	19 214	124 039
Child labourers	79 582	37 638	41 944	11 102	21 636	46 844	7 128	72 455
Children in hazardous labour	53 547	21 517	32 031	299	6 404	46 844	4 562	48 985
Male head of household %								
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working children	18.3	17.8	18.9	4.0	20.0	45.1	12.1	19.9
Child labourers	10.5	10.3	10.7	4.0	15.5	18.3	5.7	11.7
Children in hazardous labour	5.5	5.6	5.4	0.2	3.0	18.3	3.1	6.1
Female head of household %								
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working children	23.1	21.6	24.7	4.0	20.6	54.7	14.9	25.3
Child labourers	12.8	11.9	13.8	4.0	13.8	25.6	5.5	14.8
Children in hazardous labour	8.6	6.8	10.5	0.1	4.1	25.6	3.5	10.0

Figure 7.1. Percentage of economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by sex of household head, 2012

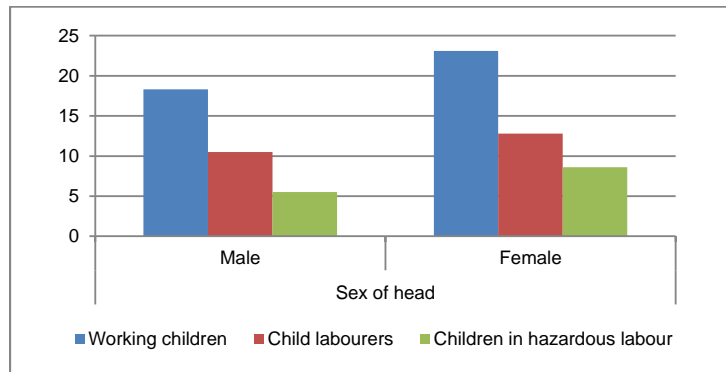


Figure 7.2 and tables 7.2 and 7.3 reflect the comparative findings for the level of education of household head and economically active children, showing far more of them in households whose head had only a primary level of education, followed by those in households whose head had never attended school and then household heads with a lower secondary school education only. The percentages in all categories of economically active children gradually decrease as the level of education achieved by the head increases.

Figure 7.2. Percentage of economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by education level of household head, 2012

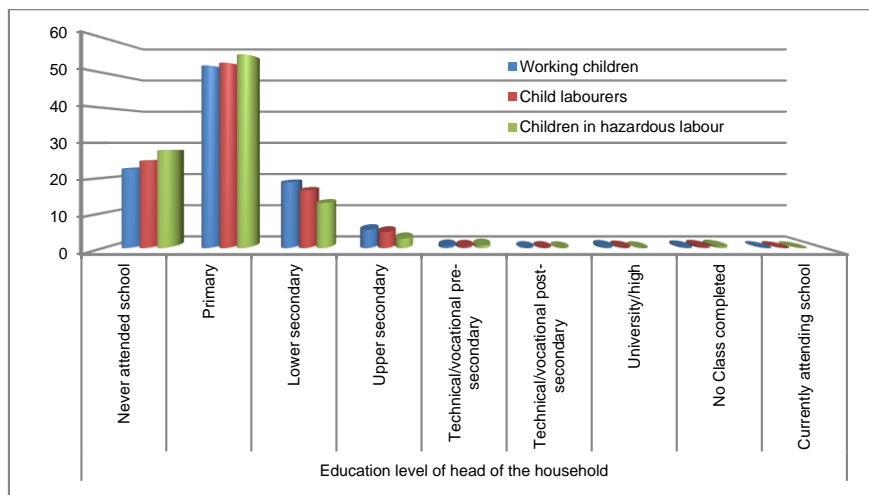


Table 7.2. Economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour aged 5–17, by sex, age group, area and education level of household head, 2012

	Number of children							
	Sex			Age group			Area	
	Total	Male	Female	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	Urban	Rural
Education level of household head: All								
Total children	3 956 751	2 025 257	1 931 494	1 946 551	987 828	1 022 372	803 027	3 153 724
Working children	755 245	372 208	383 037	77 764	198 819	478 662	100 801	654 444
Child labourers	429 380	213 716	215 663	77 764	150 692	200 924	45 772	383 608
Children in hazardous labour	236 498	116 673	119 825	4 118	31 457	200 924	25 182	211 316
Education level of household head: Never attended school								
Total children	776 427	388 047	388 380	378 215	196 325	201 887	87 692	688 735
Working children	170 465	80 878	89 587	14 834	44 887	110 744	20 833	149 632
Child labourers	106 495	51 738	54 758	14 834	36 975	54 686	11 507	94 988
Children in hazardous labour	65 880	28 694	37 185	984	10 209	54 686	7 459	58 421
Education level of household head: Primary								
Total children	1 899 248	986 904	912 344	929 302	469 053	500 893	299 080	1 600 169
Working children	393 456	198 538	194 918	40 907	97 931	254 617	39 034	354 421
Child labourers	227 059	113 416	113 642	40 907	74 402	111 750	16 257	210 801
Children in hazardous labour	130 755	65 852	64 904	2 456	16 550	111 750	10 180	120 575
Education level of household head: Lower secondary								
Total children	861 540	422 307	439 234	424 113	222 473	214 955	199 409	662 131
Working children	142 164	67 030	75 134	16 569	40 941	84 654	23 034	119 130
Child labourers	71 082	33 467	37 615	16 569	28 602	25 911	8 603	62 479
Children in hazardous labour	30 378	14 618	15 761	678	3 790	25 911	2 300	28 078
Education level of household head: Upper secondary								
Total children	309 790	173 021	136 769	157 994	73 583	78 214	141 128	168 662
Working children	39 317	19 525	19 792	4 744	13 633	20 940	12 207	27 110
Child labourers	19 673	11 448	8 224	4 744	9 436	5 492	7 203	12 470
Children in hazardous labour	6 400	4 583	1 817	0	908	5 492	3 453	2 947
Education level of household head: Technical/vocational pre-secondary								
Total children	14 199	4 820	9 380	5 314	2 592	6 293	6 209	7 990
Working children	4 198	2 121	2 077	0	151	4 047	3 236	962
Child labourers	1 902	1 902	0	0	0	1 902	1 791	111
Children in hazardous labour	1 902	1 902	0	0	0	1 902	1 791	111
Education level of household head: Technical/vocational post-secondary								
Total children	33 886	15 701	18 185	17 779	6 211	9 896	22 550	11 336
Working children	375	188	188	0	188	188	0	375
Child labourers	188	0	188	0	188	0	0	188
Children in hazardous labour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education level of household head: University								
Total children	55 063	30 761	24 302	31 378	15 282	8 404	45 322	9 741
Working children	2 935	2 173	762	552	416	1 967	2 379	557
Child labourers	968	206	762	552	416	0	411	557
Children in hazardous labour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education level of household head: No class completed								
Total children	5 604	2 992	2 612	1 621	2 283	1 700	1 559	4 046
Working children	2 073	1 756	317	0	673	1 400	0	2 073
Child labourers	1 856	1 539	317	0	673	1 184	0	1 856
Children in hazardous labour	1 184	1 025	159	0	0	1 184	0	1 184
Education level of household head: Currently attending school								
Total children	992	704	289	835	26	131	78	914
Working children	262	0	262	158	0	105	78	184
Child labourers	158	0	158	158	0	0	0	158
Children in hazardous labour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7.3. Economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour aged 5–17, by education level of household head, 2012

	Number of children				Percentage distribution of each type of child group by education level of household head			
	Total children	Working children	Child labourers	Children in hazardous labour	Total children	Working children	Child labourers	Children in hazardous labour
Total	3 956 751	755 245	429 380	236 498	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never attended school	776 427	170 465	106 495	65 880	19.6	22.6	24.8	27.9
Primary	1 899 248	393 456	227 059	130 755	48.0	52.1	52.9	55.3
Lower secondary	861 540	142 164	71 082	30 378	21.8	18.8	16.6	12.8
Upper secondary	309 790	39 317	19 673	6 400	7.8	5.2	4.6	2.7
Technical/vocational pre-secondary	14 199	4 198	1 902	1 902	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8
Technical/vocational post-secondary	33 886	375	188	0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
University	55 063	2 935	968	0	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.0
No class completed	5 604	2 073	1 856	1 184	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5
Currently attending school	992	262	158	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Similarly, the comparison by the sector of economic activity of the household head in table 7.4 shows that the percentages of economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour were larger in households in which the head was working in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. More than two of every ten working children lived in a household in which the head worked in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector; real estate activities; the professional, scientific and technical sector; the manufacturing sector; and electricity, gas.

The largest proportion of child labourers lived in a household in which the head worked in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (15.9 per cent), followed by the activities of household as employer (15.8 per cent); manufacturing (12.9 per cent); construction (12 per cent); accommodation and food service (11 per cent); and the arts, entertainment and recreation (10.6 per cent).

The highest percentage of children in hazardous labour lived in households in which the head worked in activities of the household as employer, at 14.8 per cent, while more than 7 per cent of the children in hazardous labour lived in households in which the head worked in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector or construction; more than 6 per cent of the children in hazardous labour lived in households in which the head worked in the manufacturing sector, accommodation and food service, and the arts, entertainment and recreation. Households in which the head was working in the financial and insurance sector had no economically active children of any category (figure 7.3 and table 7.4).

Figure 7.3. Percentage of economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour, by sector where household head worked, 2012

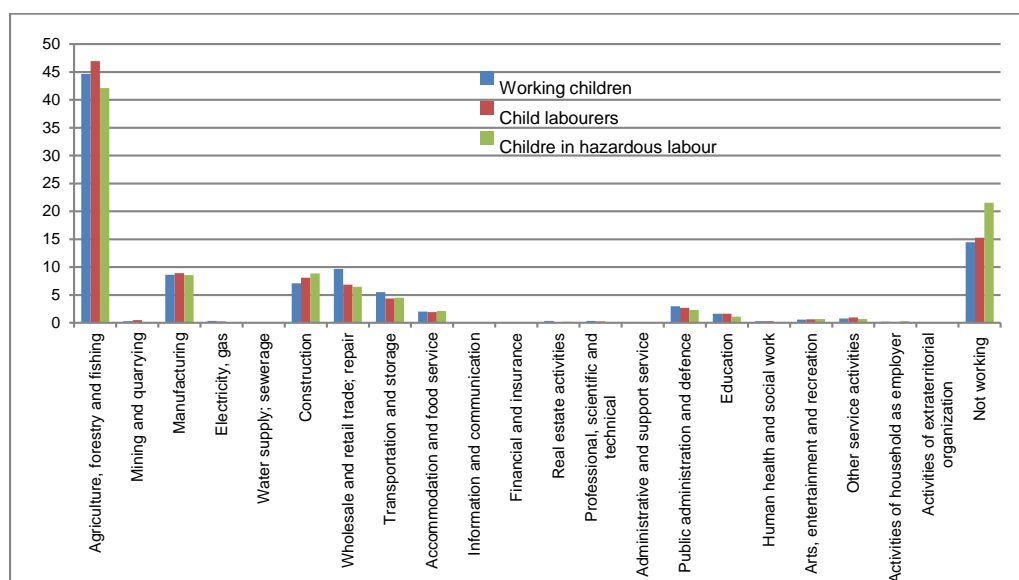


Table 7.4. Economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour aged 5–17, by sector where household head worked, 2012

Sector of work for head of household	Number of children				% of children				Children in hazardous labour as % of child labourers
	Total children	Working children	Child labourers	Children in hazardous labour	Total children	Working children	Child labourers	Children in hazardous labour	
Total	3 956 751	755 247	429 380	236 498	100.0	19.1	10.9	6.0	55.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 267 867	337 108	201 487	99 548	100.0	26.6	15.9	7.9	49.4
Mining and quarrying	20 899	2 309	2 011	378	100.0	11.0	9.6	1.8	18.8
Manufacturing	297 479	64 996	38 308	20 216	100.0	21.8	12.9	6.8	52.8
Electricity, gas	11 456	2 413	1 066	350	100.0	21.1	9.3	3.1	32.8
Water supply; sewerage	3 658	364	182	0	100.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	290 025	53 360	34 779	20 952	100.0	18.4	12.0	7.2	60.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair	392 985	72 931	29 396	15 279	100.0	18.6	7.5	3.9	52.0
Transportation and storage	308 989	41 716	18 803	10 662	100.0	13.5	6.1	3.5	56.7
Accommodation and food service	75 076	15 168	8 240	4 998	100.0	20.2	11.0	6.7	60.7
Information and communication	11 897	228	228	228	100.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	100.0
Financial and insurance	10 210	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities	11 194	2 678	519	519	100.0	23.9	4.6	4.6	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical	11 766	2 605	1 075	205	100.0	22.1	9.1	1.7	0.0
Administrative and support service	20 935	1 206	166	166	100.0	5.8	0.8	0.8	100.0
Public administration and defence	244 536	22 432	11 623	5 438	100.0	9.2	4.8	2.2	46.8
Education	79 429	12 301	6 967	2 595	100.0	15.5	8.8	3.3	0.0
Human health and social work	38 868	2 123	1 245	110	100.0	5.5	3.2	0.3	8.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	26 059	4 476	2 757	1 619	100.0	17.2	10.6	6.2	58.7
Other service activities	41 983	5 872	4 099	1 608	100.0	14.0	9.8	3.8	39.2
Activities of household as employer	4 615	1 508	728	681	100.0	32.7	15.8	14.8	93.5
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	14 839	180	180	0	100.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Not working	771 986	109 273	65 521	50 946	100.0	14.2	8.5	6.6	77.8

Table 7.5. Economically active children, child labourers and children in hazardous labour aged 5–17, by age group and sector where household head worked, 2012

Industrial activity of head of household	Age group														
	Total children				Working children				Child labourers				Children in hazardous labour		
	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years		5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years		5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years		5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years
Total	1 946 553	987 830	1 022 373	77 763	198 820	478 661	77 763	150 692	200 923	4 118	31 457	200 923	4 118	31 457	200 923
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	620 959	330 482	316 426	44 175	93 290	199 643	44 175	75 848	81 464	2 245	15 839	81 464	2 245	15 839	81 464
Mining and quarrying	8 874	6 441	5 584	432	1 441	436	432	1 441	139	0	239	139	0	239	139
Manufacturing	147 458	77 167	72 855	7 302	20 437	37 256	7 302	14 648	16 357	175	3 684	16 357	175	3 684	16 357
Electricity, gas	7 210	1 340	2 906	716	456	1 241	716	0	350	0	0	350	0	0	350
Water supply; sewerage	2 457	590	611	182	0	182	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	154 393	66 951	68 681	4 703	16 367	32 289	4 703	12 026	18 049	317	2 586	18 049	317	2 586	18 049
Wholesale and retail trade; repair	198 595	93 708	100 683	6 430	19 657	46 844	6 430	10 138	12 827	0	2 452	12 827	0	2 452	12 827
Transportation and storage	156 613	84 619	67 756	2 076	10 618	29 022	2 076	8 418	8 309	298	2 055	8 309	298	2 055	8 309
Accommodation and food service	35 136	17 057	22 883	1 971	2 717	10 480	1 971	2 140	4 129	587	281	4 129	587	281	4 129
Information and communication	10 402	1 166	330	0	0	228	0	0	228	0	0	228	0	0	228
Financial and insurance	6 901	1 462	1 848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real estate activities	3 948	2 703	4 543	0	372	2 306	0	0	519	0	0	519	0	0	519
Professional, scientific and technical	3 101	3 542	5 123	505	643	1 457	505	364	205	0	0	205	0	0	205
Administrative and support service	10 206	5 258	5 472	0	230	976	0	0	166	0	0	166	0	0	166
Public administration and defence	114 836	60 870	68 831	952	7 870	13 610	952	6 641	4 030	0	1 409	4 030	0	1 409	4 030
Education	38 179	18 165	23 085	1 947	2 726	7 627	1 947	2 425	2 595	0	0	2 595	0	0	2 595
Human health and social work	22 969	7 683	8 216	921	214	989	921	214	110	0	0	110	0	0	110
Arts, entertainment and recreation	14 160	6 416	5 483	296	1 506	2 674	296	842	1 619	0	0	1 619	0	0	1 619
Other service activities	20 980	11 680	9 323	922	2 018	2 931	922	1 696	1 481	0	126	1 481	0	126	1 481
Activities of household as employer	2 026	680	1 908	0	47	1 461	0	47	681	0	0	681	0	0	681
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	9 429	360	5 050	0	180	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not working	357 721	189 490	224 776	4 233	18 031	87 009	4 233	13 624	47 665	496	2 786	47 665	496	2 786	47 665

Chapter 8

Conclusions and recommendations

8.1. Conclusions

The Government's commitment to ending child labour is reflected in its ratification of the international conventions, adoption of national instruments and implementation of several policies geared towards eliminating child labour. Despite these efforts and corresponding activities, the child labour phenomenon remains a concern in Cambodia.

Based on the results of the Labour Force and Child Labour Survey, an estimated 79 per cent of the total child population was attending school in 2012, but 10 per cent had never attended school. The most common reason for having never attended school was the family could not afford schooling, followed by lack of interest by children.

The survey found that nearly two of every ten children were engaged in economic activity in 2012. Half of them were also attending school. By employment status, 57.5 per cent were unpaid family workers, 39.1 per cent were employees, 3.3 per cent were self-employed and only 0.2 per cent were employers. More than half of all economically active children worked in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, followed by nearly one fifth who worked in manufacturing and one seventh who worked in the wholesale and retail trade sector. An estimated 28 per cent of all economically active children worked more than 48 hours in a week. And 74.2 per cent of the weekly and 7.7 per cent of the monthly wage earners received CR100,000 or less per month. Only 1.4 per cent of all economically active children experienced any work-related injury in the year prior to the survey, and many of them worked in the industry and agriculture sectors. Of all economically active children, 56.9 per cent were child labourers in general; among them, 31.3 per cent were in hazardous labour.

About 44.5 per cent of all the child labourers (including those in hazardous labour) were attending school at the time of the survey, with most of them in primary school. Most of the child labourers had never attended school due to an inability to pay for it, no access to a school nearby or they were not interested in going to school. About 48 per cent of the child labourers were either employees or unpaid family workers. Almost half of the child labourers worked more than 48 more hours in the week prior to the survey.

An estimated 55 per cent of the child labourers were found to be in hazardous labour. One ninth of the children in hazardous labour were attending school at the time of the survey; 75.5 per cent of them worked as employees, and only 2.9 per cent of them (the largest share in hazardous labour) used dangerous tools and chemicals.

8.2. Recommendations

Based on the experience of the first combined Labour Force and Child Labour Survey, the researchers offer the following recommendations for future national child labour surveys.

1. The same definitions, concepts and methodology, and based on international standards, should be followed in all child labour surveys to ensure comparability and standardization. A set of standardized questions (questionnaire) should be developed for stand-alone child labour surveys or as a child activities module attached to another household-based survey to reduce respondents' burden and for the sake of generating quality data.
2. The findings of the child labour survey should be used for other research. This survey was household-based; but there is a substantial number of children living independently or in a group with other children with no fixed address in urban areas and particularly in the capital city. Children living in institutions and dormitories could possibly be at work too. There is a need to conduct further research on specific groups to focus on the details of the situation of street children, children in prostitution, children working in restaurants/hotels and children in domestic work. This research could be conducted through rapid assessments or small surveys.
3. The National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour was adopted in 2008. But there has been no specific survey of children in the worst forms of child labour, which is needed to determine the full extent of the situation. Suitable operational techniques should be developed for measuring the worst forms of child labour.
4. A regular child labour survey at specific intervals should be conducted to capture reliable data on the extent and nature of child labour across activities and occupations in both the formal and informal sectors. Such a routinely updated database would provide vital information for monitoring purposes as well for policy needs.
5. To facilitate national child labour policy, the sampling design should be based on a large enough sample to more accurately estimate the characteristics of the country's economically active children.

The following suggestions are offered for government policies to eliminate child labour.

1. Government policy will need to address the special needs of children who live in poor families with no income or those who have been forced to work and who are exploited by adults. The policy should target the enrolment of such children into formal or informal schooling and educating them on life skills so they can develop into fully capable citizens. Such a policy should be strengthened by a legal environment that enables the elimination of the conditions that encourage child labour and prohibits and eliminates the intolerable forms of child labour.

2. Because education is of prime importance in child development, increased access to education and improvement in the quality of education is required to make schooling more attractive than working. This should be supplemented by action to support the prevention and decrease in school drop-outs, re-enrolment of school drop-outs and the provision of non-formal education opportunities.
3. There is also need to strengthen the labour inspection and monitoring mechanism. Particularly, ILO constituents, such as employers' associations and trade unions, NGOs, social workers and administrative units of the government at various levels, should monitor the enforcement of laws designed to protect children from exploitation and abuse. Increased public awareness, especially among parents/guardians and employers, of the national laws and regulations to prevent the labour exploitation of children is essential. Monitoring coverage into the agriculture and mining sectors is needed.
4. Child labour is most often the consequence of poverty within the household; an indirect policy to combat child labour could take the form of socioeconomic measures to alleviate poverty. These could take the form of creating opportunities to increase family income and eliminating conditions in which essential family expenditure is supported through government-funded subsidies, such as a conditional cash compensatory transfer scheme to eliminate dependence on the income that a child generates and at the same time is linked to compulsory school attendance by the child. .
5. The information system on the child labour situation in the country needs to be regularly updated. The most important and useful statistics on child labour must be included in the regular programme of data collection by the national statistical system.

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APPENDIX I: SURVEY PERSONNEL

SURVEY TEAM FOR CAMBODIA LABOUR FORCE AND CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2012

Survey management

Mr San Sy Than (until 28 Feb. 2013)	Director General, NIS Project Director
Ms Hang Lina (from 1 March 2013)	Director General, NIS Project Director
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	Report on Child Labour 2012
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APPENDIX II: PRAKAS



Ministry of Social Affairs, Labor,
Vocational Training and
Youth Rehabilitation
No. 106 MOSALVY

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation Religion King

Unofficial translation

Phnom Penh, 28 April 2004

PRAKAS **ON THE PROHIBITION OF CHILDREN WORKING IN** **HAZARDOUS PLACES**

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, LABOUR, VOCATIONAL TRAINING **AND YOUTH REHABILITATION**

- Having seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia,
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/1198/72 dated 30 November 1998 on the Appointment of the Royal Government of Cambodia,
- Having seen the Royal Kram No. 02/NS/94 dated 20 July 1994 promulgating the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers,
- Having seen the Royal Kram No. CS/RKM/0397/01 dated 13 March 1997 promulgating the Law on Labour,
- Having seen the Royal Kram No. NS/RKT/0699/06 dated 17 June 17 1999 promulgating the Law on the Establishment of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation,
- Having seen the Sub-Decree Royal No. 87 ANK/BK dated 4 October 1999 on the Organization and Functioning of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation

HEREBY DECIDES

Item 1.

To prohibit employers of enterprises or establishments as specified in Article 1 of the Law on Labour, from employing children younger than 18 years in the different types of work as specified in Item 2 of this Prakas.

If the working children do not have any official documents certifying age accurately or if a Labour Inspector has reason to believe that the documents certifying age are fraudulent, an investigation of the case should proceed.

The technical terms are explained in the Appendix of this Prakas.

Item 2.

Hazardous work is the work that could be hazardous to the health, the safety or the morals of children, and it includes:

1. Smelting, blowing, casting, rolling, stamping or welding metal
2. Deep-sea and off-shore fishing
3. Diving for marine products, such as sponge, pearls, sand and shells
4. Logging
5. Charcoal burning
6. Operating steam boilers, air receivers, gas cylinders, acetylene generators, conveyors and carrying out quarrying operations, such as drilling, igniting (with fuse or electricity), blasting, crushing and splitting stones
7. Operating power-driven woodworking machines
8. Operating cranes, hoists, scaffold winches or other lifting machines
9. Lifting, carrying, handling and moving of heavy loads (as specified in the Prakas of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation, No. 124 MOSALVY dated 15 June 2001, on Lifting heavy Loads by labour Force)
10. Fire fighting
11. Operating or assisting to operate (including starting, stopping, adjusting, feeding or any other activity involving physical contact associated with the operation) transportation equipment, such as bulldozers, pile-driving equipment, trailers, road rollers, tractor-lifting appliances, excavators, loading machines, trucks, buses and taxis
12. Maintenance of heavy machinery
13. Work that is carried out underground, underwater, in a cavern or in a tunnel
14. Handling explosives, corrosives, fireworks or inflammable material, with the exception of work carried out in gas stations to service motor vehicles
15. Work carried out at construction sites, except in specifically designated, safe areas
16. Demolition work
17. Work carried out on a ladder or scaffold at a height of more than 6 metres (such as for painting, repairing, or building structures, pruning trees, picking fruit)
18. Work involving exposure to pathogenic agents, such as work in laboratories or handling sewage
19. Work involving exposure to harmful chemical, physical, electromagnetic or ionizing agents, such as:
 - asbestos
 - benzene
 - cadmium
 - mercury
 - lead/zinc metallurgy, white lead, lead in paint
 - radioactive substances and self-luminous compounds
 - infrared and ultraviolet rays, laser, radio-frequency emissions
20. Work involving exposure to fumes, dust, gas and other ambient substances likely to cause harm to the respiratory system
21. Handling and spraying pesticides and herbicides
22. Operating power-driven spinning and winding machines

23. Bleaching, dyeing and finishing of textiles with chemicals
24. Applying electrical fittings, including work as linemen and cable jointers
25. Work near furnaces or kilns as part of the manufacturing process of glass, ceramics or bricks
26. Production of alcoholic beverages such as spirits, beer and wine
27. Work in entertainment such as bartenders, masseurs, dancers and as waiters in nightclubs, massage parlours and places where alcoholic beverages are served such as cocktail lounges. In case of the vocational training and the internship, employer could allow children work these jobs.
28. Work related to gambling such as dealers, croupiers, bookies and bet takers
29. Work related to the production, processing or transportation of drugs or pharmaceutical products
30. Tanning
31. Lifeguards in swimming pools and resorts
32. Work in a blacksmith's workshop
33. Work in abattoirs (slaughterhouses) and meat rendering
34. Extracting lard and oil
35. Work as security guards
36. Work in dangerous sports such as jockeys, horse trainers, and martial arts instructors or at shooting ranges
37. Work as embalmers
38. Work carried out under conditions of excessive heat, cold, vibration, sound and abnormal lighting.

Item 3.

In reference to any specific proposal by an employer, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation may examine and authorize the admission to hazardous work for children aged 16 years and over with the conditions:

- Children shall be trained the right vocational skills
- Shall not be allowed to work between 22:00 and 05:00
- Shall consult with the Labour Advisory Committee before issuing an authorization.

For the work in underground mines or quarries, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation shall not allow children younger than 18 years to work in such a place.

Before starting to work and at least once per year until 18 years of age, children must undergo health check in the context of work that may be a cause of danger to children in order to make sure that children have good health. Health treatment shall be provided by the Labour Health Department.

Item 4.

The Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation shall prepare separate regulations on the Appointment of the Hazardous List Revision Committee.

Item 5.

Those who violate the provisions in this Prakas shall be fined or punished as specified in Chapter 16 of the Law on Labour.

Item 6.

This Prakas shall take effect from the date of signature.

**Minister
Ith Sam Heng**

APPENDIX III: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

CONFIDENTIAL
 All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only.

Royal Government of Cambodia
 Ministry of Planning
 National Institute of Statistics

CAMBODIA LABOUR FORCE AND CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2011-2012

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS											
Capital/Province		Enumeration Area (E-A) code							Address of household:		
District/Khan/City		Area (Urban = 1, Rural = 2)								
Commune/Sangkat		House/Structure number								
Village/Mondul		Sample household ID number							Phone number:		
INTERVIEWER VISITS											
No.	Visit		Next visit planned for		Date		Starting Time		Ending Time		
	Date (DD/MM/YY)	Time (HH : MM)	Date (DD/MM/YY)	Time (HH : MM)	DD	MM	YY	HH	MM	HH	MM
1	____/____/____	____ : ____	____/____/____	____ : ____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____
2	____/____/____	____ : ____	____/____/____	____ : ____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____
3	____/____/____	____ : ____	____/____/____	____ : ____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____
FIELD STAFF											
	Interviewer	Supervisor	Data coding officer	Data entry officer							
Date	____/____/____	____/____/____	____/____/____	____/____/____							
Name	_____	_____	_____	_____							
Signature	_____	_____	_____	_____							
Remarks:											
FINAL VISIT											
		Date (DD/MM/YY)									
		Starting Time (HH=MM)									
		Ending Time (HH=MM)									
		Interview Result Code*									
(*) Result codes											
1 = Completed											
2 = No household member at home/ no competent respondent											
3 = Entire household absent for extended period of time											
4 = Postponed											
5 = Refused											
6 = Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling											
7 = Dwelling destroyed											
8 = Dwelling not found											
9 = Other (specify)											
ELIGIBILITY											
		Males		Females		Total					
		No. of children (5-14 years)									
		No. of adults (15+ years)									
		Total no. of household members									
		Enter number of questionnaire was used:									

Section A. Household composition and characteristics of household members

The following questions should be asked of all usual members of the household. That is, of all persons who usually live and eat together in the same house or compound and share the same housekeeping arrangement. A person is counted as a household member if he/she lives here or has been absent for less than 12 months.

Note that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood/marriage) and not all those related persons living in the same house or compound are members of the same household.

ID	Can you please give me the full names of all persons who are part of this household, starting with the head of the household?	Which household member ID number from A.1)	What is (NAME)'s relationship to head of the household? 01= Household Head 02= Spouse 03= Son / Daughter 04= Step child 05= Brother / Sister 06= Daughter-in-law/son-in-law 07= Grandchild 08= Niece / Nephew 09= Parent/parent-in-law 10= Servant (live-in) 11= Other relative 12= Non-relative	Mark the sex of (NAME) 1= Male 2= Female	How old was (NAME) at (his/her) last birthday? (Record the age in completed years. Write 00 if less than one year of age)	For children aged less than 18 years of age			For persons aged 12 years and over		
						Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive? 1= Yes 2= No →A10 3= Don't know →A10	Write the ID number of (NAME)'s mother (Write 00, if mother does not live in this household and don't know)	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive? 1= Yes 2= No →A12 3= Don't know →A12		Write the ID number of (NAME)'s father (Write 00, if mother does not live in this household and don't know)	What is (NAME)'s marital status? 1= Single /never married 2= Married 3= Living together 4= Separated 5= Divorced 6= Widowed
A.1	A.2	A.3	A.4	A.5	A.6	A.7	A.8	A.9	A.10	A.11	A.12
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											
09											
10											

Section A. Household composition and characteristics of household members (continued)																
Migration					Disability											
For all members of the household					For persons aged 5 years and over											
ID	Where was (NAME) born?		In what year did (NAME) move to live in this province?		Where did (NAME) last live before moving to this province?		What was (NAME)'s main reason for moving here?			READ: The next questions ask about difficulties (NAME) may have doing certain activities because of a HEALTH PROBLEM...						
	1= This village →A.17 2= Another village in this province →A.17 3= Another province 4= Another country <i>(If 3, write province code # 4, write country code)</i>		<i>(If Don't Know, write 0000)</i>		<i>(If in Cambodia, write province code # if abroad, write country code)</i>		1= No, no difficulty 2= Yes, some difficulty 3= Yes, a lot of difficulty 4= Cannot do it at all			Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?						
	Province Code	Country Code	A.13b	A.13c	A.14	Province Code	Country Code	A.15a	A.15b	A.16	A.16o (other)	A.17	A.18	A.19	A.20	A.21
01																
02																
03																
04																
05																
06																
07																
08																
09																
10																
END OF SURVEY FOR CHILDREN AGED UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE → GO TO NEXT PERSON IN THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER																

Province codes (columns A.13b and A.15a)		Country codes (columns A.13c and A.15b)	
01= Banteay Meanchey	07= Kamot	31= Thailand	43= Philippines
02= Battambang	08= Kandal	32= Laos	44= France
03= Kampong Cham	09= Koh Kong	33= Vietnam	45= South Korea
04= Kampong Chhnang	10= Kratie	34= China	46= Taiwan
05= Kampong Speu	11= Mondul Kiri	35= Myanmar	47= Other (specify) _____
06= Kampong Thom	12= Phnom Penh	36= Indonesia	
	13= Preah Vihear	37= Malaysia	
	14= Prey Veng	38= America	
	15= Pursat	39= Japan	
	16= Ratanak Kiri	40= New Zealand	
	17= Siem Reap	41= Canada	
	18= Preah Sihanouk	42= Australia	
	19= Stung Treng		
	20= Svay Rieng		
	21= Takeo		
	22= Oddar Meanchey		
	23= Kep		
	24= Pailin		

Section B. Literacy and Education For persons aged 5 years and over															
Literacy			Full time education												
ID	Can (NAME) read and write with understanding in Khmer language?	Can (NAME) read and write with understanding in any other language?	Is (NAME) attending school or pre-school during the current school year?	What grade is (NAME) currently attending?	During the last 7 days, did (NAME) miss any school day?	How many school days did (NAME) miss during the last 7 days?	What is the main reason why (NAME) did not go to school on those days?	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school that (NAME) completed?	Why did (NAME) leave school?	At what age did (NAME) leave school?	At what age did (NAME) begin grade one?			
	1= Yes 2= No	If yes, which 3 main language(s) <i>Mark all that apply</i> 1= No other language 2= Vietnamese 3= Chinese 4= Lao 5= Thai 6= French 7= English 8= Other (specify)	1= Yes 2= No → B.3	(Enter codes from list below)	1= Yes → B.13 2= No → B.13		(Enter code from list below) All go to → B.7	1= Yes → B.10 2= No	(Enter codes from list below) All go to → C.1	(Enter code from list below)		(Age in completed years)	(Age in completed years)		
B.1	B.2	B.2o (other)	B.3	B.4	B.5	B.6	B.7	B.8	B.9	B.9o (other)	B.10	B.11	B.11o (other)	B.12	B.13
01															
02															
03															
04															
05															
06															
07															
08															
09															
10															
Codes column B.4:	00= Pre-school/kindergarten 01= Class 1 02= Class 2 12= Class 12 13= Technical/vocational pre-secondary 14= Technical/vocational post-secondary 15= College/university undergraduate studies														
Codes column B.7:	16= Postgraduate studies 1= School vacation period 2= Teacher was absent 3= Bad weather conditions 4= To help in family business/farm 5= To help at home with household tasks 6= To work outside family business 7= Illness/ injury/ disability 8= Other (specify)														
Codes column B.9:	01= Too young 02= Disabled/ illness 03= No school/school too far 04= Cannot afford schooling 05= Family did not allow schooling 06= Not interested in school 07= Education not considered valuable 08= School not safe 09= To learn a job 10= To work for pay 11= To help unpaid in family business/farm 12= To help at home with household tasks 13= Other (specify)														
Codes column B.10:	00= Pre-school/kindergarten 01= Class 1 completed 12= Class 12 completed 13= Lower Secondary school certificate 14= Upper Secondary School certificate 15= Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate 16= Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate 17= College/university undergraduate studies 18= Bachelor degree (B=A, B=S, etc=) 19= Masters degree (M=A, M=S, etc) 20= Doctorate degree (PhD) 88= No class completed 98= Don't Know														
Codes column B.11:	01= Completed his/her schooling 02= Too old for school 03= Disabled/ illness 04= No school/school too far 05= Cannot afford schooling 06= Family did not allow schooling 07= Poor in studies/not interested 08= Education not considered valuable 09= School not safe 10= To learn a job 11= To work for pay 12= To help unpaid in family business/farm 13= To help at home with household tasks 14= Other (specify)														

**Section C. Training within the last 12 months (outside of the general education system)
For persons aged 15 years and over**

ID	Did (NAME) attend any courses, seminars, workshops or receive private lessons or instruction outside the regular education system within the last 12 months, that is since [MONTH/YEAR]? 1= Yes 2= No → D.1	How many of these training activities did (NAME) attend within the last 12 months? 1= 1 training 2= 2 trainings 3= 3 trainings 4= 4 or more trainings	What was the subject of the (most recent) training that (NAME) attended within the last 12 months?	FIELD code	For how long did (NAME) attend this training? 1= Less than 1 week 2= 1 week to < 2 weeks 3= 2 weeks to < 3 weeks 4= 3 weeks to < 4 weeks 5= 1 month to < 3 months 6= 3 months to < 6 months 7= 6 months or longer	Who was the main provider of this training? 1= Government 2= State-owned enterprise 3= Non-governmental/non-profit organization 4= Private business/person 5= International organization 6= Other (specify) If C.2=1 → D.1	What was the subject of the second most recent training that (NAME) attended within the last 12 months?		For how long did (NAME) attend this training? 1= Less than 1 week 2= 1 week to < 2 weeks 3= 2 weeks to < 3 weeks 4= 3 weeks to < 4 weeks 5= 1 month to < 3 months 6= 3 months to < 6 months 7= 6 months or longer	Who was the main provider of this training? 1= Government 2= State-owned enterprise 3= Non-governmental/non-profit organization 4= Private business/person 5= International organization 6= Other (specify)
							C.3	C.6		
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										

Subject of study codes (columns C.3 and C.6):

010= Basic programmes	420= Life science	811= Hotel, restaurant and catering
080= Literacy and numeracy	440= Physical science	812= Travel, tourism and leisure
090= Personal skills development	460= Mathematics and statistics	813= Sports
140= Teacher training and education sciences	480= Computing	814= Domestic services
210= Arts and craft skills	520= Engineering and engineering trades	815= Hair and beauty services
222= Foreign languages	540= Manufacturing and processing	840= Transport services
220= Other humanities	580= Architecture and building	850= Environmental protection
310= Social and behavioural sciences	620= Agriculture, forestry and fishery	861= Protection of persons and property
320= Journalism and information	640= Veterinary	862= Occupational health and safety
340= Business and administration	720= Health	863= Military and defence
380= Law	760= Social services	

Section D. Current activities For persons aged 5 years and over		1. During the last 7 days, did (NAME) do any of the following activities, even if only for one hour?					Ask if ALL answers to D.1 = 2 (No)						
ID	(a) Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for yourself or with one or more partners? <i>Examples: Commercial farming or fishing, collecting firewood or water mainly for sale, selling things, making things for sale, repairing things for pay, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public phone shop, barber, shoe shining, etc</i>	(b) Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (excluding domestic work)? <i>Examples: A regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing</i>	(c) Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind?	(d) Help, without being paid, in any kind of business run by (NAME)'s household? <i>Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc.</i>	Even though (NAME) did not do any of these activities in the last 7 days, did (NAME) have a job or business activity, from which he/she was temporarily absent and to which he/she will definitely return? <i>Note: The off-season for agricultural activities, or waiting for a new job to start, do not count as temporary absences</i>	What was the main reason why (NAME) was absent from his/her job or business in the last 7 days? 01= Health reasons 02= Vacation leave 03= Caring for family/others 04= Maternity/paternity leave 05= Family/community obligations 06= Strike/stay-away/lockout 07= Problems with transport, equipment, ... 08= Bad weather 09= Study or training leave 10= Unrest (violence) 11= Future job start → I.1 12= Seasonal work → I.1 13= Other reason (specify)	D.1(a)	D.1(b)	D.1(c)	D.1(d)	D.2	D.3	D.3o (other)
	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No → I.1								
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													
If any answer to D.1 = 1 (Yes) → E.1 If ALL answers to D.1 = 2 (No) → D.2													

Section E. Characteristics of the main job/activity in the last 7 days For employed persons aged 5 years and over		What goods are produced, or what services are provided at (NAME)'s place of work? <i>Examples: rice, transportation services, fresh fish and processed fish products, education, cooking and serving meals</i>			
ID	What kind of work does (NAME) usually do in the main job/business that he/she had in the last 7 days? <i>Examples: rice farmer, tricycle driver, fisherman, primary school teacher, market food seller</i> (Record the title of the job if there is one)	What is the name of the place where (NAME) works? <i>Examples: Mr. Vuthy tricycle service, Tonle Sap fisheries, Bak Touk Primary School, Mai's kitchen</i> For government or large organizations give the name of the establishment, branch or division	What are (NAME)'s main tasks or duties in this work? <i>Examples: grow rice mainly for sale; drive a tricycle to transport passengers; catch, sort, clean and pack fish; teach children to read and write; cook and sell food on the market</i> (Write a short description of the main tasks/duties)	What goods are produced, or what services are provided at (NAME)'s place of work? <i>Examples: rice, transportation services, fresh fish and processed fish products, education, cooking and serving meals</i>	
	E.1	E.2	E.3	E.4	ISIC code
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
07					
08					
09					
10					

Section E. Characteristics of the main job/activity in the last 7 days (continued)

ID	How many persons, including (NAME), work at this place of work? 1= Works alone 2= 2-4 3= 5-9 4= 10-19 5= 20-49 6= 50 or more	Where does (NAME) mainly undertake his/her work? 01= Inside his/her house 02= Work space next to/in front of house 03= Factory, office, workshop, shop, kiosk, etc. away from the house 04= Farm, agricultural plot, lake, river 05= Home or workplace of employer/client 06= Construction site 07= Market or bazaar stall 08= Street stall 09= No fixed location (mobile) 10= Other (specify)	Does (NAME) work in the/a...? 1= Government 2= Public/state-owned enterprise 3 = Non-profit organization, NGO 4= Private household (paid domestic worker) 5= Non-farm private business 6= Farm private enterprise (plantation, farm) 7= Other (specify) <i>If (1, 2, 3 or 4) → E:9</i>	Is the business/farm where (NAME) works registered with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Tourism or with any other authority? 1= Registered 2= Not registered 3= In the process of becoming registered 4= Don't know	In this job/activity is (NAME) an ...		For employees only (E.9 = 1)											
					E.7	E.7o (other)	E.8	E.9	E.9o (other)	E.10	E.11	E.12						
01	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
02	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
03	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
04	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
05	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
06	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
07	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
08	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
09	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
10	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__

Section E. Characteristics of the main job/activity in the last 7 days (continued)

		For employees only (E.9 = 1)							For all employed persons									
ID	Does (NAME)'s employer deduct income tax from his/her salary? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Don't know	Is (NAME) employed on the basis of a written contract or an oral agreement? 1= Written contract 2= Oral agreement 3= Don't know	Is the contract or agreement of...? READ 1= Limited duration 2= Unlimited duration → E.18 3= Unspecified duration → E.17 4= Don't know → E.18	What is the duration of the contract or agreement? 1= Daily agreements 2= More than a day but < 1 month 3= 1 month to < 3 months 4= 3 months to < 6 months 5= 6 month to < 12 months 6= 12 months or more	Why is the contract or agreement of limited/unspecified duration? 1= On-the job training, internship 2= Probation period 3= Seasonal work 4= Occasional/daily work 5= Public employment programme 6= Work as a replacement/substitute 7= Work for a service or specific task 8= Chain contract 9= Other (specify)	On this job, is (NAME) member of a trade union? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Don't know	Are (NAME)'s pay and conditions of employment directly affected by agreements between (NAME)'s employer and any trade union? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Don't know	How long has (NAME) worked for this employer/in this business or activity? 1= Less than 3 months 2= 3 months to < 6 months 3= 6 months to < 12 months 4= 1 year to < 3 years 5= 3 years to < 5 years 6= 5 years to < 10 years 7= 10 years or more	E.13	E.14	E.15	E.16	E.17	E.17o (other)	E.18	E.19	E.20	
01																		
02																		
03																		
04																		
05																		
06																		
07																		
08																		
09																		
10																		

Section E. Characteristics of the main job/activity in the last 7 days (continued)											
ID	Income from paid employment For employees only (E.9= 1)					Income from self-employment For employers and own-account workers (E.9= 2, 3)					
	Is (NAME) paid on a time basis or a piece-rate basis? 1= Time-basis 2= Piece rate 3= Other (specify)	How much did (NAME) earn the last time he/she was paid in his/her main job/activity – in cash and in-kind (food, clothing, drinks, housing, etc)? For payments in kind and services, record the estimated value	What period did this cover? 1= Last month 2= Last week 3= Last day 4= Other period (specify)	Approximately how many hours did (NAME) work during period refer to in E.23?	Last month, how much did (NAME) earn in his/her business activity, in cash or in kind, after deducting expenses?	How many months did this business run in the last 12 months?					
	E.21	E.21o (other)	In cash (in Riel) E.22c	In kind (in Riel) E.22k	In cash E.23c	In kind E.23k	E.23o (other)	E.24	In cash (in Riel) E.25c	In kind (in Riel) E.25K	E.26
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											
09											
10											

Section F. Characteristics of the secondary job/activity in the last 7 days
For employed persons aged 5 years and over

ID	In addition to (NAME)'s main work, did (NAME) have any other job/business in the last 7 days? <i>Include also jobs/activities from which the person was temporarily absent in the last 7 days</i> 1= Yes 2= No → G.1	What kind of work does (NAME) usually do in this second job/activity? Examples: rice farmer, tricycle driver, fisherman, primary school teacher, market food seller (Record the title of the job if there is one)	What are (NAME)'s main tasks or duties in this second job/activity? Examples: grow rice mainly for sale; drive a tricycle to transport passengers; catch, sort, clean and pack fish; teach children to read and write; cook and sell food on the market (Write a short description of the main tasks/duties)	What is the name of the place where (NAME) has this second job/activity? Examples: Mr. Vuffy tricycle service, Tonle Sap fisheries, Bak Touk Primary School, Mei's kitchen For government or large organizations give the name of the establishment, branch or division	What goods are produced, or what services are provided at (NAME)'s place of work? Examples: rice, transportation services, fresh fish and processed fish products, education, cooking and serving meals	F.1	F.2	F.3	ISCO code	F.4	F.5	ISIC code
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												
09												
10												

Section F. Characteristics of the secondary job/activity in the last 7 days (continued)										
ID	How many persons, including (NAME), work at this place of work? 1= Works alone 2= 2-4 3= 5-9 4= 10-19 5= 20-49 6= 50 or more	In this second job/activity, does (NAME) work for the/a...? READ 1= Government 2= Public/state-owned enterprise 3= Non-profit organization, NGO 4= Private household (paid domestic worker) 5= Non-farm private business 6= Farm, private enterprise (plantation, farm) 7= Other (specify) <i>If (1, 2, 3 or 4) → F.9</i>	Is the business/farm (NAME) registered with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Tourism or with any other authority? 1= Registered 2= Not registered 3= In the process of becoming registered 4= Don't know	In this second job/activity is (NAME) an/a... READ 1= Employee 2= Employer 3= Own account worker 4= Contributing family worker 5= Other (specify) <i>If (2, 3, 4 or 5) → G.1</i>	For employees only (F.9= 1)				Does (NAME)'s employer deduct income tax from his/her salary? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Don't know	
					Does (NAME) contribute to any pension or retirement fund for him/her? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Don't know	Does (NAME) benefit from paid annual leave? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Don't know	Would (NAME) get paid sick leave in case of illness or injury? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Don't know	F.10		F.11
	F.6	F.7	F.7o (other)	F.8	F.9	F.9o (other)	F.10	F.11	F.12	F.13
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
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Section H. Underemployment For employed persons aged 5 years and over									
ID	In the last 7 days, would (NAME) have liked to work additional hours than he/she worked, provided the extra hours had been paid? 1= Yes 2= No → H.3	How many additional hours could (NAME) have worked in the last 7 days? (Enter number of hours)	Would (NAME) like to change his/her current employment situation? 1= Yes 2= No → J.1	What is the main reason why (NAME) would like to change his/her employment situation? 1= Present job is temporary 2= Fear of losing present job 3= To work more hours (paid at current rate) 4= To have a better paid job/activity (higher pay per hour) 5= To work less hours (with a reduction in pay) 6= To make better use of skills 7= To improve working conditions 8= Other (specify)	H.4o (other)	H.4	H.3	H.2	H.1
	In the last 30 days, did (NAME) look for another job/activity to replace his/her current one(s)? 1= Yes 2= No	In the last 30 days, did (NAME) look for extra work in addition to his/her current one(s)? 1= Yes 2= No → J.1	What did (NAME) do to find another /extra work? 1= Registered at a public or private employment exchange 2= Applied to current or other employers 3= Checked at current or other work sites, farms, factory gates, markets, or other assembly places 4= Placed or answered newspaper advertisements 5= Sought assistance of friends or relatives 6= Looked for land, building, machinery or equipment to establish or improve his/her own enterprise 7= Arranged for initial or additional financial resources 8= Other (specify)	H.7	H.7o (other)				
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
ALL go to → J.1									

Section J. Occupational injuries within the last 12 months
For persons aged 5 years and over

Now I would like to ask you about any accidents (NAME) may have had while working in the last 12 months that is since [MONTH/YEAR]...

ID	In the last 12 months, was (NAME) hurt in any accident while working that caused him/her injury or illness? <i>(Include accidents that took place while commuting to/from work)</i> 1= Yes 2= No → K.1	Did any of the injuries received in the last 12 months result in (NAME) being absent from work/ school, or unable to work/ attend school, for at least one day, apart from the day of the accident? 1= Yes → J.4 2= No	Did the injuries seriously restrict (NAME)'s work or activities even though (NAME) was not absent from work or unable to work? 1= Yes 2= No <i>All go to → K.1</i>	How many of these injuries (with lost time) did (NAME) have in the last 12 months? <i>(record number of accidents)</i>	Thinking about (this work accident or the most serious work accident), what type of injury did (NAME) receive? Code the most severe injury 1= Superficial injury 2= Fracture 3= Dislocation, sprain, strain 4= Amputation 5= Concussion, internal injury 6= Burn, corrosion, scald, frostbite 7= Acute poisoning or infection 8= Other injury (specify)	What kind of work was (NAME) doing when this accident happens?			What were (NAME)'s main tasks or duties in this job/activity? <i>(Write a short description of the main tasks/duties)</i>
						J.6	J.60 (other)	J.7	
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
09	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section K. Participation in production of goods for use by own household For persons aged 5 and over											
During the last 7 days, did (NAME) do any of the following activities...? <i>If Yes for a task, ask:</i>											
During the last 7 days, how many hours did (NAME) spend on this activity?											
ID	Work on (NAME)'s own (or his/her household's) plot, farm, or help grow farm produce or look after animals for the household's own consumption? <i>Examples: Ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock</i>		Do any construction or major repair work on (NAME)'s own house, farm plot or business?		Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for the household's own consumption?		Fetch water or collect firewood for household use?		Produce clothing, furniture, pots, or other goods for household use?		Were the farm or fish products or other goods that (NAME) produced or helped produce in the last 7 days ...? READ 1= Only for own household use 2= Mainly for own household use but partly for sale 3= Mainly for sale, but partly for own household use 4= Only for sale
	K.1	hours	K.2	hours	K.3	hours	K.4	hours	K.5	hours	
01	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
02	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
03	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
04	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
05	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
06	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
07	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
08	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
09	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
10	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__

Section L. Other activities For persons aged 5 and over																							
During the last 7 days, did (NAME) do any of the tasks listed below for the benefit of this household: If Yes for a task, ask:																							
During the last 7 days, how many hours did (NAME) spend on this activity?																							
ID	shopping for household		cooking		washing clothes		washing dishes		cleaning house/yard		cleaning utensils		repairing any household equipment or vehicles		caring for children		caring old/sick person		other household tasks (specify)				
	L.1	hours	L.2	hours	L.3	hours	L.4	hours	L.5	hours	L.6	hours	L.7	hours	L.8	hours	L.9	hours	L.10	specify	hours		
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10																							

Thank you very much for the best cooperation!

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