The Worst Forms of Child Labor in Some Governorates in Upper Egypt

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1. Introduction:

Child labor is one of the most devastating consequences of persistent poverty. The World Bank is committed to helping reduce child labor through its ongoing poverty reduction efforts in its member countries and through new initiatives aimed specifically at combating the most harmful and exploitative forms of child labor. Other organizations—the ILO, UNICEF, and NGOs—are in the forefront of global activities to attack the problem, and appropriately so. Their contributions provide a compelling basis for the Bank to build on as it now steps up its efforts to do its own part in support of others. Reducing poverty through economic development, and promoting other improvements such as changes in basic education, are essential elements of effective strategies to attack child labor. But such actions take a long time to have a significant impact. Additional faster-acting measures are needed. Children should not have to work, but an estimated 250 million children are working worldwide.

Child labor is a complex subject. While often harmful, it is not always so, especially where the alternative is deeper poverty for children and their families. Missteps in trying to stamp it out can make matters worse, for example, if legislation is unevenly enforced, and results in pushing children into worse situations could be achieved. Solutions are needed to reach beyond conventional thinking. For example, although improving primary education is a key, it is also critical to adapt schools (for example, their times and schedules) to accommodate children who otherwise could not attend and increase real access (such as by reducing the costs to families of having their children go to school).

1.1. Scope of study:

The ILO estimates the number of working children aged between 5 and 14 years to be about 250 million in the developing countries, of whom at Least 120 million are working full time. Of these, 61 percent are in Asia, 32 percent in Africa, and 7 percent in Latin America. Relatively few children work in developed countries. Earlier ILO estimates suggested about 80 million child workers worldwide, of whom about 73 million were between 10 and 14 years of age. These earlier estimates are believed to be on the low side, as they imply, for example, a labor force participation rate among children aged 10-14 of only 14 percent, which compares with much higher figures for the percentage of children not attending school.

There are major differences in the incidence of child labor across regions and sectors. Most child workers are found in Asia. But the proportion of children working is highest in Africa where, on average, one child in three is engaged in some form of economic activity, mostly in agriculture. In general, child labor force participation rates are much higher in rural than in urban areas, and three-quarters of working children work in the family enterprise. Ninety percent of working children in rural areas are engaged in agricultural or similar activities, while their urban counterparts are found mainly in trade and services, with fewer in manufacturing and construction. Although urban street children have received considerable attention, far larger numbers are employed in agriculture and domestic service.

Similarly, child workers in export industries (such as textile, clothing, carpets, and footwear) are relatively few compared with those employed in activities geared to domestic consumption. Probably less than 5 percent of child laborers are employed in the export manufacturing or mining sectors, and only 1 to 2 percent is employed in export-oriented agriculture. The incidence of child labor has been falling on a global basis, but there are different trends across regions. The

proportion of children who work has been declining in Southeast Asia—given rising per capita incomes, the spread of basic education, and a reduction in family size but rising in many countries in Africa. There is also evidence that the incidence of child labor increased in some Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) countries and in Eastern Europe. There does not seem to be much difference in child participation rates by gender. Differences in child labor between boys and girls are masked by measurement problems, as boys are commonly in more visible types of employment while girls work in unpaid household work. For example, 3 in six countries studied under IPEC, the ratio of boys to girls in the labor force was found to be 3:2, but if domestic activities are included, the numbers become similar.

1.2. Importance of study

Although child labor is dominant in many countries, but working on the worst form of child labor is so serious. This study will try to reach the causes of the phenomena of worst forms of child labor and its relationship between lower income of families and poor economic conditions which are pushing these families to enforce their children for working at an early age.

1.3. Research Objectives:

The objectives of the present study are as the following:

1- Defining the characteristics of the children who are working in the worst forms of child labor.
2- Investigating the variables behind working in the worst form of child labor.
3- Examining the environmental conditions and hazards in which children are working.
4- Proposing a range of strategies for policy intervention programs to control worst form of child labor and to offer better health, learning and social services for the working children who cannot leave their work.

1.4. Data source:

The main source of data used in studying is a survey conducted for repaid assessment of worst forms of child labor in Beni Sweif, Assiut, Sohag and Red Sea governorates 2007.

This Repaid Assessment (RA) was conducted as one of the preliminary activities under a new Project aiming at combating exploitative child labor in Egypt through providing formal and non-formal educational opportunities to children engaged in and at risk of the child labor .The project ,funded by the United State Department of Labor ,is implemented by the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) Egypt Country Office in coordination with the international Labor organization (ILO) and the United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF .

The four-year project will be implemented in the four governorates of Beni Sweif, Assiut, Sohag and Red Sea .Both quantitative and qualitative data collected on a sample of 2031 working children and 1700 of their families .

1.5. Methodology:

This study depend on both bi-variate and multivariate analysis (factor analysis) .The descriptive analysis is used to examine the prevalent level of worst form of child labor, as well as the main characteristics of children who are working in the worst forms of child labor .

It based on cross-tabulation with simple cross table's .Moreover, (factor analysis) is also used to identify the most important variables (the socio-economic and demographic variables) that affect the worst forms of child labor.The Factor Analysis procedure has several extraction methods for constructing a solution. For Data Reduction, The principal components method of extraction begins by finding a linear combination of variables (a component) that accounts for as much variation in the original variables as possible. It then finds another component that accounts for as much of the remaining variation as possible and is uncorrelated with the previous component,

continuing in this way until there are as many components as original variables. Usually, a few components will account for most of the variation, and these components can be used to replace the original variables. This method is most often used to reduce the number of variables in the data file.

1.6. Literature review:

In this section, some of the previous studies which are more recent and close to the present subject will be presented.

ILO, (1999) confirmed that hazardous child labor which is defined of ILO Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, as work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. More specifically, hazardous child labor is work in dangerous or unhealthy conditions that could result in a child being killed, or injured and/or made ill as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements. Some injuries or ill health may result in permanent disability. Often health problems caused by working as a child labor may not develop or show up until the child is an adult. Hazardous child labor is the largest category of the worst forms of child labor with an estimated 115 million children, aged 5-17, and working in dangerous conditions in sectors as diverse as agriculture, mining, construction, manufacturing, service industries, hotels, bars, restaurants, fast food establishments, and domestic service. It is found in both industrialized and developing countries. Girls and boys often start carrying out hazardous work at very early ages. Worldwide, the ILO estimates that some 22,000 children are killed at work every year. The numbers of those injured or made ill because of their work are not known. “Hazard” and “risk” are two terms that are used frequently in association with this type of child labor. A “hazard” is anything with the potential

to do harm. A “risk” is the likelihood of potential harm from that hazard being realized. For example, the hazard associated with power-driven machinery might be getting trapped or entangled by moving parts. The risk will be high if guards are not fitted and workers are in close proximity to the machine. If however, the machine is properly guarded, regularly maintained and repaired by competent staff, then the risk will be lower.

ILO, (2006) also studied the causes behind child labor decline in the first industrial nations. A number of interpretations have been put forward over the years, which boil down to four basic factors. The simplest argument is that child labor is a function of poverty. Once household incomes rose, the economic contribution from children necessarily declined. Rising wages allowed working families to change their strategy and invest in their children by sending them to school. The second argument focuses on the level of technology. The early phase of industrialization was very labor-intensive, but once technology became more sophisticated, as for example in the mines and mills, the demand for child labor declined. The traditional explanation suggests that the most important factor was legislation, but opinions differ as to which kind was the most important. For some, the critical factor was child labor laws governing minimum age for work and accompanying action. Others stress that legislation making education compulsory was the key element of state intervention, and is easier to enforce. Finally, some historians look to changing views of childhood that emerged with the Romantic Movement, from which developed the notion that children had rights and it was the duty of the State to defend the defenseless .What came to be asserted for the first time in the early nineteenth century is that children had the right not to work. In fact, no single explanation will do. Each of these factors played an important role in the historical decline of child labor, but they tended to operate in

concert. Economic growth alone will not suffice, while more focused direct measures against child labor will not be successful without it.

Wahba, Jackline, (2006) conducted a study on **"**The influence of market wages and parental history on child labor and schooling in Egypt" in 2006. This study aimed at finding the relationship (if exists) between parents sending their children to work and living in a low waged region. It also aimed at finding the relationship between household adult market wage and child labor supply. It further investigated the relationship between parents who were child laborers themselves and their decision to send their children to work and how regional income inequality affects child labor. Finally, it tested the interdependence between child labor and schooling in Egypt in order to decide whether or not child labor and schooling are mutually exclusive.

It was found in this study that there is a strong negative relationship between adult market wages and child labor, implying that as adult market wage in a certain household increases, it is less likely to supply child labor. It also found that parents who were child laborers themselves are 10 percent more likely to send their children to work. Another finding of the study was that as income inequality increases, child labor increases as well. Finally, the study concluded that child labor and schooling are interdependent implying that there is a trade-off between child labor and schooling.

ILO, (2007) studied the causes and consequences of child labor and concluded that all child labor especially, the worst forms, should be eliminated. It not only undermines the roots of human nature and rights but also threatens future social and economic progress worldwide. Trade, competitiveness and economic efficiency should not be a pretext for this abuse.

Mohsen, Samah, (**2008)** observed that child labor is an internationally growing phenomenon. Accordingly, she concluded in her study, "Child Labor in the frame of International Labor Organization" the reasons behind the rapidly growing phenomenon and exploring the role of the ILO in eliminating it. The study concluded that although child labor is an internationally growing phenomenon, national and international efforts are not capable enough of facing the problem. Also it emphasized on the importance of child care in the development process. The study also concluded that in order to eliminate the child labor phenomenon, governments should deal with issues that are directly affecting it, like poverty, education and social care.

UN, (2009) studied the effects of income shocks on households that do not have the means to deal with income shocks, such as natural disasters, economic or agricultural crises or the impact of HIV, AIDS. These households may resort to child labors a coping mechanism. For example, millions of children have been affected by the HIV pandemic. Many children live with HIV, while an even larger number have been orphaned or made vulnerable by AIDS. If a parent falls ill due to HIV or AIDS related illnesses, the child may have to drop out of school to care for family members. The phenomenon of child-headed households is also associated with the HIV, AIDS epidemic as orphaned children work to care for younger siblings.

ILO, (2012) stated that children in Egypt who are engaged in the worst forms of child labor are particularly in hazardous agriculture and domestic service. The majority of working children are in the agriculture sector, some in hazardous activities. Such children may work seasonally or year-round, often working with various crops throughout the year. In particular, seasonal child labor is found in cotton fields, where children remove pests and harvest the crops .There is

limited evidence that children also work harvesting onions and radishes. Some children working in agriculture are reported to work long hours in extreme temperatures. These children may not receive their wages and may be threatened or physically abused by their employers. Children's work in agriculture sometimes involves using dangerous machinery and tools, spraying hazardous pesticides or inhaling gas fumes or dust. Their work in agriculture often involves bending down over for long periods of time or carrying heavy loads .Children also work tending livestock, and may suffer injuries such as being bitten, butted, gored, or trampled by animals.

ILO, (2013) concluded that the global number of child laborers has dropped from 246 million to 168 million over the last decade. But even the latest improved rate of decline is not enough to achieve the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labor by 2016 – agreed by the international community through the ILO. The Third Global Conference on Child Labor – hosted by the Brazilian Government – provides an opportunity for governments, social partners and civil society to reflect on the progress made since the previous global conference was held in The Hague in 2010.

UNICEF, (2013) studied the school attendance rate by employment status and involvement in unpaid household services. In total, an estimated 84 per cent of children who are engaged in unpaid household services attend school. Among children not engaged in unpaid household services, the figure is 4.6 percentage points higher. However, a substantially larger school attendance gap (27 percentage points) is found between children who are employed and those who are not: While 64.5 per cent of employed children attend school, this figure increases to 91.5 per cent among children not engaged in any economic activities. To make the association between work and schooling even clearer, children were grouped into four mutually exclusive categories by work status.

1.7. Definitions used in the present study:

This section provides definitions of key concepts used on UNICEF (2013):

Child: In line with the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child is defined as an individual under the age of 18. Since it is assumed that a child under age five is too young to work or to start school, the group at risk of child labor consists of children aged 5 to 17 years only.

Economic activity: Includes all types of establishments or businesses in which persons are engaged in the production and/or distribution of goods and services. Activities that fall within the production boundary of the SNA are considered economic activities.

Unpaid household services: Services rendered by and for household members without pay. They are more commonly referred to as 'household chores' and include activities such as cooking, ironing, housecleaning, shopping, looking after children, small repairs and the like. These activities fall within the general production boundary but outside the SNA. However, a few UHS – major household repairs, for instance – are treated within the SNA production boundary and are therefore considered economic work.

Child employment: Children aged 5 to 17 are defined as employed if they worked for at least one hour during the reference period or if they have a job or business from which they are temporarily absent. The SNA delineates what is and what is not considered an economic activity. Broadly speaking, all market-oriented activities, production of goods for one's own consumption and certain services rendered for and by household members (such as major household repairs) are considered economic activities, and those engaged in them are considered to be employed. Within this framework, fetching water and collecting firewood for household use are also considered economic activities. Employment may take place in the formal/informal sector or within/outside household premises.

Child labor: Children who are engaged in work unsuitable for their capacities as children or in work that may jeopardize their health, education or moral development. The guiding principles in identifying child laborers are the ILO Convention No. 138 on minimum age for admission to employment and work, ILO Convention on the worst forms of child labor, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Resolution concerning statistics of child labor. For the purposes of this study, child laborers are defined as:

• Children aged 5 to 11 who are employed (in economic activities as defined above), even if only for one hour during the reference period, which in this study is a week

• Children aged 12 to 17 who are employed (in economic activities as defined above) under hazardous conditions that include: 14 or more hours per week of employment for those aged 12 to 14; 43 or more hours per week of employment for those aged 15 to 17; and employment under other hazardous conditions

• Children aged 5 to 17 employed in hazardous UHS (discussed below).

Employment under hazardous conditions:

Economic activities that may jeopardize children's health, education or moral development. Such activities are defined in Recommendation to Convention

a) Work that exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse

b) Work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces

c) Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or that involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads.

d) Work in an unhealthy environment that may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels or vibrations damaging to their health.

e) Work under particularly difficult conditions, such as work for long hours or during the night, or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

Hazardous unpaid household services: UHS that may jeopardize children's health, education or moral development. Different hourly thresholds can be used to demarcate hazardous from non-hazardous UHS. The hourly threshold used to define hazardous UHS is shown as a question mark since there is no agreed-upon or commonly used threshold for UHS apart from the 28 hours per week currently used by UNICEF for all age groups.

1.8. The ILO definition for light and regular work :

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Age</th><th rowspan="2">Light work (child work)</th><th rowspan="2">Regular work (child labor)</th><th colspan="2">The worst form of child labor</th></tr>
<tr><th>Hazardous work</th><th>Worst forms of child labor other than hazardous work</th></tr>
<tr><td>4–11 years</td><td>Below min age for light work</td><td>Below min age for work</td><td rowspan="3">Employment in industries and occupations designated as hazardous, or work for 43 hrs/week or more, or under hazardous conditions in industries and occupations not designated as hazardous</td><td rowspan="3">Children trafficked for work forced and bonded child labor commercial sexual exploitation of children, use of children for illicit activities and armed conflict</td></tr>
<tr><td>12-14 years</td><td>Less than 14 hrs per week</td><td>14 hrs or more per week</td></tr>
<tr><td>15-17 years</td><td>Less than 43 hrs per week</td><td>43 hrs or more per week</td></tr>
</table>

1.9. Organization of the Study

This study is organized into five sections. The first section is an introduction that includes the importance of the study, its objectives, data sources, methodology, definitions, used for the worst form of child labor in Egypt and the review of literature. The second section includes the health hazards of working children and factors affecting it. The third section focuses on the proportion of not attended schools, and its main factors behind it in addition to in-depth analysis for the main determinants of it. The Fourth section examines the cost related factors, child related factors, and school related factors in order to conclude the most important fact related to both

never attended schools or drop-out. The fifth section includes the main results in addition to the policy implications.

2. Volume and characteristics of children working under hazardous work condition by governorate:

It represents that the characteristics of the Child working in the worst forms by type of health hazards and governorates and the percent distribution of Child work in the worst forms of child labor by sex, place of residence in each governorate, the percent distribution of the of working children according to the type of health hazards by number of hours per day and Percent distribution of households of working children by income categories.

2.1. The worst form of child labor by sex, place of residence in each governorate:

Table (2.1) shows that proportion of working children under high risk is much higher between males than females in all four governorates. The percentage of male working children in Beni Sweif is (93%) compared with only (7%) among females. As expected ,since most of males in urban areas are working in workshops while other of rural areas are working in agriculture ,the proportion of males working in high risky works is much higher in urban area as compared to those of rural areas ,in all governorates . Also, females, in general, either they are living in urban or in rural areas are mostly suffering of lower proportion of high risky work because most of them are working in family business .The chi-square tests confirm that there is a significant association between sex of child and engagement in high risky work .Likewise, place of residence also has significant association with high risky work with (p-value) of (.000) except in Red Sea governorate (.202).

Table (2.1)
The Percent distribution of the worst form of child labor by governorates, place of residence and sex

Gender	Governorates						
	Beni Sweif		Assiut		Sohag		Red Sea
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
male	93	65	90	70	90	87	95
female	7	35	10	30	10	13	5
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No	367	164	379	260	317	342	202
P(value)of chi-square	.000		.000		,000		.202

Source: Calculated by the Researcher Using Rapid Assessment identification of worst form Of child labor, 2007.

2.2. The worst form of child labor by Health Hazards, place of residence and governorates:

Table (2.2) shows the different types of hazards facing working children by place of residence. As shown in the table, by far the largest category is (33%) for "exposed to carry heavy loads." in red sea governorate. The next highest percentage is (32%) being engaged in "bending for long time", in rural of Beni Sweif governorate a somewhat subjective state from the child's perspective. The third most percentage is (30%) for "exposure to burning sun in rural of Sohag governorate." The incidence of other hazardous working conditions is much lower.

Table (2.2)
The percent distribution of the worst form of child labor by health hazards , Place of Residence and governorates (2007)

The Health Hazards	Governorates						
	Beni Sweif		Assiut		Sohag		Red Sea
	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
Exposure to uncovered gears	6	3	14	9	15	1	6
Exposure to bare electricity	4	0	3	2	8	1	6
Extremely to loud sounds	8	0	9	5	9	2	6
Exposure to smoke and destructive gasses	18	12	24	10	20	8	16
Exposure to severe heat	4	0	7	4	6	3	6
Exposure to burning sun	12	24	3	22	5	30	14
Carrying heavy loads	25	17	23	18	23	18	33
Bending for long time	21	32	14	17	13	20	12
Exposure to insecticide	1	10	1	11	1	17	0
falling from heights	1	0	1	1	0	0	2
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No	380	234	287	353	186	324	108

Source: Calculated by the Researcher Using Rapid Assessment identification of worst form of child labor, 2007.

2.3. The worst forms of child labor by the type of health hazards , sex and governorates:

Table (2.3) shows the proportion of health hazards due to work for males and females by governorates .It can be noticed that the largest category is (33%) for "exposure to heavy loads", between males in red sea governorate. The next highest percentage is (31%) being engaged in "bending for long time", between females of Sohag governorate. The third percentage is (30%) for "exposure to burning sun" between female in Assiut governorate. The incidence of other hazardous working conditions is much lower.

Table (2.3)
The percent distribution of the worst forms of child labor by type of health hazards ,sex and governorates (2007)

The Health Hazards	Governorates						
	Beni Sweif		Assiut		Sohag		Red Sea
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Exposure to uncovered gears	5	4	14	3	7	0	6
Exposure to bare electricity	3	1	2	3	4	0	6
Extremely to loud sounds	6	1	8	3	4	10	6
Exposure to smoke and destructive gasses	17	13	20	5	13	3%	16
Exposure to severe heat	4	1	6	4	4	3	6
Exposure to burning sun	13	28	9	30	21	21	14
Carrying heavy loads	23	17	20	20	19	23	33
Bending for long time	25	28	14	22	16	31	12
Exposure to insecticide	4	6	5	10	11	10	0
falling from heights	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No	465	149	487	153	471	39	108

Source: Calculated by the Researcher Using Rapid Assessment identification of worst form of child Labor, 2007.

2.4. The worst forms of child labor by type of health hazards and levels of Sufficiency of household income:

Table (2.4) shows that the type of health hazards by levels of sufficiency of household income. Table concluded that the households of not sufficient income have the highest percentage of working children in jobs with high health hazards, more than 50% of children related to

households with no sufficient income are working in a very high type of health hazards works: 58% are working in spraying insecticides, 54% are working and expose to base electricity, 52% facing loud sounds or bending for long time and 45% are following from high places.

Table (2.4)
The percent distribution of the worst forms of child labor by type of health hazards ,parallel the income of household (2007)

The Health Hazards	income			Total
	Sufficient	Not sufficient	Barely sufficient	
Exposure to uncovered gears	29	48	23	100
Exposure to bare electricity	25	54	21	100
Extremely to loud sounds	23	52	25	100
Exposure to smoke and destructive gasses	23	51	26	100
Exposure to severe heat	18	43	39	100
Exposure to burning sun	25	49	26	100
Carrying heavy loads	25	49	25	100
Bending for long time	26	52	22	100
Exposure to insecticide	17	58	25	100
falling from heights	18	46	36	100

Source: Calculated by the Researcher Using Rapid Assessment identification of worst form Of child labor, 2007.

2.5. The worst forms of child labor by type of health hazards and the number of hours per day :

Table (2.5) focuses on the relation between type of health hazards and length of working hours .For children who are working for (1-5) or (6-8) hours are suffering mainly from exposing to burning sun or bending for long time**,** while those of age (9-11) or (12-14)hours are suffering mainly from carrying heavy loads or bending for a long time.

Table (2.5)
The percent distribution of the worst forms of child labor by type of health hazards and number of hours per day (2007)

The Health Hazards	The number of hours the children working per day				
	1 :5 hours per day	6 : 8 hours per day	9 :11 hours per day	12 :14 hours per day	15+
Exposure to uncovered gears	1	5	8	9	7
Exposure to bare electricity	0	3	2	4	1
Extremely to loud sounds	1	3	5	8	5
Exposure to smoke and destructive gasses	5	9	13	19	22
Exposure to severe heat	2	4	4	5	1
Exposure to burning sun	33	22	16	7	8
Carrying heavy loads	17	13	20	22	25
Bending for long time	18	23	17	16	15
Exposure to insecticide	13	13	6	1	0
falling from heights	0	1	0	1	0
other	9	4	8	9	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100
No	217	326	675	738	87

Source: Calculated by the Researcher Using Rapid Assessment identification of worst form of child labor

2.6. 1. The worst forms of child labor by type of disincentives, governorates and sex:

Table (2.6) shows, by far the largest disincentives category (75%) is "exposed to beat." In Sohag governorate and among males. The next one is in Beni Sweif governorate(72%) and also among males .The third one is that in Assiut governorate (72%). other disincentives category is much lower. The percentage of male is higher than that of female for example the percentage of male suffer from beating in Sohag governorate is (75%) higher than (63%) in female .

Table (2.6)
The percent distribution of the worst forms of child labor by the type of disincentives, governorates and sex

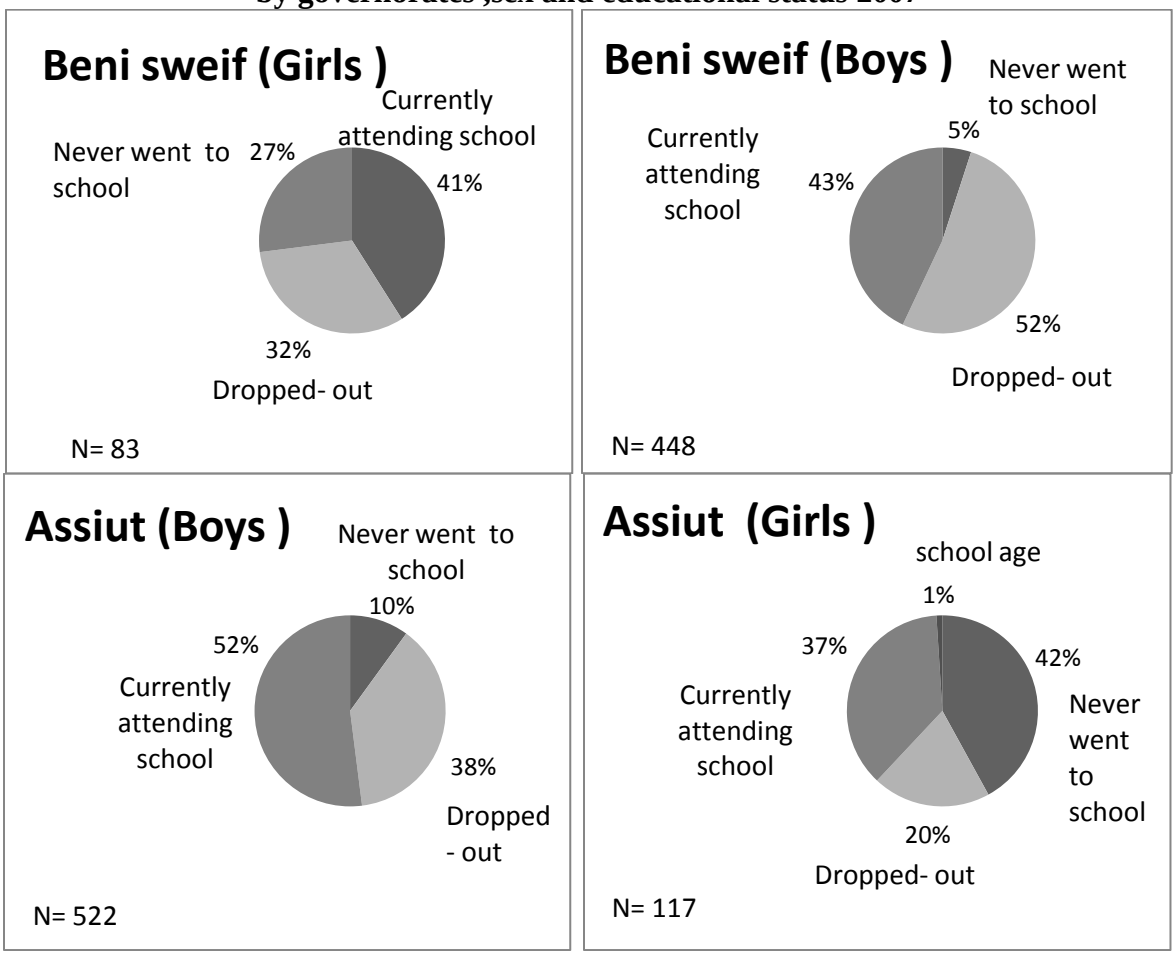
Disincentives	Governorates						
	Beni Sweif		Assiut		Sohag		Red Sea
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Beating	73	48	72	68	75	63	53
No food offered	0	2	1	0	2	4	0
Less wage	8	22	4	10	7	8	18
Other including Punishment by electricity and insults	19	28	24	22	17	25	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No	240	50	267	50	264	24	45

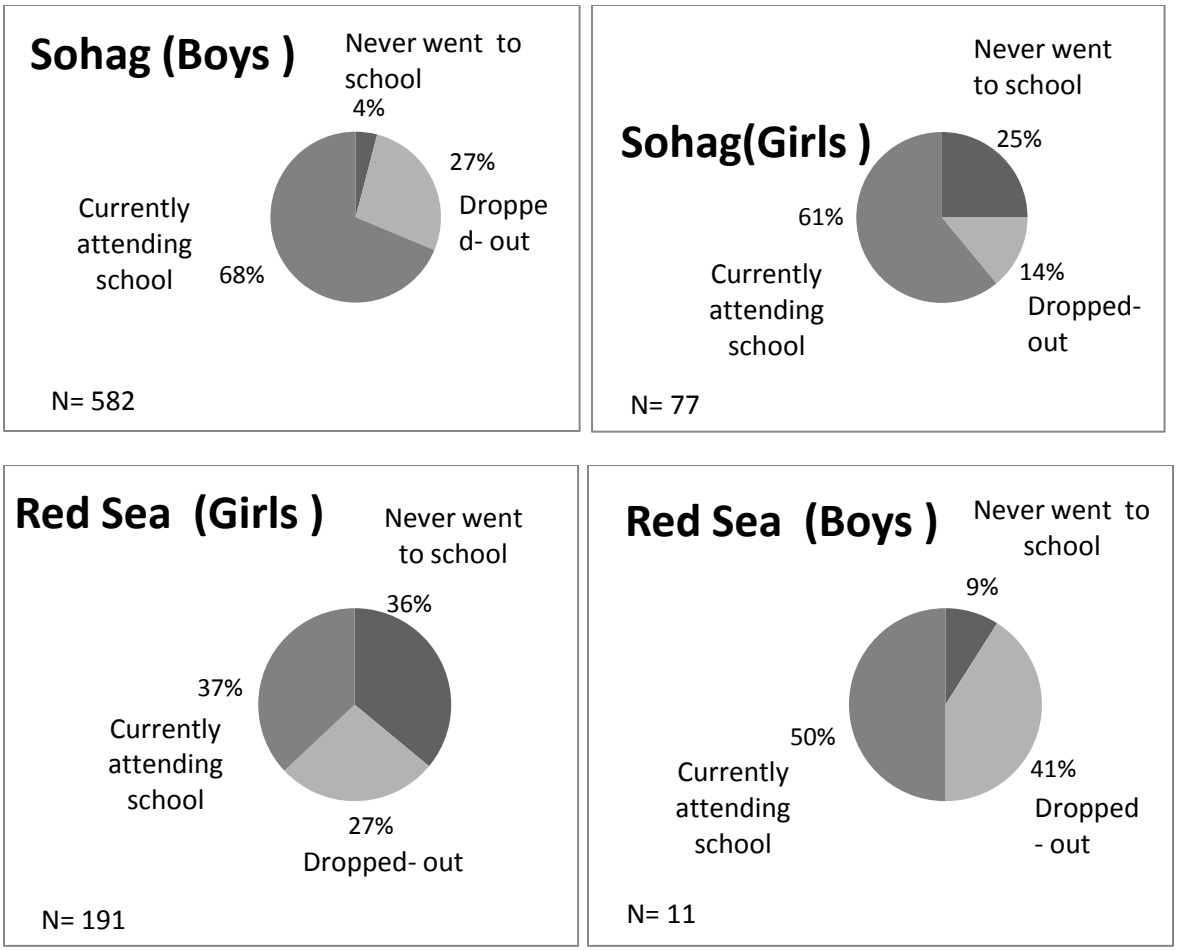
Source: Calculated by the Researcher Using Rapid Assessment identification of worst form Of child labor, 2007.

2.6.2. The worst forms of child labor by child labor by governorates ,sex and educational status:

Figure (2.1) presents data on the educational status of working children disaggregated by gender and governorate .The data shows that the highest number of working boys is currently attending school in all governorates .At the same time, much higher percentages of working girls never went to school, especially in Beni sweif and Assiut governorates. Unfortunately, drop-out rates of both boys and girls are high, with the highest levels observed in Beni Sweif governorate followed by the red sea. This mean that, in the four governorates, working in the, most serious forms of child labor has a great negative impact on school attendance.

Figure (2.1)
The percentage distribution of the worst forms of child labor by governorates ,sex and educational status 2007





Source: Rapid Assessment identification of worst form of child labor, 2007.

2.7. The worst forms of child labor by the presence of father and mother in household , governorates and palace of residence:

The table (2.7) shows that the percentage of both Father and mother don't included in the household member is the highest in all governorates, so this is reflect the reasons behind the phenomenon therefore, the percentage of both Father and Mother included in the household is the lowest percentage in all governorates so , the social characteristics and family life of the child play a vital role in affecting on future of the children and determine the line of his life from an early age .All these conditions may push these children to work even in the most serious form of child labor.

Table (2.7)
The percentage distribution of the worst forms of child labor by the presence of father and mother in household , governorates and place of residence, 2007

Father and Mother status in household member	Governorate						
	Beni Sweif		Assiut		Sohag		Red Sea
	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
both Father and mother don't included in household member	78.2	77.4	84.4	85.4	83.8	81.2	77.2
Father only included in the household member	17.4	17.7	12.1	12.3	12.1	16.7	14.9
Mother only included in the household member	2.5	2.5	3.4	1.5	3.2	0.9	3
Both Father and Mother included in the household member	1.9	2.4	0	0.8	1	1.2	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No	363	164	379	260	314	341	202

Source: Calculated by the Researcher Using Rapid Assessment identification of worst form of child labor, 2007.

2.8. The worst forms of child labor by type of Father and mother attained any educational certificate , governorates and place of residence:

Table (2.8) shows that the highest percentages of both Father and mother who attained any educational certificate in all governorates of worst form of child labor . This reflects that the low education of father and mother greatly affect on the phenomena of child labor in the worst forms.

Table (2.8)
The Percentage distribution of the worst forms of child labor by educational status of the Father and mother , governorates and place of residence 2007

Father and mother attained any educational certificate	Governorate						
	Beni Sweif		Assiut		Sohag		Red Sea
	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	rural
Father and mother don't attained any educational certificate	7.5	2.3	5.1	2.6	8.7	8.5	7.8
father only attained any educational certificate	5.5	0.8	6.8	3	4.7	1.4	5.4
Mother only attained any educational certificate	15.6	10.2	12.5	14.2	15.6	21.6	13.9
both Father and mother attained any educational certificate	71.3	86.7	75.6	80.3	71	68.6	72.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No	307	128	336	233	276	283	166

Source: Calculated by the Researcher Using Rapid Assessment identification of worst form of child labor, 2007.

2.9. The worst forms of child labor by family income per month income and governorates:

Table (2.9) shows that the highest percentage of income per month in the four governorates concentrated in (from 201 to 300) which reflects that more than 30% of the households of working children lives in low level and suffering from poverty which considered the main reason behind working in the worst form of child labor .Also ,there is about 25% of the families that their income ranged between 100-300 LE, these confirm that most of families of children who are working in the worst form of child labor are extremely poor .

Table (2.9)
Percent distribution of the households of the worst forms of child labor by family income per month and governorates 2007

Income	Governorates			
	Beni Sweif	Assiut	Sohag	Red Sea
Less than 100	3	10	6	5
from 100 to 200	20	27	19	28
from 201 to 300	30	32	27	28
from 301 to 400	17	13	15	11
from 401 to 500	13	9	13	11
more than 500	16	10	20	16
Total	100	100	100	100
N0	493	430	576	201

Source: Calculated by the Researcher Using Rapid Assessment identification of worst form of child labor,

2.10. The worst forms of child labor by governorates ,sex and Contribution proportion:

Table (2.10) indicates that the children mostly work to contribute to their families income .It was found that females usually contribute to their family's incomes more than boys: about one-quarter to two –fifths of working boys give all their earnings to their families as compared to two-fifth to four-fifths of working girls in all targeted governorates .overall, not less than 75 percent of working boys and girls contribute at least one-half of their earnings to their families. However, there are some workers who do not contribute to their families income, especially in

the red sea (27 percent) where children usually spend all their income on their daily lives (including housing arrangements and rentals) as many of them live away from their families.

Table (2.10)
The Percentage distribution of the worst forms of child labor by governorates ,sex and Contribution proportion ,2007

proportion of children wages given to family	Beni Sweif		Assiut		Sohag		Red Sea
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
all	43	81	31	44	40	47	23
Three-Quarters'	22	5	35	20	18	15	14
one-Half	12	8	17	15	19	12	26
one-Quarter	2	1	3	2	3	-	-
Depends	4	3	2	7	9		10
Nothings	17	2	12	12	11	9	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No	347	64	413	82	357	34	62

Source: Calculated by the Researcher Using Rapid Assessment identification of worst form Of child labor , 2007.

2.11. The households of the worst forms of child labor by type of family problems , governorates and place of residence:

The surveys also try to discuss the family problems which could push children to work in the worst form of child labor. Table (2.11) shows that the most serious problem facing all children who are working in the worst form of child labor is the financial and economic problems which reached its maximum level in the urban areas of Sohag (43%).The next two problems are unemployment of any family member and very small household unit. The problem of unemployment of any member reached its highest level in rural areas of Beni-Sweif (23%), while the highest level of the small household unit is shown in urban areas of Assiut governorate (32%). Finally, about (14-19%) of households of working children are suffering from serious sickness of any of family members.

Table (2.11)
Percent distribution of the households of the worst forms of child labor by type of family problems , governorates and place of residence, 2007

problems	Governorates						
	Beni sweif		Assiut		Sohag		Red Sea
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Financial difficulties	38	36	36	37	43	38	40
Unemployment of any of family members	15	23	12	15	12	21	21
Serious sickness of any family members	18	14	19	19	18	15	17
Household unit is too small	28	28	32	29	28	26	22
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No	466	295	581	356	487	634	308

Source: Calculated by the Researcher Using Rapid Assessment identification of worst form of child Labor, 2007.

3. In-depth analysis for main Reasons behind working in the worst form of child labor:

Most of past studies such as EL-Deeb and Zahar (1991) concluded that both poverty and unattractive education system is behind working in the worst forms of child labor phenomena in Egypt. Now, there is an important question that could be raised: Are the same two reasons still considered as the most important cause behind worst from of child labor? In this section, reasons behind the child work will be examined by both descriptive and multivariate analyses using factor analysis to identify the most important variables that affects child labor as will be shown in the following subsections. In the worst forms of child labor survey (2007) there are a lot of questions directed to the child himself/herself to know why they are working. Also, the socio-economic conditions of the household such as the average income of the household, household size and the characteristics of the head of household that will be studied to investigate their impact on child labor in the four governorates in Egypt.

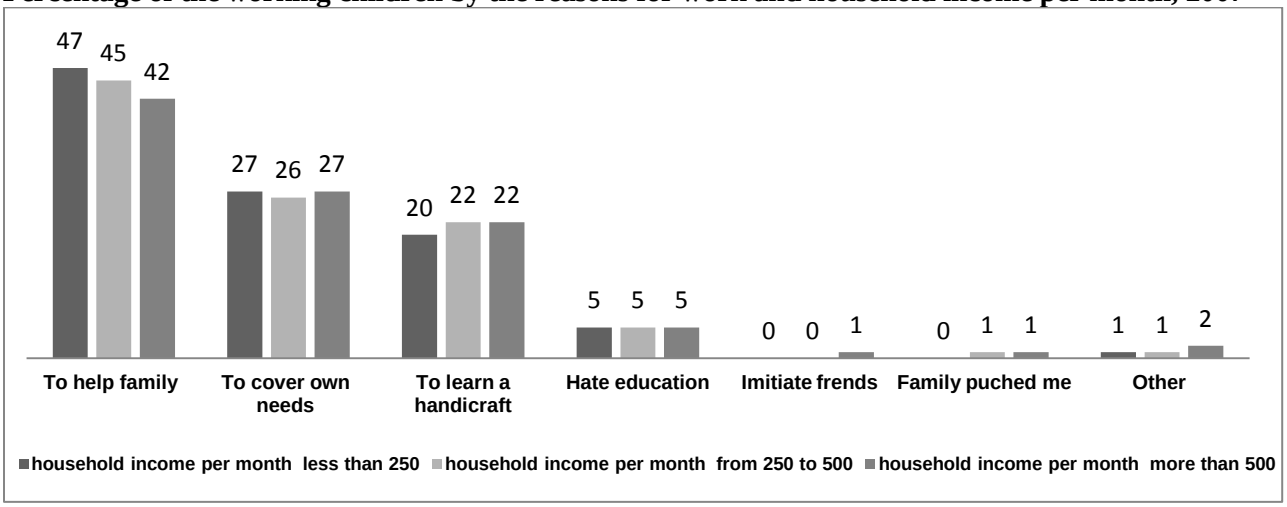
Table (3.1) and figure (3.1), show the different types of the working reasons of the children working by household income per month. They indicate that the highest percentage is shown for the reason of helping family , it is reached 47% L.E among (less than 250) ,45% within (from 250 to 500) and 42% for (more than 500) categories .This reflects that the hard economic conditions which obligate all family members to give hand to support their families .

Table (3.1)
The percentage distribution of the worst forms of child labor by the work reasons and household income per month, 2007

work reason	household income per month		
	less than 250	from 250 to 500	more than 500
To help family	47	45	42
To cover own needs	27	26	27
To learn a handicraft	20	22	22
Hate education	5	5	5
Imitate friends	0	0	1
Family pushed me	0	1	1
Other	1	1	2
Total	100	100	100
No	1056	1081	661

Source: Calculated by the Researcher Using Rapid Assessment identification of worst form of child Labor, 2007.

Figure (3.1)
Percentage of the working children by the reasons for work and household income per month, 2007



Source: Calculated by the Researcher Using Rapid Assessment identification of worst form of child labor 2007

Factor Analysis:

Factor analysis is used to find factors among observed variables. In other words, if the data contains many variables, the study should you can use factor analysis to reduce the number of variables and concentrate on the most important ones. Factor analysis groups variables with similar characteristics together. With factor analysis it can be produced a small number of factors from a large number of variables which is capable of explaining the observed variance in the larger number of variables. The reduced factors can also be used for further analysis.

Factor associated with worst forms of child labor:

In order to identify, the factors affecting the worst form of child labor, factor analysis technique has been used on the data of Rapid Assessment identification of worst form of child labor, 2007. From table (3.1) shows the value of KMO test (.549) which is intermediate value and the model is significant .The test significance confirms that there are relations between the variables included in the analysis.

Table (3.2)KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.549
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1.832E3
	df	325
	Sig.	.000

Table (3.2) shows that the communalities which represents that how much of the Variance in the variables has been shows accounted for by the extracted factors. As we shown over 90% of the variance in the residual value of the loans amount is accounted for while 90.6% of the variance in the quantity of debts / loans. The most important factor behind working children in the worst form of child labor is the residual value of the loans amount (0.908), followed by The quantity of debts / loans (0.906), followed by age of head of household (0.762), then Family income per

month (0.711) and NO of household members which reflect a value of (0.704) and Sex the head of household (0.699) are seriously affect the child labor in the worst forms.

Table (3.3) Communalities

Communalities	Initial	Extraction
Place of residence	1.000	.523
NO of household members	1.000	.704
Order of the Child	1.000	.696
Current age for the child	1.000	.489
Father read and write	1.000	.632
Mother read and write	1.000	.598
Father only included the household member	1.000	.692
Mother only included the household member	1.000	.591
Serious sickness of any of family members	1.000	.226
The ownership status of the household unit	1.000	.548
Type of the housing unit	1.000	.497
NO of rooms in the house	1.000	.524
no of person sleep in same room	1.000	.557
Source of drink water	1.000	.485
Housing unit connected to electricity	1.000	.468
Type of home floor	1.000	.621
Sex the head of household	1.000	.699
Age the head of household	1.000	.762
Educational status for the head of household	1.000	.441
Employment status for the head of household	1.000	.655
Family income per month	1.000	.711
The child Participation in their families	1.000	.337
Family income sufficient to met all needs	1.000	.598
The income is not sufficient	1.000	.623
The quantity of debts / loans	1.000	.906
The residual value of the loans amount	1.000	.908

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

The appendix A (Rotated component matrix) revealed that the ranks of the most important factors affecting child labour in Egypt are :

1- Serious economic conditions since the prime factor, affecting child labor is the residual value of loans and the amount of loans in general .

2-The big size of the household members .

3- The numbers of persons sleeping in the same room in the household .

4- Place of residence .

5- Employment status for the head of HH

6- educational level of the father

7- Source of drink water

8- Father only included the HH member

9- The Family income sufficient or not

10- Family income per month

4- Summary and Recommendations:

4.1. Summary:

This section presenting the summary of main findings regarding the worst form of child labor:

1- The proportion of males involved in the worst form of child labor reached to 85.8% while the proportion was recorded in the urban 66.4% and 33.6% in rural .The proportion of females reached to 14.2%, the percentage in urban was 37.2% and 62.8% in rural in governorates.

2- The highest parentage of exposing risks among working children is “exposed to carry heavy

loads."(33%) in red sea governorate. The next highest percentage is (32%) being engaged in "Bending for long time", in rural of Beni Sweif governorate. The third highest percentage is (30%) for "exposure to burning sun in rural of Sohag governorate." The incidence of other hazardous working conditions is much lower.

3- The households of not sufficient income have the highest percentage of working children in jobs with high health hazards, more than 50% of children related to households with no Sufficient income is working in a very high type of health hazards works: 58% are working in Spraying insecticides, 54% are working and expose to electricity bares, 52% facing loud Sounds or bending for long time and 45% are following from high places.

4- The highest percentage of working children among boys are currently attending school in all governorates .At the same time, much higher percentages of working girls never went to School, especially in Beni sweif and Assiut governorates. Unfortunately, drop-out rates of both boys and girls are high, with the highest levels observed in Beni Sweif governorate Followed by the red sea.

5- The Percentage of both Father and Mother included in the household members is the lowest percentage in all governorates .

6- The highest percentage of houdeholds income per month in all four governorates is concentrated in (from 201 to 300) which reflects that more than 30% of the households of working children lives in very low level and suffering from poverty.

7-It was found that females usually contribute to their family's incomes more than boys: about one-quarter to two –fifths of working boys give all their earnings to their families as compared to two-fifth to four-fifths of working girls in all targeted governorates.

8- About (14-19%) of households of working children are suffering from serious sickness of any

of family members .

9- The most serious problem facing all children who are working in the worst form of child labor is the financial and economic problems which reached its maximum level in the urban areas of Sohag (43%).

4.2. Recommendations

The present study raised very important recommendations depending on its results as follows:

1- Since the poor economic conditions of households of children who are working in the worst forms of child labor are the main cause behind this phenomenon, small loans could be offered to these households to start their own business in order to rise their income but, they should return their children to school again. This activity could be held by UNECIF and NGOs.

2- Promoting co-operate between the executive and legislative authorities to activate the Child Protection act and Limit violations practiced against working children.

3-Provide support and development of direct services for working children to raise the economic, health and educational levels, develop a program to ensure the provision of quality education for the working children, enhance the vocational education and take advantage for working children, Protect children from dropping out of education and redact of the reasons and remove all obstacles prevent the children from school attendance, such as beatings and insults from teachers and provide some positive incentives to encourage children to attend the school specially females.

4-Media awareness of children's rights and the importance of prohibition the child labor for developing the child rights and the importance of stand firmly against the spread of this phenomenon ,should be highlighted .

5- Providing qualified staff to deal with working children and prepare a program to build

human capacity and institutional order to better care for the working children.

6- Preparing in-depth studies on the phenomenon of child labor and its causes to develop alternative policies for child labor.

7- To provide a database of the phenomenon of child working and updated periodically and encourage researchers involved in the analysis of these data taking into account the gender classification and data analysis to follow the evolution of the phenomenon.

8- Regulation of civil society institutions and professional Government agencies to achieve integration between government agencies and non-governmental organizations that concerned with the Confrontation of the phenomenon of child labor.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Factor Analysis Output:

Component	Initial Eigen values			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.077	7.988	7.988	2.077	7.988	7.988	1.906	7.330	7.330
2	1.959	7.535	15.523	1.959	7.535	15.523	1.575	6.059	13.389
3	1.671	6.427	21.950	1.671	6.427	21.950	1.524	5.861	19.250
4	1.561	6.002	27.952	1.561	6.002	27.952	1.494	5.747	24.997
5	1.446	5.563	33.515	1.446	5.563	33.515	1.493	5.742	30.739
6	1.228	4.723	38.238	1.228	4.723	38.238	1.394	5.361	36.100
7	1.200	4.617	42.855	1.200	4.617	42.855	1.388	5.339	41.439
8	1.171	4.503	47.358	1.171	4.503	47.358	1.288	4.952	46.391
9	1.095	4.212	51.570	1.095	4.212	51.570	1.188	4.569	50.960
10	1.043	4.013	55.583	1.043	4.013	55.583	1.157	4.449	55.409
11	1.039	3.998	59.581	1.039	3.998	59.581	1.085	4.172	59.581
12	.993	3.818	63.399						
13	.915	3.520	66.919						
14	.878	3.376	70.295						
15	.850	3.268	73.563						
16	.843	3.243	76.805						
17	.791	3.044	79.849						
18	.779	2.995	82.844						
19	.724	2.787	85.631						
20	.709	2.729	88.360						
21	.657	2.525	90.885						
22	.639	2.459	93.343						
23	.607	2.336	95.680						
24	.527	2.028	97.707						
25	.459	1.767	99.474						
26	.137	.526	100.000						

Component Matrix

Variables	Component										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No of person sleep in same room	.586	.028	.241	-.040	-.094	-.241	-.206	.036	-.175	.099	-.048
Type of the housing unit	.568	.000	.062	.137	.170	.156	-.185-	.118	.013	.182	.129
mother read and write	.428	.057	.034	.277	.305	-.096	.371	.001	.229	.004	-.204
The participation proportion in HH	-.420	.050	-.126	-.104	.049	.031	-.206	.008	.263	-.017	.126
Place of residence	.403	.063	-.163	.199	.378	.120	-.237	.117	-.203	-.075	.127
NO of rooms in the house	-.390-	.053	-.287-	.138	.352	-.049-	.165	-.013-	.025	.001	.336
Serious sickness of any of family members	-.213	.029	-.101	.001	.132	.171	-.177	.157	-.138	.140	-.167
The residual value of the loans amount	-.025-	.924	-.147-	-.123-	.070	-.032-	.025	.023	-.067-	.036	-.067-
The quantity of debts / loans	-.025	.920	-.139	-.131	.036	-.059	.051	.056	-.068	.028	-.078
Housing unit connected to electricity	.257	.317	.094	-.137	-.215	.225	-.106	-.164	.185	-.113	.302
Order of the Child	-.261-	.087	.582	.350	.046	-.231-	.008	-.238-	-.131-	-.142-	.093
NO of household members	-.294	.241	.553	.420	.087	-.195	-.091	-.118	-.066	-.043	.056
Sex the head of household	-.062	-.020	.410	-.265	.341	.297	.375	-.016	-.310	.114	.045
Employment status for the head of HH	-.098	.002	.400	-.494	.463	.142	.010	.022	.003	.036	-.068
mother only included the HH member	-.277	.140	.329	.433	-.084-	.269	-.129	.173	.147	.197	-.112
Educational status for the head of HH	.019	.128	-.259	.408	-.244	-.079	.052	-.018	-.084	.315	.125
The ownership status of the HH unit	.002	.081	.287	-.305	-.548	-.017	.147	-.117	.162	-.018	-.060
Father only included the HH member	-.068	.048	.177	.252	-.137	.578	-.088	.423	.156	.079	-.141-
Age the head of household	.003	.034	.111	-.210	.315	-.162	-.556	-.055	.453	-.146	-.200
The family income sufficient or not	.043	-.032	.096	-.119	.076	-.132	.303	.551	.126	-.154	.337
In case the Family	.056	.054	.103	.142	-.037	-.346	-.045	.535	.018	-.414	.070

income isn't sufficient											
Current age for the child	-.171	.008	-.197	.200	.194	.181	.189	-.217	.428	-.141	.155
Father read and write	.375	.038	.079	.168	.182	-.180	.310	-.126	.393	.253	-.245
Family income per month	.028	.054	-.108	.113	-.114	.231	.241	.013	-.085	-.567	-.478
Type of home floor	-.323	-.052	.028	-.213	-.098	-.316	.124	.369	.156	.394	-.162
Source of drink water	.308	.145	.265	-.119	-.222	.198	.092	-.008	.226	-.031	.369

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
1	-.049	-.289	-.549	.449	-.079	.460	.400	-.165	-.033	.031	-.064
2	.950	.178	.020	.030	-.052	.036	.225	.094	.021	-.002	-.027
3	-.171	.644	-.360	-.191	.479	.091	.266	.245	.079	.101	.073
4	-.146	.496	.159	.346	-.551	.276	-.147	.347	-.231	-.009	-.111
5	.071	.081	.328	.558	.526	.284	-.347	-.130	.242	.034	.120
6	-.072	-.288	.209	.226	.306	-.186	.308	.607	-.182	-.345	-.273
7	.031	-.068	.268	-.334	.241	.482	.026	-.158	-.647	.194	-.199
8	.070	-.269	-.161	.062	.025	-.088	-.228	.463	-.041	.780	.095
9	-.106	-.153	.396	-.288	-.163	.453	.337	.215	.556	.104	.119
10	.073	-.151	-.149	-.114	.004	.219	-.191	.257	-.237	-.371	.770
11	-.110	.109	.338	.261	-.042	-.308	.528	-.218	-.248	.275	.483

Rotated Component Matrix

Variables	Component										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
The residual value of the loans amount	.949	.021	.030	.025	-.001	.009	.073	.000	.014	-.019	-.019
The quantity of debts / loans	.948	.016	.008	-.013	-.012	.013	.068	-.001	-.002	.020	-.027
Order of the Child	-.058	.825	.000	-.070	.069	-.006	.018	-.027	-.029	.010	.018
NO of household members	.094	.816	.016	-.019	.014	.011	-.029	.145	.042	.028	.062
No of person sleep in same room	8.232 E5	.044	-.657	.195	-.051	.154	.152	-.135	.054	.043	.116
Current age for the child	-.061	.005	.627	.036	-.071	.206	.147	.026	.078	-.077	-.093
NO of rooms in the house	.092	.074	.616	.139	.005	-.068	-.185	-.128	-.123	.103	.175
No of person sleep in same room	.057	-.019	.376	-.136	-.035	-.247	-.031	.080	.287	.001	.146
Place of residence	.061	-.074	-.089	.708	-.014	.041	-.012	-.007	.020	.052	-.011
The ownership status of the HH unit	.019	.001	-.231	-.583	.016	-.037	.382	-.001	-.016	-.037	-.072
Type of home floor	.068	-.130	-.044	-.502	.033	.058	-.354	.124	.033	.238	.377
Type of the housing unit	-.058	-.123	-.271	.499	-.002	.230	.219	.147	.014	.000	.183
Employment status for the head of HH	.045	.018	-.015	-.026	.764	-.006	-.023	.002	.238	-.004	.103
Sex the head of household	.003	.103	-.004	.021	.758	.030	.003	.038	-.329	-.051	.020
Educational status for the head of HH	.112	.036	.033	.051	-.488	.066	-.049	.090	-.343	-.106	.204
Father read and write	.010	-.014	-.046	-.044	-.027	.782	.028	-.017	.057	-.072	.082
Mother read and write	.025	.015	-.001	.188	.019	.729	-.006	-.022	-.046	.096	-.136
Source of drink water	.000	-.020	-.068	-.025	.074	.066	.663	.077	-.067	.109	.091
Housing unit connected to electricity	.185	-.034	-.024	.054	-.033	-.073	.642	.013	.074	-.071	-.004
Serious sickness of any of family members	.101	-.085	.029	.087	.080	-.179	-.300	.243	.039	-.095	.035
Father only included the HH member	-.038	-.069	.002	.043	.024	-.038	.083	.809	-.037	.070	-.117
Mother only included the HH member	.021	.345	.063	-.059	-.074	.020	-.034	.671	.007	-.054	.063
Sex the head of household	.020	.028	-.012	.063	.082	.046	-.018	-.017	.862	-.025	.062
The Family income sufficient or not	.029	.153	-.134	.066	-.166	-.043	-.054	.002	.126	.712	-.147
In case the Family income isn't sufficient	-.030	-.099	.098	-.026	.162	.058	.118	.003	-.120	.711	.115
Family income per month	.056	-.062	.005	-.053	-.018	.061	-.081	.076	-.054	.033	-.825