

Original Article

Children at Work: A Global Analysis of Child Labor Trends and Regional Realities

Ayaan Goyal

Modern School, Barakhamba Road, Delhi, India.

Corresponding Author : ayaan.goyal@outlook.com

Received: 11 April 2025

Revised: 22 May 2025

Accepted: 06 June 2025

Published: 27 June 2025

Abstract - This research paper provides a global comparative analysis of child labour incidence across five major economic regions based on 2020 ILO data. The results reveal critical regional disparities, with Africa showing the highest prevalence of child labour, particularly among younger children aged 5–11, driven largely by agricultural activities. In contrast, older children (15 to 17 years of Age) dominate child labour statistics in the Americas, Arab States, and Asia-Pacific regions, reflecting better primary education access and later school dropouts. Gender-based analysis shows males are consistently more involved in child labour across all regions, though females are significantly engaged in unpaid domestic and service-sector work. The overwhelming concentration of child labour in agriculture highlights the rural nature of the problem, with minimal shifts towards the industrial and service sectors, except in more urbanized economies. These findings emphasize the complexity of child labour, influenced by economic necessity, educational access, legal frameworks, and cultural factors. The study underlines the pressing need for targeted, region-specific policies to address the distinct drivers of child labour in each area. By mapping child labour in a contemporary global context, this research fills a critical gap and offers valuable insights for policymakers aiming to create effective interventions to protect vulnerable children worldwide.

Keywords - Children in Labor, Deprived of Education, ILO stat, Lack of Implementation, Major Economic Regions.

1. Introduction

The child labour issue is prevalent throughout the globe and is a pressing concern with a dire need for change. The International Labor Organization (ILO) defines child labour as work that deprives children of their childhood, potential and dignity. Child labour interferes with their schooling and is extremely harmful to physical and mental development [1]. Even with international initiatives like the Sustainable Development Goal 8.7 (SDGs), which seeks to end child labour by 2025, 152 million children remain involved in child labour, with about half of them working in hazardous environments [2]. The incidence of child labour is tied to broader social and economic factors. Families frequently depend on their children to help support the household in areas with high rates of poverty, low average salaries, and the fundamental right to an education. This hinders their education, perpetuating a vicious cycle and limited opportunities for future generations. Although economic factors play a huge role in intensifying child labour, cultural factors, the implementation of laws, and education levels have also contributed significantly to this concern. These factors can vary from region to region.

Many studies have been conducted to unearth the disparity of child labour across regions, industries and other demographic variables. In one study, conducted from 1991 to 2018, a critical analysis was carried out to assess

how a large section of children are deprived of care and work as labour with associated dimensions related to gender disparity in types of work engagement and education levels in the Indian context [3]. The authors noted that if child labour was understood to be the deprivation of a child from his or her basic right to attend school, then the level of child labour in India could be seen to have increased substantially.

However, if child labour were defined merely as children employed in hazardous activities/industries, then the level of child labour in India compared to its neighbours significantly reduced. Therefore, 'nowhere children' who are neither working nor in school were identified as an important category, as this group holds a significant share among child labourers.

Another study was carried out in the context of Bangladesh from 1995 to 1996 to find whether child labour comes at the cost of children attending school and whether it leads to future poverty [4]. It was discovered that the descriptive statistics from surveys and causal observations do not appear to provide much evidence in favour of the poverty trap theory. The paper's results revealed that enrolment subsidies significantly reduce the incidence of child labour. However, this effect only partially explains the rise in school enrollment, indicating that parents are finding alternative ways to spend their children's time to maintain their current economic gain.



A study conducted in Nigeria from July 2000 to February 2001 [5] aimed at investigating the incidence and determinants of child labour in Nigeria and also the implications of household poverty on the choice of child activity options, found that a higher percentage of children residing in rural areas participate in economic activities than those in urban areas. It was also found that more females participated in economic activities and schooling than their male counterparts, making participation gender sensitive. On the other hand, a Turkish study conducted between 2011-2012 [6], intended to investigate the factors that contribute to child labour and how it is distributed among different industries, found a distinct downward trend in the overall Number of children involved in child labour. In Turkey's rural and urban areas, females are more likely to be child labourers, according to this study.

Although studies have been conducted on child labour, a lot of these studies only look at a specific region of the world. Studies that look at the global perspective on this issue and compare economic regions and zones of the world are low in Number. Some studies have included different aspects of child labour, like Gender, sectors employing children, rural and urban areas; however, they fail to address this on a global level. There has been a lack of recent studies that relate to this problem, and most of them are more than half a decade old. This gap needs to be filled to identify the demographics more prone to child labour in different regions of the world, which can lead to region-specific effective policy making and intervention.

The aim of this study is to compare the incidence of child labour for the year 2020 across five economic regions of the world as defined by the ILO [7]. The study also intends to understand the role of Gender, Age and economic activity in the same. The study broke down the child labour statistics according to economic activity, Age, and sex.

2. Methodology

The study attempts to map the incidence of child labour from a more global lens. It aims to analyse global trends in child labour by comparing its prevalence across five major economic regions - Africa, the Americas, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and Central Asia. The study examines regional disparities based on Gender, age groups (5–11, 12–14, 15–17), and economic sectors (agriculture, industry, services). It highlights key patterns and vulnerabilities that are required for region-specific policy intervention.

All the data used in this study are derived from the statistics gathered by the International Labour Organization (ILO) [7]. The ILO is committed to advancing globally acknowledged human and labour rights as well as social justice. Since its formation in 1919, the organization has worked to uphold social justice as a fundamental element of enduring and universal peace.. It updates its statistical figures every year, and the most recent regional collection was conducted in 2020, on which this study is based. There

is vast data available that analyses the prevalence of child labour across 161 countries of the world. But to easily facilitate presentation and interpretation, 5 major economic regions of the world, as defined by the ILO, have been taken, namely Africa, the Americas, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific and Europe and Central.

The variables included in the study based on the Number of children in employment are:

- Economic activity - Agriculture, Industry or Services.
- Age Groups - Children aged 5-11, 12-14 or 15-17.
- Sex - Male or Female

The statistical methods employed in this study include tabulation and visualisations on Microsoft Excel. All the data is secondary and has been collected through ILOstat, an ethical source for data collection. So all ethical grounds were followed.

3. Results and Discussions

The results of the analysis are shown and discussed in the following section. To maintain consistency, the proportion of child labour across the selected demographic variables has been calculated using two approaches: (1) as a percentage of the total population within the respective demographic category, and (2) as a percentage of the total Number of children in employment (CIE) within that category.

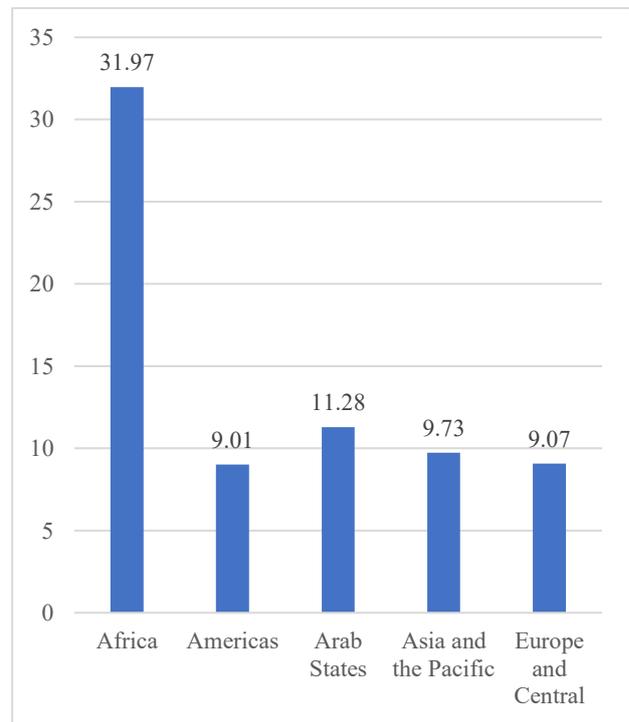


Fig. 1 Total Children in Employment in 2020 (%)

The figure (Figure 1) illustrates the percentage of children in employment across five major global regions as of 2020, highlighting the regional disparities in child labour worldwide. The most striking observation is that Africa has by far the highest percentage of children in employment, at 29.14%. This figure is alarmingly higher

than in any other region. Widespread poverty, inadequate enforcement of child labour rules, and restricted educational opportunities are the main causes of this. A large percentage of people in many African nations are below the poverty line, which forces families to depend on their children's labour to survive. [8]. Additionally, school infrastructure [9] is often inadequate, especially in rural areas, which leads children to drop out and seek work instead.

In contrast, the Americas report a significantly lower rate of 7.52%. This can be attributed to stronger institutional mechanisms, social welfare programs, and more widespread access to education. Many countries in this region have implemented child protection laws, school meal programs, and schemes such as Brazil's Bolsa Família [10], which promote children's attendance in school.

The prevalence of child labour in the Arab States (8.11%), Asia and the Pacific (7.84%), and Europe and Central Asia (8.22%) is due to many social, economic and political factors. In the Arab States, economic instability, political conflict, and refugee crises [11] often force displaced children into informal and unregulated work.

In Asia and the Pacific, rural poverty and traditional labour roles in sectors like agriculture, garments, and mining contribute to child labour [12], despite progress in some countries.

Europe and Central Asia, though reporting slightly higher rates than the Americas, generally benefit from strong child protection laws and education systems, with lingering child labour issues tied to transitional economies and historical systemic challenges [13].

Table 1. Regional Division of Children in Employment based on Gender

Region	Male (% of total population)	Female (% of total population)	Male (% of total CIE)	Female (% of total CIE)
Africa	31.97	26.23	55.57	44.42
Americas	9.01	5.97	61.12	38.88
Arab States	11.28	4.80	71.06	28.94
Asia and the Pacific	9.73	5.76	65.05	34.95
Europe and Central	9.07	7.32	56.69	43.31

Table 1 gives the data on the division of employed children based on Gender, male and female, in the five economic regions. It can be observed that, irrespective of the region, male children are employed more than females. A possible reason [14] for this could be that boys are usually perceived to be the income earners who, from an

early age, are taught skills for future employment. Whereas girls are working in unpaid domestic work. Out of the entire population of children in the regions, Africa has about 58% employed compared to the other regions, which consist of less than 20% each. This clearly shows that Africa has a very high incidence of child labour.

Table 2. Division of Children in Employment based on Age

Region	5-11 (% of total population)	12-14 (% of total population)	15-17 (% of total population)	5-11 (% of total CIE)	12-14 (% of total CIE)	15-17 (% of total CIE)
Africa	22.15	36.07	41.91	44.20	27.02	28.78
Americas	2.97	6.37	19.00	21.03	19.67	59.28
Arab States	4.81	9.41	15.98	33.97	25.71	40.30
Asia and the Pacific	5.36	7.48	14.05	36.83	22.07	41.08
Europe and Central	6.44	8.86	12.09	43.58	24.54	31.87

Now, looking at the division of child labour on the basis of Age in Africa, it can be seen that 22.15% of its child population aged 5-11 are employed in child labour; however, this makes up 44.2% of the total child employment. Similarly, 41.91% of its children aged 15-17 are part of child labour, which constitutes only 28.78% of the total child employment. This occurs because Africa has a younger population. This simply means that there are more children in the 5-11 age group than in the 15-17 age group. So, even though a smaller percentage of them are working, their large numbers mean they still form a bigger proportion of total child labour. Teens aged 15-17 may face barriers to employment due to a lack of opportunities, minimum wage laws, or competition from adult workers.

So, although a higher percentage of them are working, they are fewer in Number.

Observing this data, it can be seen that in the Americas, Arab States and Asia and the Pacific, children ages 15-17 make up most of the total children in employment. Reasons for this include accessible primary education, which keeps 5–11-year-olds in school. As the children get older, the dropout rate increases, and they go into employment. A similar trend is seen in the division of Gender with different age groups, with both male and female children. However, ages 5-11 make up most of the total employment in Africa, Europe, and the rest of the world. This can be due to high poverty in these areas and families often relying on all members, including young

children, for subsistence farming or small-scale economic activities. Weak early childhood education systems, which are prevalent especially in Africa, can lead to younger children being kept out of school and pushed into work.

In the Americas, Arab States, and Asia and the Pacific, the percentage of younger children (aged 5–11) involved in child labour is observed to be lower than that of older children (aged 15–17) in the same regions. Legislative systems in several nations specify minimum age requirements for employment, often allowing older children to work under specific conditions while prohibiting employment of younger children. Also, in these regions, primary education is relatively accessible, which reduces the likelihood of younger children entering child labour [15]. On the other hand, in Africa, Europe and Central Asia, the older groups have lesser percentage than younger children. In many parts of Africa, economic hardship compels families to involve their children in labour activities at a young age. For instance, in Ghana, approximately 43% of children aged 5–14 are engaged in child labour, with a significant number starting work as

early as age 6 [16]. In some European and Central Asian countries, older children have access to better educational opportunities or may migrate for education or work, reducing their participation in local labour markets.

The 12-14 age category makes up the lowest percentage of children employed in child labour, and it is consistent in all five regions, irrespective of Gender, which ranges from 18% to 28%. This is because ages 12-14 often represent a transition period between early schooling and potential dropout or workforce entry. These children might be less likely to work full-time, as they may still be enrolled but beginning to take on occasional or part-time work. Younger children (5-11) are often forced into unpaid family labour, especially in subsistence farming or small household businesses and older children (15-17) are more physically capable and thus preferred for more demanding, wage-based jobs, like factory or construction work. So, as a result, the middle age group (12-14) is in that category where they are neither with the younger nor the older children.

Table 3. Division of Male Children in Employment based on Age

Region	5-11 (% of total population)	12-14 (% of total population)	15-17 (% of total population)	5-11 (% of total CIE)	12-14 (% of total CIE)	15-17 (% of total CIE)
Africa	24.32	39.69	45.84	44.30	27.05	28.63
Americas	3.58	7.98	22.38	21.24	20.56	58.18
Arab States	6.80	12.77	22.29	34.64	25.11	40.24
Asia and the Pacific	6.41	9.12	18.11	35.47	21.72	42.79
Europe and Central	7.22	9.72	13.11	44.28	24.40	31.31

In Africa, 24.32% of boys aged 5–11 are engaged in labour, making up 44.30% of the total male children in employment. Similarly, in Europe and Central Asia, 7.22% of boys in this age group represent 44.28% of the total working male children. This trend is often driven by poverty and the reliance on children for family-based agricultural or small-scale economic activities, where young boys are expected to contribute early [17]. In contrast, in regions such as the Americas, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, boys aged 15–17 form most of those engaged in labour. In the Americas, 22.38% of boys in this age group contribute to 58.18% of the total male child

labour, while in Arab States and Asia and the Pacific, 22.29% and 18.11% of boys aged 15–17 account for 40.24% and 42.79% of the total, respectively. This shift is largely due to more accessible primary education systems that keep younger boys in school longer, delaying their entry into the workforce. As boys grow older and are more likely to drop out, their participation in labour increases. Older boys are also physically better suited for demanding jobs, making them more likely candidates for formal or wage-based employment, such as in construction or factory work [18].

Table 4. Division of Female Children in Employment based on Age

Region	5-11 (% of total population)	12-14 (% of total population)	15-17 (% of total population)	5-11 (% of total CIE)	12-14 (% of total CIE)	15-17 (% of total CIE)
Africa	19.90	32.35	37.89	44.09	26.92	28.97
Americas	2.31	4.69	15.49	20.70	18.27	61.01
Arab States	2.71	5.89	9.44	32.35	27.18	40.46
Asia and the Pacific	4.19	5.66	9.54	39.36	22.73	37.90
Europe and Central	5.61	7.94	11.01	42.66	24.72	32.60

In Africa, 19.90% of girls aged 5–11 are engaged in labour, and they make up 44.09% of the total female child labour force. In Europe and Central Asia, although a smaller 5.61% of girls in this age group are involved in labour, they still represent 42.66% of the total female children in employment. These figures point to early labour entry driven by poverty and a lack of early childhood education infrastructure [19], where young girls often take on unpaid household or agricultural responsibilities. Meanwhile, in the Americas, Arab States, and Asia and the Pacific, female child labour is more prevalent among the 15–17 age group. For instance, 15.49% of girls in the Americas aged 15–17 account for

61.01% of the region's female child labour. Similarly, in the Arab States, 9.44% of girls in this age range make up 40.46% of total female child labour, while in Asia and the Pacific, 9.54% of girls contribute to 37.90%. These patterns reflect the broader trend of rising labour participation as girls grow older and drop out of school due to social or economic pressures [20].

Legal restrictions and better access to primary education in these regions help limit labour participation at younger ages, but older adolescent girls still face economic demands and gender expectations that increase their involvement in the workforce.

Table 5. Division of Male Children in Employment based on Economic Activity (% of total population)

Region	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Africa	79.26	9.22	11.51
Americas	43.12	15.51	41.36
Arab States	44.43	17.69	37.86
Asia and the Pacific	58.86	17.20	23.92
Europe and Central	45.24	16.44	38.30

It can be seen clearly in Tables 5 and 6 that there is a high prevalence of child labour in agriculture in all five regions. Most child labour occurs in rural areas, where agriculture is the main source of income. This demands that even children help their families in agricultural work, resulting in a huge percentage employed in child labour. There is even a lack of mechanisms in the agriculture sector, as compared to industry and services, which require more physical labour and can be found within children. Finally, unlike industry or services, farm work requires little to no formal education or training, making it easy for children to join [21].

Both males and females in the services sector have moderate employment, and the percentage employed in this activity is just behind that of the agricultural sector. The accessibility of services is quite high because service

work does not need land, unlike agriculture, or capital/equipment, like industry. Also, these jobs don't require proper education, and so they hire a large percentage of children [22]. Within this sector, the Americas, Arab States, Europe, and Central Asia have high employment rates, whereas Africa, Asia, and the Pacific have lower rates.

Many American and Latin American countries are highly urbanized, and the service sector has been highly developed. In Arab States, refugee and migrant populations contribute to unregulated child labour in urban centres. In Europe and Central Asia, boys work in delivery, street vending, and tourism-related roles, especially in Eastern Europe and former Soviet states. Finally, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific have high rural dominance, which limits the service sector jobs [12].

Table 6. Division of Female Children in Employment based on Economic Activity (% of total population)

Region	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Africa	74.73	3.89	21.37
Americas	29.14	9.28	61.56
Arab States	42.66	9.24	48.09
Asia and the Pacific	58.45	9.88	31.65
Europe and Central	40.04	7.90	52.05

Industry accounts for the lowest employment rates out of the three economic activities in males and in females. The 'industry' sector (factories, manufacturing, construction) requires technical skills and physical strength, which younger children lack. The industrial sector is more formalized and monitored compared to agriculture and services, and due to high governmental

documentation, child labour is less prevalent in this sector. A significant majority of working children in Africa (79.26% of males and 74.73% of females) are engaged in agricultural labour, such as farming, herding, and fishing. Subsistence farming is widespread in rural Africa; families rely heavily on children's labour for agricultural tasks.

Table 7. Division of Children in Employment based on Economic Activity

Region	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Africa	77.25	6.85	15.89
Americas	37.69	13.09	49.21
Arab States	43.92	15.24	40.82
Asia and the Pacific	58.72	14.64	26.63
Europe and Central	42.99	12.74	44.26

In Africa, 77.25% of child labour is in agriculture, reflecting rural livelihoods, poverty, and family reliance on farming [23]. The Americas show a shift toward urban economies, with 49.21% in services and only 37.69% in agriculture, indicating greater urbanization and informal sector work like street vending or domestic help. Arab States have a near-even split between agriculture (43.92%) and services (40.82%), likely due to both rural traditions

and conflict-driven displacement pushing children into informal urban work. In Asia and the Pacific, agriculture (58.72%) still dominates, though 26.63% in services reflects growing urban migration and informal job markets. Europe and Central Asia show a balanced division between agriculture (42.99%) and services (44.26%), suggesting economic diversity, though child labour persists in poorer or rural areas despite stronger legal frameworks.

Table 8. Division of Children in Employment Aged 5-11 based on Economic Activity (% of total population)

Region	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Africa	83.10	4.57	12.31
Americas	58.16	9.46	32.36
Arab States	55.50	11.04	33.45
Asia and the Pacific	70.27	7.80	21.91
Europe and Central	53.65	9.95	36.40

Younger children are heavily concentrated in agriculture, especially in Africa (83.10%) and Asia-Pacific (70.27%), as they often help with family farms due to a lack of schooling and enforcement. Europe and the Americas, while still agriculture-focused, show higher

early service involvement (32.36% in the Americas and 36.40% in Europe), pointing to early urban labour integration. Across all regions, industry engagement is lowest in this group, as industrial tasks require more physical maturity.

Table 9. Division of Children in Employment Aged 12-14 based on Economic Activity (% of total population)

Region	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Africa	78.48	6.16	15.34
Americas	49.28	12.35	38.35
Arab States	46.41	13.54	40.03
Asia and the Pacific	62.74	12.29	24.96
Europe and Central	49.36	11.60	39.02

As children grow older, there is a slight decline in agricultural employment, with Africa dropping from 83.10% to 78.48% and Asia-Pacific from 70.27% to 62.74%. This reflects a transition from purely family-based farm work to diversified economic participation. Services increase across most regions (e.g., Arab States rise from

33.45% to 40.03%), suggesting urban migration and informal labour pressures. Industry also becomes a factor, notably in the Americas (12.35%) and Arab States (13.54%), where adolescents begin taking on more structured work roles.

Table 10. Division of Children in Employment Aged 15-17 based on Economic Activity (% of total population)

Region	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Africa	67.09	11.00	21.89
Americas	26.57	14.62	58.80
Arab States	32.57	19.87	47.54
Asia and the Pacific	46.20	22.04	31.75
Europe and Central	23.51	17.44	59.03

By age 15–17, there is a marked shift from agriculture to services and industry. For instance, Africa's agricultural share falls to 67.09%, while services increase to 21.89%,

showing that older children are more likely to engage in urban or informal service roles. In the Americas, agriculture plummets to 26.57%, with services surging to

58.80%, indicating a strong preference or economic push toward service-sector employment. The Arab States also see services rise to 47.54%, and Asia-Pacific experiences growth in industry (22.04%). This shift occurs as older children are more employable in formal sectors due to their physical maturity and the nature of the work required.

4. Conclusion

Child labour remains a severe global issue, with an estimated 152 million children engaged in work that undermines their health, education, and long-term prospects. Despite international efforts such as the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 8.7, which aims to eliminate child labour by 2025, significant regional disparities persist due to diverse economic, social, and cultural conditions. This study analyses child labour patterns across five major regions: Africa, the Americas, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and Central Asia, using 2020 data from the International Labour Organization (ILO). It examines the role of Gender, Age, type of economic activity, and school attendance to offer a comprehensive view of the child labour landscape.

The analysis reveals stark regional differences. Africa has the highest incidence of child labour, especially among children aged 5–11, due to widespread poverty, lack of educational access, and agricultural dependence. In contrast, in the Americas, Arab States, and Asia-Pacific,

child labour is more prevalent among older children (15–17), likely due to rising informal sector opportunities and weaker enforcement of labour laws for adolescents. Boys are more likely to be involved in labour across all regions, reflecting gendered expectations and occupational roles. Agriculture remains the dominant sector for child labour globally—particularly in Africa and Asia-Pacific—while the Americas, Europe, and Central Asia gradually shift toward services and industrial work, influenced by urbanization and economic diversification. These findings underline the need for region-specific interventions. Strategies must include expanding access to quality education, enforcing stricter labour laws, and alleviating the economic pressures that force families to depend on child income.

Despite these, there exists some limitations in the study. It is limited by its reliance on 2020 data and the exclusion of informal, unreported labour, which is common in conflict zones and rural economies. Future research should incorporate longitudinal data and qualitative insights from affected communities to better understand the underlying drivers of child labour and monitor the effectiveness of interventions. Real-world applications of this research include informing policymaking, guiding non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in program design, and supporting educators and community leaders in high-risk areas.

References

- [1] What is Child Labour, International Labour Organization, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.ilo.org/topics/child-labour/what-child-labour>
- [2] Aim of SDG in Child Labour, UNICEF. [Online]. Available: <https://data.unicef.org/sdgs/goal-8-decent-work-economic-growth/>
- [3] Child Labour: An Analysis of Work Differential across Gender in India, Research Gate. [Online]. Available: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/331009280_Child_Labour_An_Analysis_of_Work_Differential_across_Gender_in_India
- [4] Martin Ravallion, and Quentin Wodon, “Does Child Labour Displace Schooling? Evidence on Behavioural Responses to an Enrollment Subsidy,” *The Economic Journal*, vol. 110, no. 462, pp. 158-175, 2000. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]
- [5] Benjamin Chiedozie Okpukpara, and Ngozi Odurukwe, “Incidence and Determinants of Child labour in Nigeria: Implications for Poverty Alleviation,” *African Journal of Economic Policy*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 133-162, 2004. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]
- [6] Orcun Kanun, and Aysegul Kayaoglu, “Child Labor and its Sectoral Distribution in Turkey,” *Work and Society*, vol. 3, no. 62, pp. 1991-2014, 2019. [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]
- [7] Country, Territory and Area Groupings, ILOSTAT, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://ilostat.ilo.org/methods/concepts-and-definitions/classification-country-groupings/>
- [8] Poverty in Africa, Outreach International, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://outreach-international.org/blog/poverty-in-africa/#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20United%20Nations,pov%20alleviation%20even%20more%20challenging>
- [9] State of Education Facilities in Africa, 4 Earth Global, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://4earth.global/state-of-education-facilities-in-africa/#:~:text=Of%2022%2C000%20schools%2C%20only%20848,laboratories%20are%20in%20short%20supply.%E2%80%9D>
- [10] Centre for Public Impact, Bolsa Família in Brazil - Centre for Public Impact, Centre for Public Impact, 2019. [Online]. Available: <https://centreforpublicimpact.org/public-impact-fundamentals/bolsa-familia-in-brazil/>
- [11] League of Arab States, *Child Labour in the Arab Region: A Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis*, Arab Labour Organization, and Arab Council for Childhood and Development, International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2019. [Publisher Link]
- [12] Child Labour in Asia and the Pacific, International Labour Organization, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.ilo.org/regions-and-countries/asia-and-pacific/child-labour-asia-and-pacific>
- [13] Child Labour in Europe, Council of Europe Portal, 2013. [Online]. Available: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/commissioner/-/child-labour-in-europe-a-persisting-challen-1>

- [14] Gender and Decent Rural Employment and Child Labour, Gender. [Online]. Available: <https://www.fao.org/gender/learning-center/thematic-areas/gender-and-decent-rural-employment-and-child-labour/#:~:text=For%20example%2C%20the%20enrolment%20rates,herding%20animals%20or%20capturing%20fish>
- [15] International Labour Office, Child Labour: Global Estimates 2020, Trends and the Road Forward, 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://endchildlabour2021.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Child-labour-Global-estimates-2020.pdf>
- [16] Wikipedia Contributors, Child Labour in Africa, Wikipedia, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_labour_in_Africa
- [17] Anna Fleck, Most Children in Child Labor are Working in Agriculture, Statista Daily Data, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.statista.com/chart/32415/children-aged-5-17-in-child-labor-by-economic-sector/>
- [18] Understanding Child Labour: Causes and Impacts, Theirworld, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://theirworld.org/resources/child-labour/>
- [19] Wuraola Mosuro et al., Education as a Right for Children in Western and Central Africa, World Bank Blogs, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/education/education-right-children-western-and-central-africa>
- [20] Girls' Education, World Bank. [Online]. Available: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/girlseducation>
- [21] Child Labour in Agriculture, International Labour Organization, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.ilo.org/international-programme-elimination-child-labour-ipecc/sectors-and-topics/child-labour-agriculture>
- [22] International Labour Office, Child Labour: Global Estimates 2020, Trends and the Road Forward, 2021. [Online]. Available: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@ipecc/documents/publication/wcms_797515.pdf
- [23] Africa: The Agriculture Sector Accounts for 85% of Child Labour Cases on the Continent - Business & Human Rights Resource Centre, Business & Human Rights Resource Centre, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/latest-news/africa-the-agriculture-sector-accounts-for-85-of-child-labour-cases-on-the-continent/>