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This session will begin at: 10:45



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Career-related Learning in Childhood
Presented by
David Carney, Dr Mary McMahon, Anuradha J. Bakshi and Nick Chambers

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Child labour is "work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development" (ILO, 2004).

Child labour means children working in contravention of:

• ILO Convention No. 138 (along with ILO Recommendation No. 146): Specifies the minimum age for starting non-hazardous work/employment (14 years for developing countries), hazardous work (18 years for all countries), & light work (12-14 years for developing countries).

• ILO Convention No. 182 (along with ILO Recommendation No. 190): Specifies the worst forms of child labour (i.e., slavery, bonded labour, child soldiering, sexual exploitation, induction into drug trafficking, and other gravely abusive conditions) (ILO, 2002b; ILO, 2015).

Of children aged 5-to-17 years (ILO, 2017):

152 million children are in child labour.

A rate as high as 1 in 10 children.

African region has the highest incidence of child labour: 1 in 5 children (20%).

Asia and the Pacific has the next highest incidence at 7%.

64 million girls (42%) and 88 million boys (58%).

48% of children in child labour are 5-to-11-year olds;

28% are 12-to-14-year olds; &

24% are 15-to-17-year olds.

Almost half of the children in child labour (73 million; 48%) are in hazardous work.

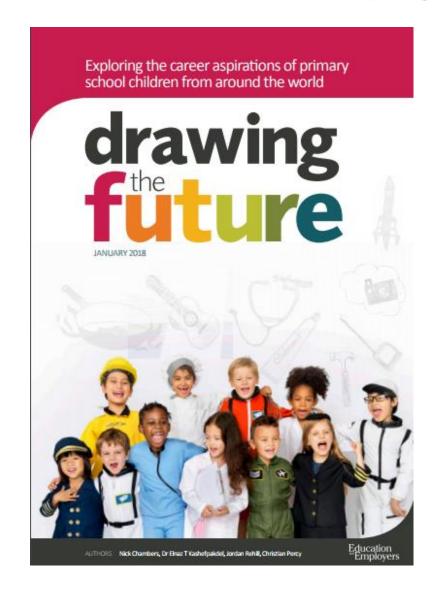


Education Employers

The report is based on a survey, the largest of its kind done in partnership with *TES*, the National Association of Head Teachers, UCL Institute of Education and OECD Education and Skills which asked primary school children aged seven to 11 to draw a picture of the job they want to do when they grow up.

To determine the factors influencing career choices, the survey also asked participants whether they personally knew anyone who did the job, and if not, how they knew about the job, as well as their favourite subject.

20,000 children around the world aged 7 - 11 took part including 13,000 from the UK.



Key headlines



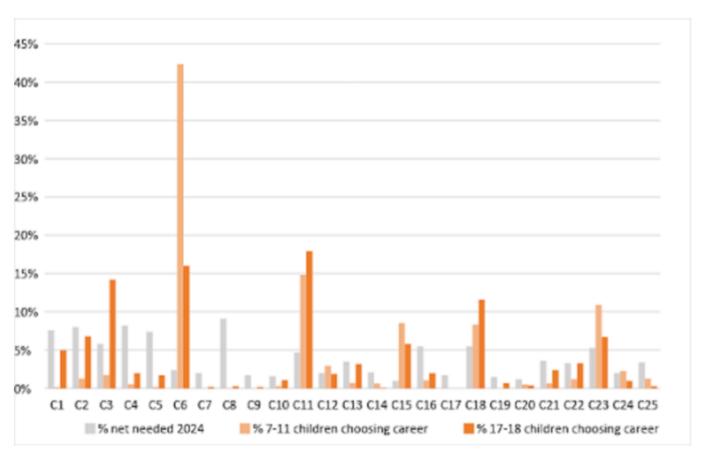




- Gender stereotyping about jobs is set from a young age
- Family, TV, radio and film have the biggest influence on children's choices
- Less than 1% had heard about jobs from someone coming into school
- Children's career aspirations have little in common with projected workforce needs, which could have serious economic implications
- Children in some developing countries often aspire to more professional jobs than those in some affluent countries
- The patterns of jobs chosen by seven-year olds mirror those selected by 17-year olds

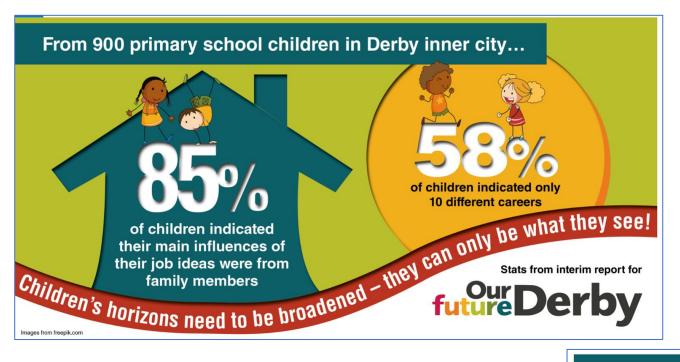
New analysis by the charity Education and Employers examines the career aspirations of young people in the UK aged 7-11 and 17-18 and maps these against projected labour market demand (C1 to C26 representing different economic sectors).



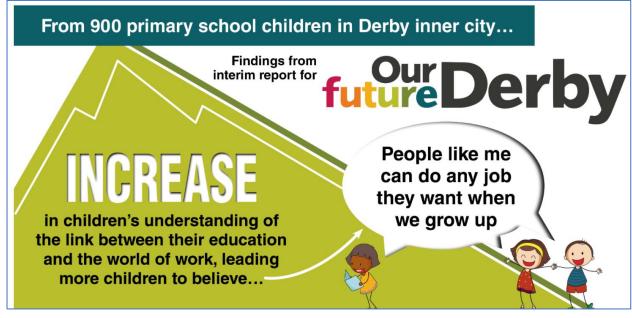


What is clear for the first time is that the types of jobs 7-11 year olds are choosing are similar to those of 17-18 year olds – with the top choices being culture, media and sport occupations (C6)

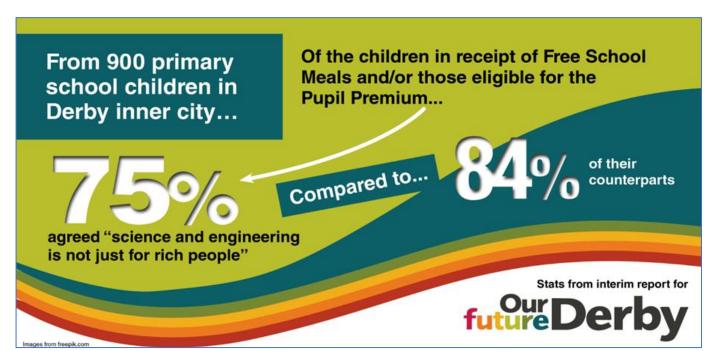
@Edu_employers



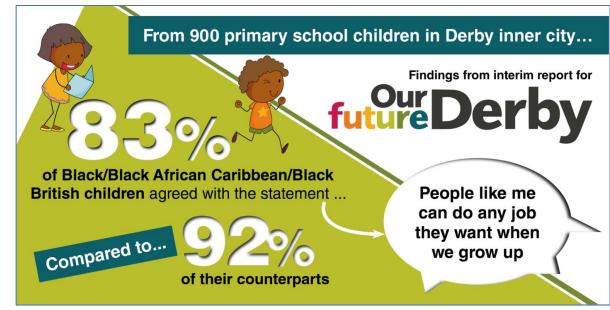




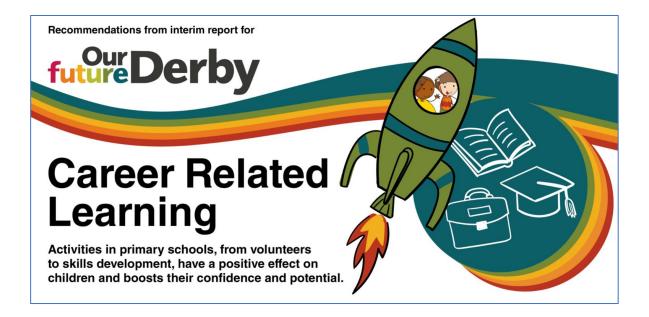






















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Audience Q&A

Thank you for joining us for this session.

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