Objective

To take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
On any given day in 2016, children aged 5-17.

**152 million**
- 152 million were in child labour
- Of which, 73 million were in hazardous work

**Regional Prevalence of Child Labour**
- Africa: 19.6%
- Americas: 5.3%
- Arab States: 2.9%
- Asia and the Pacific: 7.4%
- Europe and Central Asia: 4.1%
Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)
Three main international conventions – the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and ILO Convention Nos 138 and 182 – together set the legal boundaries for child labour and provide the legal grounds for national and international actions against it.

### Child labour: main facts and challenges

Number (000s) and percentage of children in child labour and hazardous work, by age range, Asia and Pacific region, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Children in child labour</th>
<th>Children in hazardous work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number (000s)</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>151 622</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and Pacific, total</td>
<td>62 077</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>23 663</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>17 917</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>20 497</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
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</table>
The majority of child labour is to be found in agriculture. Slightly over half of the child labour in the region is to be found in agriculture and associated activities (57.5%). In absolute terms this accounts for almost 36 million child labourers. The remainder in child labour are more or less evenly split between industry (21.4%) and services (21.1%) sectors.

The largest share of those in modern slavery were victims of forced labour. As the case is for other regions, two-thirds (66 per cent) of the total were victims of forced labour, which for the purposes of the estimates covered three areas: forced labour imposed by private actors; forced sexual exploitation; and State-imposed forced labour (Fig. 6). Women and young girls accounted for over two-thirds of those in forced labour. The prevalence of forced marriage was noted to be the second highest among global regional demarcations, after Africa. The region also had more than half (55%) of the victims of forced marriage worldwide.
The prevalence of modern slavery was much higher for females. There were 10.7 female victims per 1,000 compared to 4.4 male victims per 1,000. This overall gender gap masked an even larger gap between males and females in forced marriage: females were more than six times more likely to be in a forced marriage. The prevalence of forced labour, by contrast, was slightly higher among males. There were also large gender-based differences in the means of coercion in forced labour: sexual violence, for example, was limited almost exclusively to female victims.

Policy priorities on the road to 2025 and 2030
OF THE 152 MILLION CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR

AGE PROFILE

48% 5-11 years-olds
28% 12-14 years-olds
24% 15-17 years-olds

GENDER

58% 88 million
42% 64 million

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

70.9% Agriculture
11.9% Industry
17.2% Services
Children out of school (% of primary school age)

- Brunei Darussalam:
  - 2012: 10.68%
  - 2015: 3.35%
  - 2017: 3.74%
  - Total: 3.59%

- Cambodia:
  - 2012: 16.74%
  - 2015: 9.44%
  - 2017: 9.44%
  - Total: 3.74%

- Lao PDR:
  - 2012: 16.31%
  - 2015: 5.26%
  - 2017: 6.66%
  - Total: 4.39%
1. Continued investment in building the knowledge base on child labour is needed to inform policy responses. There is an ongoing need for information about the impact of policies and interventions on child labour. With the exception of cash transfers, still too little is known about the effectiveness of interventions in policy areas of relevance to child labour, which, in turn, is impeding policy development. There is a general need for more knowledge of the implications for child labour of broader global challenges, including climate change, migration, inequality, urbanization, and changes in the world of work.

2. Policy responses should also address the age, gender and regional dimensions of child labour. Just under half of all those in child labour are below 12 years of age and continued attention to these especially vulnerable children is therefore essential, particularly in light of the apparent stagnation in progress for this group over the last four years. Renewed attention must also be paid to 15–17 year olds in child labour. This group is relevant to the fields of child labour, youth employment, and occupational safety and health, but has hitherto rarely been accorded priority in any of them. This must change. Differences between boys and girls in terms of the extent and nature of their involvement in child labour underscore the continuing relevance of policy measures that address the role of gender in determining whether children are sent to work and the risks they face once there.
Reference

Worldbank
https://data.worldbank.org

Regional brief for Asia and the Pacific

International Labour Organization (ILO)
### Appendix

Together


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#### Page 2

**Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate).csv</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Actual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate).csv</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>2016, 2017, 2018</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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#### Page 7

**Children out of school (% of primary school age)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Dimension</th>
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