



2008/09

Child Activity Survey

Department of Census
and Statistics
Ministry of Finance and
Planning
Sri Lanka



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Preface

Child labour is a global phenomenon with wide ranging social implications. Due to its world wide prevalence and impact on human societies, the issue often warrants international attention and accordingly in Sri Lanka the international Programme on Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) was launched under the International Labour Organization (ILO) to study child labour and its ramifications.

Sri Lanka, compared with developing countries in the world, possesses relatively high human development indexes and enjoys a higher level in socio-economic standards. This could be attributed to various human development programmes launched by successive Sri Lankan governments since independence. Among these, providing equal opportunities in education for the country's child population was generally focused on eliminating child labour. However, it would be a matter of interest for the Government as well as for international bodies to study whether the benefits intended by those measures have reached the wider cross section of the Sri Lankan society.

The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) conducted the first Sri Lanka Child Activity Survey (CAS) in 1999. This publication reports on the findings of the second Sri Lanka Child Activity Survey conducted in 2008/09 and was supported by ILO/IPEC under a global project to enhance national capacity in child labour data collection, analysis and dissemination.

This report is compiled on the basis of data gathered during the survey conducted in 2008/09. The survey gathered vital information on children encompassing diverse fields of their activity such as demography, economic activity, health and safety, housing and household characteristics and perception of parents / guardians and their bearing on child activity. Furthermore, the report provides information on Child population, Working children, Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour in Sri Lanka, based on national definitions that are contained in the report.

The department is confident that the information provided in this survey would facilitate Government policy makers, non-governmental organizations, donor agencies and other such concerned bodies, to formulate, design, implement and monitor child development programmes in Sri Lanka and also in allocating resources for such programs.

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Child Activity Survey report, being a report of national stature, received the cooperation from many quarters including the general public, officers of DCS, offices of the Ministry of Labour Relations and Manpower, and the ILO staff. However the names of following persons need to be mentioned in this regard for the valuable contribution they made to make this project a success.

Planning and execution of the survey was done by staff of the Samples Survey Division (SSD) of the DCS under the direction of Mr. W. W. M. A. S. Premakumara, Director (SSD) and the total survey activities were coordinated by Mr. G. Y. L. Fernando, Director (2).

Funding and Technical advices were provided by the International Labour Organization (ILO) under the International Program for Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) and Mr. Bijoy Raychaudhuri of the ILO/IPEC Geneva coordinated the survey activities between the ILO and the DCS, assisted by Ms Shyama Salgado of the ILO/Colombo office.

Field data collection activities of the survey were done by Statistical officers and Statistical assistants grouped under supervision of Deputy Directors, Senior Statisticians, Statisticians attached to various divisions of the DCS

Co-ordination of the field work was done by Statistical Officers, Statistical Assistants, Data entry operators and Coding clerks of the SSD under the supervision of Mr. C. A. E. R. M. L. Perera, Mr. B.L. Thanagarathnam Senior Statisticians, Mr. P A. Subawickrama, Mr. R. A. P. Kumarasinghe, Mr. W. Gnanathilake, Mr. D. C. A. Fernando, Mr. I. L. Sherifdeen, Mr. H. T. Fonseka, Mr. U. B. Saputhanthri, and Mrs. D. D. Deepawansa, Statisticians.

Data entry activities were done by staff of the Data Processing Division under the direction of Mr. S. A. S. Bandulasena, Director (ICT) and Mrs. Y. A. M. Fernando, Senior Systems Analyst/ Programmer and Mrs. M. S. S. Sumanapala, Assistant director (ICT), developed the data entry programs. Sampling, Data cleaning, Estimation and Tabulation programs were developed by Mr. K. M. R. Wickramasinghe, Assistant director (ICT), attached to the SSD.

This publication was organized and prepared by staff of the DCS and Mrs D. B. P. S. Vidyaratne, Mr. G. Y. L. Fernando, Mr C. A. E. R. M. L. Perera, Mr K. M. R. Wickramasinghe and Mrs D. D. Deepawanse contributed as chapter authors. Mr Palitha Senanayake contributed by overall editing of the report under the direction of Mr. W. W. M. A. S. Premakumara, Director (SSD).

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Executive Summary

The Child Activity Survey 2008/09, the second in the series has been successfully conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics from October - 2008 to April -2009. The sample was 16,000 housing units that represent the whole country excluding the Northern Province. Funding and technical advices for the survey was provided by the International Labour Organization (ILO). The survey questionnaire was designed to elicit information on Economic activities, Family work and Leisure activities of the children in the age group of from 5 to 17 years and also information on socio-economic conditions of the households and the health and safety situation of the children surveyed.

Information on Working/ Non-working children aged 5-17 years

• Estimated child population	4338709	100.0%
○ No. of Children not engaged in any work of economic value	3781111	87.1%
○ No of Children engaged in work of economic value.	557599	12.9%
▪ No of Children engaged in Work but Non child labour	450340	10.4%
▪ No of Children in Child Labour but Non hazardous	43343	1.0%
▪ No. of Children engaged in Hazardous forms of child labour	63916	1.5%
(The total Child Labour in Sri Lanka is 107,259 or 2.5 % of total child population)		
• School attendance among Total children	4,076,731	94.0%
• School attendance among Working children	448,161	80.4%
• School attendance among total Child labour	57,315	53.4%
• School attendance among Hazardous form of Child labour	19,111	29.9%

Information on Working children aged 5-17 years

- The majority (66.3 %) of the children are engaged in Elementary occupations.
(The Elementary occupation category includes street & mobile vendors, street services, domestic helpers, agricultural and related labour workers, labourers engaged in mining, construction, manufacturing, transport and related workers etc.)
- At national level about 61 % of the children are engaged in the Agriculture industry.
- The overwhelming majority (80.8%) of the children engaged in economic activities at national level, work for the gain of their families without payment (unpaid family workers).
- Average work time by children aged 5-17 years is 13.3 hours per week.

- About 70 % of the working children have reported that they work less than 14 hours in a week, in other words less than 2 hours a day on average.
- Over half of working children (55.4 %) work at his or her family dwelling.
- Out of 557,599 working children, 86,428 (15.5 %) children work for payments, either while attending school or not attending school.
- The average monthly income in both cash and in-kind for a child workers is Rs. 3820.
- Of those children who are working for payments, 37.8 % earns less than Rs. 2000 per month.
- About 34 % of the children in paid employment receive their payments on daily basis.

Information on children engaged in Family work

- Number of children engaged in Family work is 3,634,588
- Family work is cooking, shopping for household, clearing the household, washing cloths, collecting firewood, fetching water from outside premises, caring for children or elderly etc.
- Out of this total, 82.2 % are engaged in Family work while schooling.
- The average number of hours engaged in Family work is 5 hours per day.
- At national level, 40 % of children engaged in Family work spend 2 or less hours a day in their tasks.
- Children who are attending school spend 4.7 hours a day on average on Family work and this average rises to 10.1 hours per day for children who do not attend school.

Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour

- The employment status, duration and age of the children are the key factors in identifying Child labour among the working children. A working child is identified if he or she involves in any form of the economic activity for a payments, profit or family-gain.

Definition - Child Labour

- (1) *5- 11 yr age group: All children engaged in some form of economic activity excluding*
 - (i) *Those who work less than 5hrs per week as contributing family workers in non – agriculture sector in non-hazardous activity*
 - (ii) *Those who work less than 15 hrs per week as contributing family workers in agriculture sector in non-hazardous activities*
- (2) *12-14 yr age group: All children engaged in some form of economic activity excluding*
 - (i) *Those who work less than 15 hrs per week in non – agriculture sector in non-hazardous activity and*
 - (ii) *Those who work less than 25 hrs per week as contributing family workers in agriculture sector in non-hazardous activity*
- (3) *15- 17 yr age group: All children engaged in some form of economic activity excluding those who work less than 44 hrs per week in non-hazardous activity*

Hazardous form of child labour

The hazardous form of child labour would always be a sub group of the child labour, i.e. part of child labour, as the criteria for determining the hazardous character is in the nature of industry engaged, particular occupation and the duration of work (hours in any work). Thus according to the definition of Hazardous forms of child labour and Child labour, hazardous form of child labour necessarily has to be included within the category of Child labour.

As per the above definitions, the CAS 2008/09 estimations of total Child labour and Hazardous child labour populations in the country is 107,259 and 63,916 respectively out of 4,338,709 children estimated to be the total child population in the country. As mentioned Hazardous child labour of 63,916 is a part of total Child labour of 107,259 and expressed as a percentage of total child population in the country Child Labour would represent 2.5 % and Hazardous child labour 1.5%.

Distribution of Child labour and Hazardous child labour by Age group and Gender

• Number of children in Child Labour in the Age group 5-11yrs	30,111
• Number of children in Child Labour in the Age group 12-14yrs	21,702
• Number of children in Child Labour in the Age group 15-17yrs	55,446
• Number of Male children in Child Labour	73,262
• Number of Female children in Child Labour	33,997

Hazardous forms of Child Labour

• Number of children in Hazardous child labour in the Age group 5-11yrs	1,344
• Number of children in Hazardous child labour in the Age group 12-14yrs	7,126
• Number of children in Hazardous child labour in the Age group 15-17yrs	55,446
• Number of Male children in Hazardous child labour	46,453
• Number of Female children in Hazardous child labour	17,462

School attendance of the child labour

In the School attendance status 6,706 children or 12.9% of the children in Child labour who are in the compulsory schooling age of 5 to 14 years were found to be not attending school. Further of all the children in Child Labour 46.6 % or 49,944 children were found to be refraining from schooling.

Industries engaging Child Labour

- In the engagement of Child Labour the Agricultural sector holds the highest share of engagement at 23.8 % while in the engagement of Hazardous child labour the Manufacturing industry shows the highest percentage engagement.

Health and Safety of the children

- The survey reveals that 12.9 % of the child population in Sri Lanka is engaged in some form of work that could be termed economic activity. Of this total working population of children, 38.7% is represented by girls with the balance being boys. However, according to the results, both the sexes appear to prefer staying out of work with the girls enjoying an edge at 51 % of the total non working child population.

Children and Parents

- 76.4 % of Sri Lankan children live with both their father and mother and 92 % live with the mother. However in the case of children engaged in Hazardous child labour 30.8% of the children live without the care of either the mother or the father and that is a relatively high percentage compared to the rest of working and non working children.

Exposure to health and safety risks

- 28 % of Working children have faced injuries or fallen ill at least once in a year due to work, but 78 % of Working children who faced such injuries maintain that those incidents are infrequent. Further 89.2 % of the working children who have been injured admit that the cases of injury have been minor in nature.

Contents

	Page No
Executive summery	i
List of Tables	vii
List of figures	xiv
 Chapter 1: Introduction	 1
1.1 General Background	2
1.2 Objective of the Survey	2
1.3 Content and coverage	2
1.3.1 Section A: Demographic Characteristics	2
1.3.2 Section B: Activity Status of Children (for children 5 - 17 years old)	3
1.3.3 Section C: Health and Safety	4
1.3.4 Section D: Perception of Parents / Guardians of the currently working child	4
1.3.5 Section E: All children 5–17years - living away from Household/family	4
1.3.6 Section F; Housing and Household Characteristics.	5
1.4 Concepts and Definitions	5
1.4.1 Economic Activity	5
1.4.2 Family Work	6
1.4.3 Educational Activities	6
1.4.4 Employee with salary or wage (permanent)	6
1.4.5 Employee (temporary)	6
1.4.6 Employer	6
1.4.7 Own account worker	6
1.4.8 Unpaid family worker	6
1.4.9 Reference Period	7
1.4.10 Unemployed	7
 Chapter 2 - Survey Methodology	 9
2.1 Introduction:	9
2.2 Scope and Coverage	9
2.2.1 Survey Population	9
2.2.2 Geographical Coverage	9
2.2.3 Survey Instruments	9
2.3 Sample Design	10
2.3.1 Sampling Frame	10
2.3.2 Sample Size	10
2.3.3 Stratification	10
2.3.4 Primary Sample Allocation and Selection	11
2.3.5 Secondary sample selection	12
2.4. Estimation Procedure	14
2.4.1. Estimation Under Different Characteristics	14
2.4.2. Sample Weights	15
2.4.3. Adjustment for Unit non- response	15
2.5. Field Operation	16
2.5.1 Appointment of survey Staff and Training	16
2.5.2 On Field Management of the Survey	16
2.6. Data Processing	18
2.6.1 Computer Data Entry	18
2.6.2 Computer editing	19
2.6.3 Tabulation	19

Chapter 3: Child Population	21
3.1 Age, Gender and Sector Composition	21
3.2 School Attendance Status of Children	22
3.3 Reasons for Non attendance	23
3.4 Activity Status of Children	26
Chapter 4: Working Status of Children	29
4.1 Age, Gender and Sector composition	29
4.2 School Attendance	30
4.3 Children in Economic Activity by major occupation	34
4.4 Children Engaged in Economic Activity by major Industry	35
4.5 Employment status of working children	36
4.6 Hours of work of Children in economic activity	37
4.6.1 Place of work	38
4.7 Paid Child Workers	39
4.7.1 Basis of payment	40
4.8 Children engaged in Family Work	41
Chapter: 5. Child Labour and Hazardous work	45
5.1 Age, Gender and Sector composition	47
5.2 School attendance	49
5.3 Industry, Occupation and Employment	52
5.3.1 Industry	52
5.3.2. Occupation	53
5.3.3 Employment status	56
5.4 Hours of work and Earnings	58
Chapter 6: Health and Safety of Children	61
6.1 Children and Parents	62
6.1.1 Children	62
6.1.2 Parental care	64
6.1.3 Attitudes and Perceptions of Parents/ Guardians of working children	65
6.1.4 Reasons for working	67
6.2 Exposure to Health and Safety risks	68
6.2.1 Work duration	68
6.2.2 Health and safety risks faced due to work	69
6.2.3 Frequency and Seriousness of Injuries or Illnesses	72
6.2.4 Working Environment	73
6.3 Household Social Status	74
6.3.1 Housing and Sanitation	74
6.3.2 Ownership of Household Equipments	75
6.3.3 General Household Affluence	76
Annexure	77
1. Additional tables	78
2. Reliability statistics	163
3. Survey schedule	165

List of Tables

	Page No.
Chapter 2	
Table 2.1 Primary Sample Allocation by District & Sector	11
Table 2.2 Distribution of Primary Sampling Units by Province & Sector	12
Table 2.3 Distribution of Sample Housing units by District and Sector	13
Table 2.4 Interview Completion rate (percent) by district and Sector	17
Table 2.5 Number of Sample children in the Age group 5- 17 years enumerated (un-weighted) by District and Sector	18
Chapter 3	
Table 3.1 Distribution of Child population aged 5-17 years by age group, Gender and sector	21
Table 3.2 An Analysis of School Attendance Status of Child population aged 5-17 years by Age group, Gender and Sector	22
Table 3.3 Distribution of Children not attending school by age group, Gender and Sector	23
Table 3.4 Distribution of child population by Reason for not attending school and Gender	23
Table 3.5 Distribution of Children by Reason for not attending School, Sector wise	24
Table 3.5A Distribution of Children by Reason for not attending School, Age wise	25
Table 3.6 Distribution of Children by Nature of activity and Gender	27
Table 3.7 Distribution of Children by nature of activity and sector	28
Chapter 4	
Table 4.1 Distribution of Working children aged 5- 17 years by Age group, Gender and Sector	29
Table 4.2 School attendance status of Working children (aged 5- 17 years) by Age group, Gender and Sector	30
Table 4.3 Gender wise distribution of the country's Total child population, aged 5- 17 years, by their School and attendance and Activity status	31
Table 4.4 Sector wise distribution of the Total child population, aged 5- 17 years by School attendance and Work status	32
Table 4.5 Age group wise composition of Children's Activity Status	33
Table 4.6 Percentage distribution of Working Children, aged 5- 17 years, by their Educational accomplishments and Gender	34
Table 4.7 Percentage Distribution of Children in Economic activity by their Major occupation, Gender, Sector and Age group	35
Table 4.8 Percentage distribution of working children by Industrial sector, Residential sector, Gender and Age group	36
Table 4.9 Percentage Distribution of Employment status of children engaged in economic activities by Residential sector, Gender and Age group	37
Table 4.10 Percentage Distribution of Number of hours worked per week by Working Children by Residential sector, Gender and Age group in Sri Lanka - 2008/09.	38
Table 4.11 Percentage Distribution of Place of work, of working children by Gender	39
Table 4.12 Percentage distribution of Average Monthly Income of working children by Residential sector, Gender and Age group in Sri Lanka - 2008/09	39
Table 4.13 Percentage distribution Working Children according to the basis on which payments were made to them by Sector, Gender and Age group	40
Table 4.14 Percentage distribution of Choice in spending their earnings by Working Children by Sector, Gender and Age group	41
Table 4.15 Percentage distribution of number of hours spent by children engaged in Family work according to Sector, Gender and Age group	42
Table 4.16 Percentage distribution of number of hours spent in family work by children attending/ not attending school by Gender	43

Chapter 5

Table 5.1.1	Distribution of Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour	46
Table 5.1.2	Child population identified as Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Age groups	47
Table 5.1.3	Child population sifted to identify Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Gender	48
Table 5.1.4	Child population sifted to identify Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Sector	48
Table 5.2.1	Schooling status of Child labour by Age groups	49
Table 5.2.2	Schooling status of Children in Hazardous forms of child labour by Age group	50
Table 5.2.3	Schooling Status of Child Labour by Gender	50
Table 5.2.4	Schooling status of children in Hazardous forms of child labour by Gender	50
Table 5.2.5	Schooling status of children in Child labour by sector	51
Table 5.2.6	Schooling status of children in Hazardous forms of child labour by sector	51
Table 5.3.1	Percentage Distribution of Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour among Major industries in the country by Residential sector	52
Table 5.3.2	Percentage distribution of Child Labour employment by sub groups within Elementary Occupations	54
Table 5.3.3	Percentage Distribution of child labour in different Occupations with their Hazardous / Non hazardous status	54
Table 5.3.4	Percentage Distribution of Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Occupational Category and Age group	55
Table 5.3.5	Percentage Distribution of Child Labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Occupational category and Gender	55
Table 5.3.6	Percentage Distribution of children in Child Labour and in Hazardous forms of Child labour by Occupational category and by Residential Sector	56
Table 5.3.7	Percentage Distribution of Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Employment status and by Age group	57
Table 5.3.8	Percentage Distribution of Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Employment status and Gender	57
Table 5.3.9	Percentage Distribution of Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Employment status and Sector	58
Table 5.4.1	Distribution of Average Monthly Income and Hours worked per week in Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Gender, Age group and Sector	59
Table 5.4.2	Distribution of Average monthly income and Hours worked per week for Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Employment status	59

Chapter 6

Table 6.1.1	Gender wise percentage engagement of children, aged 5 to 17 years, by the nature of their employment.	63
Table 6.1.2	Gender wise percentage distinction of child population, aged 5 to 17 years, with regard to their engagement in work and the nature of employment.	64
Table 6.1.3	Child population, aged 5 to 17 years, with their engagement in work analysed according to family status in percentage form	64
Table 6.1.4	Parents/Guardians Otherwise preferred engagement for their working child in the 5 to 17 Age group	66
Table 6.1.5	Children's, aged 5 to 17 years, engagement in work analysed according to the Level of Education of the Head of households	66
Table 6.1.6	Analysis of Working Children, aged 5 to 17 years, according to the attitude of Parent/guardian on Reason for allowing the child to be engaged in economic activity by Sector	67
Table 6.1.7	Parent /Guardian perception of the Impact on the household in the event of Working Children, aged 5 to 17 years, ceasing to work, by Residential sector	68
Table 6.2.1	Days of child work (average per year) by status of facing injuries and/or falling ill due to usual economic activity by Age group	69
Table 6.2.2	Children (percentage) aged 5 to 17 years by Problems faced due to work and Nature of employment- 2008/09 - Sri Lanka.	69
Table 6.2.4	Usually working children (percentage) aged 5 - 17 years by type of injury and/or illness faced due to work by Age group - 2008/09 - Sri Lanka	70

Table 6.2.5	Usually working children (percentage) aged 5 - 17 years by type of injury and/or illness faced due to work by Gender	71
Table 6.2.6	Usually working children (percentage) aged 5 - 17 years by Frequency of injuries or illnesses faced due to work by Age group and Gender	72
Table 6.2.7	Usually working children (percentage) aged 5 - 17 years by Seriousness of injury or illness faced due to work by Age group	72
Table 6.2.8	Usually working children (percentage) aged 5 - 17 years by Exposure to heavy work/ equipments and harmful environments by Age group	73
Table 6.3.1	Children (percentage) aged 5 to 17 years by Status of housing and sanitation and Nature of employment.	74
Table 6.3.2	Working Children and Child Labour (percentage) aged 5 to 17 years by Ownership of household equipments and Nature of employment	75
Table 6.3.3	Working Children and Child Labour (percentage) aged 5 to 17 years by General Household Affluence and Nature of employment	76

Annexure

1. Additional tables

Table A1	Percentage distribution of household population by age group by sector, Gender, province and district	79
Table A2	Distribution of household children population by age group by sector, gender, and district	80
Table A3	Percentage distribution of household population by level of education by sector, gender, province and district	81
Table A4	Percentage Distribution of household population by marital status by sector, gender, age, province and district	82
Table A5	Percentage Distribution of household population by current activity status by sector, gender, age, province and district	83
Table A6	Distribution of household population living away from the household by sector, gender, age, province and district	84
Table A7	Child population aged 5- 17 years by age and sector/gender	85
Table A8	Child population aged 5 -17 years by Gender and province/ district	86
Table Ad1	Distribution of children not attending school by age group, Gender and sector	87
Table Ad2	Distribution of children by reason for not attending school and Gender	87
Table Ad3	Distribution of children by reason for not attending school and sector	88
Table HK1	Percentage distribution of children engaged in family activities by number of hours so spent and sector/ Gender/ age group	88
Table HK2	Percentage distribution of children engaged in housekeeping activities by number of hours spent and by school attendance and Gender	89
Table B30	Percentage distribution of working children by average monthly income	89
Table HK3	Percentage distribution of children engaged in housekeeping activities by type of activity and by Gender and sector	90
Table B1.1	Distribution of children aged 5 - 17 years by school attendance status by sector, gender, age, province and district	91
Table B1.2	Distribution of working children (5 - 17 years) by school attendance status by sector, gender, age, province and district	92
Table B1.3	Distribution of child labour {5 - 17 years) by school attendance status by sector, gender, age, province and district	93
Table B2	Percentage distribution of school attending children by distance to school by sector, gender, province and district	94
Table B3	Percentage distribution of school attending children by mode of travel to school by sector, gender, province and district	95
Table B4	Percentage distribution of school attending children, numbers of days missed any school days during the last week by sector, gender, age and district	96
Table B5	Percentage distribution of school attending children, main reason for not attending school during the last week by sector, gender, age, province and district	97
Table B6	Percentage distribution of never attended children, main reason for never attended school by sector, gender, (5<=)age, province and district	98
Table B7	Percentage distribution of children currently not attending school by reason for leaving school, age group and gender	99
Table B8	Percentage Distribution of ever received or receiving any skills training by age & gender	100

Table B9	Percentage Distribution of children by subject of training by age & gender	100
Table B10	Percentage Distribution of children by time spent for leisure activities by age and gender	101
Table B11	Percentage Distribution of child labour by time spent for leisure activities by age and gender	102
Table B12	Percentage Distribution of children currently attending school and engaged in any activity before or after school hours by gender and sector.	103
Table B13	Percentage Distribution of Children currently attending school and engaged in any activity by gender and sector	104
Table B14	Children aged 5-17 years currently attending school and engaged by type of activity	105
Table B15	Composition of children engaged in activity status by Gender	106
Table B16	Composition of children engaged in activities status by age group	107
Table B17	Children aged 5-17 years by current activity status and Gender	108
Table B18	Economically active children aged 5 - 17 years by Gender and sector	109
Table B19	Children aged 5 - 17 years by activity status, province & district	110
Table B20	Percentage distribution of currently working children by level of education and gender	111
Table B21	Percentage distribution of currently working children by level of education and sector	111
Table B22	Distribution of working children (age 5-17 years) school attendance status by sector, gender, age, province and district	112
Table B23	Distribution of child labour by school attendance Status by sector, Gender, age, province and District	113
Table B24	Percentage Distribution of working children by occupation and Gender, sector, age group and province	114
Table B25	Percentage Distribution of child labour by occupation by Gender, sector, age group & province	115
Table B26	Percentage distribution of working children by major industrial group by Gender, sector, age group & province	116
Table B27	Percentage Distribution of child labour by major industrial group by Gender, sector, age group & province	117
Table B28	Percentage Distribution of working children by place of work and by Gender Percentage	118
Table B29	Distribution of working children by employment status and age group	119
Table B30	Percentage distribution of working children by average monthly income	120
Table B31	Percentage distribution of working children period of time carry out those activities	120
Table B32	Percentage distribution of paid employee children by mode of payment, sector, Gender and age group	121
Table B33	Percentage distribution of paid children by spending their earnings sector, Gender and age group	121
Table B34	Percentage distribution of working children by weekly hours worked, sector, Gender and age group	122
Table B35	Percentage distribution of working children aged 5-17 years by year of starting work	122
Table B36	Percentage Distribution of working children (usual status) by occupation by Gender, sector, age group & province	123
Table B37	Percentage distribution of working children (usual status) by major industrial group by Gender, sector, age group & province	124
Table B38	Percentage Distribution of working children(usual status) by employment status and age group	125
Table B39	Percentage distribution of working children (usual status) by number of months worked and by sector	125
Table B40	Percentage distribution of working children (usual status) by number of months worked and by Gender	126
Table B41	Percentage distribution of children engaged in Family work activities	126
Table B42	Percentage distribution of children engaged in Family work activities by sector and Gender	127
Table B43	Children engaged in Family work activities by age group and Gender	127
Table B44	Percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years, time spent on Family work activities during a week by sector, Gender and age	128
Table B45	Percentage distribution of working children by parents' survival status and Gender	128
Table BS1	Composition of children engaged in activity status by Gender	129
Table BS2	Composition of children engaged in activity status by sector	130
Table BS3	Composition of children engaged in activity status by age group	131
Table C1	Percentage distribution of working children suffered from due to work Illness/Injuries during the last 12 months by Age and Gender	132
Table C2	Percentage distribution of working children who ever worked suffered from illness / injuries due to work by age and Gender	133

Table C3	Percentage distribution of child labour who ever worked suffered from illness / injuries due to work by age and Gender	134
Table C4	Percentage distribution of working children who ever worked of illness / injuries and current schooling status	135
Table C5	Percentage distribution of working children no. of days admitted to hospital due to their injuries/accident/illness	136
Table C6	Percentage distribution of working Children exposed in any of the following by Gender and Age	137
Table C7	Percentage distribution by Child labour exposed in any of the following by Gender and age	138
Table D1	Percentage distribution of children according to their Parents/Guardians preference towards choosing work for their children by Sector	139
Table D2	Percentage distribution of children according to their Parents/Guardians preference towards choosing work for their children by Gender	139
Table D3	Percentage distribution of working children facing problem due to their work by Sector	140
Table D4	Percentage distribution of working children facing problem due to their work by Gender	140
Table D5	Percentage distribution of working children by main reason for letting by Sector	141
Table D6	Percentage distribution of working children by main reason for letting by Gender	141
Table D7	Percentage distribution of Type of problems faced by parents of family if working children stop working by Sector	142
Table D8	Percentage distribution of type of problems faced by parents if working children stop working by Gender	142
Table D9	Percentage distribution of working children by relationship with employer by Sector	143
Table D10	Percentage distribution of working children by relationship with employer and Gender	144
Table E1	Percentage distribution of children (aged 5-17) by main reason for living away from the household by Sector	145
Table E2	Percentage distribution of children (aged 5-17) by main reason for living away from the Household by Gender	145
Table F1	Percentage distribution of children by type of structure and by nature of employment and sector.	146
Table F2	Percentage distribution of children by tenure ship states of household dwelling by nature of employment and sector.	147
Table F3	Percentage distribution of children by occupied rooms in household and sector	148
Table F4	Percentage distribution of children by total floor area in household and sector.	149
Table F5	Percentage distribution of children by principle material of wall, floor and roof construction by sector.	150
Table F6	Percentage distribution of children by principle type of lighting and sector	151
Table F7	Percentage distribution of children by principle type of cooking fuel and sector.	152
Table F8	Percentage distribution of children by safety of drinking water and sector	153
Table F9	Percentage distribution of children by availability of toilet by sector	154
Table F10	Percentage distribution of children by durable goods/assets own by sector	155
Table F11	Percentage distribution of children by total own land area and sector	156
Table F12	Percentage distribution of children by main reason for obtaining a loan by sector	157
Table F13	Percentage distribution of children by migration from one district to another district by sector	158
Table F14	Percentage distribution of children by main reason for changing the place of residence by sector.	159
Table F15	Percentage distribution of children by household income group by sector	160
Table F16	Percentage distribution of children by living standard and sector	161
Table F17	Distribution of number of household and number of working children by household size and sector	162
Table F18	Distribution of number of households and number of child labour by household size and sector	162
Table R1	Reliability statistics for the estimation of total child population by age, sex, sector, province and district	163
Table R2	Reliability statistics for the estimation of total child labour by age, sex, sector and province	164

List of Figures

	Page no.
Chapter 5	
Figure 5.1.1 Child labour	47
Figure 5.1.2 Hazardous forms of child labour	47
Figure 5.1.3 Distribution of child labour by Gender	48
Figure 5.1.4 Distribution of hazardous forms of child labour by Gender	48
Figure 5.3.1 Child labour in Agriculture sector	52
Figure 5.3.2 Child labour in Manufacturing sector	52
Figure 5.3.3 Child labour in Service sector	53
Figure 5.3.4 Child labour by occupation group	53
Figure 5.3.5 Child labour by employment status	56
Figure 5.3.6 Hazardous forms of child labour by employment status-2008/09	56
Chapter 6	
Figure 6.1.1 Gender wise Percentage engagement of Children, aged 5 to 17 years, by Nature of their working	63
Figure 6.1.2: Children (percentage) aged 5 to 17 years by status of living with parents 2008/09 - Sri Lanka.	65

Chapter 1: Introduction

1. 1 General Background

Sri Lanka is among the few countries that are expected to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) set by United Nations General Assembly and this has been corroborated by the country's universal social and health indicators. As a result, Sri Lanka is viewed as a model low income country that has achieved extraordinary success in attaining high levels of male and female literacy, school enrolment rates, life expectancy with low levels in child and infant mortality despite the country's comparatively low per capita income. However, amidst such favourable general socio- economic standards, there remain pockets of children of marginalized groups in the country that have either not attended school at all or have dropped out prematurely from the schooling system. This has been identified as a situation with a potential to create a child labour problem in the country.

Child labour, when the numbers are small and especially when it is not concentrated, is hardly visible. It has also been observed that the traditional survey instruments, such as population, Housing and Labour Force surveys do not fully capture such situations, as the main objectives of those surveys are not geared towards the issue. Therefore investigations in to all the activities of children with special survey approaches are required to identify different activities of children and to decipher child labour in all its forms.

Therefore, only a specially designed survey, employing highly trained survey enumerators, with a close monitoring mechanism, could bring out the full facts of the child labour phenomenon and its related issues. Having identified this, the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) was entrusted with the task of conducting the first all island survey of this nature in Sri Lanka in 1999, for the assessment of child labour and connected issues through the project, International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), sponsored by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

More recently, in 2007 the Government of Sri Lanka through the Ministry of Labour Relations and Man Power, recognized the necessity to update this survey, and hence at the National Steering Committee (NSC) Meeting the DCS was requested to update the survey so as to reflect the current picture on child labour in Sri Lanka.

Having recognised the importance of this task, the DCS amidst its regular scheduled work programs, agreed to conduct a child activity survey for Sri Lanka (excluding the Northern Province due to practical difficulties) during the year 2008. Accordingly, the DCS suggested that some of the preliminary activities associated with the survey such as sample design, questionnaire design, pilot survey, etc. could be attended to, in late 2007.

DCS has also studied the 'Child Labour Statistics: Manual on Data Collection through survey's, prepared by the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC), which is the statistical research unit of IPEC. The manual contains guidelines for conducting a variety of child labour surveys, including national child labour surveys, and those have been adhered to in implementing the proposed survey.

1. 2 Objective of the Survey

The main objective of the survey was to capture all activities children are engaged in and then to estimate the child labour situation in Sri Lanka using this information within the agreed definition of “Child Labour”.

1. 3. Content and coverage

The Child Activity Survey questionnaire 2008, that was used to collect information from households had six broad sections (see annexed questionnaire at the end of the report), as listed below.

Section A: Demographic Characteristics

Section B: Activity Status of Children (for children 5 – 17 years old)

Section B1: Economic Activity

Section B2: Unemployment

Section B3: Usual Activity Status

Section B4: Family work

Section B5: Usual Residence of Child’s Parents

Section C: Health and Safety (for all children 5 – 17 years, who have worked at any time during last week or during last 12 months)

Section D: Perception of Parents / Guardians of the currently working child (This includes all children in the age group 5 – 17 years who usually live in the household and Children who are members of this household but live elsewhere. However, boarders and servants who live in the household are not included in this.

Section E: All children 5 – 17 years who are living away from the household/family.

Section F: Housing and Household Characteristics.

1.3.1 Section A: Demographic Characteristics

In this section, all the persons who usually live in the selected household were listed and their basic demographic characteristics such as , year and month of birth, gender, ethnicity, religion, school attendance, level of education, marital status etc. were collected.

In addition, the members of this household who do not usually live here, but live elsewhere were also identified and their basic demographic characteristics were recorded.

1.3.2 Section B: Activity Status of Children

This section of the questionnaire was canvassed for all the children in the age group of 5 - 17 years, belonging to the sample household. This covers children who usually live in the particular household as well as those who live elsewhere but belongs to this household.

It has been primarily designed to ascertain the child's school attendance status. If the child is attending school; the grade he/she is in; the distance to the school; mode of transport; number of school days missed etc, were collected. If the child is not attending school, the reason for such non attendance was also recorded.

Thereafter, questions were asked under the following sub sections, directly from the child,.

- Section B1: Economic Activity
- Section B2: Unemployment
- Section B3: Usual Activity Status
- Section B4: Housekeeping activities
- Section B5: Usual Residence of Child's Parents

Section B1: Economic Activity

If the child is engaged in some form of economic activity, following information was collected.

1. Age at the time of working
2. Occupation
3. Industry
4. Employment status
5. Benefits and Income
6. Hours worked etc.

Section B2: Unemployment

A set of questions were asked to find out whether the child is in an 'unemployed' state, meaning that he/she is seeking work. Duration of unemployment was also asked if the child is considered "unemployed" according to the definition of "Unemployment".

Section B3: Usual Activity Status

In this section, questions were asked to ascertain whether the child has done any work for a substantial period of time during last 12 months, in order to obtain the "Usual activity status" of the particular child. Occupation, Industry, Employment Status, days worked etc were asked from the child to ascertain whether he/she has done substantial work, during the past 12 months.

Section B4: Family work

Most of the children in Sri Lanka help the parents in their family work such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes etc., while attending school or even when engaged in some form of economic activity. However when the child's activity in such engagements exceed acceptable limits affecting his/her studies and other personal activities, such engagements have warranted the attention of the

survey. Questions were focussed to ascertain whether the child has been engaged in family work and if so the duration of such work. On the other hand if the child was never engaged in family work the reason for such a state of affairs to exist were also queried.

Section B5: Usual Residence of Child's Parents

Questions were asked to find out whether the child's parents live with the child. If either both or one of them do not live with the child, the place where they live was questioned.

1.3.3 Section C: Health and Safety (of all 5 – 17 year children who have worked anytime during the last week /12 months)

This section of the questionnaires is specially designed to ascertain the health and safety issues that arise when children are engaged in work.

If the child has worked at any time during the last week or the last 12 months and if he has fallen ill or has been injured during that time, the following information relating to such illness or injury were collected.

1. The nature of such illness or injury
2. Frequency of occurrence of such illness or injuries.
3. Seriousness of the illness or injury
4. Whether the child was admitted to hospital
5. Whether the child operates any machinery/ heavy equipment.
6. Whether he/she is exposed to any health hazards

1.3. 4 Section D: Perception of Parents / Guardians of the working child (of all children in the age group 5 – 17 years who usually live in this household including children who are members of this household but live elsewhere. However, this excludes boarders and servants who are found in the household.)

This section is designed to obtain the perception of Parents / Guardians of the working child with regards to

1. The type of work/activity they prefer the child to be engaged in
2. Their perceptions of the problems the child is faced with, at his/her work place
3. The main reason why the child is sent for work
4. The likely consequence of the child ceasing to work
5. Relationship of the child with his/her employer

1. 3.5 Section E: Children living away from Household/ Family (5 – 17 years)

This section of the questionnaire aims to find out from the household, the reasons as to why the child is living away from this household: the commencement and the duration of this situation where the child lives elsewhere and whether the child remits cash to the household, and if so the amount and frequency of such remittances.

1.3.6 Section F: Housing and Household Characteristics.

Generally it is believed that child labour is associated with living standard of the household. Therefore an attempt was made to measure the living standard of household by questioning on, housing characteristics, household assets, loans taken and income / expenditure of the household. The detail information collected under each area are listed below.

1. Housing characteristics

Type of structure, tenure-ship of household; number of rooms; total floor area; materials used in the construction of walls, floor and the roof; sources of lighting and cooking; source of drinking water, toilet facilities, etc. were collected.

2. Household assets

Livestock owned by the household was collected.

3. Loans taken by the household members

Whether any household member has obtained loans during past 12 months, the reason for obtaining such loan and the sources of obtaining such loans etc., were asked under this section.

4. Average monthly income and expenditure

Obtaining accurate information on household income and expenditure is not easy. Yet, as the household income and expenditure is expected to be highly correlated to the child labour situation, an attempt was made to obtain even some form of information to estimate the average monthly income and expenditure of every household that appears vulnerable to child labour.

5. Information on migration of household members.

Whether the particular household has ever changed the place of residence and if so, the previous district of residence, year moved to current residence, reason for moving etc. were collected.

Finally, the enumerator's determination of the household's living standard was recorded in the questionnaire.

1.4 Concepts and Definitions

1.4.1 Economic Activity

If a child works for pay or profit or for family gain, during the period under reference, the child is considered to be engaged in an Economic Activity. However, the child may be engaged in an economic activity,

1. while attending an educational institution or
2. while engaged in family work or
3. without engaged in either 1 or 2 above

All services of domestic nature done for the benefit of own household, which lie outside the production boundary of system of National Accounts (SNA), are not considered under economic activities.

1.4.2 Family Work

If a child is engaged in a service of domestic nature for the benefit of his own family, which lay outside the production boundary (SNA), that child is considered to be engaged in Family work. The child may be engaged in family work, either while being engaged in studies and / or in any economic activity simultaneously or without being engaged in any activity of that nature.

1.4. 3 Educational Activities

A child is considered to be engaged in educational activities, if he/she is attending school or other educational institution which provides formal education or technical/ / vocational education. If the child does his / her academic work without attending such institution, then he /she is not considered to be engaged in educational activities.

1.4. 4 Employee with salary or wage (permanent)

This category includes children who are employed permanently for a salary or for a wage on daily, weekly or monthly basis.

1.4. 5 Employee (temporary)

This description covers children employed on a temporary basis but with a salary or a wage, on daily, weekly or monthly basis.

1.4.6 Employer

An employer is a person who pays for people to work for him and who employs at least one or more persons on a regular basis.

1.4.7 Own Account Worker

A child, who works on his / her own, in his /her enterprise or trade and with or without the help of his family but without receiving payment for his work, is identified as an Own Account Worker.

1.4. 8 Unpaid family worker

A child who is not directly involved in any economic activity, but indirectly assisting his family enterprise without any payment is identified as an unpaid family worker. His services are an asset to the family.

1.4.9 Reference Period

In keeping with the objectives of the survey and the definitions there to, different reference periods were used to cover different activities. For instance information on child activity connected to leisure, education & family work were collected as at the time of the survey whereas for economic activity, a child was considered to be engaged in economic activity, if he/ she had been engaged in some form of economic activity any time during the twelve months preceding the survey.

1.4. 10 Unemployed

A child, who is not employed but seeking work for the last 4 weeks, and with potential for employment, is defined as an unemployed person.

Chapter 2 - Survey Methodology

2.1 Introduction:

The main objective of the survey, as detailed in Chapter 1 of this report, is to identify different characteristics of the working child population in Sri Lanka and to quantify those. In order to accomplish this, and in keeping with international practices, the DCS decided to undertake a Household Sample Survey. This chapter describes,

- I. Scope and Coverage
- II. Sample Design
- III. Field Operations and
- IV. Data Processing

of this household sample survey, that was designed to achieve the stated objectives.

2.2 Scope and Coverage

2.2.1 Survey Population

Detailed information on children in the broad age group 5- 17 years was collected in this survey. However as children engaged in 'hazardous work' is analyzed in greater detail for different age groups, the relevant estimates were required to be produced for respective age groups, viz:

- (i) 5- 11 years
- (ii) 12- 14 years and
- (iii) 15- 17 years.

The Household Sample Survey was expected to enumerate the child population through a general household sample and hence only children living in households and boarded at recognized educational institutes were covered in the survey. Thus, children living on the streets, or those who have no identified shelter, were not covered in the survey. Further, those children who are living in other institutions (reformatories and disabled houses) are also not covered.

2.2.2 Geographical Coverage

In implementing the Household sample Survey, the DCS experienced limitations in covering the whole of Sri Lanka due to unsettled conditions over a long period in the Northern and the Eastern provinces. However, as the situation in Eastern province improved in late 2006, the DCS was able to extend its coverage of the survey to the 3 districts of the Eastern province in 2007. The child activity survey thus covered eight, out of the nine provinces of Sri Lanka, excluding only the Northern Province on account of the situation that prevailed there in 2007.

2.2.3 Survey Instruments

A questionnaire, designed specifically to elicit information required for building up relevant estimates, was canvassed among the households selected in the sample. First the basic demographic information of all the person living in the sample households is recorded in the questionnaire and then the enumerator is directed to collect the relevant information from all the children in the age group of 5 - 17 years, living in the household (Please see the questionnaire in the Annexure).

The questions in section B (from B1 to B16) of the questionnaire are designed to ascertain the facts relating to the child's school attendance. The information on children, engaged in some form of economic activity, is collected in section B1 (questions from B17 to B30). If the child can be considered unemployed, relevant information is collected in section B2 and if the child is engaged in Family work, such information is collected in section B3. Health and safety issues of the working children are addressed in section C and the parent's/guardian's perceptions on working children are included in section D of the questionnaire. Information, to build up some indicators that reflect the social and economic status of the household is collected in section F of the questionnaire.

2.3 Sample Design

2.3.1 Sampling Frame

At the time of the Census of Population & Housing – 2001, Sri Lanka (excluding the Northern Province) was divided into approximately 100,000 enumeration areas (called census blocks) mainly for the convenience of Census enumeration. Before the Census enumeration, all the building units located in these Census blocks are listed and the Census is conducted using the lists of building units prepared. After the Census enumeration, when the computer data files and the Census data are available, a sampling frame, with such 'Census blocks' as primary sampling units (PSU), was constructed. This sampling frame used in the Household Sample Surveys conducted by DCS was updated in 2006, by making adjustments in the frame; in order to accommodate material changes that took place during the period 2001 to 2005. This updated frame was used as the sampling frame for the purpose of child Activity Survey 2008/09.

2.3.2 Sample Size

It was proposed that, on completion of the child Activity Survey, the estimates provided should classify the children in major age groups (5- 11 years, 12- 14 years, 15- 17 years) according to rural / urban residency, and also that the estimates should classify the activities (both economic and / or non- economic) broadly as;

- a) Attending School only.
- b) Attending School and also engaged in economic activities.
- c) Attending School and also engaged in non- economic activities.
- d) Attending School and also engaged in economic and non- economic activities.
- e) Engaged in economic activities only.
- f) Engaged in non- economic activities only.
- g) Engaged in economic and non- economic activities only.
- h) Not attending School and not engaged in economic and non- economic activities

In order to achieve this objective it was decided that the survey should be based on a national sample of 16,000 households (excluding Northern Province). It should be noted that estimates based on sample surveys are always subject to sampling errors and therefore, it is not possible to obtain estimates at every desired level.

Estimates at lower geographical levels such as Province, District, Sector will be provided when such estimates are feasible subject to the relevant sampling errors.

2.3.3 Stratification

DCS has a District Statistics Office in each district and thus all its statistical activities are coordinated through these District Statistics Offices for administrative convenience with the first stratification used being the district. Further, there are 3 sectors of residence in Sri Lanka, viz

- (1) Urban
- (2) Rural and
- (3) Estate

In a given district, people living in each of these 3 sectors of residence could be considered to have homogeneous characteristics endemic to those sectors while heterogeneous characteristics may be identified among persons of different sectors, in terms of their socio- economic backgrounds. Therefore in a further stratification the districts are further divided by the sector of residence and since there are 20 districts in the survey domain we should have 60 strata altogether. However there are two districts with no identifiable urban sector and 8 districts with no estate sector. Hence we have 50 strata in the sampling frame for the selection of samples.

2.3.4 Primary Sample Allocation and Selection

In order to achieve a sample of 16,000 housing units in the sample, a sample of 1609 census blocks or primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected, as the PSU sample (Later 10 sample housing units from each such PSU were selected to achieve the required ultimate sample of approximately 16,000 housing units). The primary sample of 1609 census blocks were then allocated among the 50 strata defined earlier, proportionate to the number of housing units in each stratum. The primary sample allocation appears in the tables below.

Table 2.1: Primary Sample Allocation by District & Sector

District	Total	Sector		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	1609	205	1305	99
Colombo	162	87	73	2
Gampaha	144	19	125	*
Kalutara	90	8	76	6
Kandy	93	10	75	8
Matale	61	4	53	4
Nuwara-eliya	60	3	20	37
Galle	90	8	80	2
Matara	72	6	64	2
Hambantota	63	2	61	*
Batticaloa	55	19	36	*
Ampara	90	16	74	*
Trincomalee	39	2	37	*
Kurunegala	126	1	123	2
Puttlam	63	5	58	*
Anuradhapura	72	5	67	*
Polonnaruwa	50	*	50	*
Badulla	65	4	43	18
Monaragala	55	*	52	3
Ratnapura	88	5	74	9
Kegalle	71	1	64	6

* Not relevant

Table 2.2: Distribution of Primary Sampling Units by Province & Sector

Province	Total	Sector		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	1609	205	1305	99
Western	396	114	274	8
Central	214	17	148	49
Southern	225	16	205	4
Eastern	184	37	147	*
North Western	189	6	181	2
North Central	122	5	117	*
Uva	120	4	95	21
Sabaragamuwa	159	6	138	15

* Not relevant

The number of census blocks (Primary sampling units) as specified in table 1 above, were selected from each stratum, adopting a probability proportionate to size with systematic sampling method, using the number of housing units in each census block as the size.

2.3.5 Secondary sample selection:

Lists of the building units of the census blocks (PSUs) so selected were sent to the district statistics office for an 'updating operation'. At this updating operation, details of the building units appearing in the lists were updated to accommodate the changes that have taken place (Additions and/or deletions of units or changing the description).

When the updated lists were received at the DCS, Head office, the secondary sampling units (the sample housing units) were selected by using a systematic sampling method. At this stage a final sample of 10 housing units were selected from each list of updated building units pertaining to a given census block. The distribution of sample housing units by district and sector (stratum) is given in the following table. However, at the time of the survey enumeration, 505 sample housing units were found to be either vacant or demolished making the effective sample housing units for the survey 15,408.

Table 2.3: Distribution of Sample Housing units by District and Sector

District	Total	Sector		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	15913	2024	12914	975
Colombo	1605	855	730	20
Gampaha	1440	190	1250	*
Kalutara	900	80	760	60
Kandy	927	100	747	80
Matale	597	40	517	40
Nuwara-eliya	599	29	200	370
Galle	894	80	794	20
Matara	715	60	640	15
Hambantota	630	20	610	*
Batticaloa	530	190	340	*
Ampara	870	150	720	*
Trincomalee	350	20	330	*
Kurunegala	1260	10	1230	20
Puttlam	626	50	576	*
Anuradhapura	710	50	660	*
Polonnaruwa	500	*	500	*
Badulla	640	40	430	170
Moneragala	540	*	510	30
Ratnapura	880	50	740	90
Kegalle	700	10	630	60

* Not relevant

Note: As 505 housing units were found to be either vacant or demolished at the time of survey, the total effective sample size for the survey enumeration was 15408.

2.4. Estimation procedure

2.4.1. Estimation under different characteristics

Let \hat{X}_j be the estimate of any given characteristic for j^{th} district

Then \hat{X}_j could be estimated using the formula below.

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{X}_j = & \frac{1}{m_{j(u)}} \sum_{h(u)=1}^{m_{j(u)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(u)}} \frac{N_{h(u)}}{n_{h(u)}} \sum_{i(u)=1}^{n_{h(u)}} X_{hi(u)} \\ & + \frac{1}{m_{j(r)}} \sum_{h(r)=1}^{m_{j(r)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(r)}} \frac{N_{h(r)}}{n_{h(r)}} \sum_{i(r)=1}^{n_{h(r)}} X_{hi(r)} \\ & + \frac{1}{m_{j(e)}} \sum_{h(e)=1}^{m_{j(e)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(e)}} \frac{N_{h(e)}}{n_{h(e)}} \sum_{i(e)=1}^{n_{h(e)}} X_{hi(e)}\end{aligned}$$

Where,

$m_{j(u)}$ = Number of census blocks selected from the urban sector of the j^{th} district.

$P_{h(u)}$ = Selection probability of the h^{th} census block in the urban sector, which can be given by,

$$P_{h(u)} = \frac{S_{jh(u)}}{\sum_{h=1}^{M_{jh(u)}} S_{jh(u)}}$$

$S_{jh(u)}$ = Measure of size (number of housing units) of the h^{th} census block in the urban sector of the j^{th} district.

$M_{jh(u)}$ = Total number of census blocks in urban sector of the j^{th} district.

$N_{h(u)}$ = Total number of housing units listed in the h^{th} census block in the urban sector.

$n_{h(u)}$ = Number of housing units selected from the h^{th} census block in the urban sector.

$X_{hi(u)}$ = The observed value for the i^{th} sample household in the h^{th} census block in the urban sector.

$m_{j(r)}$, $P_{h(r)}$, $S_{jh(r)}$, $M_{jh(r)}$, $N_{h(r)}$, $n_{h(r)}$, and $X_{hi(r)}$ are corresponding terms for the rural sector and $m_{j(e)}$, $P_{h(e)}$, $S_{jh(e)}$, $M_{jh(e)}$, $N_{h(e)}$, $n_{h(e)}$, and $X_{hi(e)}$ are corresponding terms for the estate sector.

The estimate for the total value of a characteristic for the country,

$$\hat{X} = \sum_{All districts} \hat{X}_j$$

2.4.2. Sample weights

Let initial sample weighting factor for the h^{th} census block in a given sector is denoted by W_{hj}^1 . Then W_{hj}^1 is computed by,

$$W_{hj}^1 = \frac{1}{m_j} \sum_{h=1}^{m_j} \frac{1}{p_h} \frac{N_h}{n_h}$$

2.4.3. Adjustment for unit non-response

The occurrence of unit non-response was determined by examining the result code recorded under 13 of identification information of the schedule. Based on the final result codes, the households were grouped into the following categories, which were used as a basis for adjusting for the unit non-response.

Category and description	Result code
Schedule completed	1
Deferred/Party completed	2
Not eligible respondent	3
Refused	4
Housing unit is temporarily closed	5
Demolished/ Completely vacant	6
Other (specify)	7

The unit non-response adjustment factor computed for census block h in the district j is given by W_{hj11} and is computed by,

$$W_{hj11} = \frac{\text{Number of schedules with Result code (1-7)} - \text{Number of schedules with Result code (6)}}{\text{Number of schedule with Result code (1)}}$$

W_{hj11} = Non response adjustment factor

W_{hj111} = Population under coverage adjustment factor for District j

Then the final sample weighting factor for the h^{th} census block in j^{th} district denoted by W_{hj} (final) is computed by,

$$W_{hj(Final)} = W_{hj1} \times W_{hj11} \times W_{j111}$$

The final weights computed by, $W_{hj(Final)}$, were used in estimating the characteristics of the survey.

2.5. Field Operation

Field enumeration of the Child Activity Survey was carried- out during the period from last week of October 2008 to first week of April 2009. To minimize fatigue among the survey staff, breaks were given at regular intervals to save the survey staff from being continuously on the field for longer periods of time.

2.5.1 Appointment of survey Staff and Training

With a view of completing survey field enumeration within the scheduled time period, altogether eleven survey teams were appointed, each consisting of 5 field enumerators and a supervisor. Care was taken to ensure that the staffs appointed to the survey field enumeration (including supervisors) are experienced permanent staff members of the DCS. Training was provided to the survey staff including supervisors, covering all the aspects of survey before the commencement of survey fieldwork. This training was provided to the survey staff in batches and the training program was also attended by Mr. Bijoy Raychoudhri of ILO/ IPEC Geneva and Ms. Shyama Salgado of ILO, Colombo. On successful completion of the training, survey field work was commenced simultaneously in all parts of Sri Lanka, (excluding Northern province) with each team covering a selected number of districts.

(See Annexure for the names of survey staff)

2.5.2 ‘On Field’ Management of the Survey

1. Managing the Logistics

A Supervisor was appointed in charge of every survey team and it was the responsibility of the supervisor to manage all aspects of the survey team including the supply of logistics. A vehicle was provided for every Team Supervisor for the team’s transport requirements. However, members of each survey team were expected to have common accommodation during the survey time in order to facilitate standard quality and consistency in the measures adopted. The supervisor was expected to manage the logistics of the place, where the team had their common accommodation.

2. Survey Management

The list containing sample housing units of the sample census blocks were issued to the supervisors, along with the maps providing directions of access to sample census blocks. It was the responsibility of the supervisor to assign sample housing units among his/ her team members for enumeration and the supervisor was also expected to visit the sample housing units with the respective team members as an observer. Supervisors had been instructed to note down the weaknesses of the enumerators by taking turns as an observer with each and every enumerator. At the end of each days work, the supervisor had to initiate discussions on the enumerators’ day’s performance with the view of overcoming the issues to achieve team objectives. A common place of accommodation was essential for such discussions and it was also the responsibility of the supervisor to handle, non- responding units, differed interviews etc.

3. Field Editing and Coding

Arrangements were also made to complete the editing and coding of the field questionnaires while the survey team was still in the field. Field enumerators took turns as the Field Editor in performing this operation. At the end of each day’s work, the supervisor reviewed the field editor’s work and the remaining issues were discussed with the other team members. However, if and when the supervisor feels that clarification or information is required on certain situations, the supervisor was to decide the repetitions of visits to such households in seeking clarifications or information.

All these measures were adopted to maintain high quality in the data collected on the field. Few senior officers of the DCS, visited the survey teams at regular intervals to ensure the progress of the survey and they formed a conduit to brief the Director General of Census & Statistics on the state of the survey. Interview completion rate and the number of sample children enumerated appear in the table below.

Table 2.4: Interview Completion rate (percentage) by district and Sector

District	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Sri Lanka	97.5	94.9	97.8	98.6
11 Colombo	94.9	93.0	97.0	100.0
12 Gampaha	97.3	96.0	97.5	*
13 Kalutara	98.8	98.7	98.9	98.2
21 Kandy	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.7
22 Matale	99.5	100.0	99.4	100.0
23 Nuwara-eliya	98.6	89.7	98.4	99.4
31 Galle	99.4	100.0	99.4	100.0
32 Matara	99.6	100.0	99.5	100.0
33 Hambantota	98.2	100.0	98.2	*
51 Batticaloa	93.7	91.3	95.1	*
52 Ampara	95.4	94.6	95.6	*
53 Trincomalee	97.0	95.0	97.1	*
61 Kurunegala	96.8	100	96.8	94.7
62 Puttlam	98.3	100	98.2	*
71 Anuradhapura	98.3	98.0	98.3	*
72 Polonnaruwa	98.0	*	98.0	*
81 Badulla	97.0	97.5	96.9	97.1
82 Moneragala	96.4	*	96.2	100.0
91 Ratnapura	97.5	95.8	97.5	98.8
92 Kegalle	99.1	100.0	99.3	96.4

* Not relevant

$$\text{Interview Completion rate} = \frac{\text{Number of HH'S responded fully}}{\text{Number of (fully responded + Partially responded + refused) HH'S}}$$

(Vacant or demolished units were excluded from the survey)

Table 2.5: Number of Sample children in the Age group 5- 17 years enumerated (un-weighted) by District and Sector

District	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Sri Lanka	13,689	1751	10917	1021
11 Colombo	1,157	654	478.0	25
12 Gampaha	1,142	159	983	*
13 Kalutara	778	82	618	78
21 Kandy	854	91	668	95
22 Matale	467	34	401	32
23 Nuwara eliya	589	30	172	387
31 Galle	817	92	715	10
32 Matara	543	51	477	15
33 Hambantota	534	17	517	*
51 Batticaloa	583	166	417	*
52 Ampara	945	172	773	*
53 Trincomalee	378	31	347	*
61 Kurunegala	957	6	936	15
62 Puttalam	553	43	510	*
71 Anuradhapura	597	45	552	*
72 Polonnaruwa	435	*	435	*
81 Badulla	625	34	426	165
82 Moneragala	499	*	468	31
91 Ratnapura	689	37	559	93
92 Kegalle	547	7	465	75

* Not relevant

2.6. Data Processing

When the field work including field editing and coding was completed in a given district, the questionnaires were dispatched to survey head quarters located at the Sample Survey Division (SSD) of the DCS. With some minimum checking at the SSD, the field questionnaires were handed over to the Data Processing Division (DPD) for computer data entry.

2.6.1 Computer Data Entry

On the average, 41 work stations were utilized at the Data Processing Division of the DCS for computer data entry of data collected at the Child Activity Survey. The software used for the preparation of the data entry program was CS Prover.3.1.

To facilitate independent verification, data entry was performed by two separate teams of data entry operators. Data appearing in every questionnaire were entered independently by each data entry team and then the resulting 2 data entry files were compared and verified until the 2 data files become identical. In this manner, the accuracy of the data entered had been ensured. An identified range and consistency edits also have been incorporated in the data entry program.

2.6.2 Computer editing

Consequent to the data entry at the Data Processing Division of DCS, the data files were transferred to the Sample Survey Division (SSD) of DCS. The SSD of DCS is the Division responsible for the survey operation and at the division the following computer editing was performed.

- (i) Checking of ID's for completion, correctness and duplication
- (ii) Checking the structure of data records for validity and necessary components (Structural edit).
- (iii) Checking the values of data fields, to ascertain whether they are in the given valid range (Range edit).
- (iv) Checking the consistency between different data fields, according to a pre specified set of rules (Consistency edit).

2.6.3 Tabulation

Tabulations required for the preparation of the survey report were obtained from data files thus prepared to ensure there error free status and consistency. All possible actions have been taken at different stages of the survey, as described in this chapter, to ensure that the data produced were of the highest quality.

Chapter 3: Child Population

Even though, in terms of Sri Lanka's Employment of Women/ Young persons and Children's Act, a 'child' is defined as a person below the age of 14 years, for the purpose of this Child Activity Survey (CAS) all persons in the age group between 5 to 17 years are considered children and accordingly a general overview of the child population (after 5 years and up to an including 17 years) is presented in this chapter on the following lines.

- (a) Age, Gender and Sector Composition
- (b) School Attendance Status of Children
- (c) Reason for non attendance
- (d) Activity status of children

The total household population in Sri Lanka (excluding Northern province) at the time of the survey was estimated as 19,405,633 and the percentage of children in the age group of 5-17 years was 22.4 % of the total population. This, compared to the 26.7 % recorded in 1999 is a decline of 4.3 % over a period of 10 years.

3.1 Age, Gender and Sector Composition

At the time of the survey, the total number of children in the age group of 5-17 years in Sri Lanka (excluding Northern province) was estimated at 4,338,709. Of this entire child population 13.5% or 586,680 children were found to be residing in the Urban sector while 5.9 % or 257,870 children were in the Estate sector and the majority, 80.5 % or 3,494,159 children were identified with the Rural sector.

Similarly out of this total estimated child population, aged 5-17 years, 2,198,482 or 50.7 % were males and 2,140,227 or 49.3% were females.

By age group classification, 2,292,887 children or 52.8 % of the total child population were aged between 5-11 years, while 1,007,832 children or 23.2 % were aged between 12-14 years and 1,037,990 or 23.9 % were in the 15-17 year age group. (See Table 3.1)

Table 3.1 Distribution of Child population aged 5-17 years, by Age group, Gender and Sector - 2008/09 - Sri Lanka.

Gender and sector	Estimated Number				Percentage			
	Age group				Age group			
	Total	5-11	12-14	15-17	Total	5-11	12-14	15-17
Sri Lanka	4338709	2292887	1007832	1037990	100	100	100	100
Gender								
Males	2198482	1172686	499687	526109	50.7	51.1	49.6	50.7
Females	2140227	1120201	508145	511881	49.3	48.9	50.4	49.3
Sector								
Urban	586680	300164	140593	145923	13.5	13.1	14.0	14.1
Rural	3494159	1855237	805610	833312	80.5	80.9	79.9	80.3
Estate	257870	137486	61629	58755	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.7

3.2. School Attendance Status of Children

Education of children is a major factor that affects the current and future social and economic status of a given society. Hence it is important to observe and analyze the current schooling status of children in Sri Lankan society. In this analysis, what is regarded as school attendance is the attendance of children at the time of survey to any government, private, international or any other recognized school which provides formal education to children. Further, it is to be noted here that some children who have completed the age of 5 years by the survey date were not eligible to enter school as they were not 5 years old in the month of January in the survey year (Survey period was started in October 2008 and ended in April 2009). This particular child population that was not schooling due to their ineligibility on age was estimated as 123,867 and thus this number was treated as 'school going' in the analysis of the current schooling status of children as 97.9 % of the 5-11 years aged children attends school.

Table 3.2: An analysis of School Attendance Status of Child Population, aged 5-17 years by Age group, Gender and Sector

Age group, Gender and Sector	No of children			Percentage of Children		
	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School
Sri Lanka	4338709	4076731	261978	100.0	94.0	6.0
Age group						
5-11	2292887	2243735	49152	100.0	97.9	2.1
12-14	1007832	978029	29803	100.0	97.0	3.0
15-17	1037990	854967	183023	100.0	82.4	17.6
Gender						
Males	2198482	2050832	147650	100.0	93.3	6.7
Females	2140227	2025899	114328	100.0	94.7	5.3
Sector						
Urban	586680	545706	40974	100.0	93	7.0
Rural	3494160	3304868	189291	100.0	94.6	5.4
Estate	257869	226157	31713	100.0	87.7	12.3

Accordingly, as depicted in the Table 3.2, out of an estimated total of 4,338,709 children in the age group 5-17 years in Sri Lanka, 4,076,731 (94.0 %) were estimated to be attending school. It should however be noted that as the children advance in age and especially in the age group of 15 to 17 the incidence of school attendance is comparatively low at 82.4 %. The proportion of children not attending school in this age group is 17.6 %. This is to be expected as a large number of students, in the age group 15-17 years, terminate their formal school education either temporarily or permanently after they take up their G.C.E (O/L) examination. However, those who stay away from formal school education after taking up their GCE (O/L) may resume their formal education once they pass the GCE (O/L) with grades sufficient to make them eligible to attend G.C.E. (A/L) classes in school. Further it could be noted that the proportion of girls attending school is marginally higher than that of the boys.

Table 3.3- Distribution of Children Not attending school by Age group, Gender and Sector in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Gender, sector and Age group	No. of children			percent of children		
	Total not attending	Never attended	Previously attended	Total not attending	Never attended	Previously attended
Sri Lanka	261,978	51,881	210,097	100	19.8	80.2
Gender						
Males	147,650	29,895	117,755	100	20.2	79.8
Females	114,328	21,986	92,343	100	19.2	80.8
Sector						
Urban	40,974	8,130	32,844	100	19.8	80.2
Rural	189,291	36,297	152,994	100	19.2	80.8
Estate	31,713	7454	24,259	100	23.5	76.5
Age Group						
5-11	49,152	43,074	6,078	100	87.6	12.4
12-14	29,803	5,227	24,577	100	17.5	82.5
15-17	183,023	3,580	179,443	100	2.0	98.0

3.3 Reasons for Non attendance

Children not attending school at present, aged 5- 17 years, irrespective of whether they have ever or never attended school, were asked to indicate the reason for non attendance and the reasons forwarded are shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 - Distribution of Child population according to their Reason for non attendance by Gender in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Main reason for not attending school	No. of children			percent of children		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	261,978	147,650	114,328	100	100	100
1 Disability/ Illness	30,884	16,018	14,867	11.8	10.8	13.0
2 Financial difficulties	51,399	25,484	25,915	19.6	17.3	22.7
3 Unwilling to study/ weak in education	91,867	61,313	30,554	35.1	41.5	26.7
4 To engage in economic activities	5,564	4,555	1,009	2.1	3.1	0.9
5 Studying for GCE(O/L) at home	9,757	4,947	4,809	3.7	3.4	4.2
6 Other (1)	12,301	6,457	5,845	4.7	4.4	5.1
7 Other	60,206	28,876	31,329	23.0	19.6	27.4

The 'Other(1)' category includes reasons such as; the school is too far away; school education not considered valuable; the school not being safe (e.g.: civil disturbance); of the need to be involved in family work or because of the necessity to follow a vocational training course/ to learn for a job.

The 'Other' category includes, children who have just completed 5 years of age and waiting to attend school, those who have not found a school to their satisfaction and those the parents or guardians have falsely stated as being ineligible to attend school or not stated.

Table 3.5 -Distribution of Children by their Reason of not attending School, Sector wise in Sri Lanka- 2008/09

Main reason for not attending school	No. of children				percentage			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	261,978	40,974	189,291	31,713	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 Disability/ Illness	30,884	1,829	25,032	4,023	11.8	4.5	13.2	12.7
2 Financial difficulties	51,399	9,624	29,575	12,201	19.6	23.5	15.6	38.5
3 Unwilling to study/ weak in education	91,867	13,585	70,945	7,337	35.1	33.2	37.5	23.1
4 To engage in economic activities	5,564	246	4,832	486	2.1	0.6	2.6	1.5
5 Studying GCE (O/L) at home	9,757	1,542	8,215	-	3.7	3.8	4.3	-
6 Other (1)	12,301	1,299	10,031	971	4.7	3.2	5.3	3.1
7 Other	60,206	12,849	40,661	6,695	23.0	31.4	21.5	21.1

According to Table 3.4 a significant proportion of children have given reasons such as, their unwilling to study, their weakness in education (35.1 percent), financial difficulties (19.6 percent) and disability illness (11.8 percent) as the main causes for not attending school. A significantly high percentage of dropouts have responded giving just 'other reasons' (23 percent) without being specific in the questionnaire on their reasons for non attendance.

The Survey results also revealed that a higher proportion of children in the Estate sector, as against other residential sectors, have reported 'financial difficulties' (38.5 %) as being the main reason for not attending school.

Table 3.5A -Distribution of Children by Reason of not attending School, Age wise in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Main reasons for not attending school	No. of children				Percentage			
	Total	5-11 yrs	12-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	Total	5-11 yrs	12-14 yrs	15-17 yrs
Total	261,978	49,152	29,803	183,023	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 Disability/ Illness	30884	9068	6461	15356	11.8	18.4	21.7	8.4
2 Financial difficulties	51399	3636	6956	40807	19.6	7.4	23.3	22.3
3 Unwilling to study/ weak in education	91867	1111	8504	82252	35.1	2.3	28.5	44.9
4 To engage in economic activities	5564	-	293	5271	2.1	-	1.0	2.9
5 Studying GCE(O/L) at home	9757	-	-	9757	3.7	-	-	5.3
6 Other (1)	12301	332	2637	9332	4.7	0.7	8.8	5.1
7 Other	60206	35005	4952	20248	23.0	71.2	16.6	11.1

‘Other (1)’ category includes reasons such as, School is too far away, Education not considered valuable, School not being safe (civil disturbance), Need for vocational training/ To learn a job, To engage in family work.

‘Other’ category includes either, children who have just completed 5 years of age and waiting to attend school, those who have not found a school to their satisfaction or those the parents or guardians have falsely stated as being ineligible to attend school or not stated.

3.4. Activity Status of Children

In this section, the activity status of children is divided into two categories with four levels to delineate their variety.

- (I) Engaged in economic activities
 - I. Economic activities only
 - II. Economic activities and Family work only
 - III. Economic activities and Schooling only
 - IV. Economic activities, Family work and Schooling
- (II) Not engaged in economic activities
 - I. Schooling only
 - II. Family work only
 - III. Schooling and Family work
 - IV. Idle

Gender and Sector wise distribution of aforesaid groups of activities are presented in Table 3.6 and Table 3.7. Accordingly, at the time of Survey, out of the total 4,338,709 children in the age group of 5- 17 years in Sri Lanka 557,599 (12.9 percent) were reported to be engaged in some form of economic activities either while attending school /other educational institution or not attending school. Gender disparity is clearly visible in Table 3.6 where more boys as against girls have engaged themselves in economic activities. Out of the total 557,599 children engaged in economic activities, 61.8 % have been boys while 38.2 % have been girls, but when this percentage was considered within the male and female child populations, 15.7% of the boys and 9.9 % of the girls were found to be engaged in economic activities. The total number of children 5-17 years living in the Urban sector was 586,680 and 7.9 % of them are engaged in economic activities. The corresponding percentages of children engaged in economic activities for the Rural and Estate sectors were found to be 13.9 and 10.1 respectively. Hence the highest economic activity rate among children has been reported by the Rural sector, followed by the Estate sector and then the Urban sector. In the Rural sector, out of 485,032 child workers, 81,964 (16.9 %) work without attending school. The corresponding percentage in the Urban sector is 39 % while in the Estate sector it is 35.8 %. This could be interpreted as, out of the children engaged in economic activities, most of the Rural children are engaged in it while still attending school while urban and estate children have a tendency to give up schooling and engage themselves in economic activities.

Table 3.6 Distribution of Children by Nature of activity and Gender in Sri Lanka - 2008/09 -

Nature of activity	Total	percent	Boys	percent	Girls	percent
Total	4,338,709	100.0	2,198,482	100.0	2,140,227	100.0
Total -Engaged in economic activities	557,599	12.9	344,858	15.7	212,740	9.9
Economic activities only	15,042	0.3	12,454	0.6	2,587	0.1
Economic activities + Family work	94,396	2.2	62,869	2.9	31,527	1.5
Economic activities + Schooling	9,279	0.2	8,092	0.4	1,188	0.1
Economic activities + Schooling + Family work	438,882	10.1	261,443	11.9	177,438	8.3
Total-Not engaged in economic activities	3,781,109	87.1	1,853,624	84.3	1,927,488	90.1
Schooling only	634,341	14.6	357,073	16.2	277,268	13.0
Schooling + Family work	2,994,228	69.0	1,424,224	64.8	1,570,005	73.4
Family work only	107,082	2.5	44,582	2.0	62,501	2.9
Idle	45,458	1.0	27,745	1.3	17,714	0.8

Table 3.7 Distribution of Children by Nature of activity and Sector in Sri Lanka- 2008/09

Nature of activity	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	4,338,709	586,680	3,494,160	257,869
Total engaged in economic activities	557,599	46,537	485,032	26,031
Economic activities only	15,042	3,323	10,059	1,660
Economic activities + Family work	94,396	14,830	71,905	7,661
Economic activities + Schooling	9,279	465	8,611	204
Economic activities + Schooling + Family work	438,882	27,919	394,457	16,506
Total- Not engaged in economic activities	3,781,109	540,144	3,009,129	231,838
Schooling only	634,341	112,112	480,817	41,413
School + Family work	2,994,228	405,210	2,420,984	168,034
Family work only	107,082	15,969	74,440	16,674
Idle	45,458	6,853	32,888	5,717

Chapter 4: Working Status of Children

This Chapter deals with the activities of children, aged 5- 17 years who are engaged in some form of work, either in economic activities or in family work, during the one week reference period preceding the survey date. Accordingly, in this chapter the current activity status of working children, their demographic characteristics, their status of school attendance, their principal source of engagement, the industry they have been engaged in, their employment status and the details of family work they were engaged in, have been presented.

Children who work as, Paid employees, Employers, Own account workers (self employed) or Unpaid family workers, during the reference period are said to be "Working Children". This may include children with a job but not at work during the reference period as in the reference period what is referred to as 'current' is the week proceeding the week of the survey i.e. last week.

Out of the total estimated child population, 557,599 children were reported to be engaged in economic activities. Therefore, the proportion of working children is 12.9 % of the entire child population. Those working children are engaged in economic activities while attending school or/and engaging in family work. However, a very small percentage, only 0.3 % of the child population has been observed to be engaged, exclusively, in economic activities,

4.1 Age, Gender and Sector composition

The estimated population of working children, by Age group, Gender and Sector is given in Table 4.1. The total number of working children for the whole country (excluding the Northern province), in the age group 5- 17 years is estimated as 557,599. Of this working child population, 8.3 % or 46,537 children are in the Urban Sector, 4.7 % or 26,031 children are in the Estate sector and 87 % or 485,031 children are in the Rural sector. Thus, working children were found more in the Rural sector than in the other two sectors. In any event it should be noted that the highest proportion of the general child population of the country, nearly 80 %, (working or non working) resides in the Rural sector of Sri Lanka.

Out of the total estimated working child population aged 5- 17 years, 344,859 or 61.8 % were boys and 212,740 or 38.2 % were girls. It was reported in the survey that of the 557,599 working children, 302,864 or 54.3 % are of ages below 15 years. They were engaged in economic activities either while attending or not attending school/ other formal educational institution.

Table 4.1 - Distribution of Working children, aged 5- 17 years, by Age group, Gender and Sector in Sri Lanka – 2008/9

Age group	Sri Lanka			Urban			Rural			Estate		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	557,599	344,859	212,740	46,537	28,516	18,020	485,031	300,388	184,643	26,031	15,954	10,077
5-11	145,891	81,377	64,515	10,796	6,469	4,328	131,402	73,416	57,986	3,693	1,492	2,201
12-14	156,973	100,689	56,285	10,201	7,671	2,530	140,210	89,372	50,838	6,562	3,645	2,917
15-17	254,734	162,793	91,941	25,539	14,377	11,163	213,419	137,600	75,819	15,776	10,817	4,959
	Percentages											
Total	100.0	61.8	38.2	100.0	61.3	38.7	100.0	61.9	38.1	100.0	61.3	38.7
5-11	100.0	55.8	44.2	100.0	59.9	40.1	100.0	55.9	44.1	100.0	40.4	59.6
12-14	100.0	64.1	35.9	100.0	75.2	24.8	100.0	63.7	36.3	100.0	55.6	44.4
15-17	100.0	63.9	36.1	100.0	56.3	43.7	100.0	64.5	35.5	100.0	68.6	31.4

4.2 School Attendance

Distribution of children currently attending school and engaged in economic activities before or after school hours or school holidays, by Age group, Gender and Sector is presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 - School attendance status of Working children, aged 5- 17 years, by Age group, Gender and Sector in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Sector, Gender and Age group	No of working children			Percentage of working children		
	All	Attending school	Not attending school	All	Attending school	Not attending school
Sri Lanka	557,599	448,161	109,438	100	80.4	19.6
Sector						
Urban	46,537	28,384	18,153	100	61.0	39.0
Rural	485,031	403,068	81,963	100	83.1	16.9
Estate	26,031	16,710	9,321	100	64.2	35.8
Gender						
Boys	344,859	269,535	75,324	100	78.2	21.8
Girls	212,740	178,626	34,114	100	84.0	16.0
Age Group						
5-11	145,891	144,830	1,061	100	99.3	0.7
12-14	156,973	148,443	8,531	100	94.6	5.4
15-17	254,734	154,888	99,846	100	60.8	39.2

The table reveals that out of 557,599 total working children, 448,161 or 80.4 %, do attend school while working. The table further reveals that the proportion of working girls attending school exceed the proportion of working boys attending school. Among the working children, the proportion of school attending children in the Rural sector (83.1 percent) and that is much higher than that of other two sectors and this is perhaps due to the fact that in the rural sector, school children generally engage themselves in agricultural activities in a farm or paddy field to support their families. The proportion of working children attending school evidently declines with age, as expected from 99.3 % for the 5- 11 age group to 60.8 % for the 15- 17 age group.

Table 4.3 shows the gender wise distribution of the country's total child population, aged 5- 17 years, by their current school attendance status and activity status. Accordingly it can be seen that 94 % of the general child population attend school. The survey results reveal that 10.3 % of the total child population in Sri Lanka is engaged in economic activities while attending school. On the other hand 5.0 % of the total child population is engaged only in economic activities and/ or family work without attending school. Further the table reveals that 14.6 % of the children were attending school without engaging themselves in any economic or family work. In Sri Lanka nearly 1 out of every 100 children sits idle, neither attending school nor engaged in any kind of economic activities/ family work. The proportion of boys engaged in (i) economic activities only and (ii) economic activities / family work while attending school, is 12.3 % while the corresponding percentage among girls is 8.9 %. Further, it can be seen that the proportion of boys 'Attending school only' is 16.2 % and that it is higher than the corresponding proportion among the girls at 13.7 %.

Table 4.3 – Gender wise distribution of the country's Total child population, aged 5- 17 years, by their School attendance and Activity status in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Nature of activity	Total	Boys	Girls	Percentages		
				Total	Boys	Girls
Total no. of children	4,338,709	2,198,482	2,140,227	100.0	100.0	100.0
No of children attending school	4,076,731	2,050,832	2,025,899	94.0	93.3	94.7
Attending school only	634,341	357,073	277,268	14.6	16.2	13.7
Attending school + economic activities	9,279	8,092	1,188	0.2	0.4	0.1
Attending school + Family work	2,994,228	1,424,224	1,570,005	69.0	64.8	77.5
Attending school + economic activities + Family work	438,882	261,443	177,438	10.1	11.9	8.8
No. of children not attending school	261,978	147,650	114,328	6.0	6.7	5.3
Economic activities only	15,042	12,454	2,587	0.3	0.6	0.1
Family work only	107,082	44,582	62,501	2.5	2.0	3.1
Economic activities + Family work	94,396	62,869	31,527	2.2	2.9	1.6
Idle	45,458	27,745	17,714	1.0	1.3	0.9

Note: Domestic workers and under aged children at schooling were excluded

Table 4.4 – Sector wise distribution of the Total child population, aged 5- 17 years by School attendance and Work status in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Nature of activity	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate	Percentages			
					Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total no. of children	4,338,709	586,680	3,494,160	257,869	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No of children attending school	4,076,731	545,706	3,304,869	226,157	94.0	93.0	94.6	87.7
Attending school only	634,341	112,112	480,817	41,413	14.6	19.1	13.8	16.1
Attending school + economic activities	9,279	465	8,611	204	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Attending school + family work	2,994,228	405,210	2,420,984	168,034	69.0	69.1	69.3	65.2
Attending school + economic activities + Family work	438,882	27,919	394,457	16,506	10.1	4.8	11.3	6.4
No of children not attending school	261,978	40,974	189,291	31,713	6.0	7.0	5.4	12.3
Economic activities only	15,042	3,323	10,059	1,660	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6
Family work only	107,082	15,969	74,440	16,674	2.5	2.7	2.1	6.5
Economic activities + Family work	94,396	14,830	71,905	7,661	2.2	2.5	2.1	3.0
Idle	45,458	6,853	32,888	5,717	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.2

Table 4.5 – Age group wise composition of Children’s Activity Status in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Nature of activity	Total	5-11	12-14	15-17	Percentages			
					Total	5-11	12-14	15-17
Total no. of children	4,338,709	2,292,887	1,007,832	1,037,990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No of children attending school	4,076,731	2,243,735	978,029	854,967	94.0	97.9	97.0	82.4
Attending school only	634,341	538,548	53,342	42451	14.6	23.5	5.3	4.1
Attending school + economic activities	9,279	3,346	3,175	2,759	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Attending school + housekeeping activities	2,994,228	1,560,356	776,245	657,627	69.0	68.1	77.0	63.4
Attending school + economic activities + family activities	438,882	141,484	145,268	152,129	10.1	6.2	14.4	14.7
No of children not attending school	261,978	491,52	29,803	183,023	6.0	2.1	3.0	17.6
Economic activities only	15,042		724	14,318	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.4
Housekeeping activities only	107,082	15,155	15,682	76,246	2.5	0.7	1.6	7.3
Economic activities + housekeeping activities	94,396	1,061	7,807	85,528	2.2	0.0	0.8	8.2
Idle	45,458	32,936	5,591	6,931	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.7

According to the table the Rural sector has the highest proportion of children (11.5 %), engaged in economic activities while attending school compared to the other two sectors (Table 4.4). In the category of ‘Children who attend school without engaging themselves in any economic or family work’ the Urban sector records the highest percentage (19.1 %) with the Rural and Estate sectors recording 13.8 % and 16.1 % respectively. Further, it could also be observed that in the Estate sector 12.3 % of the children are not attending school while 6.5 % of the estate children are engaged in family work without attending school.

When different age groups are considered separately, a trend could be observed where the proportion of ‘children attending school only without engaging themselves in economic or family work’ declines with the children advancing in age, i.e. 23.5 % for the 5-11 year age group and 4.1% for the 15-17 year age group (Table 4.5). This could be interpreted as children growing up weaning away from formal education to help in the family chores and economy. Further, this trend could be observed among the non school attending children as well where there is a significant rise among the elder children (15-17 year age group) engaged in economic activities and family work.

The percentage distribution of working children, aged 5- 17 years, by their educational accomplishments and gender is given in Table 4.6. The table shows that 78 % of the working children have reached only the secondary level (Grade 5- 10) in their education. The percentage of children, who have had no education at all at national level, among working children is an insignificant 0.9 %.

Table 4.6 - Percentage distribution of Working Children, aged 5- 17 years, by their Educational accomplishments and Gender in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Educational accomplishment	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No schooling	0.9	0.7	1.3
Below grade 5	16.7	15.3	19
Grade 5 - 10	77.9	80.6	73.5
Passed G.C.E. (O.L.)	4.5	3.4	6.2

4.3 Children in Economic activity by major occupation

In this survey, the children engaged in economic activities were asked to report the type of work they perform (major occupation) and the sector of employment (major industry). Table 4.7 presents the distribution of children aged 5- 17 years who are currently engaged in economic activities by major occupation with demographic variables such as Age group, Gender and Sector of residence.

Table 4.7 - Percentage Distribution of Children in Economic activity by their Major occupation, Gender, Sector and Age group in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Sector, Gender and Age group	Service workers, shop and market sales works	Craft and related workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Other*	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	12.5	18.4	1.5	66.3	1.3	100	557599	1808
Sector								
Urban	27.1	47.7	2.3	18.4	4.5	100	46537	134
Rural	11.3	16.3	1.5	70.0	0.8	100	485031	1566
Estate	10.1	4.6	0.0	84.2	1.2	100	26031	108
Gender								
Boys	12.5	17	2.4	67.1	1.0	100	344859	1125
Girls	12.6	20.7	-	65.1	1.7	100	212740	683
Age group (years)								
5 - 11	12.0	14.7	0.4	72.5	0.2	100	145891	456
12 - 14	12.0	14.3	1.0	71.4	1.2	100	156973	510
15 - 17	13.2	23.0	2.3	59.7	1.9	100	254734	842

*Other includes professionals, technical and associate professionals and clerks

The survey results show that at national level, the majority, (66.3 %) of the children are engaged in Elementary occupations. According to International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), Elementary Occupation category includes elementary occupations like salesmen and servicemen; street and mobile vendors; other street services; domestic helpers and other similar workers; agricultural and related labour workers and labourers engage in mining, construction, manufacturing, transport and related activities. The national occupational distribution pattern of children in economic activities in different residential sectors is a reflection of the socio economic standards of those sectors and thus 84.2 % and 70 % of the children engaged in economic activities in the Estate and Rural sectors respectively are found to be engaged in elementary agricultural and related activities while only 18% of the children engaged in economic activities in the Urban sector are engaged in such occupations.

Accordingly the table shows that, of the children engaged in economic activities in the Urban sector, 47.7 % are engaged in Crafts and related works and a further 27 % is engaged as Secondary service workers, i.e. shop and market sales workers. The occupational distribution pattern for children at work by gender does not show a significant difference between the groups. The distribution of children engaged in economic activities by age group shows that 72.5 % of the children in the 5- 14 age group are engaged in Elementary occupations while the corresponding figure for children in the 15- 17 age group is 59.7 %. Again as expected, the percentage of children engaged in crafts and related occupancies increases with the advancement in age with only 14.7 % engaged in that occupation in the 5-11 Age group and with an increase to 23 % in the 15- 17 Age group.

4.4 Children Engaged in Economic Activity by Major Industry

Information on the Industrial category, to which the occupation of the child engaged in economic activities belongs, was also collected during the survey. These industrial categories are classified into 3 broad groups according to the ISIC. (Revision 3)

Table 4.8 - Percentage distribution of working children by Industrial sector, Residential sector, Gender and Age group in Sri Lanka - 2008/09.

Sector, Gender and Age group	Selected industrial sectors				Estimate	Sample
	Agriculture	Manufacture	Services	Total		
Sri Lanka	60.7	20.3	18.9	100	557599	1,808
Sector						
Urban	6.9	47.9	45.2	100	46537	134
Rural	64.8	18.5	16.7	100	485031	1566
Estate	80.6	5.5	13.9	100	26031	108
Gender				100		
Boys	61.9	18.6	19.6	100	344859	1125
Girls	58.9	23.3	17.8	100	212740	683
Age Group (years)				100		
5 - 11	68.9	15.9	15.2	100	145891	456
12 - 14	65.2	16.1	18.8	100	156973	510
15 - 17	53.3	25.5	21.1	100	254734	842

Regarding the distribution of children in economic activities by major industrial sectors, Table 4.8 shows that at national level, 60.7 % of the children are engaged in the Agriculture Industry. This national figure reflects more the position in the rural setting. In the Urban sector, only 6.9 % of the children are engaged in agriculture. The highest proportion of urban children, (47.9 %) is engaged in the Manufacturing industry with 45.2 % of them engaged in the Services industry. The proportion reported under the Services industry and Manufacture industry among the estate working children is relatively low as compared with the other two residential sectors. Among the working children no marked difference can be observed between boys and girls as regards the distribution among major industrial sectors.

The survey results also reveal that children as they grow older prefer to be engaged in other sectors than in agriculture industry.

4.5 Employment status of working children

Children currently engaged in economic activities were questioned as to their employment status. Based on the responses, the results are presented in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 - Percentage Distribution of Employment status of children engaged in economic activities by Residential sector, Gender and Age group, in Sri Lanka - 2008/09.

Sector, Gender and Age group	Employment status					Estimate	Sample
	Regular employee	Casual employee	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Total		
Sri Lanka	1.6	13.9	3.7	80.8	100	557599	1808
Sector							
Urban	4.9	26.6	4.1	64.5	100	46537	134
Rural	0.9	11.9	3.5	83.7	100	485031	1,66
Estate	9.6	28.2	6.6	55.6	100	26031	108
Gender					100		
Boys	1.3	17.3	4.1	77.3	100	344859	1125
Girls	2.2	8.4	3.0	86.4	100	212740	683
Age Group(years)					100		
5 - 11	0.0	2.0	0.7	97.3	100	145891	456
12 - 14	0.0	6.2	4.3	89.5	100	156973	510
15 - 17	3.6	25.4	5.0	66.0	100	254734	842

Accordingly the overwhelming majority, (80.8 percent) of children engaged in economic activities at the national level work for their family enterprise without payment (unpaid family workers). It is a cultural norm in Sri Lanka to consider helping one's own family as obligatory on each member of the family and as a result most children are engaged as helpers in the family enterprise and hence are not paid by way of wages. This pattern is generally observed in all three residential sectors. However, in the case of the Estate sector, nearly 45 % of children engaged in economic activities work either as Employees or Own account workers away from the family registering a higher percentage than the national average in that employment statuses.

As regards the Gender composition in Employment status, it is seen that the proportion of female unpaid family workers, at 86.4 %, is much higher than the male unpaid family workers, at 77.3 % in Sri Lanka. However a clear pattern is observed in the distribution of children engaged as unpaid family workers by Age group. That is, as children advance in age their tendency to remain as unpaid family workers decline.

4.6 Hours of work of Children engaged in Economic Activity

Information on the type of work a child is involved in and the number of hours spent on the activity is of greater importance as it is the factor determining the prevalence of Child Labour in the country. Therefore in the survey, data on hours of work was collected by questioning the actual number of hours children have worked in the reference period of one week. All children who were engaged in economic activities during the seven days prior to the date of interview were asked to provide the total number of hours worked during the period under reference. Hours of work in economic activities excludes hours on sick leave, public holidays, time spent on travel to and from work etc. It is to be noted here that the number of hours worked was recorded as zero for employed children who were not at work during the seven days prior to the date of interview (reference period), yet had a formal job or business enterprise.

Table 4.10 shows the percentage distribution of number of hours worked during the seven days prior to the date of interview by children engaged in economic activities by Age group, Gender and Residential sector.

Table 4.10 - Percentage Distribution of Number of hours worked per week by Working Children by Residential sector, Gender and Age group in Sri Lanka - 2008/09.

Sector, Gender and Age group	Total	Total number of hours worked					Average work time (Hours)
		< 5	5-14	15 - 24	25-43	>43	
Sri Lanka	100	34.8	38.4	11.0	7.5	8.4	13.3
Sector							
Urban	100	28.1	34.1	10.7	10.0	17.1	18.5
Rural	100	36.0	38.9	11.0	6.8	7.3	12.4
Estate	100	24.2	36.7	12.4	14.8	11.8	19.0
Gender							
Boys	100	32.1	37.7	12.1	8.7	9.4	14.5
Girls	100	39.2	39.4	9.3	5.4	6.7	11.3
Age Group (years)							
5 - 11	100	48.6	46.8	3.7	1.0	-	5.6
12 - 14	100	37.8	44.0	11.7	5.0	1.5	8.8
15 - 17	100	25.1	30.1	14.8	12.7	17.4	20.4

The results reveal that the average number of hours worked by children, aged 5- 17 years, during the reference week is 13.3 hours. At national level only 12.4 % of the working children had worked more than 30 hours per week. Boys were found to be working longer hours in economic activities than girls at an average of 14.5 hours per week for boys and 11.3 hours per week for girls during the reference period. The survey data also reveals that the average number of hours worked per week by the children in the Estate sector is higher at 19.0 hours, compared to the 18.5 hours in the Urban sector and 12.4 hours in the Rural sectors.

The average number of hours worked by children per week is directly related to the age of children. Thus the number of hours worked by the lowest age group (5- 11 years) is 5.6 hours while it is 20.4 hours for the highest age group (15-17 years). All the working children in the Age group 5- 11 years have worked an average 5.6 hours per week, and that is equivalent to working less than an hour everyday for the whole week. 73.2.% of working children in Sri Lanka are reported to be working less than 14 hours a week, in other words less than 2 hours per day, on the average.

4.6.1 Place of work

Table 4.11 reveals that half of working children worked at his/ her own family dwelling. The second highest proportion of children worked at farm, garden or paddy field. As regards the gender comparison, no marked difference can be observed between boys and girls with regard to the place of work. As mentioned earlier, working children were mainly engaged in economic activities conducted in their own household / farm or paddy field as unpaid family workers.

Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Place of work, of working children by Gender in Sri Lanka

Place of work	Working children		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Total	100	100	100
At (his/her) family dwelling	49.5	65.0	55.4
Employer's house	2.0	2.2	2.0
Factory	1.5	4.4	2.6
Plantations /Farm /Garden	25.6	21.3	24.0
Constructions sites	3.0	0.1	1.9
Shops /Markets /Boutiques	6.0	3.2	4.9
Different places (Mobile)	5.8	1.3	4.1
Other	6.6	2.5	5.0
Estimate	344859	212740	557599
Sample	1125	683	1808

What is described as 'Other' includes Formal office, Quarrying sites, On the streets (fixed place), Restaurants / Hotels etc.

4.7 Paid child workers

In the survey, information on the Terms and Amount of payment for children who work for other individuals and institutions and the Earnings of children as own account workers was collected. The terms and basis of payment for work is often on piece rate or based on a rate for a specific period, i.e. daily, weekly, monthly or such other specific period. 'Payment', in the survey refers to the most recent payment, whether in cash, in kind or a combination of both.

Table 4.12- Percentage distribution of Average Monthly Income of working children by Residential sector, Gender and Age group in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Sector, Gender and Age group	Total	Less than 200	201- 500	501- 1000	1001- 2000	2001- 5000	5001- 10000	10001 and above	Not Stated	Average monthly income
Sri Lanka	100	9.2	7.7	8.3	12.6	32.5	25.9	2.7	1.2	3820
Sector										
Urban	100	9.3	3.1	2.0	5.7	35.1	44.5	0.4	-	4608
Rural	100	9.1	8.4	9.7	13.8	30.4	23.9	3.2	1.5	3747
Estate	100	9.5	9.5	8.0	13.8	42.6	13.0	2.9	0.8	3173
Gender										
Boys	100	7.7	6.8	8.1	13.8	31.8	27.8	3.1	0.9	4038
Girls	100	13.0	10.1	9.1	9.1	34.2	20.7	1.7	2.1	3222
Age Group										
5 - 11	100	34.9	19.3	26.5	6.2	13.0	-	-	-	699
12 - 14	100	16.4	18.3	18.2	14.8	30.2	-	-	2.1	1617
15 - 17	100	6.6	5.1	5.6	12.4	33.8	32.0	3.3	1.1	4380

- Sample size is not adequate to provide data

It is reported in the survey that out of 557,599 working children, 86,428 or 15.5 % of them work for payment, either while attending or not attending school. Table 4.12 shows the distribution of average monthly income of paid child workers by Residential sector, Gender and Age group.

The average monthly income of child labour, according to the Table 4.12, is Rs. 3820. This however hardly reveals the reality because the income varies according to the Residential sector and the Age of the child. Urban sector pays the highest remuneration followed by the Rural sector with the Estate sector paying the least. The earnings also show an increase with the advancement in child's age. Table 4.12 further implies that the average monthly income of boy child workers is Rs. 4038/, which is above the average rate of girl child workers at Rs. 3222/. The boys generally earn more than the girls and even in the 'Earnings above Rs. 5000 per month' category, 30.9 % of the working boys belong themselves to that category, while only 22.4 % of the working girls could register earnings above Rs. 5000/.

4.7.1 Basis of payment

In Table 4.13, working children were classified according to the basis on which payments are made to them by Gender, Sector and Age group.

Table 4.13- Percentage distribution Working Children according to the basis on which payments were made to them by Sector, Gender and Age group in Sri Lanka- 2008/09

Sector, Gender and Age group	Total	Piece rate	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Other
Sri Lanka	100	15.7	33.9	7.1	28.0	15.3
Sector						
Urban	100	17.4	28.3	9.2	39.5	5.5
Rural	100	17.1	33.6	7.0	25.3	17.1
Estate	100	3.2	44.4	5.1	30.0	17.3
Gender						
Boys	100	14.5	43.2	5.7	20.6	16.1
Girls	100	18.9	8.9	11.0	47.8	13.4
Age Group (years)						
5 - 11	100	15.2	39.5	-	-	45.3
12 - 14	100	19.3	35.0	4.7	5.2	35.8
15 - 17	100	15.0	33.5	7.9	33.6	10.1

- Sample size is not adequate to provide data

According to the survey data the most popular basis of payment for Child labour overall, is on the Daily basis, representing a 33.9 % proportion, followed by the Monthly basis with 28 % proportion. The Urban sector however prefers to pay their child workers on a monthly basis at 39.5 % while the Rural and Estate sectors prefer to engage children on the daily paid basis at 33.6 % and 44.4 % respectively. There is also preponderance in the Rural and Urban sectors for piece meal payment basis and this, compared to the Estate sector, is 5 times higher. This could be explained as being due to the prevalence of industries in the Rural and Urban sectors compared to the Estate sector which is predominantly agricultural.

However, the basis of payment between girls and boys appear to be in contrast with the majority of girls receiving payments on monthly basis, at 47.8 % of the girls receiving payment, while the majority of boys receive their payments on a daily basis, at 43.2 % of the boys receiving payments.

Table 4.14- Percentage distribution of Choice in spending their earnings by Working Children by Sector, Gender and Age group in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Sector, Gender and Age group	Total	Give all /part of money to the parents	Pay school fees buy things for school	Buy things for household	Buy personal effects	Save	Other or not stated	Not earning yet
Sri Lanka	100	42.8	6.9	17.4	18.6	6.0	5.1	3.2
Sector								
Urban	100	50.0	6.8	21.7	19.0	-	-	2.4
Rural	100	41.4	7.6	15.5	18.9	7.0	6.1	3.5
Estate	100	42.1	2.0	24.4	15.7	8.0	6.1	1.6
Gender								
Boys	100	43.9	5.7	18.1	16.6	6.5	5.8	3.3
Girls	100	39.6	10.0	15.5	24.1	4.6	3.4	2.7
Age Group (years)								
5 - 11	100	48.6	8.9	-	7.6	11.2	23.7	-
12 - 14	100	47.3	21.8	1.1	14.5	3.1	8.1	4.0
15 - 17	100	41.7	4.0	21.3	19.9	6.3	3.7	3.1

- Sample size is not adequate to provide data

According to Table 4.14, 42.8 % of paid child workers handed over either their entire earnings or a substantial part of it to their parents. This appears to conform to the pattern prevalent across different sectors, gender and age groups. Overall, only 6 % of child workers reported that they save part of their income. However the savings habit appears to be non existent among children in the Urban sector while the Estate sector with 8% records the highest proportion followed by the Rural sector at 7%.

Contrary to popular belief, boys save more of their earnings at 6.5 % than the girls at 4.6 % with girls spending more of their earning on education and on buying personal effects. Children, as they grow older, appear to exercise more discretionary powers in spending their earning.

4.8 Children Engaged in Family Work

Activity data on 5-17 year children engaged in family work or household chores i.e. shopping for household, cleaning the household , washing clothes, collecting fire wood, fetching water from outside premises, caring for children /old etc. for the 7 days preceding the survey was collected by the CAS. The following results were reported in the survey regarding the children engaged in family work.

Total number of children engaged in family work	3,634,588
Children engaged only in family work	107,082
Children engaged only in family work and schooling	2,994,228
Children engaged only in family work and economic activities	94,396
Children engaged in family work and economic activities while schooling	438,882

A total of 3,634,588 children were reported by the CAS to be engaged in family work. Out of this total, 82.4 % of the children were engaged in family work while schooling. It is to be noted here that the number of children engaged in family work in addition to economic activities while attending school was 438,882, which is about 12.1 % of the total engaged in family work. Based on the responses Table 4.15 presents the distribution of number of hours spent by children engaged in family work according to Sector, Gender and Age group.

Table 4.15 - Percentage distribution of number of hours spent by children engaged in Family work according to Sector, Gender and Age group in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Sector, Gender and Age group	No. of hours spent per day on Family work							Average hours	Estimated	Sample
	Total	<1	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+			
Sri Lanka	100	5.3	33.7	21.7	12.4	11.9	15.0	5.0	3634588	11466
Sector										
Urban	100	5.5	41.2	21.1	12.5	10.3	9.4	4.0	463927	1383
Rural	100	5.4	32.7	22.0	12.3	12.0	15.7	5.1	2961785	9256
Estate	100	2.7	31.3	18.7	14.1	14.8	18.4	5.9	208876	827
Gender	100									
Boys	100	6.7	39.5	22.4	12.0	9.8	9.7	4.0	1793118	5656
Girls	100	3.9	28.0	21.1	12.9	14.0	20.2	6.0	1841470	5810
Age Group	100									
5-11	100	7.6	44.2	22.1	10.3	8.7	7.2	3.5	1718056	5393
12-14	100	3.7	27.0	22.1	14.5	14.8	17.8	5.5	945001	3006
15-17	100	2.7	21.6	20.7	14.2	14.7	26.1	7.1	971531	3067

The Table 4.15 indicates that at national level, of the total children engaged in domestic activities (without pay on a daily basis), 33.7 % usually spent 1-2 hours a day, 34.1 % work 3-6 hours and 27 % work more than 7 hours in a day. Only 5.3 % of children engaged in domestic activity work less than an hour in a day. The results also show that the average number of hours a child is engaged in domestic activities in his/her own home is 5 hours a day.

As expected, girls appear to engage in domestic activities for longer hours than their male counterparts. The average number of hours, a girl is engaged in family work, is 6 hours a day as against 4 hours, the corresponding duration for a boy. The percentage of girls engaged in family work for more than 4 hours per day is 47.1 % and is higher than the corresponding percentage for boys, which is 31.5 %. Similarly 20.2 % of the girls are in the category of children who spend more than 8 hours per day on family work, while only 9.7 % of the boys belong to that category.

The average number of hours a child in the Estate sector is engaged in family work is relatively higher at 5.9 hours, than that of the Rural sector which is 5.1 hours and the Urban sector which is at 4.0 hours. Similarly Estate sector shows the highest percentage of children (18.4 %) spending more than 8 hours per day on household chores, as against 15.4 % and 9.7 % registered for the Rural and Urban sectors respectively.

The average number of hours a child works in domestic activities increases from 3.5 hours to 7.1 hours (exactly doubled) when moving from 5-11 year age group to 15-17 year age group. Only 7.2 % of children in the 5-11 year age group spend more than 9 hours per day on family work but among the older 15-17 year age group, the corresponding proportion is observed to be 26.1 %.

Table 4.16 - Percentage distribution of number of hours spent in family work by children attending/ not attending school, Gender wise in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Time spent per day (no of hours) on family work	Total			Attending school			Not attending school		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 1	5.2	6.5	3.9	5.4	6.7	4.1	1.8	3.4	0.0
1-2	33.3	39.3	27.5	33.9	39.7	28.3	23.0	33.0	11.6
3-4	21.8	22.5	21.2	22.3	22.8	21.8	14.1	18.3	9.3
5-6	12.5	12.1	13.0	12.7	12.1	13.3	9.5	12.0	6.7
7-8	12.0	9.9	14.0	11.9	9.8	14.1	12.8	11.9	13.9
9 and above	15.2	9.8	20.4	13.8	9.0	18.4	38.7	21.3	58.5
Average hour	5.0	4.0	6.0	4.7	3.9	5.5	10.1	5.5	15.2

When school attendance status is considered, according to Table 4.16, it can be noticed that those who attend school spend an average of 4.7 hours a day attending to household chores, while this average goes up to 10.1 hours per day among those who do not attend school. Those who spend 9 hours or more in family work among the school attending children is reported to be 13.8 % while the corresponding proportion among the non school attending children is 38.7 %. The girls who attend school spend, on the average 5.5 hours per day, on family work while the girls who do not attend school spend, on the average 15.2 hours per day, on family work. The proportion of girls who spend more than 9 hours a day on family work among the non school attending category is 58.5 % and that remains high when compared with corresponding figure for boys, non school attending category, which is 21.3 %.

Chapter: 5. Child Labour and Hazardous work

The prevalence of child labour in Sri Lanka has not reached a stage where it warrants national concern. However, measuring the degree of its prevalence and identifying the characteristics associated with same would be a crucial factor in eliminating it. The Child Activity Survey conducted in 2008/09 displayed that the children engaged in child labour is only 2.5 % of the total child population, which is 4,338,709 children, in Sri Lanka. The Department of Census and Statistics, in consultation with ILO/IPEC and the Ministry of Labour in Sri Lanka, use the following definition in this survey, to identify "Child Labour".

Definition - Child Labour

- (4) *5- 11 yr age group: All children engaged in some form of economic activity excluding*
 - (iii) *Those who work less than 5hrs per week as contributing family workers in non – agriculture sector non-hazardous activities*
 - (iv) *Those who work less than 15hrs per week as contributing family workers in agriculture sector non-hazardous activities*
- (5) *12-14 yr age group: All children engaged in some form of economic activity excluding*
 - (iii) *Those who work less than 15 hrs per week in non – agriculture sector non-hazardous activities and*
 - (iv) *Those who work less than 25 hrs per week as contributing family workers in agriculture sector non-hazardous activities*
- (6) *15- 17 yr age group: All children engaged in some form of economic activity excluding those who work less than 44 hrs per week in non-hazardous activities*

However, the above definition of child labour may appear inconsistent with the existing laws in Sri Lanka with regard to the age of the child. According to the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children's Act No.47 of 1956, a 'child' is described as "a person under the age of fourteen years". Therefore it would be more appropriate and consistent to treat only those aged 14 and under as children for the purpose of identifying "child labour" in Sri Lanka.

Section 14(1) (a) of the Employment of Women, Young Person and Children Act indicates that "*a child could be employed by his parents or guardian in light agricultural or horticultural work or similar work carried on by members of the same family before the commencement of regular school hours or after the close of school hours*". In section 14(1) (b) it states that "*a child could be employed in any school or other institution supervised by a public authority and imparting technical education or other training for the purpose of any trade or occupation*".

Engagement of children in Sri Lanka is regulated by various statutes and also by educational, cultural and social factors. Any engagements beyond these accepted practices and existing statutes may be construed simply as an 'engagement in child labour' and such engagement is prohibited by the country's law. However various Government institutions impact on the engagement of children, when such engagements are associated with activities that fall within their purview. Nevertheless, in terms of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act No.47 of 1956 a complete prohibition on engagement of children in child labour is in-built to the law. The National Child Protection Authority (NCPA) and the Labour Department can be cited as the main law enforcement authorities engaged in the control and eradication of child labour in Sri Lanka.

In addition to the above, child labour or the employment of children is controlled through the Education Ordinance which states that it is mandatory for a child to attend school until she / he is 14 years old.

In the current Child Activity Survey, child labour is generally observed among the most vulnerable families in society. The vulnerable families are the families that fall below the average standard of living. Another important aspect that needs emphasis when deciphering child labour is the unwillingness on the part of the parents to accept and disclose the true situation with regard to engagement of their children in arduous family tasks for long hours, thus concealing the existence of child labour. Therefore, the findings of the survey with regard to domestic child labour in Sri Lanka could be subjected to such limitations. However, according to the survey, 25 out of every 1000 children in Sri Lanka are reported as having been engaged in child labour. (Table 5.1)

Table 5.1.1: Distribution of Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour - 2008/09 - Sri Lanka

Child population	Total	percent
Total children	4338709	100
Total Child labour	107259	2.5
Hazardous forms of child labour	63916	1.5

Sri Lanka is in the process of introducing certain new regulations on the Hazardous Forms of child labour and at present those regulations have been tabled in the country's legislator, the Parliament. However, there are certain statutory restrictions in the employment of young persons, (i.e., from 14-18 years) in certain industries and there are restriction on working hours and overtime hours as well.

The Department of Census and Statistics, in consultation with ILO/IPEC and Ministry of Labour in Sri Lanka, for the purpose of the Child Activity Survey - 2008/09 has defined the hazardous forms of child labour with following definitions.

Definition - Hazardous forms of Child labour

The children who are engaged in industries and occupations that are designated as hazardous and those who work for more than 43 hours per week in any industry or occupation are considered to be engaged in hazardous forms of child labour.

The survey reveals that out of the total child population of 107,259 reported to be in Child labour, 63,916 children are engaged in hazardous work. This is more than one-half of the total child population engaged in child labour. (60 % or three in every five children in child labour)

According to the definition, children who are engaged in industries and occupations identified as hazardous and those who work for more than 43 hours per week are categorized in this survey as children engaged in hazardous forms of child labour.

However, the Factories Ordinance stipulates under section 68(2)(a) that “*the total number of hours worked, including overtime, by a woman or young person, exclusive of intervals allowed for meals and rest, shall not exceed sixty hours in any week*”. Thus according to the country's law a young person is permitted to work for 60 hrs in a week but the survey categorization would term the hours in excess of 43 as hazardous. Therefore the survey results based on the above definition is not consistent with the law and in that respect may reflect inflated figures on hazardous forms of child labour.

5.1 Age, Gender and Sector composition

Table 5.1.2: Child population identified as Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Age group in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Age group	Total		Child Labour		Hazardous form of child labour	
	(Number)	(percentage)	(Number)	(percentage)	(Number)	(percentage)
Sri Lanka	4,338,709	100	107,259	2.5	63,916	1.5
Age Group						
5 - 11	2,292,887	100	30,111	1.3	1,344	0.1
12-14	1,007,832	100	21,702	2.2	7,126	0.7
15 - 17	1,037,990	100	55,446	5.3	55,446	5.3

According to the results, 5.3 % of the working children in the 15-17 age groups are engaged in hazardous works (See Table 5.1.1) and that compared to other age groups is an extraordinary situation (Approximately 87 % of the total children engaged in hazardous forms of work). This situation could also be viewed in Figure 5.1.2. Further it could be noted that 100% of the children in the age group engaged in child labour are categorized to be engaged in hazardous form of labour. This could be explained as being due to the difference in the limits imposed (43 hours in the definition determining hazardous work and 60 hours in the Employment of Women, Young Persons and children Act No.47 of 1956). As it is the Act that regulates this activity on a day to day basis, engagement of children up to 60 hours, exceeding 43 hours, does takes place all the time. On the other hand in the 5-11 age group only 0.1 percent of children are reported to be engaged in hazardous work.

Figure 5.1.1

Child labour - 2008/09

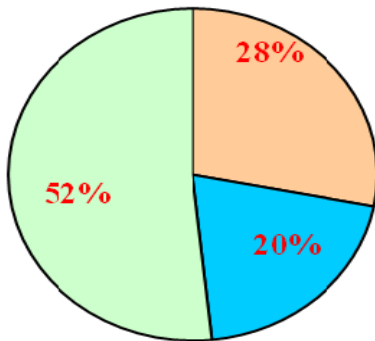
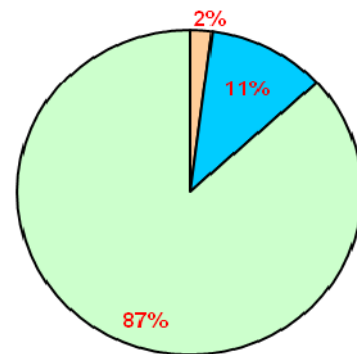


Figure 5.1.2

Hazardous forms of child labour - 2008/09



- 5 - 11 years age group
- 12-14 years age group
- 15 - 17 years age group

Table 5.1.3: Child population sifted to identify Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Gender in Sri Lanka - 2008/09.

Gender	Total		Child Labour		Hazardous form of child labour	
	(Number)	(percentage)	(Number)	(percentage)	(Number)	(percentage)
Sri Lanka	4,338,709	100	107,259	2.5	63,916	1.5
Boys	2,198,482	100	73,262	3.3	46,453	2.1
Girls	2,140,227	100	33,997	1.6	17,462	0.8

Data in table 5.1.3 highlights that the percentage of boys engaged in Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour are higher than that of the girls. 2.1% of the total male child population is reported to be engaged in hazardous forms of child labour and that incidentally is more than one - half of the total male children engaged in child labour (i.e. 46,453 female to 73,262 male child labours)

Figure 5.1.3: Distribution of child labour by Gender

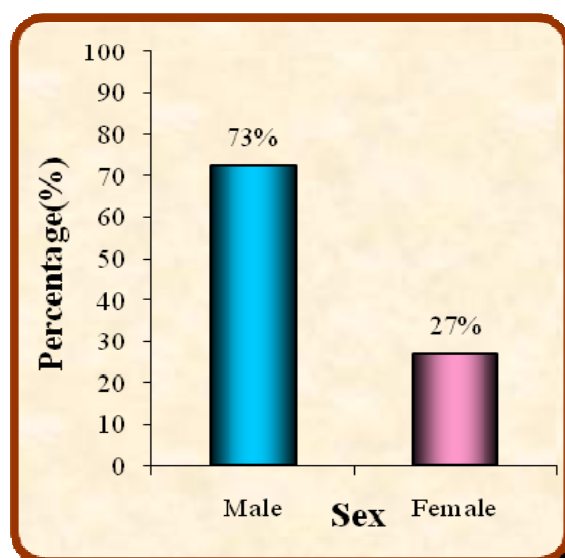


Figure 5.1.4: Distribution of hazardous forms of child labour by Gender

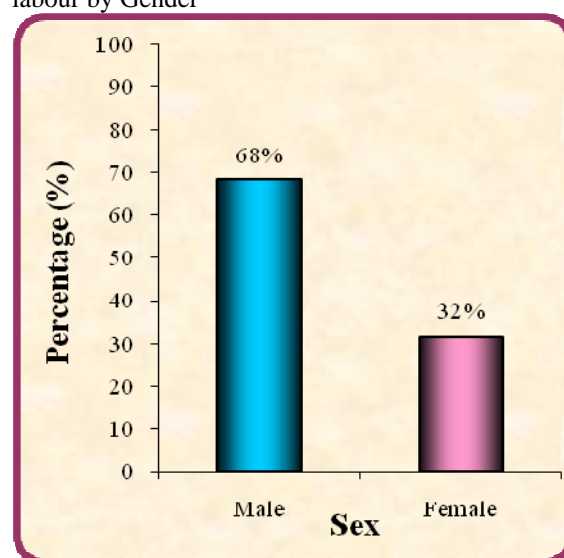


Table 5.1.4: Child population sifted to identify Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Sector in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Sector	Total Child population	percent	Child Labour	percent	percent	hazardous form of child labour	percent	percent
Sri Lanka	4,338,709	100	107,259	100.0	2.5	63,916	100.0	1.5
Sector								
Urban	586,680	13.52	18,869	17.6	3.2	9,874	15.4	1.7
Rural	3,494,160	80.53	84,430	78.7	2.4	50,832	79.5	1.5
Estate	257,869	5.94	3,960	3.7	1.5	3,210	5.0	1.2

Of the total child population, prevalence of child labour appears to be higher in Rural areas as four out of every five children in child labour are, or 78.7 % of child labour is, in the Rural sector. This is because the Rural sector accounts for 80.5 % of the total child population of the country. Thus when the percentage proportion of the child population that resides in each sector is considered against the total child population of the country, the highest prevalence of Child labour could be identified in the Urban sector. There do not appear to be extraordinary fluctuations in the incidents of Hazardous form of child labour in sectors when compared with the percentage presence of the total child population in each sector. The majority of children working in rural communities are engaged either in agriculture or in activity with a similar base.

5.2 School attendance

The relatively high primary and secondary school enrolment ratios are a positive feature in the Sri Lankan education system. The net enrolment ratio in primary education for the year 2008 was 98.8 percent. The absence of differentiation in gender in school admittance is yet another positive feature with regard to the Sri Lankan education (Male 98.7 %, female 98.8 %). On the other hand the results of this Child Activity Survey prove that 94 % of children in the mandatory age group in Sri Lanka attend school on a continuing basis. Thus it could be concluded from the above findings of the Child Activity Survey that child labour in Sri Lanka is not an obstacle for the children to attend school.

Table 5.2.1: Schooling status of Child Labour by Age groups in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Age Group (Years)	Total		Schooling status			
			Attending		Not attending	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
Total	107259	100	57315	53.4	49944	46.6
5 - 14	51813	100	45107	87.1	6706	12.9
5 - 11	30111	100	29597	98.3	514	1.7
12 - 14	21702	100	15510	71.5	6192	28.5
15 - 17	55446	100	12208	22.0	43238	78.0

Table 5.2.1 shows that half the children (53.4 %) engaged in child labour attend school. Of the entire population engaged in child labour 98.3 % children in the Age group 5-11 years attend school. The results also reveal that of the 51,813 children in child labour in the age group 5-14 years, more than 87.1 % (or 45,107) are attending school. The main reason for this situation is the Education Ordinance in Sri Lanka which makes primary education compulsory. According to the Ordinance it is mandatory for a child to attend school until he is 14 years old.

In 15 - 17 age group 78 % are not attending school. Children in this Age group, looking for employment, swell the child labour population as they are unable to pass the General Certificate (GCE) Ordinary Level (O/L) examination. It should be noted here again that the existing Sri Lankan law does not recognize a person above 14 years as a child and hence a good proportion of what passes as child labour belongs to this age group.

Among all the children engaged in Hazardous forms of child labour, seven out of ten (70 % of the total) generally do not attend school although in the Age group 5-14 years 81.5 % of the children do attend school. This position again can be explained as being due to the legislation in force.

Table 5.2.2: Schooling status of children in Hazardous forms of child labour by Age group in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Category	Total	percent	Schooling status			
			Attending		Not attending	
			Total	percent	Total	percent
Total	63,916	100	19,111	29.9	44,805	70.1
Age Groups (Years)						
5 - 14	8,470	100	6,904	81.5	1,567	18.5
5-11	1,344	100	1,344	100.0		
12-14	7,126	100	5,560	78.0	1,567	22.0
15 - 17	55,446	100	12,208	22.0	43,238	78.0

Table 5.2.3: Schooling Status of Child Labour by Gender in Sri Lanka- 2008/09

Category	Total	percent	Schooling status			
			Attending	percent	Not attending	percent
Child Labour	107259	100	57315	53.4	49944	46.6
Boys	73262	100	36838	50.3	36424	49.7
Girls	33997	100	20477	60.2	13520	39.8

In school attendance, children engaged in Child Labour do not show a significant differentiation in gender. There is a difference in that the percentage of girls attending school at 60.2 % is higher than that of the boys at 50.3%, but this falls in line with the general gender differentiation in school attendance.

Table 5.2.4: Schooling status of children in Hazardous forms of child labour by Gender in Sri Lanka- 2008/09

Category	Total	percent	Schooling status			
			Attending	percent	Not attending	percent
Hazardous forms of child labour	63,916	100	19,111	29.9	44,805	70.1
Boys	46,453	100	14,400	31.0	32,053	69.0
Girls	17,462	100	4,711	27.0	12,751	73.0

There are no noteworthy differences in gender in the school attendance of children engaged in hazardous forms of child labour. Among both Boys and Girls, nearly seven in every ten children do not attend school.

Table 5.2.5: Schooling status of children in Child labour by sector in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Category	Total	percent	Schooling status			
			Attending	percent	Not attending	percent
Child Labour	107,259	100	57,315	53.4	49,944	46.6
Sector						
Urban	18,869	100	7,373	39.1	11,496	60.9
Rural	84,430	100	49,525	58.7	34,905	41.3
Estate	3,960	100	417	10.5	3,543	89.5

Among those engaged in child labour, the children in the Rural sector (58.7 %) show a preference to attend school compared to children in the Urban (39.1 %) and Estate (10.5 %) sectors. In the Estate sector nine out of every ten children in child labour do not attend school (89.5 %).

Table 5.2.6: Schooling status of children in Hazardous forms of child labour by Sector in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Category	Total	percent	Schooling status			
			Attending	percent	Not attending	percent
Hazardous forms of child labour	63,916	100	19,111	29.9	44,805	70.1
Urban	9,874	100	688	7.0	9,186	93.0
Rural	50,832	100	18,423	36.2	32,408	63.8
Estate	3,210	100			3,210	100.0

Majority of children engaged in hazardous work in the Urban sector do not attend school (93%). In the Estate sector 100 % of the children who are engaged in hazardous work do not attend school. However, as against such negative results in the Urban and Estate sectors the Rural sector has performed better in that respect recording that 2 out of every 5 children engaged in hazardous labour in the Rural sector do attend school.

5.3 Industry, Occupation and Employment

5.3.1 Industry

Child labour in Sri Lanka can be identified under three major industrial groups. They are Agricultural, Manufacturing and Services industries. Agriculture is the predominant industry in Sri Lanka.

Table 5.3.1 Percentage Distribution of Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour among Major industries in the country by Residential sector in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Sector	Major industrial group for child labour				Major industries for hazardous forms of child labour			
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Total	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Total
Sri Lanka	23.8	40.6	35.6	100.0	22.2	44.6	33.2	100.0
Sector								
Urban	4.1	49.2	46.6	100.0	7.9	44.4	47.7	100.0
Rural	27.0	40.2	32.8	100.0	23.6	47.2	29.2	100.0
Estate	49.4	8.0	42.6	100.0	43.4	4.1	52.6	100.0

As per the survey results on the overall engagement rate of child labour in industries, the highest engagement rate (40.6 %) is seen in the Manufacturing Sector followed by the Services Sector (35.6 %). The participation rate of child labour in the Agriculture Sector shows a mere 23.8 %.. The rate of participation of urban children in the Manufacturing and Services industries is particularly high consequently making their participation in the Agricultural industry extraordinarily low. Even in the Rural Sector Manufacturing and Services industries are popular registering engagements of 40.2 % and 32.8% respectively among the children engaged in child labour with Agriculture making up the 3rd position at 27 %. However in the Estate Sector, the engagement of child labour is highest in the Agricultural sector with 49.4 % denoting that half of estate child labour is engaged in agriculture and plantation.

Figure 5.3.1

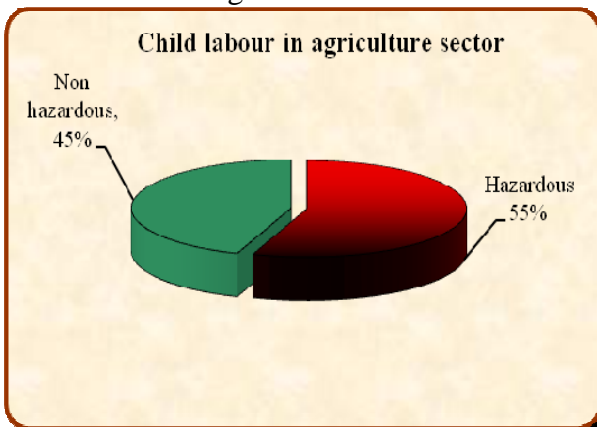


Figure 5.3.2

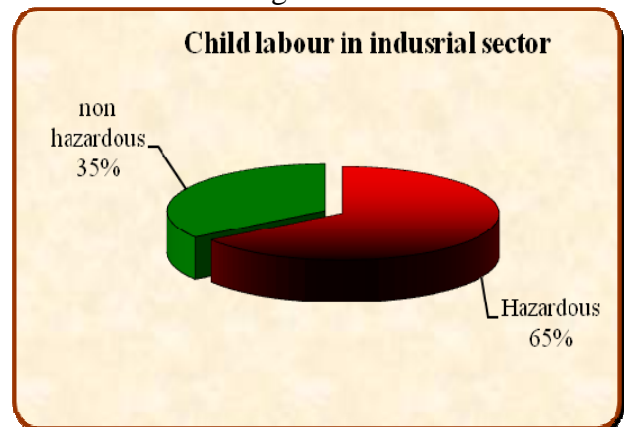


Figure 5.3.3

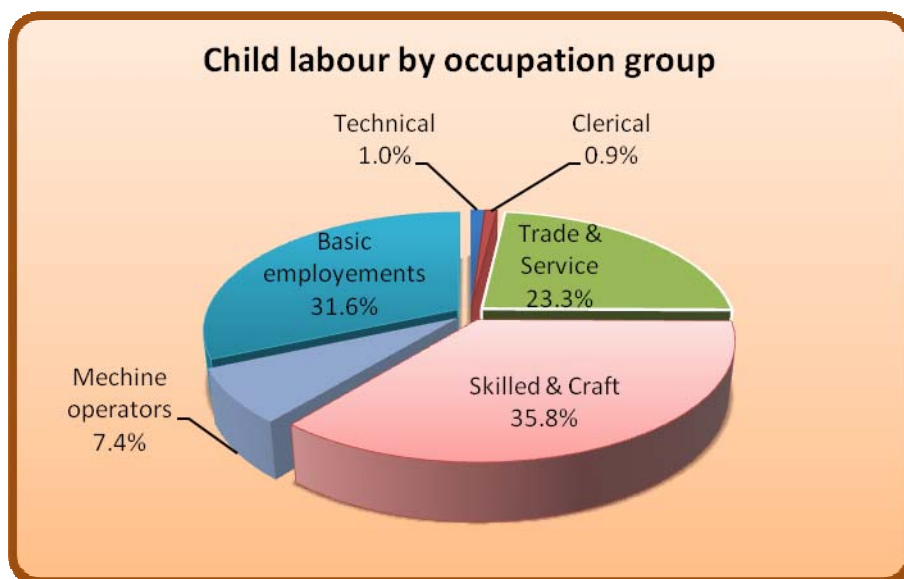


When you consider the total population of children engaged in hazardous forms of child labour, 44.6 % of them are found in the Manufacturing industry. Figure 5.3.2, depicts that the incidents of hazardous forms of child labour is highest in the Manufacturing industry followed by the Services industry at 33.2 % and the Agricultural industry at 22.2 %. Accordingly when the hazardous character of each industry is considered, 65 % in the Manufacturing industry, 56 % in the Services industry and 55 % in the Agricultural industry are engaged in activity that is considered hazardous (Figures 5.3.1, 5.3.2. and 5.3.3).

5.3.2. Occupation

The occupations of children in child labour could vary widely within the country. The average levels of child labour engagement in different occupations are shown in the following charts: Skilled & craft is 35.8 %; Elementary occupations 31.6 %; Trade and Services 23.3 %.

Figure 5.3.4



Elementary Occupations represents a 31.6 % share in the total child labour contribution. It represents the following sub categories.

Table 5.3.2: Percentage distribution of Child Labour employment by sub groups within Elementary Occupations in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Major Elementary Occupations	percent
Elementary occupations	100
Street vendors, mobile vendors, and related workers	16.6
Agricultural, fishery and related workers	52.8
Industrial crops production related workers	3.0
Fishing industry related workers	8.2
Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	19.4

The predominance of agriculture in Sri Lanka has been discussed before and accordingly the number of child labour engaged in agriculture-related occupations under Elementary occupations is higher than other occupations in the category. This is a 53 % proportion and most of those workers listed under agriculture have been engaged as farm helpers and laborers.

Table 5.3.3: Percentage Distribution of child labour in different Occupations with their Hazardous / Non hazardous status in Sri Lanka- 2008/09

Occupational Category	Total	Hazardous	Non hazardous
Sri Lanka	100.0	59.6	40.4
Technical	100.0	33.5	66.5
Clerical	100.0	58.8	41.2
Trade & Service	100.0	48.6	51.4
Skilled & Craft	100.0	64.5	35.5
Machine operators	100.0	100.0	-
Elementary Occupations	100.0	53.4	46.6

The engagement of child labour is high in Elementary occupations and 53.4 % of those engaged in Elementary occupations are in hazardous work. All children engaged in occupations such as machine operators are identified as hazardous forms of child labour.

Table 5.3.4: Percentage Distribution of Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Occupational category and Age group in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Occupation group	Child labour				Hazardous forms of child labour			
	Total	5-11 yrs	12-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	Total	5-11 yrs	12-14 yrs	15-17 yrs
Sri Lanka	100	28.1	20.2	51.7	100	2.1	11.1	86.7
Technical	100	33.0	33.5	33.5	100	-	-	100.0
Clerical	100		41.2	58.8	100	-	-	100.0
Trade & Service	100	41.9	14.9	43.2	100	-	11.2	88.8
Skilled & Craft	100	29.2	14.9	55.9	100	2.8	10.6	86.6
Machine operators	100	8.2	20.3	71.5	100	8.2	20.3	71.5
Elementary occ.	100	21.9	29.1	48.9	100	-	8.4	91.6

Table 5.3.4 shows that all the children in clerical occupations are above 12 years of age. Besides 58.8 % of children in clerical occupations in child labour are above 15 years of age. Further 100 % of the children above 15 years of age in the clerical occupation are engaged in hazardous form of child labour. It is also evident that, of the children engaged in hazardous activity as machine operators, 71.5 % are above 15 years of age.

Table 5.3.5 Percentage Distribution of Child Labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Occupational category and Gender in Sri Lanka - 2008/09.

Occupational Category	Child labour			Hazardous forms of child labour		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Sri Lanka	100.0	68.3	31.7	100.0	72.7	27.3
Technical	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
Clerical	100.0	34.7	65.4	100.0	59.0	41.0
Trade & Service	100.0	66.1	33.9	100.0	74.5	25.5
Skilled & Craft	100.0	58.5	41.5	100.0	59.8	40.2
Machine operators	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
Elementary Occupations	100.0	73.6	26.4	100.0	77.0	23.0

The distribution pattern in the engagement of boys and girls in different Occupational categories is shown in table 5.3.5. Based on this data boys are represented at 66.1% in Trade & Service and 73.6 % in Elementary occupations. 100 % of children engaged as technical and machine operators are boys.

Table 5.3.6: Percentage Distribution of children in Child Labour and in Hazardous forms of Child labour by occupational category and by Residential Sector in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Occupational Category	Child labour				Hazardous forms of child labour			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Sri Lanka	100	17.6	78.7	3.7	100	15.4	79.5	5.0
Technical	100	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-
Clerical	100	34.7	65.4	-	100	-	59.0	41.0
Trade & Service	100	20.7	73.6	5.7	100	19.4	69.0	11.6
Skilled & Craft	100	23.5	75.7	0.8	100	17.5	82.0	0.5
Machine operators	100	13.2	86.8	-	100	13.2	86.8	-
Elementary Occ.	100	9.7	83.7	6.6	100	10.0	80.8	9.2

Survey results show that, there is no marked difference in the distribution of Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by their Occupations within the three sectors. The high presence of the Rural sector percentages in each and every occupational category is due to the Rural sector's proportional dominance in the total child population, which is 80.5 %.

5.3.3 Employment Status

The Employment Status of child labour could be shown under four main categories as Permanent, Temporary, Own account worker and Un-paid family worker.

The majority of child labour in Sri Lanka is in the category of Un-paid family workers (on the average 4 out of every five children in the total child labour population are unpaid family workers). Survey results reveal that engagements in other Employment Status categories are occasional (Figure 5.3.5).

Figure 5.3.5

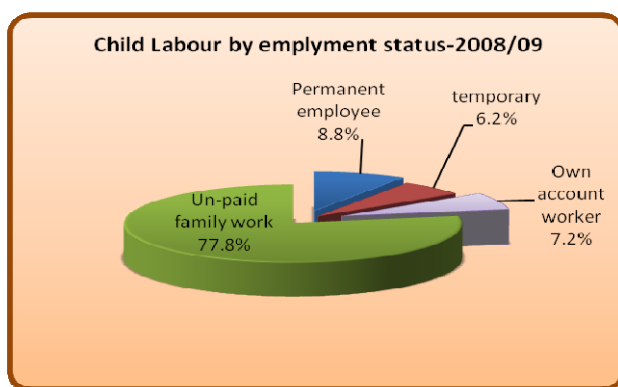
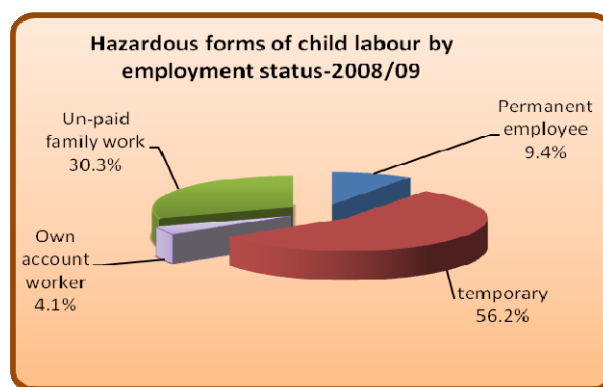


Figure 5.3.6



The following table shows the distribution of employment status by age groups in child labour and hazardous forms of child labour.

Table 5.3.7: Percentage Distribution of Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Employment status and Age group in Sri Lanka - 2008/09.

Age group	Child Labour employment status					Hazardous forms of child labour employment status				
	Total	Permanent employee	Temporary	Own account worker	Un-paid family work	Total	Permanent employee	Temporary	Own account worker	Un-paid family work
Sri Lanka	100	5.6	40.0	4.6	49.8	100	9.4	56.2	4.1	30.3
5-11 yrs	100	-	9.5	2.3	88.2	100	-	-	-	100.0
12-14 yrs	100	-	31.1	9.2	59.7	100	-	36.6	5.6	57.8
15-17 yrs	100	10.9	60.0	4.0	25.1	100	10.9	60	4	25.1

Table 5.3.8 Percentage Distribution of Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Employment status and Gender in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Gender	Child Labour					Hazardous forms of child labour				
	Total	Permanent employee	Temporary	Own account worker	Un-paid family work	Total	Permanent employee	Temporary	Own account worker	Un-paid family work
Sri Lanka	100	5.6	40.0	4.6	49.8	100	9.4	56.2	4.1	30.3
Boys	100	3.5	43.5	6.4	46.7	100	5.6	55.6	5.7	33.2
Girls	100	10.1	32.6	0.7	56.6	100	19.7	57.7	-	22.6

The proportion of girls' exceeds the proportion of boys' in the Employment status of the Unpaid family workers in child labour. However, in the hazardous form of child labour the majority of both, boys and girls, are in the category of Temporary employees (55.6 % of the boys and 57.7 % of the girls).

Table 5.3.9 Percentage Distribution of Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Employment status and Sector in Sri Lanka- 2008/09

Sector	Child Labour employment status					Hazardous forms of child labour employment status				
	Total	Permanent employee	Temporary	Own account worker	Un-paid family work	Total	Permanent employee	temporary	Own account worker	Un-paid family work
Sri Lanka	100	5.6	40	4.6	49.8	100	9.4	56.2	4.1	30.3
Urban	100	9.8	40.4	3.7	46.1	100	18.7	62.1	4.7	14.6
Rural	100	4.0	38.7	4.6	52.8	100	6.6	54.1	4.0	35.3
Estate	100	20.9	65.3	9.1	4.7	100	25.7	70.2	4.1	-

When the three sectors are compared, the proportion of Unpaid family workers are high in the Urban and Rural sectors (46.1% in the Urban sector and 52.8 %t in Rural sector). The number of working children categorized as 'Temporary' is high in the Estate sector in both forms, in Child Labour and also in Hazardous forms of child labour (More than three fifth in Child labour and seven in every ten children engaged in Hazardous forms of child labour).

5.4 Hours of work and Earnings

The Child Activity Survey 2008/09 delineates that, the average number of working hours for child labour is 33 hours per week in Sri Lanka (less than 5 hours per day). In addition, the children who classify as being engaged in hazardous work are toiling 45 hours per week on the average. As per the information of Child Activity Survey 2008/09, a child in the Age group 5-11 years works more or less 10 hours per week (Less than one and half hours per day). The highest numbers of working hours per week in Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour have been reported from the Estate sector (64 hrs), although the average monthly earning of the Estate sector is less compared to the other sectors.

The survey results reveal that the Average monthly income of Child Labour in Sri Lanka is about Rs.4,656 per month. In contrast Child labour engaging in Hazardous work earn an average income of Rs.5,407 per month. In general there is no significant difference in the money earned and the number of hours worked in both, Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour. The Child labour in Urban and Rural sectors receives more income compared to the Child labour in the Estate sector.

Table 5.4.1: Distribution of Average Monthly Income and Hours worked per week in Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Gender, Age group and Sector in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Gender Age and Sector	Child labour			Hazardous forms of child labour	
	Average monthly income (Rs.)	Median monthly income (Rs.)	Average number of working (hours per week)	Average monthly income (Rs.)	Average number of working (hours per week)
Sri Lanka	4656	3000	33.2	5407	45.4
Gender					
Boys	4574	3000	34.4	5452	44.9
Girls	4883	3000	30.7	5299	46.5
Age group					
5-11	706	500	10.4	-	3.2
12-14	1901	1000	24.0	2973	23.2
15-17	5586	4000	49.2	5586	49.2
Sector					
Urban	5101	4200	31.3	5639	47.9
Rural	4633	3000	32.6	5467	43.7
Estate	3688	2900	55.8	4203	64.2

Table 5.4.2: Distribution of Average monthly income and Hours worked per week for Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Employment status in Sri Lanka- 2008/09

Employment status	Child labour		Hazardous forms of child labour	
	Average monthly income (Rs.)	Average number of working (hours per week)	Average monthly income (Rs.)	Average number of working (hours per week)
Sri Lanka	4656	33.2	5407	45.4
Permanent employee	6244	59.2	6244	59.2
Temporary Employee	4754	47.8	5447	53.3
Own account worker	1936	27.6	3025	36.6
Un-paid family worker	-	19.1	-	27.5

Despite the presence of cases where children have worked 55 hours or more per week, majority of the children work 33 hours or less per week. Table 5.4.2 reveals that children who work as Permanent and Temporary employees work longer hours (on the average 59 hours and 48 hours per week respectively).

When the average monthly income and the hours worked per week for child labour and hazardous forms of child labour is considered against Employment status, it is clear that an average un-paid family worker works less than 28 hours per week. This amounts to a rate of work, less than 4 hours per day.

Chapter 6: Health and Safety of Children

Human beings, unlike other species have gone through a process of civilisation that has afforded maximum care to their offspring in terms of health and safety. Children were taken care of, by the mother, the family, the greater family and finally by the society creating a situation where the humans prospered in terms of numbers as well as in social and material wealth. Children thus are the greatest wealth a country, nation or a community possesses and ensuring their wellbeing is an investment on the future of that country, nation or community. However, apart from this recognition of children's healthcare and the emphasis on its improvement, modern psychological research has now confirmed that the greatest impact in fashioning human life is made by the impressions in early life. Mental faculties take their primary shape when a child is 5 years old and they would reach an all but permanent shape by the time the child reaches 16 years. Sigmund Freud once said, "Give me a child in his first five years and you can have him for the rest of his life" signifying that the influence of the first five years lasts a lifetime. Thus the physical and mental investments made by a society in its human stock, at the early stages in life, has now been recognised as the primary factor that determines that society's promise.

Therefore having identified the impact living conditions of children make on childhood, the Child Activity Survey 2008/09 of Sri Lanka, in addition to the activities of children, also investigated into the conditions of housing and other basic facilities of children, in the surveyed households. This was done in order to measure and improve the levels of wellbeing and care exercised by the family and to form some idea of the social inputs during childhood. In addition, the attitudes, interests and perceptions of parents or guardians of the working children engaged in economic activity, in the age group of 5 years to 17 years, were also reported through the survey.

Working children, as identified according to the definition of the survey (see definition for Child labour), would form a mandatory segment among the child population in any society or country. In a country like Sri Lanka, with a wide agricultural base, it would be common to find children getting involved in light work, for around 15 hours a week in her/ his family enterprise or farm, without payment. This should not necessarily be construed as an act perpetrated against the interest of the children even though it may often warrants the focus of international agencies concerned with children. Sri Lanka, being a developing country with an agriculture base, has evolved over the centuries a culture that considers every child born to the family as an additional pair of hands to strengthen family fortunes. A closed knit, and often interdependent, family is the cornerstone of the Sri Lanka society and thus aspersions cast against that inter dependent family unit could be culturally repugnant in the Sri Lankan context. What is probably required in the modern day society is to tread that fine line where the child is neither exploited nor prevented from blossoming, symbiotically interacting with the family and society.

According to the Women, Young persons and Children Act No.47 of 1956 a "child" is defined (in keeping with ILO Convention C-138) as a 'person below the age of 14 yrs'. However, for the purpose of hazardous work the same statute stipulates the age limit of a child as 18 yrs. Working children, despite the emotional and rational issues raised from time to time, make a significant but a low keyed contribution to the country's economy. Therefore their engagement in the economic life of the country, with improved education and capacity enhancement in skills and semi skills, would always remain a crucial factor in a country's economic development. Yet the fact that child labour, to the extent that it adversely affects the child's future, has to be eradicated is beyond debate. Further, children in working environments, due to their physical and mental immaturity, may require guidance and protection and thus it is the responsibility of the society to provide such guidance so that children will not be permanently strayed. Therefore the Child Activity Survey was equipped with a mechanism to enumerate the level of potential health and safety risks that entails engagement of children in economic activities, including child labour, within the respective environments of such engagement.

The first sub section 6.1 of this chapter is focused more on Working children, with latest statistics concerning children and their economic activities, and also with attitudes and perceptions of parents and guardians of the working children in Sri Lanka. The next section (6.2) quantifies the health and safety risks faced by the working children in Sri Lanka. Finally section 6.3, under Household social status, investigates and reports the situation of

housing, sanitation, and other probable areas of strengths and weaknesses to the extent of their potential to influence children growing up in that environment.

6.1 Children and Parents

Children are the greatest wealth of a society and the parents are the primary teachers/guardians of children. Therefore it is imperative that a healthy foundation is laid for them not only for their sake but also for the sake of the society at large. Thus it is the responsibility of every civilised society to ensure a safe and healthy environment for the children to grow so that they become worthy citizens of the world community bent on ensuring a still better world for the future generations of humanity.

Sri Lanka, though relatively small, is a country with a 2600 year documented legacy that has evolved around an agro based civilisation with an advanced hydro technology. Influenced by Buddhism, a mild and non aggressive lifestyle based on tolerance, respect for environment and non indulgence in extremes, the country had evolved a culture that is idyllic but unique in its own way. Traditionally, the trades and technology have been transferred from father to son in the Sri Lankan society and as a result families and villages had come to be known for their specialisation in a particular profession over the years. From ancient times, Sri Lanka had been known for its serene beauty and unique bio diversity with friendly and easy lifestyle. The country had also been known as the “Pearl of the Indian ocean”, and also as the ‘Granary of the east’ signifying its prosperity during medieval times where availability of food was the main yardstick of a country’s well being and prosperity.

440 years of colonial rule by Europeans commencing from 1505 however disturbed this easy and passive lifestyle and transformed the country in to a garden of commercial crops for the sustenance of which labour had been imported from India. European powers, equipped with sophisticated arms and technology, had little need to understand lifestyles and values different from theirs and thus castigated all that as those of ‘heathens and pagans’. Colonialism, particularly the period of British occupation had been harsh on the natives with hundreds and thousands killed for rebelling against the British York in pursuance of their lifestyle, culture and beliefs. Whole areas that thrived with agriculture were set bare and the British deliberately marginalised the indigenous population with their divide and rule policy promoting chosen and adopted minorities to ensure the sustenance of their empire. However, despite 440 years of colonialism that transformed the country’s landscape, huge man made tanks and giant pagodas stand even today as a testimony to a bygone civilization of benign splendour.

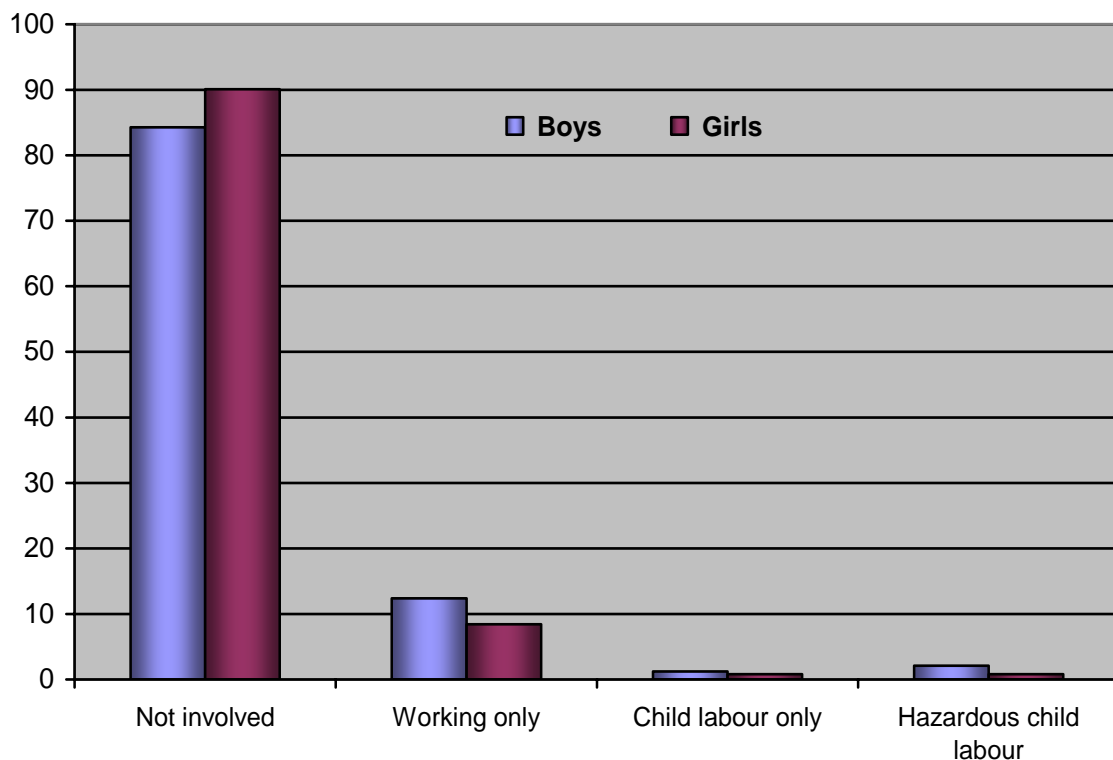
6.1.1 Children

The Child Activity Survey cross analyzed children, mainly on their Age, Gender and Residential sector, dwelling in to the type of employment they are engaged in to unearth their interactions, if any. The 13 year age period of children from 5 to 17 years, which is the period under consideration in this survey has been separated in to 3 groups, i.e. from 5 to 11 years, 12 to 14 years and 15 to 17 years. This was done mainly because the current definition on child labour segregates children accordingly to determine their status of ‘child labour’ vis a vis non child labour (see definitions). Traditionally, Sri Lanka has reported very low gender dissimilarities in the areas of educational opportunities, employment and in payment of salaries and wages etc. and further shows no signs of gender inequality in poverty and riches either. The table 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 shows how male and female children have been engaged in different categories of work during 2008/09.

Table 6.1.1: Gender wise percentage engagement of children, aged 5 to 17 years, by the nature of their employment in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Gender	Total children percent	Nature of employment			
		Not engaged percent	Working percent	Child labour (non-hazardous) percent	Hazardous child labour percent
Total	100	87.1	10.4	1.0	1.5
Boys	100	84.3	12.4	1.2	2.1
Girls	100	90.1	8.4	0.8	0.8

According to table 6.1.1, a considerable majority (87.1 %) of the children in Sri Lanka stays without participating to any economic activity and particularly the female children's engagement in employment is significantly less than that of the male children's. The ratio of male to female employment is about 3 male children for every two female children. The survey reports of a 2.5 % Child Labour situation in Sri Lanka. This includes Hazardous forms of child labour so considered due to the nature of such occupations. This hazardous nature is identified either in the form of extra long hours of work which would be hazardous to the child's development or in the form of risk and danger associated in the employment. The participation of girls in economic activities is only 9.9 % of the total female child population and shows a further decline when it comes to engagement in hazardous forms of employment as depicted in the tables 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 and as also shown in Graph 6.1.1 below.



Graph 6.1.1: Gender wise Percentage engagement of Children, aged 5 to 17 years, by Nature of their Working in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Table 6.1.2: Gender wise percentage distinction of child population, aged 5 to 17 years, with regard to their engagement in work and the nature of employment in Sri Lanka - 2008/09.

Gender	Total child population	Nature of employment			
		Not engaged	Working	Child labour (non-hazardous)	Hazardous child labour
	%	%	%	%	%
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Boys	50.7	49.0	60.3	61.9	72.7
Girls	49.3	51.0	39.7	38.1	27.3

6.1.2 Parental Care

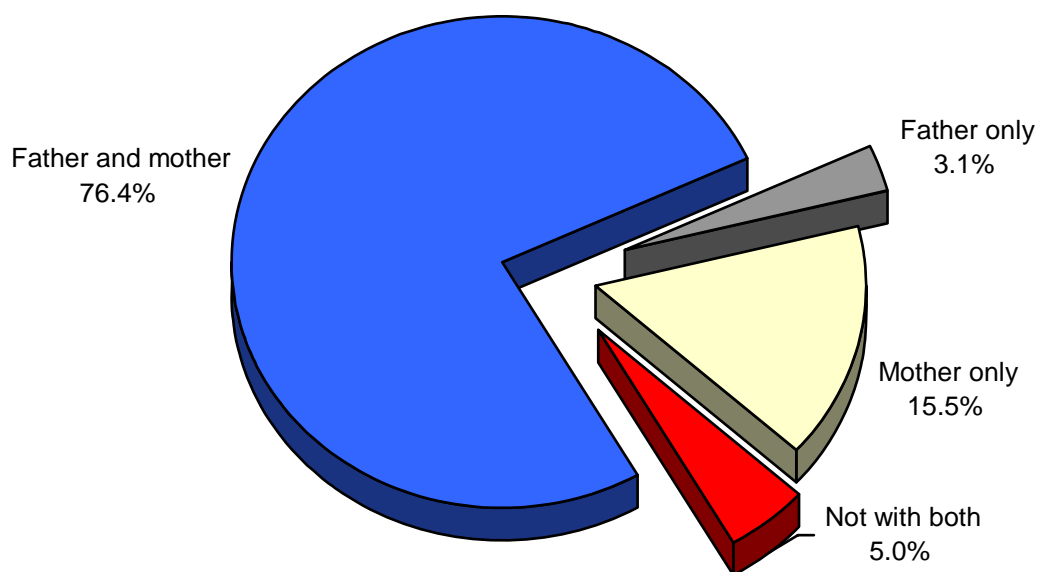
In the Sri Lankan cultural milieu the traditional family bonds have always been strong and they encourage not only a closer relationship but also habitation among members of the family. This family unity has proved crucial in the area of child bearing and rearing and this has also been helped by the Sri Lankan social customs and also by the Sri Lankan law. This particular characteristic of the Sri Lanka society has been evident in various social statistics including in the low rate of divorced or separated individuals among ever married population in the country as shown in Table 6.1.3 below.

Table 6.1.3: Child population, aged 5 to 17 years, with their engagement in work analysed according to family status in percentage form in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Status of living with parents	Total child Population	Nature of engagement			
		Not Engaged	Working	Child labour (non-hazardous)	Hazardous child labour
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Father and mother	76.4	76.4	78.0	74.1	69.2
Father only	3.1	3.1	3.5	0.8	6.2
Mother only	15.5	15.7	12.7	21.1	17.0
Not with both	5.0	4.8	5.8	4.0	7.7

The survey results have revealed that 76.4 % of the children in the age group of 5 to 17 years in Sri Lanka live with both the father and the mother in a single household. When it comes to children not engaged in any economic activity the percentage of children who are with both the parents remain the same at 76.4 %. However the table shows that the tendency to stay with their parents is higher among children who are engaged in some form of economic activity (78 %). Surprisingly, the group of Child labour (non hazardous) which is just 1.0 % of the total child population shows a high 74 % availability of both the parents and that is not much different from the 78 % reported for the Working children. However, confirming the fact that the unavailability of parental supervision adds to the risk of children being in unsafe situations, the hazardous child labour shows a significant reduction in the

availability of parents. 7.7 % of the children engaged in hazardous labour are reported to stay away from both the father and the mother whereas only 4% of children in the non hazardous category live away from both their parents. This is explained in the last column of table 6.1.3.



**Graph 6.1.2: Children (percentage) aged 5 to 17 years by status of living with parents
2008/09 - Sri Lanka.**

Table 6.1.3 along with the above Graph 6.1.2 shows the existence of a close relationship of Sri Lankan mothers with their children as the Child Activity Survey 2008/09 reports that almost 92 % of the Sri Lankan children live with their mothers.

6.1.3 Attitudes and Perceptions of Parents/ Guardians of working children

The survey also investigated the attitudes and perceptions of the parents or guardians of the 12.9 % working children who are engaged in any form of economic activity. In this it should be noted that even though their child is engaged in economic activity, according to the tabulation in Table 6.1.4 below, 34.1 % of parents of those children so engaged state that they wish to see their child attending to only school education. Over 50 % of the working children's parents/guardians do not feel bad about the position of their children being engaged in economic activity while 37.3 % of those parents wish to see their child being involved also in their family enterprises reminding and confirming the fact that 80.8 % of the working (employed or economically active) children in Sri Lanka are unpaid family workers. According to table 6.1.4 despite children being engaged in economic activity, parents of well over 90 % of such younger working children aged 5 - 14 years wish to see their children in school in addition to family enterprise and still over 40 % of such parents wish their children to be engaged only in school activity without participating in economic or housekeeping like activities. The parents or guardians of just about 65 % of the older working children who are in the age group of 15 - 17 years, in which a sharp drop of school attendance is apparent, encourage their children's participation in economic activity and only about 10 % of such parents have shown some interest in the engagement in housekeeping activities.

Table 6.1.4: Parents/Guardians Otherwise preferred engagement for their working child in the 5 to 17 Age group in Sri Lankan- 2008/09

Parents /Guardians otherwise preferred engagement for their working child	Total children	Age group (years)		
		5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
	percent	percent	percent	percent
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment only	8.9	0.5	1.5	17.8
Assist family business	6.5	1.9	4.4	10.3
Assist housekeeping activities	1.6	0.7	1.0	2.3
Schooling only	34.1	45.7	41.8	23.3
Schooling and family business	30.8	33.7	33.3	27.8
Schooling and housekeeping	11.5	16.0	13.0	8.2
Schooling and employment	3.4	1.3	4.1	4.2
Vocational training	2.6	0.2	0.6	5.0
Other	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.0

Table 6.1.4 also shows that Parents/Guardians of nearly 50 % of working children wish to see their children participate not only in education but also in other activities. This fact could be compared with the results shown in Table 6.1.5 below, where nearly 80 % of the Heads of households of working children lead successful lives without the GCE (O/L) standard in their education but with professional knowledge and skills they have acquired at work. It is some indication of the awareness among parents of working children of the need to acquire skills necessary for employment as against qualifications required for standard white-collar jobs.

Table 6.1.5: Children's, aged 5 to 17 years, engagement in work analysed according to the Level of Education of the Head of households, by percentage in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Level of education of head of the household	Total children	Nature of employment			
		Not Engaged in work	Working	Child labour (non-hazardous)	Hazardous child labour
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below Grade 5	24.0	22.5	33.6	33.6	37.3
Grade 5 - 10	53.5	53.7	52.4	47.2	54.2
GCE (O/L) passed	13.0	13.6	9.1	15.3	4.9
GCE (A/L) & above	9.4	10.1	4.9	3.8	3.6

The relationship between the level of education of the heads of the households of children and the engagement in Child Labour is progressively negative as could be witnessed from Table 6.1.5. The engagement of children in work and in child labour among the households where the head has received tertiary education is significantly less compared to engagement from other households where the head has achieved a lesser level in education. It is also

found that 90 % of children engaged in hazardous child labour come from households where the head has not achieved the GCE (OL) status in education and further that 37 % of them come from households where the head has not reached even the grade 5 education standards.

6.1.4 Reasons for working

The survey, in addition to its endeavour to do an in-depth study on the factors that motivates child labour in particular and child work in general have also made an attempt to examine children's involvement in economic activities by questioning the parents/ guardians of all the working children. Two direct questions were posed and the responses were summarized in the two Tables, 6.1.6 and 6.1.7. The information is given at residential sector level too, as there were significant dissimilarities among the summary statistics of the responses received from the 3 sectors.

Table 6.1.6: Analysis of Working Children, aged 5 to 17 years, according to the attitude of Parent/guardian on Reason for allowing the child to be engaged in economic activity by Sector in Sri Lanka- 2008/09

Reason for allowing the child to be engaged in economic activity	Total children	Sector		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
	percent	percent	percent	percent
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enhance family income	19.1	23.8	17.1	43.9
Repayment of family debts	0.1	-	0.1	-
Family business	35.0	29.8	36.1	26.7
Distrust in schooling system	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.4
School too far	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7
School fees high	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.9
Dislike schooling	5.6	9.7	4.8	11.9
Training for work	25.7	23.8	26.9	9.1
Temporary position filling	3.9	0.5	4.4	1.2
Other	8.6	10.1	8.7	4.1

The Parents/ Guardians of 35 %, the majority, of the working children have confirmed, as per the responses in Table 6.1.6, that the foremost reason for children's engagement in work in Sri Lanka is the requirement to sustain the family enterprises of which majority are agricultural based. The second highest percentage of parent/ guardian (25.7%), believe that children's involvement in economic activity is to obtain training and become skilled for future employment.

Compared to the Rural sector where majority of the Sri Lankan children reside, the Urban sector records a comparative high percentage (23.8%), as against 17.1% in Rural, where the parent/ guardian believe that the income of children support the family expenditure.

However, in the Estate sector 44% of the children who work do so to support family expenditure and only 9.1 % of the parent/guardian believe that their work is training oriented. It should also be noted that the disliking for schooling among the estate sector is high compared to the other two sectors. This situation primarily is a reflection of the socio economic standing of the Estate sector population that was engaged in near slavery conditions for centuries by the British plantation Raj having imported them to the country as indentured labour.

Table 6.1.7: Parent's /Guardian's perception of the Impact on the household in the event of Working Children, aged 5 to 17 years, ceasing to work, by Residential sector in Sri Lanka - 2008/09.

What happens if the child stops working (parent's/ guardian's view)	Total children	Sector		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
	percent	percent	percent	percent
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household standard drop	13.1	19.9	11.4	29.9
Cannot afford household expenses	3.4	5.1	2.9	7.8
Cannot maintain family business	4.5	5.3	4.5	3.5
No special impact	77.8	67.0	80.0	58.8
Other	1.2	2.8	1.2	-

The results in this table should be preferable viewed with the results of the Table 6.1.6. Table 6.1.7 shows that the majority (78 %) of the parents/guardians believe that the work of the children makes no significant impact on the family wellbeing even though most of them 61 % considered work important (Table 6.1.6) for the future well being of family and child. The results between the two tables show that the Parent/guardian have viewed this primarily from the child's position as more than 95% of the parents think that the family expenses could be met and the family business could be run without having to engage children. Other than this the findings of Table 6.1.7 confirms the findings in Table 6.1.6 as more parents in the Urban sector than in the Rural sector believes that children ceasing to work will affect their family income and also that the Estate sector is, to some extent, dependent on the income of its children for family sustenance.

6.2 Exposure to Health and Safety risks

The survey uses two definitions to identify the working children as applicable, and those identified 2 domains are, 'Currently working children' and 'Usually working children'. The Currently working children status was ascribed to children who have worked during the week preceding the survey whereas the Usually working status was ascribed to children who have worked continuously or for some time during the last 12 months overlapping the currently working children status. Although the working children and the child labour are identified by the first definition, the currently working children status, both currently and usually working children were investigated to comprehend the nature of health and safety threats faced by working children due to being engaged in economic activity. The survey estimates that the number of usually working children, engaged in any form of economic activity during the recent 12 months, to be 656,383 children of which over 61 % are boys.

6.2.1 Work duration

According to the ILO conventions and the National labour legislation, children cannot be employed or engaged in work and a working child is identified with the more sensitive term, "Child Labour". For the purpose of the survey the matters taken into account were, whether the child is currently involved in economic activity (for payment, profit of family gain), the applicable age, employment status, occupation and whether the working time limits, measured in hours per week, has been exceeded etc. The survey recorded the number of days of the year a child is normally engaged in economic activity as the measure of the work duration of Usually Working Children and their findings for different age groups are given below.

Table 6.2.1: Days of child work (average per year) by status of facing injuries and/or falling ill due to usual economic activity by Age group in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Status of being ill and/or facing injuries due to work in last 12 months	Age group (years)			
	Total	5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
	Days	Days	Days	Days
Children not injured or fell ill	74	57	67	89
Children injured or fell ill	85	52	75	105

According to the above Table 6.2.1, a child worker in Sri Lanka works for 77 days in a year on average and the number of days worked is a factor that affects the vulnerability of children falling sick due to work. The older children, who are in the age of 15 - 17 years, work 94 days per year on average and the number of days worked by an average older child who faced any injury or fell ill at-least once is 105 days. That is significantly higher than the average number of 89 days reported by children who did not face any injury.

6.2.2 Health and Safety risks faced due to work

The prime concern when a child is at work should be to protect that child from health and safety risks. The most sensitive area of a developing child is his/her mind and hence extra attention needs to be paid to the psychological aspect of child work. As pressured surroundings, isolation and physical harassments could cause permanent psychological damage in children, the unseen and emotional aspects in child workers were also investigated through the views and perceptions of parents/ guardians of the currently working children. Table 6.2.2 shows the extent of work related complains brought to the notice of parents/ guardians of both the working children and child labour.

Table 6.2.2: Children (percentage) aged 5 to 17 years by Problems faced due to work and Nature of employment in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Problem faced due to working	Nature of employment		
	Working children and child labour	Working (non child labour)	Child labour
	percent	percent	percent
Any problem given below	20.1	18.1	24.6
Facing injuries/ Illnesses/Disabilities	4.6	4.2	5.5
Incompetence in education	5.9	5.5	7.1
Physical harassments	0.4	0.3	0.8
Psychological harassments	0.5	0.3	0.8
Sexual harassments	-	-	-
Fatigue/ Exhaustion	10.5	9.8	12.1
Loss of time to play	8.2	7.3	10.2
Loss of time to attend school	2.9	2.3	4.3

Around 20 % of the workers have complained about tiredness due to work. Child labour shows a clear increase in every category when compared with the ordinary workers. Yet school going working children have somehow managed their time for education as only 3 % of all child workers maintain that their work disturbs their schooling.

Physical injuries and/or illnesses faced due to the children's economic activities and the possibilities listed by different age groups are shown in the tables 6.2.3 and 6.2.4. To arrive at these results, the entire group of Usually working children in which the currently working children are also included was interviewed and all the incidents reported are related to the economic activities in which they participated within the recent 12 months period.

Table 6.2.3: Children (percentage) aged 5 - 17 years by status of facing injuries and/or falling ill due to usual economic activities in Sri Lanka- 2008/09

Status of being ill and/or facing injuries due to work in last 12 months	Total	Age group (years)		
		5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
	%	%	%	%
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children not injured and/or fell ill	72.1	75.6	73.7	69.2
Children injured and/or fell ill	27.9	24.4	26.3	30.8

The higher the age of a working child the higher the risk of suffering an injury or illness due to work as the average work duration also grows with the age of the working children (Table 6.2.3.). However over 70 percent of the working children have reported that they have not faced any injury and/ or illness due to work in the previous 12 months.

Table 6.2.4: Usually working children (percentage) aged 5 - 17 years by type of injury and/or illness faced due to work by Age group - 2008/09 - Sri Lanka

Type of injury or illness	Total	Age group (years)		
		5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
	%	%	%	%
Faced, at-least one, listed below	27.9	24.4	26.3	30.8
Eye/ Ear infection	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9
Skin infection	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.9
Breathing problems	1.4	0.8	1.2	2.0
Back/ muscle pains	6.5	3.0	5.7	9.0
Body ache/ fatigue	14.4	9.9	12.7	18.0
Stomach problems	1.1	0.3	1.0	1.7
Bodily injuries	11.7	15.2	10.8	10.2
Loss of limbs	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Headache/ fever	14.2	12.0	13.3	16.0
Other	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.0

The survey estimates the number of children who have faced injury and/or illness, at-least once during the last 12 months due to the work as 183,181 children or 27.9 percent of the total usually working child population. This figure is further elaborated according to the type and frequency of the injury or illness within the table 6.2.4.

Out of the total child work force, 14.4 % children have reported that they suffered from Body aches or Fatigue no less than once due to work and a considerable number has also complained about Headaches and/or Fever. The next highest health risk of the working children is facing bodily injuries such as wounds, inflammations, fractions etc. which is reported to 11.7 % for the usually working children in Sri Lanka. Although the younger children has a lesser likelihood (24.4%) of getting injured or falling ill due to work as they engage mostly in light work and for shorter duration (Table 6.2.1), 15.2 % of the younger children aged from 5 - 11 years have also stated that they have suffered from bodily injuries at-least once due to work. The more sensitive injuries, such as the Ear or Eye infections and the Loss of limbs of working children have also been reported in the survey but remains below 1 %.

When the gender of usually working children is compared, more boys than girls have complained about their agony of injuries or illnesses caused due to work, reminding again the fact that the boys involve in harder and long hours of work than girls do (Table 6.2.1). Nearly 14 % of both the sexes have reported about Headaches and Fever and more proportion of boys (15.7%) than girls (12.4%) have complained about Body aches and or Fatigue as per Table 6.2.5 shown below.

Table 6.2.5: Usually working children (percentage) aged 5 - 17 years by type of injury and/or illness faced due to work by Gender in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

Type of injury or illness	Total	Gender	
	%	Boys %	Girls %
Faced, at-least one, listed below	27.9	29.4	25.6
Eye/ Ear infection	0.7	0.8	0.6
Skin infection	1.3	1.6	0.9
Breathing problems	1.4	2.0	0.6
Back/ muscle pains	6.5	7.1	5.6
Body ache/ fatigue	14.4	15.7	12.4
Stomach problems	1.1	1.5	0.6
Bodily injuries	11.7	12.0	11.1
Loss of limbs	0.1	0.1	-
Headache/ fever	14.2	14.0	14.4
Other	1.1	1.2	0.9

6.2.3 Frequency and Seriousness of Injuries or Illnesses

Table 6.2.6 depicts that the work related injuries and illnesses for working children are hard to come by in Sri Lanka as 77.2 % of the reported cases have been rare incidents. The frequency increases as children grow older but not by much. This is probably due to the enlargement of the scope of the work as shown in the Table 6.2.1. On the other hand girls, despite their lesser contribution to the work force, demonstrate a higher tendency to get harmed from work than the boys.

Table 6.2.6: Usually working children (percentage) aged 5 - 17 years by Frequency of injuries or illnesses faced due to work, by Age group and Gender in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

How often suffered	Total	Age group (years)			Gender	
		5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	Boys	Girls
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Often	6.4	1.8	9.8	6.7	5.6	7.8
Occasionally	16.4	12.6	13.9	19.3	15.9	17.3
Rarely	77.2	85.7	76.3	73.9	78.5	74.9

The seriousness of the incidents mentioned in all the above tables are reported in the table below (Table 6.2.7) which implies that less than 10 % of the cases were beyond the level of what is experienced by ordinary children and their work assets look more attractive than what is paid and the risks taken. The above conclusion is reached as below 1 % of permanent disabilities were caused due to work among all the incidents. And also only less than 9 % of the cases, even amongst the hardest working age group (15 – 17yrs.) have been strong enough to disturb their work and/or schooling.

Table 6.2.7: Usually working children (percentage) aged 5 - 17 years by Seriousness of injury or illness faced due to work by Age group in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

How serious is the most serious injury or illness suffered due to work	Total	Age group (years)		
		5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
	percent	percent	percent	percent
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not serious to stop work/ Schooling	89.2	94.8	91.8	85.4
Serious enough to get medical treatments	3.9	2.0	2.7	5.4
Temporarily stopped work/ Schooling	6.7	3.2	5.5	8.9
Permanently stopped work/ Schooling	0.2	-	-	0.3

6.2.4 Working Environment

The survey investigated the nature of the work and conditions in the work places of usually working children and Table 6.2.8 gives the percentages of undesirable and or unsafe working conditions by age group. 13.6 % of the working children have to lift heavy masses at work and 6.2 % operate machines and/or heavy equipments. Exactly one half of the usually working children are exposed to the listed undesirable/ Unsafe/ unhealthy conditions at work and 28 % of those working children are exposed to the use of sharp tools in their work. A similar portion is exposed to dust or fumes and nearly 15 % of them are exposed to very warm or cold atmosphere at work. Again the working conditions worsen as children grow older or enter higher child ages and 21 % of the usually working children in the age group of 15 to 17 years carry heavy things during their work. Exposure to chemicals also remains above 5 % for all the age groups.

Table 6.2.8: Usually working children (percentage) aged 5 - 17 years by Exposure to heavy work/ equipments and harmful environments by Age group in Sri Lanka- 2008/09

Type of exposure	Total	Age group (years)		
		5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
	%	%	%	%
Lifting heavy loads	13.6	6.2	8.2	20.9
Operating heavy equipments/ Machines	6.2	3.5	4.0	9.1
Exposing to any of the following	50.0	46.1	48.5	53.8
Dust/ Fumes	26.3	27.0	25.7	26.3
Fire/ Gas	3.7	2.4	3.2	4.7
Noisy/ Loudness	3.5	1.7	2.7	5.1
Coldness or warm	14.3	9.0	14.0	17.4
Sharp tools	28.0	22.3	28.2	31.1
Under-ground	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.9
Darkness	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4
Poor ventilation	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.9
Higher elevations	2.0	0.3	1.7	3.2
Chemicals	5.6	5.2	5.4	6.1
Explosives	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	2.5	2.2	3.0	2.5

6.3 Household Social Status

It is understood now, as the foregoing information has signalled, that the social status of the families has a relationship with the nature and extent of employment of children. Thus the information related to the household environment of all the surveyed households, including child worker households, is compiled below in a more professional manner to understand the depths and heights of the not so apparent causes behind the existence of child workers in Sri Lanka.

6.3.1 Housing and Sanitation

Spending on housing, according to the living standard measurement surveys is the main burden on households in Sri Lanka and a very strong link between the housing conditions and the poverty status of the inmates has also been observed. Table 6.3.1 displays the information relating to housing conditions and basic living standards of the households in which children live in Sri Lanka.

Table 6.3.1: Children (percentage) aged 5 to 17 years by Status of housing and sanitation and Nature of employment in Sri Lanka- 2008/09

Housing and Sanitation	Total children	Nature of employment	
		Working children	Child labour
	%	%	%
Own housing unit	83.1	86.1	81.4
Single unit house	90.8	92.6	89.6
More than 2 rooms	64.0	61.9	53.7
Floor area above 500 square feet	65.6	58.9	51.6
Permanent walls	88.3	85.0	84.0
Permanent floor	87.2	77.7	86.8
Permanent roof	84.1	81.9	76.4
Electrified	83.8	72.0	77.6
L. P. Gas cooking	12.7	3.7	5.8
Access to safe drinking water	85.9	79.1	86.2
Household exclusive toilet	88.8	88.6	84.4

The values in Table 6.3.3, which indicates that high living standards are associated with less child labour, also shows that shrinking of facilities in the housing conditions prompt children towards child labour. However this relationship between poverty and child labour at the national level is not all that meaningful as significant differences are observed only in areas such as the number of rooms, floor area and use of LP gas whereas there is hardly a difference in own house, single unit, electrification and exclusive toilet. The incidence of the use of LP gas as cooking oil is much lower among working children and this could be explained as being due to the habitation of a greater portion of the country child population in the rural sector. More than 80 % of the country's child population reside in the rural sector and in the rural sector the main source of cooking fuel is fire wood as against LP gas in the urban sector. Therefore from the above results it could be surmised that urbanisation is a bigger contributor than just poverty towards the existence of child labour in Sri Lanka.

6.3.2 Ownership of Household Equipments

As in the housing table 6.3.1 the ownership of equipments that generally assist in the day today household life do not make a big impact between working children and ordinary children except the ownership of luxurious items such as Motor cars, Washing machines, Personal computers etc.

Table 6.3.2: Working Children and Child Labour (percentage) aged 5 to 17 years by Ownership of household equipments and Nature of employment in Sri Lanka- 2008/09

Ownership of Household durables	Total children	Nature of employment	
		Working children	Child labour
	%	%	%
1. Motor car/ van	6.9	2.9	1.9
2. Motor cycle/ Scooter	25.7	24.8	24.4
3. Bicycle	46.5	54.6	52.0
4. Three wheeler	7.7	5.8	5.5
5. Bus/ Lorry	2.7	2.6	3.3
6. Television	79.6	73.3	71.8
7. Cassette Player/ DVD	67.9	62.4	57.4
8. Sewing machine	43.1	36.4	30.3
9. Washing machine	13.0	4.6	5.0
10. Refrigerator	37.2	22.1	25.8
11. Personal Computer	12.3	6.9	4.6
12. Telephone (Fixed)	52.9	46.5	40.6
13. Telephone (Mobile)	55.6	45.9	49.2

6.3.3 General Household Affluence

Information related to the wealth of households where children live at national level is given in Table 6.3.3. This again shows no big assets related dissimilarities between the working children and total children.

Table 6.3.3: Working Children and Child Labour (percentage) aged 5 to 17 years by General Household Affluence and Nature of employment in Sri Lanka - 2008/09

General Household Affluence	Total children	Nature of employment	
		Working children	Child labour
	percent	percent	percent
Household size is less than 5 persons	37.3	29.5	26.8
Head of the household has passed G.C.E. (O/L)	22.4	13.8	15.5
Household income is above Rs. 15,000/month	57.7	44.5	49.8
Own at-least 10 perches of land	66.9	74.2	61.3
No loan taken for household necessities	92.1	91.6	88.8
Expenditure per capita is above Rs. 2,896/month*	40.4	30.2	29.0
Interviewer reported 'Not bad condition'	75.2	69.2	63.2

* Official poverty line that existed in Sri Lanka at the time of survey.

The evaluation of child labour conditions against selected general affluence indicators show that there is a relationship between poverty and child labour as all the indicators for in child labour are below compared to all children.

Annexure

Annexure 1. Additional Tables

Table A1 - Percentage distribution of household population by age group by sector, Gender, province and district

Gender, Sector, Province and District	Age Group									Estimate	Sample
	0-9	10- 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 -59	60 - 69	70 +	Total		
Sri Lanka	16.9	17.1	14.5	13.6	13.6	11.7	7.4	5.2	100.0	19405633	60338
Gender											
Male	18.1	17.8	14.4	12.9	13.4	11.5	7.2	4.8	100.0	9224209	28700
Female	15.7	16.4	14.7	14.3	13.9	11.9	7.6	5.6	100.0	10181424	31638
Sector											
Urban	15.6	17.1	15.3	14.3	13.4	11.6	7.7	5.0	100.0	2733070	8007
Rural	16.9	16.9	14.3	13.6	13.8	11.8	7.3	5.4	100.0	15657559	48336
Estate	19.4	18.7	15.4	11.8	12.5	11.0	7.9	3.3	100.0	1015004	3995
Province											
Western	15.5	15.2	15.3	14.8	13.5	11.8	8.1	5.9	100.0	5898579	15284
Central	17.2	17.5	14.9	12.0	14.1	12.0	7.4	4.8	100.0	2619860	8258
Southern	16.0	17.2	13.7	12.8	13.6	12.4	7.7	6.6	100.0	2503732	8662
Eastern	21.7	21.7	14.9	13.4	12.9	8.6	4.4	2.5	100.0	1483978	6697
North Western	17.6	16.7	14.3	13.8	13.7	11.6	7.4	5.0	100.0	2393545	6843
North Central	17.4	18.3	13.5	14.2	14.8	11.8	5.9	4.1	100.0	1222968	4359
Uva	18.4	19.0	13.0	12.9	14.6	11.2	6.6	4.4	100.0	1315104	4448
Sabaragamuwa	15.9	16.7	14.6	13.3	12.9	12.9	8.3	5.5	100.0	1967866	5787
District											
Colombo	14.9	14.7	15.8	15.1	13.0	12.3	8.3	5.8	100.0	2375063	6281
Gampaha	15.7	15.4	14.9	14.8	13.8	11.7	7.9	5.8	100.0	2343879	5420
Kalutara	16.0	15.8	14.7	14.2	13.7	11.1	8.4	6.2	100.0	1179637	3583
Kandy	16.6	17.6	15.1	11.7	13.8	12.5	7.2	5.4	100.0	1374835	3729
Matale	16.6	17.8	14.7	11.5	14.2	12.7	7.2	5.3	100.0	480641	2124
Nuwara Eliya	18.8	17.2	14.5	13.0	14.6	10.6	7.8	3.6	100.0	764385	2405
Galle	16.1	18.4	13.2	13.3	12.6	11.9	7.9	6.5	100.0	1089130	3520
Matara	15.6	15.1	14.4	12.3	13.3	13.2	8.6	7.5	100.0	828550	2748
Hambantota	16.1	17.8	13.8	12.5	15.9	12.2	5.9	5.7	100.0	586052	2394
Batticaloa	21.9	22.8	14.9	12.9	12.4	8.9	4.4	1.8	100.0	529218	1934
Ampara	21.4	20.7	13.7	14.1	13.6	9.0	4.5	3.0	100.0	615330	3415
Trincomalee	21.9	21.9	17.2	12.7	12.3	7.5	4.0	2.6	100.0	339431	1348
Kurunegala	17.2	15.9	13.5	13.5	14.6	12.5	7.3	5.5	100.0	1572798	4473
Puttlam	18.3	18.4	15.6	14.2	11.9	9.9	7.5	4.0	100.0	820747	2370
Anuradhapura	18.0	17.8	13.8	14.3	14.3	11.6	5.6	4.5	100.0	815865	2592
Polonnaruwa	16.0	19.3	12.9	13.8	15.7	12.1	6.6	3.5	100.0	407103	1767
Badulla	18.3	19.2	13.2	13.0	14.1	11.2	7.1	4.0	100.0	846691	2465
Moneragala	18.6	18.7	12.6	12.5	15.5	11.1	5.8	5.2	100.0	468413	1983
Ratnapura	16.1	17.0	15.7	13.5	12.7	12.5	8.2	4.4	100.0	1126248	3221
Kegalle	15.6	16.4	13.0	12.9	13.1	13.3	8.5	7.0	100.0	841617	2566

Table A2 - Distribution of household children population by age group by sector, gender, and district

Gender, Sector, Province and District	Total	Age Group			Age Group (%)			
		5-11	12-14	15-17	Total	5-11	12-14	15-17
Sri Lanka	4338709	2292887	1007832	1037990	100.0	52.8	23.2	23.9
Sector								
Urban	586680	300164	140593	145923	100.0	51.2	24.0	24.9
Rural	3494159	1855237	805610	833312	100.0	53.1	23.1	23.8
Estate	257870	137486	61629	58755	100.0	53.3	23.9	22.8
Gender								
Boys	2198482	1172686	499687	526109	100.0	53.3	22.7	23.9
Girls	2140227	1120201	508145	511881	100.0	52.3	23.7	23.9
Province								
Western	1187854	638447	282333	267074	100.0	53.7	23.8	22.5
Central	602335	320373	138795	143167	100.0	53.2	23.0	23.8
Southern	546369	274606	135167	136596	100.0	50.3	24.7	25.0
Eastern	432496	230078	98439	103979	100.0	53.2	22.8	24.0
North Western	527370	282919	122028	122423	100.0	53.6	23.1	23.2
North Central	289346	151797	59842	77707	100.0	52.5	20.7	26.9
Uva	334999	180338	74190	80471	100.0	53.8	22.1	24.0
Sabaragamuwa	417939	214329	97038	106572	100.0	51.3	23.2	25.5
District								
Colombo	441525	235902	99001	106622	100.0	53.4	22.4	24.1
Gampaha	495740	267614	120715	107411	100.0	54.0	24.4	21.7
Kalutara	250587	134930	62616	53041	100.0	53.8	25.0	21.2
Kandy	311811	165772	66962	79077	100.0	53.2	21.5	25.4
Matale	105673	53013	27235	25425	100.0	50.2	25.8	24.1
Nuwara-Eliya	184852	101588	44599	38,665	100.0	55.0	24.1	20.9
Galle	251260	122247	65836	63,177	100.0	48.7	26.2	25.1
Matara	163952	86964	34935	42,053	100.0	53.0	21.3	25.6
Hambantota	131158	65395	34396	31,367	100.0	49.9	26.2	23.9
Batticaloa	164532	86497	36999	41,036	100.0	52.6	22.5	24.9
Ampara	169988	92805	40823	36,360	100.0	54.6	24.0	21.4
Trincomalee	97978	50777	20617	26,584	100.0	51.8	21.0	27.1
Kurunegala	335692	180234	80168	75,290	100.0	53.7	23.9	22.4
Puttlam	191678	102685	41860	47133	100.0	53.6	21.8	24.6
Anuradhapura	189646	104072	35358	50,216	100.0	54.9	18.6	26.5
Polonnaruwa	99699	47725	24484	27490	100.0	47.9	24.6	27.6
Badulla	217232	113940	49715	53577	100.0	52.5	22.9	24.7
Moneragala	117767	66398	24475	26894	100.0	56.4	20.8	22.8
Ratnapura	239396	119973	56785	62638	100.0	50.1	23.7	26.2
Kegalle	178543	94355	40253	43935	100.0	52.8	22.5	24.6

Table A3 - Percentage distribution of household population by level of education by sector, gender, province and district

Gender, Sector, Province and District	Level of education					Total population	
	Below Gr. 5	Gr. 5 -10	G.C.E.(O/L) passed	G.C.E.(A/L) & above	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	15.6	56.6	15.7	12.1	100.0	1613249₉	50047
Sector							
Urban	10.8	51.1	19.3	18.8	100.0	2307552	6732
Rural	15.1	57.6	15.7	11.5	100.0	1300729 ₂	40112
Estate	37.5	55.3	5.2	1.9	100.0	817655	3203
Gender							
Male	14.4	59.3	15.3	11.0	100.0	7553883	23450
Female	16.7	54.2	16.0	13.0	100.0	8578616	26597
Province							
Western	9.6	54.2	19.5	16.6	100.0	4986278	12905
Central	17.9	56.6	15.6	10.0	100.0	2168390	6837
Southern	15.4	56.4	14.9	13.2	100.0	2103883	7283
Eastern	23.7	57.2	12.1	6.9	100.0	1162655	5257
North Western	15.8	59.9	12.8	11.3	100.0	1972646	5659
North Central	16.6	61.1	13.0	9.2	100.0	1010614	3617
Uva	25.1	56.9	11.7	6.2	100.0	1073423	3619
Sabaragamuwa	18.2	56.4	15.7	9.6	100.0	1654610	4870
District							
Colombo	9.7	49.7	19.8	20.6	100.0	2020369	5331
Gampaha	7.3	57.1	21.0	14.6	100.0	1974901	4572
Kalutara	13.8	57.6	15.8	12.6	100.0	991008	3002
Kandy	15.1	55.2	17.7	12.0	100.0	1146885	3110
Matale	17.4	58.1	15.5	8.9	100.0	400844	1775
Nuwara Eliya	23.2	58.1	11.6	7.0	100.0	620661	1952
Galle	12.5	60.6	14.1	12.8	100.0	913242	2954
Matara	14.4	52.0	17.5	16.0	100.0	699010	2318
Hambantota	22.1	54.8	12.9	10.2	100.0	491631	2011
Batticaloa	26.3	54.8	11.4	7.4	100.0	413535	1515
Ampara	23.1	57.1	12.4	7.3	100.0	483950	2696
Trincomalee	20.9	61.3	12.5	5.3	100.0	265170	1046
Kurunegala	14.1	59.1	13.8	13.0	100.0	1302397	3710
Puttalam	19.2	61.5	11.0	8.0	100.0	670249	1949
Anuradhapura	15.7	60.6	14.2	9.2	100.0	668842	2132
Polonnaruwa	18.3	62.1	10.5	9.1	100.0	341771	1485
Badulla	25.5	55.9	12.7	5.8	100.0	692018	2013
Moneragala	24.4	58.8	9.9	7.0	100.0	381405	1606
Ratnapura	22.5	55.8	13.1	8.5	100.0	944576	2703
Kegalle	12.6	57.1	19.1	11.1	100.0	710034	2167

Table A4 – Percentage Distribution of household population by marital status by sector, gender, age, province and district

Gender, Sector, Province and District	Marital status						Total population	
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	33.5	57.0	8.0	0.3	1.1	100.0	1613249₉	50047
Sector								
Urban	36.7	54.0	7.8	0.4	1.1	100.0	2307552	6732
Rural	33.0	57.6	8.0	0.3	1.1	100.0	1300729 ₂	40112
Estate	33.3	56.4	8.7	0.1	1.4	100.0	817655	3203
Gender								
Male	37.6	58.4	2.9	0.2	0.9	100.0	7553883	23450
Female	29.9	55.9	12.5	0.3	1.4	100.0	8578616	26597
Province								
Western	33.4	56.8	8.2	0.3	1.2	100.0	4986278	12905
Central	33.7	57.3	8.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	2168390	6837
Southern	35.2	55.7	7.9	0.1	1.0	100.0	2103883	7283
Eastern	38.0	53.7	6.9	0.4	1.1	100.0	1162655	5257
North Western	31.0	58.0	9.0	0.4	1.6	100.0	1972646	5659
North Central	32.3	57.8	8.4	0.3	1.3	100.0	1010614	3617
Uva	33.0	59.1	6.8	0.1	1.0	100.0	1073423	3619
Sabaragamuwa	32.3	58.5	7.6	0.2	1.4	100.0	1654610	4870
District								
Colombo	33.9	56.3	8.3	0.4	1.1	100.0	2020369	5331
Gampaha	33.3	56.7	8.4	0.3	1.2	100.0	1974901	4572
Kalutara	32.7	58.1	7.7	0.5	1.1	100.0	991008	3002
Kandy	34.3	56.4	8.4	0.3	0.5	100.0	1146885	3110
Matale	31.7	60.1	6.9	0.6	0.7	100.0	400844	1775
Nuwara-Eliya	34.1	57.2	8.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	620661	1952
Galle	36.3	54.8	7.5	0.1	1.3	100.0	913242	2954
Matara	34.8	55.6	8.8	0.1	0.7	100.0	699010	2318
Hambantota	33.7	57.5	7.6	0.2	1.0	100.0	491631	2011
Batticaloa	40.7	50.6	7.2	0.2	1.3	100.0	413535	1515
Ampara	36.4	54.9	6.9	0.6	1.2	100.0	483950	2696
Trincomalee	36.7	56.2	6.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	265170	1046
Kurunegala	30.1	59.1	8.9	0.3	1.6	100.0	1302397	3710
Puttalama	33.0	55.9	9.1	0.6	1.5	100.0	670249	1949
Anuradhapura	31.8	57.5	9.3	0.2	1.2	100.0	668842	2132
Polonnaruwa	33.3	58.4	6.5	0.3	1.5	100.0	341771	1485
Badulla	33.5	58.1	7.4	0.1	0.9	100.0	692018	2013
Moneragala	32.2	60.9	5.7	0.1	1.1	100.0	381405	1606
Ratnapura	32.6	59.0	6.4	0.2	1.8	100.0	944576	2703
Kegalle	32.0	57.8	9.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	710034	2167

Table A5 -Percentage Distribution of household population by current activity status by sector, gender, age, province and district

Gender, Sector, Province and District	Current Activity								Total population	
	Wage employee (regular)	Wage employee (Casual)	Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid family worker	Unemployed	Inactive	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	15.3	11.8	0.9	14.3	3.5	3.7	50.3	100.0	16132499	50047
Sector										
Urban	19.2	11.4	1.3	10.9	1.3	4.1	51.8	100.0	2307552	6732
Rural	13.9	11.3	0.9	15.5	4.1	3.6	50.7	100.0	13007292	40112
Estate	26.1	22.0	0.2	4.9	0.8	4.8	41.1	100.0	817655	3203
Gender										
Male	19.7	19.0	1.7	23.4	1.7	3.8	30.6	100.0	7553883	23450
Female	11.4	5.5	0.2	6.3	5.1	3.7	67.7	100.0	8578616	26597
Province										
Western	22.2	10.4	1.5	10.0	1.1	3.4	51.3	100.0	4986278	12905
Central	16.3	12.6	0.3	13.5	1.2	4.2	51.8	100.0	2168390	6837
Southern	11.3	13.1	1.0	14.9	4.4	3.8	51.5	100.0	2103883	7283
Eastern	6.2	18.1	0.6	14.8	1.9	5.0	53.3	100.0	1162655	5257
North Western	11.1	13.5	0.8	17.2	2.1	4.1	51.0	100.0	1972646	5659
North Central	11.1	6.8	1.0	20.2	11.3	2.8	46.8	100.0	1010614	3617
Uva	10.4	10.8	0.0	19.8	12.5	3.2	43.2	100.0	1073423	3619
Sabaragamuwa	15.4	10.9	0.5	16.4	5.2	3.5	47.8	100.0	1654610	4870
District										
Colombo	23.4	10.7	1.2	11.0	1.4	3.3	48.8	100.0	2020369	5331
Gampaha	23.3	9.2	1.9	8.7	0.5	3.1	53.2	100.0	1974901	4572
Kalutara	17.5	12.3	1.3	10.6	1.3	4.0	52.9	100.0	991008	3002
Kandy	12.8	13.3	0.4	13.4	0.6	4.2	55.3	100.0	1146885	3110
Matale	15.9	6.5	0.3	17.1	4.4	3.1	52.6	100.0	400844	1775
Nuwara-Eliya	22.8	15.2	0.2	11.4	0.5	4.8	44.9	100.0	620661	1952
Galle	12.5	15.9	1.2	11.1	2.2	3.2	53.8	100.0	913242	2954
Matara	11.9	12.2	1.2	14.1	3.4	4.1	53.1	100.0	699010	2318
Hambantota	8.1	9.1	0.3	23.2	10.1	4.4	44.9	100.0	491631	2011
Batticaloa	4.9	23.4	0.6	11.2	0.6	5.8	53.1	100.0	413535	1515
Ampara	7.0	14.4	0.5	17.0	3.1	5.3	52.5	100.0	483950	2696
Trincomalee	6.6	16.5	0.6	16.3	1.5	3.3	55.2	100.0	265170	1046
Kurunegala	12.1	11.7	0.6	19.9	2.1	3.5	50.1	100.0	1302397	3710
Puttlam	9.2	17.2	1.3	11.9	2.1	5.2	53.0	100.0	670249	1949
Anuradhapura	11.6	6.4	1.2	19.9	11.1	2.8	47.0	100.0	668842	2132
Polonnaruwa	10.1	7.7	0.7	20.6	11.5	3.0	46.3	100.0	341771	1485
Badulla	11.2	12.2	0.1	18.3	10.0	3.5	44.7	100.0	692018	2013
Moneragala	8.8	8.2	0.0	22.6	17.2	2.7	40.4	100.0	381405	1606
Ratnapura	11.0	14.1	0.6	19.1	7.8	3.4	43.8	100.0	944576	2703
Kegalle	21.2	6.8	0.4	12.9	1.9	3.7	53.1	100.0	710034	2167

Table A6 - Distribution of household population living away from the household by sector, gender, age, province and district

Gender, Sector, Province and District		House hold Population (Living in household)	Household Population living away
Sri Lanka		19405633	1729788
Sector	Urban	2733070	173681
	Rural	15657559	1413291
	Estate	1015004	142816
Gender	Male	9224209	1203995
	Female	10181424	525793
Province	Western	5898579	311282
	Central	2619860	271813
	Southern	2503732	265850
	Eastern	1483978	94556
	North Western	2393545	237926
	North Central	1222968	151465
	Uva	1315104	165355
	Sabaragamuwa	1967866	231540
District	Colombo	2375063	118910
	Gampaha	2343879	127850
	Kalutara	1179637	64522
	Kandy	1374835	126475
	Matale	480641	59640
	Nuwara Eliya	764385	85699
	Galle	1089130	114412
	Matara	828550	86554
	Hambantota	586052	64884
	Batticaloa	529218	26772
	Ampara	615330	42553
	Trincomalee	339431	25231
	Kurunegala	1572798	172575
	Puttlam	820747	65351
	Anuradhapura	815865	97352
	Polonnaruwa	407103	54113
	Badulla	846691	102520
	Moneragala	468413	62834
	Ratnapura	1126248	129138
	Kegalle	841617	102402

Table - A7 Child population aged 5- 17 years by age and sector/gender

Domain/ characteristics	Age group				Percentage			
	5 -11	12 -14	15 - 17	Total	5 -11	12 -14	15 - 17	Total
Sri Lanka	2292887	1007832	1037990	4338709	52.8	23.2	23.9	100.0
Sector								
Urban	300164	140593	145923	586680	51.2	24.0	24.9	100.0
Rural	1855237	805610	833312	3494159	53.1	23.1	23.8	100.0
Estate	137486	61629	58755	257870	53.3	23.9	22.8	100.0
Gender								
Boys	1172686	499687	526109	2198482	53.3	22.7	23.9	100.0
Girls	1120201	508145	511881	2140227	52.3	23.7	23.9	100.0

Table A8 Child population aged 5 -17 years by Gender and province/ district

Province/ District	Total	Boys	Girls	Percentage		
				Total	Boys	Girls
Sri Lanka	4338709	2198482	2140227	100.0	50.7	49.3
Province						
Western	1187853	606082	581772	100.0	51.0	49.0
Central	602336	299263	303072	100.0	49.7	50.3
Southern	546370	281876	264494	100.0	51.6	48.4
Eastern	432496	221693	210803	100.0	51.3	48.7
North Western	527370	268772	258597	100.0	51.0	49.0
North Central	289346	147965	141381	100.0	51.1	48.9
Uva	334999	170164	164835	100.0	50.8	49.2
Sabaragamuwa	417939	202665	215274	100.0	48.5	51.5
District						
Colombo	441526	229202	212324	100.0	51.9	48.1
Gampaha	495741	249587	246153	100.0	50.3	49.7
Kalutara	250587	127293	123295	100.0	50.8	49.2
Kandy	311811	155515	156296	100.0	49.9	50.1
Matale	105673	49334	56339	100.0	46.7	53.3
Nuwara-Eliya	184852	94414	90438	100.0	51.1	48.9
Galle	251259	130893	120366	100.0	52.1	47.9
Matara	163952	84866	79087	100.0	51.8	48.2
Hambantota	131158	66117	65041	100.0	50.4	49.6
Batticaloa	164531	82426	82105	100.0	50.1	49.9
Ampara	169988	85967	84021	100.0	50.6	49.4
Trincomalee	97978	53301	44676	100.0	54.4	45.6
Kurunegala	335692	176789	158903	100.0	52.7	47.3
Puttlam	191678	91984	99694	100.0	48.0	52.0
Anuradhapura	189647	97194	92453	100.0	51.2	48.8
Polonnaruwa	99699	50771	48928	100.0	50.9	49.1
Badulla	217232	107221	110011	100.0	49.4	50.6
Moneragala	117767	62944	54824	100.0	53.4	46.6
Ratnapura	239396	114698	124699	100.0	47.9	52.1
Kegalle	178543	87968	90575	100.0	49.3	50.7

Table Ad1 - Distribution of children not attending school by age group, Gender and sector

Age, Gender and Sector	No. of children			% of children		
	Total not attending	Never attended	Attended in past	Total not attending	Never attended	Attended in past
Sri Lanka	261978	51881	210097	100.0	19.8	80.2
Age Group						
5-11	49152	43074	6078	100.0	87.6	12.4
12-14	29803	5227	24577	100.0	17.5	82.5
15-17	183023	3580	179443	100.0	2.0	98.0
Gender						
Boys	147650	29895	117755	100.0	20.2	79.8
Girls	114328	21986	92343	100.0	19.2	80.8
Sector						
Urban	40974	8130	32844	100.0	19.8	80.2
Rural	189291	36297	152994	100.0	19.2	80.8
Estate	31713	7454	24259	100.0	23.5	76.5

Table Ad2 - Distribution of children by reason for not attending school and Gender

Main reason for not attending school	No. of children			% of children		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1. Sickness/Disability	30884	16018	14867	11.8	10.9	13.0
2. No school near	1875	337	1538	0.7	0.2	1.3
3. Financial difficulties	51399	25484	25915	19.7	17.3	22.7
4. Dislike and/or inefficient	91867	61313	30554	35.2	41.6	26.8
5. Thinking no use	3657	2613	1045	1.4	1.8	0.9
6. School in secured/Civil riots/Terrorism	2314	879	1435	0.9	0.6	1.3
7. Vocational training	2460	2460	-	0.9	1.7	0.0
8. Economic activity	5564	4555	1009	2.1	3.1	0.9
9. Household work	1995	168	1827	0.8	0.1	1.6
10. Home study for G. C .E. (O/L)	9757	4947	4809	3.7	3.4	4.2
11. Other	59533	28545	30988	22.8	19.4	27.2

Table Ad3 - Distribution of children by reason for not attending school and sector

Main reason for not attending school	No. of children				% of children			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
1. Sickness/Disability	30884	1829	25032	4023	11.8	4.5	13.3	12.7
2. No school near	1875	-	1348	527	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.7
3. Financial difficulties	51399	9624	29575	12201	19.7	23.5	15.7	38.5
4. Dislike and/or inefficient	91867	13585	70945	7337	35.2	33.2	37.6	23.1
5. Thinking no use	3657	1001	2656	-	1.4	2.4	1.4	0.0
6. School not secured/ Civil riots/ Terrorism	2314	298	1572	444	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.4
7. Vocational training	2460	-	2460	-	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.0
8. Economic activity	5564	246	4832	486	2.1	0.6	2.6	1.5
9. Household work	1995	-	1995	-	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0
10. Home study for G. C. E. (O/L)	9757	1542	8215	-	3.7	3.8	4.4	0.0
11. Other	59533	12849	39989	6695	22.8	31.4	21.2	21.1

Table HK1 - Percentage distribution of children engaged in family activities by number of hours so spent and sector/ Gender/ age group

Sector, Gender and Age	No. of hours spent per day on housekeeping activities							Average hour	Estimated	Sample
	Total	<1	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+			
Sri Lanka	100.0	5.3	33.7	21.7	12.4	11.9	15.0	5.0	3634588	11466
Sector										
Urban	100.0	5.5	41.2	21.1	12.5	10.3	9.4	4.0	463927	1383
Rural	100.0	5.4	32.7	22.0	12.3	12.0	15.7	5.1	2961785	9256
Estate	100.0	2.7	31.3	18.7	14.1	14.8	18.4	5.9	208876	827
Gender										
Boys	100.0	6.7	39.5	22.4	12.0	9.8	9.7	4.0	1793118	5656
Girls	100.0	3.9	28.0	21.1	12.9	14.0	20.2	6.0	1841470	5810
Age Group										
5-11	100.0	7.6	44.2	22.1	10.3	8.7	7.2	3.5	1718056	5393
12-14	100.0	3.7	27.0	22.1	14.5	14.8	17.8	5.5	945001	3006
15-17	100.0	2.7	21.6	20.7	14.2	14.7	26.1	7.1	971531	3067

Table HK2 - Percentage distribution of children engaged in housekeeping activities by number of hours spent and by school attendance and Gender

Time spent (hours) per day on housekeeping activities	Total			Attending school			Not attending school		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1	5.3	6.7	3.9	5.5	6.9	4.1	1.8	3.4	-
1 - 2	33.7	39.5	28.0	34.3	39.9	28.9	23.0	33.0	11.6
3 - 4	21.7	22.4	21.1	22.2	22.7	21.7	14.1	18.3	9.3
5 - 6	12.4	12.0	12.9	12.6	12.0	13.2	9.5	12.0	6.7
7 - 8	11.9	9.8	14.0	11.9	9.7	14.0	12.8	11.9	13.9
9 and above	15.0	9.7	20.2	13.6	8.9	18.1	38.7	21.3	58.5
Average time hours	5.0	4.0	6.0	4.7	3.9	5.5	10.1	15.2	5.5

Table -B30 Percentage distribution of working children by average monthly income

Domain/ characteristics	Total	Rs. 200 and above	201- 500	501- 1000	1001- 2000	2001- 5000	5001- 10000	Above 10000	Not Stated	Avera ge (Rs.)
Sri Lanka	100.0	9.2	7.7	8.3	12.6	32.5	25.9	2.7	1.2	3819.5
Sector										
Urban	100.0	9.3	3.1	2.0	5.7	35.1	44.5	0.4	0.0	4607.6
Rural	100.0	9.1	8.4	9.7	13.8	30.4	23.9	3.2	1.5	3747.4
Estate	100.0	9.5	9.5	8.0	13.8	42.6	13.0	2.9	0.8	3172.7
Gender										
Boys	100.0	7.7	6.8	8.1	13.8	31.8	27.8	3.1	0.9	4038.4
Girls	100.0	13.0	10.1	9.1	9.1	34.2	20.7	1.7	2.1	3222.0
Age Group										
5 - 11	100.0	34.9	19.3	26.5	6.2	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	698.5
12 - 14	100.0	16.4	18.3	18.2	14.8	30.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	1616.7
15 - 17	100.0	6.6	5.1	5.6	12.4	33.8	32.0	3.3	1.1	4380.0

Table HK3 - Percentage distribution of children engaged in housekeeping activities by type of activity and by Gender and sector

Type of housekeeping activity	Sri Lanka			Urban			Rural			Estate		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Cooking	49.5	30.7	67.7	43.9	24.8	62.0	50.4	31.8	68.6	49.2	27.9	68.5
Shopping for household	65.2	80.3	50.6	61.7	82.1	42.4	65.4	79.8	51.3	70.4	83.7	58.4
Cleaning the household	78.2	65.5	90.5	75.1	61.0	88.4	66.5	66.5	90.7	77.8	90.7	93.1
Washing clothes	49.9	39.1	60.4	41.8	31.1	51.9	50.7	40.1	61.2	55.3	42.4	67.1
Caring for children / old / sick	19.0	16.9	21.0	16.0	14.6	17.3	19.3	17.3	21.3	21.3	16.0	26.1
Collecting tree wool	23.9	23.6	24.2	5.1	3.6	3.6	25.9	3.6	26.7	38.7	44.1	33.7
Fetching water from outside premises	16.4	15.2	17.6	5.0	4.1	5.7	17.7	16.5	18.8	24.0	20.4	27.4
Watering flower beds	32.8	25.5	39.9	24.0	19.0	28.7	35.0	27.1	42.8	21.4	17.0	25.5
Other/ Not stated	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.4

Table B1.1 - Distribution of children aged 5 - 17 years by school attendance status by sector, gender, age, province and district

Sector, Gender, province and District	No of children			% of children		
	All	Attending school	Not Attending school	All	Attending school	Not Attending school
Sri Lanka	4338709	4076731	261978	100.0	94.0	6.0
Sector						
Urban	586680	545706	40974	100.0	93.0	7.0
Rural	3494160	3304868	189291	100.0	94.6	5.4
Estate	257869	226157	31713	100.0	87.7	12.3
Gender						
Boys	2198482	2050832	147650	100.0	93.3	6.7
Girls	2140227	2025899	114328	100.0	94.7	5.3
Age Group						
5-11	2292887	2243735	49152	100.0	97.9	2.1
12-14	1007832	978029	29803	100.0	97.0	3.0
15-17	1037990	854967	183023	100.0	82.4	17.6
Province						
Western	1187853	1123453	64401	100.0	94.6	5.4
Central	602336	561358	40978	100.0	93.2	6.8
Southern	546370	516605	29764	100.0	94.6	5.4
Eastern	432496	398339	34157	100.0	92.1	7.9
North Western	527370	500277	27093	100.0	94.9	5.1
North Central	289346	270249	19097	100.0	93.4	6.6
Uva	334999	315973	19026	100.0	94.3	5.7
Sabaragamuwa	417939	390477	27462	100.0	93.4	6.6
District						
Colombo	441526	414453	27073	100.0	93.9	6.1
Gampaha	495741	469323	26417	100.0	94.7	5.3
Kalutara	250587	239677	10910	100.0	95.6	4.4
Kandy	311811	289228	22583	100.0	92.8	7.2
Matale	105673	101950	3723	100.0	96.5	3.5
Nuwara-Eliya	184852	170181	14671	100.0	92.1	7.9
Galle	251259	236710	14549	100.0	94.2	5.8
Matara	163952	154356	9597	100.0	94.1	5.9
Hambantota	131158	125539	5619	100.0	95.7	4.3
Batticaloa	164531	146920	17611	100.0	89.3	10.7
Ampara	169988	161358	8630	100.0	94.9	5.1
Trincomalee	97978	90062	7916	100.0	91.9	8.1
Kurunegala	335692	322767	12926	100.0	96.1	3.9
Puttlam	191678	177510	14168	100.0	92.6	7.4
Anuradhapura	189647	176818	12829	100.0	93.2	6.8
Polonnaruwa	99699	93430	6269	100.0	93.7	6.3
Badulla	217232	203238	13994	100.0	93.6	6.4
Moneragala	117767	112735	5032	100.0	95.7	4.3
Ratnapura	239396	223289	16107	100.0	93.3	6.7
Kegalle	178543	167188	11355	100.0	93.6	6.4

Table B1.2 - Distribution of working children (5 - 17 years) by school attendance status by sector, gender, age, province and district

Sector, Gender and province	No of working children			% of working children		
	All	Attending school	Not Attending school	All	Attending school	Not Attending school
Sri Lanka	557599	448161	109438	100.0	80.4	19.6
Sector						
Urban	46537	28384	18153	100.0	61.0	39.0
Rural	485031	403068	81963	100.0	83.1	16.9
Estate	26031	16710	9321	100.0	64.2	35.8
Gender						
Boys	344859	269535	75324	100.0	78.2	21.8
Girls	212740	178626	34114	100.0	84.0	16.0
Age Group						
5-11	145891	144830	1061	100.0	99.3	0.7
12-14	156973	148443	8531	100.0	94.6	5.4
15-17	254734	154888	99846	100.0	60.8	39.2
Province						
Western	92991	65216	27775	100.0	70.1	29.9
Central	48102	35639	12463	100.0	74.1	25.9
Southern	41999	32762	9237	100.0	78.0	22.0
Eastern	51298	33567	17732	100.0	65.4	34.6
North Western	74463	61882	12582	100.0	83.1	16.9
North Central	49851	40045	9806	100.0	80.3	19.7
Uva	158482	147255	11227	100.0	92.9	7.1
Sabaragamuwa	40412	31796	8617	100.0	78.7	21.3

Table B1.3 - Distribution of child labour {5 - 17 years) by school attendance status by sector, gender, age, province and district

Sector, Gender and province	No of child labour			% of child labour		
	All	Attending school	Not Attending school	All	Attending school	Not Attending school
Sri Lanka	107259	57315	49944	100.0	53.4	46.6
Sector						
Urban	18869	7373	11496	100.0	39.1	60.9
Rural	84430	49525	34905	100.0	58.7	41.3
Estate	3960	417	3543	100.0	10.5	89.5
Gender						
Boys	73262	36838	36424	100.0	50.3	49.7
Girls	33997	20477	13520	100.0	60.2	39.8
Age Group						
5-11	30111	29597	514	100.0	98.3	1.7
12-14	21702	15510	6192	100.0	71.5	28.5
15-17	55446	12208	43238	100.0	22.0	78.0
Province						
Western	33631	17445	16187	100.0	51.9	48.1
Central	11159	5689	5470	100.0	51.0	49.0
Southern	10599	6614	3985	100.0	62.4	37.6
Eastern	13831	4864	8966	100.0	35.2	64.8
North Western	14848	8384	6464	100.0	56.5	43.5
North Central	8545	5727	2817	100.0	67.0	33.0
Uva	8085	5886	2199	100.0	72.8	27.2
Sabaragamuwa	6561	2705	3856	100.0	41.2	58.8

Table B2: Percentage distribution of school attending children by distance to school by sector, gender, province and district

Sector, Gender, province and District	Distance to school						Estimate	Sample
	Less than 1 km	1km - less than 3 km	3 km - less than 5 km	5 km - less than 10 km	10 & above	Total		
Sri Lanka	37.6	33.9	11.3	9.1	8.1	100.0	4076731	12863
Sector								
Urban	46.5	31.6	10.3	7.0	4.5	100.0	545706	1642
Rural	35.8	34.1	11.5	9.6	8.9	100.0	3304868	10328
Estate	42.4	36.5	10.5	6.9	3.7	100.0	226157	893
Gender								
Boys	37.6	34.2	11.2	9.1	8.0	100.0	2050832	6470
Girls	37.7	33.6	11.4	9.2	8.2	100.0	2025899	6393
Age Group								
5-11	40.6	34.1	10.9	8.2	6.1	100.0	2243735	7069
12-14	35.9	33.6	11.8	9.8	8.9	100.0	978029	3104
15-17	30.6	33.6	11.9	11.0	12.9	100.0	854967	2690
Province								
Western	32.4	31.5	11.2	12.6	12.4	100.0	1123453	2913
Central	37.7	34.8	12.4	8.2	6.9	100.0	561358	1779
Southern	29.4	37.8	14.4	10.3	8.0	100.0	516605	1790
Eastern	65.2	25.8	4.9	3.1	1.0	100.0	398339	1772
North Western	40.9	33.4	9.9	8.0	7.8	100.0	500277	1436
North Central	38.7	35.4	13.5	6.4	6.1	100.0	270249	967
Uva	26.3	48.8	12.6	7.9	4.4	100.0	315973	1056
Sabaragamuwa	39.9	29.9	11.8	9.5	9.0	100.0	390477	1150
District								
Colombo	28.6	31.5	13.4	15.1	11.5	100.0	414453	1090
Gampaha	34.1	31.8	10.2	10.3	13.6	100.0	469323	1081
Kalutara	35.4	30.7	9.3	12.9	11.7	100.0	239677	742
Kandy	35.9	34.7	13.4	7.5	8.5	100.0	289228	792
Matale	34.4	37.4	9.1	12.5	6.6	100.0	101950	450
Nuwara-Eliya	42.8	33.6	12.5	6.7	4.4	100.0	170181	537
Galle	25.1	40.9	15.8	11.1	7.2	100.0	236710	771
Matara	29.0	35.0	16.1	10.0	9.9	100.0	154356	508
Hambantota	37.8	35.7	9.8	9.4	7.3	100.0	125539	511
Batticaloa	71.8	21.3	4.2	2.5	0.3	100.0	146920	524
Ampara	58.5	31.2	5.5	3.4	1.4	100.0	161358	899
Trincomalee	66.5	23.5	5.0	3.4	1.6	100.0	90062	349
Kurunegala	35.6	34.4	12.4	8.3	9.4	100.0	322767	920
Puttlam	50.5	31.7	5.6	7.4	4.9	100.0	177510	516
Anuradhapura	37.5	36.1	15.0	5.8	5.5	100.0	176818	558
Polonnaruwa	41.0	34.0	10.5	7.4	7.2	100.0	93430	409
Badulla	23.1	53.3	11.7	8.0	3.8	100.0	203238	581
Moneragala	32.3	40.3	14.1	7.6	5.7	100.0	112735	475
Ratnapura	40.9	28.3	13.0	8.2	9.6	100.0	223289	639
Kegalle	38.6	32.0	10.1	11.1	8.1	100.0	167188	511

Table B3: Percentage distribution of school attending children by mode of travel to school by sector, gender, province and district

Sector, Gender, province and District	Mode of travel							Estimate	Sample
	Walking	Bicycle	Motor bicycle/ Three wheeler / car	Bus / Train	School van	Other	Total		
Sri Lanka	47.4	9.1	9.7	20.5	13.1	0.2	100.0	4076731	12863
Sector									
Urban	43.0	7.7	20.1	14.0	14.4	0.8	100.0	545706	1642
Rural	46.0	9.9	8.6	21.6	13.7	0.2	100.0	3304868	10328
Estate	77.5	0.8	1.3	19.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	226157	893
Gender									
Boys	45.6	11.6	9.6	21.2	11.7	0.3	100.0	2050832	6470
Girls	49.1	6.6	9.8	19.7	14.5	0.2	100.0	2025899	6393
Age Group									
5 - 11	47.8	8.7	13.4	14.4	15.4	0.3	100.0	2243735	7069
12 - 14	49.3	9.6	5.7	24.4	10.9	0.2	100.0	978029	3104
15 - 17	43.3	9.8	3.8	33.9	8.9	0.3	100.0	854967	2690
Province									
Western	32.6	6.1	14.5	21.9	24.4	0.4	100.0	1123453	2913
Central	62.0	1.7	5.2	21.1	9.9	0.1	100.0	561358	1779
Southern	41.8	8.8	9.0	24.6	15.7	0.2	100.0	516605	1790
Eastern	75.6	12.4	6.9	3.0	1.3	0.7	100.0	398339	1772
North Western	42.3	18.3	11.7	17.0	10.6	0.1	100.0	500277	1436
North Central	37.5	31.1	10.6	18.1	2.6	0.1	100.0	270249	967
Uva	58.0	5.2	3.3	28.8	4.8	0.0	100.0	315973	1056
Sabaragamuwa	51.7	1.9	8.7	26.9	10.8	0.0	100.0	390477	1150
District									
Colombo	27.8	4.2	20.5	24.6	22.0	0.8	100.0	414453	1090
Gampaha	33.3	6.3	13.0	18.4	28.7	0.3	100.0	469323	1081
Kalutara	39.4	8.9	7.1	24.2	20.4	0.0	100.0	239677	742
Kandy	61.0	1.4	5.4	19.5	12.7	0.0	100.0	289228	792
Matale	50.2	3.7	9.4	26.6	9.7	0.5	100.0	101950	450
Nuwara-Eliya	70.7	0.9	2.4	20.6	5.3	0.1	100.0	170181	537
Galle	42.7	6.8	8.2	25.6	16.7	0.0	100.0	236710	771
Matara	37.4	7.0	12.5	23.4	19.2	0.5	100.0	154356	508
Hambantota	45.4	14.8	6.0	24.3	9.5	0.0	100.0	125539	511
Batticaloa	83.2	8.7	5.2	1.3	1.0	0.6	100.0	146920	524
Ampara	68.9	15.7	8.7	3.8	1.8	1.2	100.0	161358	899
Trincomalee	75.2	12.8	6.6	4.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	90062	349
Kurunegala	38.3	18.3	12.9	18.7	11.7	0.1	100.0	322767	920
Puttlam	49.4	18.3	9.7	14.0	8.6	0.0	100.0	177510	516
Anuradhapura	36.6	31.9	11.0	17.4	2.9	0.2	100.0	176818	558
Polonnaruwa	39.2	29.7	9.8	19.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	93430	409
Badulla	58.8	1.3	2.5	31.6	5.8	0.0	100.0	203238	581
Moneragala	56.4	12.3	4.8	23.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	112735	475
Ratnapura	51.4	3.1	8.5	28.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	223289	639
Kegalle	52.2	0.2	8.9	24.4	14.2	0.0	100.0	167188	511

Table B4: Percentage distribution of school attending children, numbers of days missed any school days during the last week by sector, gender, age and district

Sector, Gender, province and District	No. of days							Estimate	Sample	% of children miss any school days
	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total			
Sri Lanka	66.1	9.3	5.4	2.6	2.2	14.5	100.0	4076731	12863	33.9
Sector										
Urban	69.7	8.3	4.5	2.3	1.3	13.9	100.0	545706	1642	30.2
Rural	65.5	9.7	5.4	2.7	2.4	14.4	100.0	3304868	10328	34.5
Estate	66.3	5.0	7.8	1.7	1.9	17.3	100.0	226157	893	33.7
Gender										
Boys	65.4	9.9	5.7	2.7	2.2	14.1	100.0	2050832	6470	34.6
Girls	66.8	8.6	5.1	2.5	2.2	14.8	100.0	2025899	6393	33.1
Age Group										
5 - 11	67.9	8.7	5.1	2.8	2.2	13.3	100.0	2243735	7069	32.0
12 - 14	65.0	10.1	5.2	2.4	2.2	15.0	100.0	978029	3104	35.0
15 - 17	61.9	9.7	6.7	2.2	2.1	17.5	100.0	854967	2690	38.1
Province										
Western	62.0	11.5	5.4	3.9	2.7	14.6	100.0	1123453	2913	38.0
Central	65.9	6.0	3.8	0.9	1.2	22.2	100.0	561358	1779	34.1
Southern	75.5	5.8	5.1	2.4	2.4	8.9	100.0	516605	1790	24.6
Eastern	76.8	8.7	5.3	1.5	2.2	5.4	100.0	398339	1772	23.0
North Western	68.0	12.3	5.7	4.1	3.0	7.0	100.0	500277	1436	31.9
North Central	60.9	6.4	7.2	1.7	0.8	23.0	100.0	270249	967	39.1
Uva	58.8	9.6	7.7	2.1	2.1	19.7	100.0	315973	1056	41.1
Sabaragamuwa	61.8	10.5	4.7	1.8	2.2	19.0	100.0	390477	1150	38.2
District										
Colombo	67.1	10.5	5.9	1.5	1.7	13.4	100.0	414453	1090	32.8
Gampaha	63.3	9.4	4.7	2.8	2.3	17.5	100.0	469323	1081	36.7
Kalutara	50.8	17.1	6.1	9.8	5.0	11.2	100.0	239677	742	49.1
Kandy	63.0	6.1	1.8	0.6	0.4	28.1	100.0	289228	792	36.9
Matale	58.7	10.1	2.3	0.5	0.8	27.5	100.0	101950	450	41.2
Nuwara-Eliya	74.8	3.6	8.1	1.5	2.9	9.1	100.0	170181	537	25.2
Galle	85.3	4.9	5.4	1.5	0.9	1.9	100.0	236710	771	14.7
Matara	73.5	5.7	4.5	3.9	2.5	9.9	100.0	154356	508	26.5
Hambantota	59.4	7.5	5.2	2.2	4.9	20.7	100.0	125539	511	40.7
Batticaloa	85.6	6.8	4.1	0.9	2.1	0.5	100.0	146920	524	14.5
Ampara	72.8	6.3	3.0	2.4	3.0	12.4	100.0	161358	899	26.7
Trincomalee	69.6	16.3	11.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	100.0	90062	349	30.7
Kurunegala	65.1	11.7	6.6	4.1	3.5	8.9	100.0	322767	920	34.8
Puttlam	73.3	13.5	3.9	4.1	2.0	3.4	100.0	177510	516	26.7
Anuradhapura	59.4	6.4	9.5	1.6	1.3	21.8	100.0	176818	558	40.6
Polonnaruwa	63.8	6.4	2.8	1.8	0.0	25.3	100.0	93430	409	36.2
Badulla	56.2	7.8	6.3	0.9	0.6	28.3	100.0	203238	581	43.8
Moneragala	63.8	13.1	10.2	4.3	4.8	3.8	100.0	112735	475	36.1
Ratnapura	60.3	7.0	4.5	1.5	1.5	25.1	100.0	223289	639	39.6
Kegalle	63.7	15.1	5.1	2.2	3.1	10.8	100.0	167188	511	36.3

Table B5: Percentage distribution of school attending children, main reason for not attending school during the last week by sector, gender, age, province and district

Sector, Gender, province and District	Main reason for not attending school during the last week									Estimate	Sample	% of children miss any school days
	School Vacation	Teacher was absent	Bad whether	To help family business	House work	Sick/ Disable/injure	Civil riots / Terrorist acts	Other	Total			
Sri Lanka	56.4	2.2	3.1	0.3	0.3	20.9	0.2	16.6	100.0	4076731	12863	33.9
Sector												
Urban	50.7	4.1	3.1	0.0	0.3	20.4	0.0	21.4	100.0	545706	1642	30.2
Rural	56.5	2.1	3.2	0.4	0.4	21.0	0.2	16.2	100.0	3304868	10328	34.5
Estate	67.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	19.6	0.2	11.4	100.0	226157	893	33.7
Gender												
Boys	53.8	2.4	2.9	0.5	0.3	21.4	0.1	18.7	100.0	2050832	6470	34.6
Girls	59.2	2.0	3.3	0.1	0.4	20.3	0.3	14.3	100.0	2025899	6393	33.1
Age Group												
5 - 11	56.5	3.1	3.4	0	0.3	22.2	0.2	14.2	100.0	2243735	7069	32.0
12 - 14	56.6	1.3	2.5	0.8	0.7	21.3	0.3	16.6	100.0	978029	3104	35.0
15 - 17	55.9	1.1	3	0.4	0	16.6	0	22.9	100.0	854967	2690	38.1
Province												
Western	52.1	3.8	2.7	0.1	0.1	19.8	0.3	21.0	100.0	1123453	2913	38.0
Central	72.6	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.6	16.3	0.0	8.9	100.0	561358	1779	34.1
Southern	46.8	2.9	1.5	0.0	0.8	31.2	0.0	16.8	100.0	516605	1790	24.6
Eastern	49.3	3.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	28.0	0.0	17.5	100.0	398339	1772	23.0
North Western	40.0	1.5	15.6	0.4	0.3	22.3	0.0	19.9	100.0	500277	1436	31.9
North Central	68.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	20.6	0.0	10.3	100.0	270249	967	39.1
Uva	67.3	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.4	14.9	0.9	13.2	100.0	315973	1056	41.1
Sabaragamuwa	60.3	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.2	20.5	0.0	17.0	100.0	390477	1150	38.2
District												
Colombo	44.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	23.3	0.0	27.0	100.0	414453	1090	32.8
Gampaha	50.9	4.2	6.8	0.3	0.2	19.2	0.6	17.7	100.0	469323	1081	36.7
Kalutara	62.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	0.2	18.9	100.0	239677	742	49.1
Kandy	71.7	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	16.6	0.0	9.1	100.0	289228	792	36.9
Matale	77.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	13.0	0.0	7.7	100.0	101950	450	41.2
Nuwara-Eliya	69.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.9	18.9	0.0	9.3	100.0	170181	537	25.2
Galle	6.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	53.2	0.0	30.7	100.0	236710	771	14.7
Matara	66.9	2.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	6.9	100.0	154356	508	26.5
Hambantota	57.8	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.0	15.6	100.0	125539	511	40.7
Batticaloa	14.6	12.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	0.0	28.6	100.0	146920	524	14.5
Ampara	60.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.5	26.1	0.0	12.1	100.0	161358	899	26.7
Trincomalee	58.8	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.1	18.9	0.0	17.2	100.0	90062	349	30.7
Kurunegala	53.7	1.8	6.3	0.6	0.4	19.7	0.0	17.5	100.0	322767	920	34.8
Puttlam	7.4	0.9	37.4	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	25.7	100.0	177510	516	26.7
Anuradhapura	68.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.0	11.0	100.0	176818	558	40.6
Polonnaruwa	66.8	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.7	20.9	0.0	8.8	100.0	93430	409	36.2
Badulla	73.8	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	12.8	0.0	10.3	100.0	203238	581	43.8
Moneragala	52.6	3.1	0.0	0.6	1.3	19.8	2.9	19.7	100.0	112735	475	36.1
Ratnapura	58.4	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	21.0	0.0	18.3	100.0	223289	639	39.6
Kegalle	63.0	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.0	15.1	100.0	167188	511	36.3

Table B6: Percentage distribution of never attended children, main reason for never attended school by sector, gender, (5<=)age, province and district

Category	Main reason for never attended school						Estimate	Sample	% of children never attended
	Sickness / Disability	No school near	Financial difficulties	Dislike and/or inefficient	Other	Total			
Sri Lanka	68.8	7.6	0.2	2.7	0.4	100.0	53323	163	1.2
Sector									
Urban	67.7	4.1	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	8130	21	1.4
Rural	71.8	8.1	0.2	1.5	0.2	100.0	37514	111	1.1
Estate	38.4	9.7	0.0	7.0	4.4	100.0	7678	31	3.0
Gender									
Boys	66.8	8.3	0	2.7	0.6	100.0	30570	94	1.4
Girls	71.1	6.8	0.4	2.8	0.3	100.0	22753	69	1.1
Age Group									
5 - 11	72.5	4.5	0.2	1.5	0.1	100.0	44516	135	2.0
12 - 14	-	60.0	-	24.6	10.6	100.0	5226	16	0.5
15 - 17	-	72.8	-	27.2	-	100.0	3580	12	0.3
Province									
Western	80.1	3.2	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	10869	29	1.0
Central	50.9	11.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	12282	37	2.0
Southern	51.7	9.3	1.8	7.1	0.0	100.0	8713	30	1.6
Eastern	62.5	10.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	3130	12	0.7
North Western	86.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3176	9	0.6
North Central	56.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3977	11	1.4
Uva	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2579	9	0.7
Sabaragamuwa	56.2	10.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	8596	26	2.0

Table B7: Percentage distribution of children currently not attending school by reason for leaving school, age group and gender

Main Reason for leave or temporary stopped school	Age Group									Total		
	5 - 11			12 - 14			15 - 17					
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School too far	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	4.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6
Sickness/Disability	40.5	44.9	34.1	13.4	12.1	14.9	3.5	3.1	3.9	4.6	4.4	4.9
Financial difficulties	25.5	23.6	28.2	22.8	22.5	23.2	10.8	10.2	11.5	11.8	11.2	12.4
Dislike and/or inefficient	18.3	13.4	25.4	32.0	47.8	13.9	22.3	28.5	15.7	22.8	29.5	15.8
Thinking no use	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.0	5.8	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.5
School unsecured/ Civil riots/ Terrorism	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7
Vocational training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0
Economic activity	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.2	0.0	1.4	2.3	0.6	1.4	2.2	0.5
Household work	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	6.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.9
Waiting GCE(O/L) results	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.0	51.5	46.7	56.7	47.6	43.0	52.6
Home study .for GCE(O/L)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5
Other	15.8	18.2	12.4	18.9	10.5	28.6	5.3	3.5	7.2	6.3	4.2	8.6
Estimate	6078	3587	2490	24818	13268	11551	36897 8	18910 1	17987 7	399874	205957	193918
Sample	20	11	9	81	43	38	1170	607	563	1271	661	610

Table B8: Percentage Distribution of ever received or receiving any skills training by age & gender

Skills Training	Age Group									Total		
	5 - 11			12 - 14			15 - 17					
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	98.9	98.7	99.2	93.8	92.2	95.4	86.8	85.5	88.1	94.9	94.1	95.7
Formal apprenticeship	0.7	0.8	0.6	4.1	5.2	3.0	9.3	10.1	8.5	3.5	4.0	3.0
Informal apprenticeship	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.8	2.3	1.4	3.7	4.1	3.3	1.5	1.8	1.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Estimate	229288 7	117268 6	112020 1	100783 2	499687	508145	103799 0	526109	511881	4338709	2198482	2140227
Sample	7219	3695	3524	3200	1585	1615	3270	1659	1611	13689	6939	6750

Table B9: Percentage Distribution of children by subject of training by age & gender

Skills Training	Age Group									Total		
	5 - 11			12 - 14			15 - 17					
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children received/ receiving any skill training	1.1	1.3	0.8	6.1	7.7	4.6	13.2	14.4	11.9	5.1	5.9	4.3
Production/ Repair	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.7	7.4	10.3	6.2	15.4	7.2	3.9	11.9
Engineering/ Mechanical	0.9	1.4	0.0	4.0	6.4	0.0	9.1	16.3	0.0	6.8	11.6	0.0
Construction/ Engineering	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.6	0.5	1.4	2.1	0.3
Agriculture/ Environment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0
Health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	2.1	0.8	0.5	1.3
Information technology	93.0	88.9	100.0	85.2	88.8	79.4	69.9	65.9	74.8	76.6	75.4	78.4
Management/ Trade/Finance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.6
Social/Cultural	6.1	9.7	0.0	6.7	3.5	12.0	4.6	4.1	5.2	5.4	4.6	6.4
Estimate	24102	15187	8915	62079	38758	23321	136819	76158	60661	223000	130104	92896
Sample	68	42	26	183	111	72	425	234	191	676	387	289

Table B10: Percentage Distribution of children by time spent for leisure activities by age and gender

Time spent for leisure activities (hours)	Age Group									Total		
	5 - 11			12 - 14			15 - 17					
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.4	4.2	10.0	9.2	10.9	4.5	4.0	5.1
1-9	16.0	14.0	18.0	23.5	19.2	27.8	30.8	26.0	35.6	21.3	18.1	24.5
10-19	38.6	37.6	39.7	47.1	47.1	47.0	39.3	40.7	37.9	40.7	40.5	41.0
20 - 29	32.2	34.3	29.9	21.3	24.6	18.0	15.9	19.4	12.4	25.7	28.5	22.9
30 -39	7.7	8.7	6.7	3.8	5.0	2.6	2.9	3.5	2.3	5.7	6.6	4.7
40 - 49	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.8	2.0	1.6
50 and above	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Estimate	2292026	1171825	1120201	1007437	499476	507962	1037636	526109	511527	4337100	2197410	2139690
Sample	7216	3692	3524	3198	1584	1614	3269	1659	1610	13683	6935	6748

Table B11: Percentage Distribution of child labour by time spent for leisure activities by age and gender

Time spent for leisure activities (hours) Total	Age Group									Total		
	5 - 11			12 - 14			15 - 17					
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	1.8	0.0	4.0	8.5	7.9	10.4	26.1	29.5	17.2	15.7	17.9	10.9
1-9	24.3	23.6	25.0	28.5	26.6	34.7	32.5	24.7	52.8	29.4	24.9	39.0
10-19	33.4	33.9	32.8	37.2	34.6	46.0	32.0	35.1	24.1	33.5	34.7	30.8
20 - 29	36.1	37.2	34.9	19.6	24.2	4.4	8.9	10.0	5.9	18.7	19.4	17.3
30 -39	2.7	3.6	1.6	3.6	3.3	4.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.7	2.0	1.3
40 - 49	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.7
50 and above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Estimate	30111	16468	13642	21702	16734	4968	55446	40060	15386	107259	73262	33997
Sample	91	49	42	70	53	17	173	127	46	334	229	105

Table B12: Percentage Distribution of children currently attending school and engaged in any activity before or after school hours by gender and sector.

Gender and age group	Sri Lanka			Urban			Rural			Estate		
	Total	Engaged	Not engaged	Total	Engaged	Not engaged	Total	Engaged	Not engaged	Total	Engaged	Not engaged
Both gender												
Total	100.0	84.3	15.7	100.0	84.3	15.7	100.0	84.3	15.7	100.0	84.3	15.7
5-11	100.0	75.1	24.9	100.0	75.1	24.9	100.0	75.1	24.9	100.0	75.1	24.9
12-14	100.0	94.2	5.8	100.0	94.2	5.8	100.0	94.2	5.8	100.0	94.2	5.8
15-17	100.0	95.2	4.8	100.0	95.2	4.8	100.0	95.2	4.8	100.0	95.2	4.8
Boys												
Total	100.0	82.5	17.5	100.0	77.4	22.6	100.0	83.5	16.5	100.0	80.6	19.4
5-11	100.0	73.3	26.7	100.0	69.4	30.6	100.0	74.2	25.8	100.0	69.5	30.5
12-14	100.0	92.5	7.5	100.0	87.1	12.9	100.0	93.4	6.6	100.0	93.1	6.9
15-17	100.0	93.5	6.5	100.0	84.9	15.1	100.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	96.1	3.9
Girls												
Total	100.0	86.2	13.8	100.0	82.0	18.0	100.0	87.2	12.8	100.0	82.8	17.2
5-11	100.0	76.9	23.1	100.0	71.4	28.6	100.0	78.4	21.6	100.0	69.0	31.0
12-14	100.0	95.8	4.2	100.0	90.7	9.3	100.0	96.7	3.3	100.0	96.6	3.4
15-17	100.0	97.1	2.9	100.0	95.5	4.5	100.0	97.3	2.7	100.0	97.6	2.4

Table B13: Percentage Distribution of Children currently attending school and engaged in any activity by gender and sector.

Activity	Sri Lanka			Urban			Rural			Estate		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Economic activity												
Employee	4.1	5.3	2.4	6.4	9.5	1.9	3.7	4.9	1.9	9.7	8.0	11.6
Own account worker	2.9	3.3	2.2	3.5	4.4	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.0	8.0	9.0	6.9
Employer												
Unpaid family worker	93.0	91.4	95.4	90.1	86.1	95.9	93.6	92.1	96.1	82.3	83.0	81.5
Non economic activity												
Cooking	41.4	25.4	57.5	34.4	19.3	49.5	42.6	26.6	59.0	39.5	22.8	54.7
Shopping for household	54.8	65.8	43.7	49.0	62.8	35.1	55.6	66.2	44.8	56.8	67.1	47.6
Cleaning the household	66.1	54.4	77.9	59.8	47.6	72.0	67.2	55.8	78.9	64.4	49.9	77.4
Washing clothes	40.7	30.6	50.8	31.5	22.4	40.7	42.0	32.0	52.3	42.8	31.0	53.5
Caring for children / old / sick	15.9	14.2	17.7	12.4	11.2	13.5	16.4	14.7	18.1	16.9	12.9	20.6
Collecting tree wool	19.6	19.0	20.3	3.3	3.8	2.8	21.7	20.6	22.8	28.6	32.7	25.0
Fetching water from outside premises	13.3	12.2	14.4	3.7	3.2	4.1	14.6	13.4	15.8	18.2	16.3	19.9
Watering flower beds	28.2	21.7	34.7	19.8	15.5	24.2	30.3	23.3	37.4	17.5	13.7	20.9
Other (specify)	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.0

Table B14: Children aged 5-17 years currently attending school and engaged by type of activity

Age group	Economic activity			Non economic activity		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	448161	269535	178626	3433110	1685667	1747443
5-11	144830	80589	64241	1701841	848197	853644
12-14	148443	93605	54838	921513	446426	475086
15-17	154888	95341	59547	809756	391044	418713
	Percentages					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-11	32.3	29.9	36.0	49.6	50.3	48.9
12-14	33.1	34.7	30.7	26.8	26.5	27.2
15-17	34.6	35.4	33.3	23.6	23.2	24.0

Table B15 - Composition of children engaged in activity status by Gender

Nature of activity	Total		Gender			
	No.	%	Boys		Girls	
			No.	%	No.	%
Total no. of children	4338709	100	2140227	49.3	2198482	50.7
Total no. of working children	557599	100	344859	61.8	212740	38.2
Total no. of child labour	107259	100.0	73262	68.3	33997	31.7
Non Economic activity only						
Schooling only	634341	100	357073	56.3	277268	43.7
Family work only	107082	100	44582	41.6	62501	58.4
Schooling + Family work	2994228	100	1424224	47.6	1570005	52.4
Idle	45458	100	27745	61.0	17714	39.0
Economic activity						
Economic activity only	15042	2.7	12454	3.6	2587	1.2
Economic activity + Family work	94396	16.9	62869	18.2	31527	14.8
Economic activity + Schooling	9279	1.7	8092	2.3	1188	0.6
Economic activity + Schooling + Family work	438882	78.7	261443	75.8	177438	83.4
Child labour						
Child labour only	11365	10.6	8967	12.2	2399	7.1
Child labour + Family work	38579	36.0	27457	37.5	11121	32.7
Child labour + Schooling	2691	2.5	2691	3.7		
Child labour + Schooling + Family work	54623	50.9	34146	46.6	20477	60.2

Table B16 - Composition of children engaged in activities status by age group

Nature of activity	Total	5-11	12-14	15-17	Percentages			
					Total	5-11	12-14	15-17
Total no. of children	4338709	2292887	1007832	1037990	100.0	52.8	23.2	23.9
Total no. of working children	557599	145891	156973	254734	100.0	26.2	28.2	45.7
No of Child labour	107259	30111	21702	55446	100.0	28.1	20.2	51.7
Non Economic activity only								
Schooling only	634341	538548	53342	42451	16.8	25.1	6.3	5.4
Family work only	107082	15155	15682	76246	2.8	0.7	1.8	9.7
Schooling + Family work	2994228	1560356	776245	657627	79.2	72.7	91.2	84.0
Idle	45458	32936	5591	6931	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.9
Economic activity								
Economic activity only	15042		724	14318	2.7	0.0	0.5	5.6
Economic activity + Family work	94396	1061	7807	85528	16.9	0.7	5.0	33.6
Economic activity + Schooling	9279	3346	3175	2759	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.1
Economic activity + Schooling + Family work	438882	141484	145268	152129	78.7	97.0	92.5	59.7
Child labour								
Child labour only	11365		242	11124	10.6		1.1	20.1
Child labour + Family work	38579	514	5950	32114	36.0	1.7	27.4	57.9
Child labour + Schooling	2691	280	1180	1232	2.5	0.9	5.4	2.2
Child labour + Schooling + Family work	54623	29317	14330	10976	50.9	97.4	66.0	19.8

Table-B17 Children aged 5-17 years by current activity status and Gender

Activity Status	Age 5- 11			Age 12- 14			Age 15- 17			Sri Lanka		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Child Population	2292887	1172686	1120201	1007832	499687	508145	1037990	526109	511881	4338709	2198482	2140227
Labour Force	145891	81377	64515	157984	101289	56695	276386	176127	100259	580261	358793	221468
Employed	145891	81377	64515	156973	100689	56285	254734	162793	91941	557599	344859	212740
Unemployed				1011	601	410	21652	13334	8318	22662	13934	8728
Economically Inactive	2146996	1091309	1055686	849848	398397	451451	761604	349982	411622	3758448	1839689	1918759
	Percentages											
Child Population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Labour Force	6.4	6.9	5.8	15.7	20.3	11.2	26.6	33.5	19.6	13.4	16.3	10.3
Employed	6.4	6.9	5.8	15.6	20.2	11.1	24.5	30.9	18.0	12.9	15.7	9.9
Unemployed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.5	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
Economically Inactive	93.6	93.1	94.2	84.3	79.7	88.8	73.4	66.5	80.4	86.6	83.7	89.7

Table - B18: Economically active children aged 5 - 17 years by Gender and sector

Age group	Sri Lanka			Urban			Rural			Estate		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	557598	344859	212741	46536	28517	18021	485031	300388	184643	26031	15954	10077
5 - 11	145891	81377	64515	10796	6469	4328	131402	73416	57986	3693	1492	2201
12 - 14	156973	100689	56285	10201	7671	2530	140210	89372	50838	6562	3645	2917
15 - 17	254734	162793	91941	25539	14377	11163	213419	137600	75819	15776	10817	4959
	Percentages											
Total	100.0	61.8	38.2	100.0	61.3	38.7	100.0	61.9	38.1	100.0	61.3	38.7
5 - 11	100.0	55.8	44.2	100.0	59.9	40.1	100.0	55.9	44.1	100.0	40.4	59.6
12 - 14	100.0	64.1	35.9	100.0	75.2	24.8	100.0	63.7	36.3	100.0	55.6	44.4
15 - 17	100.0	63.9	36.1	100.0	56.3	43.7	100.0	64.5	35.5	100.0	68.6	31.4

Table-B19 Children aged 5 - 17 years by activity status, province & district

Province & District	Child population	No of working child	No of children not at work	Child Labour
Sri Lanka	4338709	557599	3781110	107259
Province				
Western	1187853	92991	1094862	33631
Central	602336	48102	554234	11159
Southern	546370	41999	504371	10599
Eastern	432496	51298	381198	13831
North Western	527370	74463	452907	14848
North Central	289346	49851	239495	8545
Uva	334999	158482	176517	8085
Sabaragamuwa	417939	40412	377527	6561
District				
Colombo	441526	33900	407625	13560
Gampaha	495741	36561	459180	15738
Kalutara	250587	22530	228058	4334
Kandy	311811	21943	289868	6072
Matale	105673	11745	93928	2513
Nuwara-Eliya	184852	14414	170438	2574
Galle	251259	12845	238414	5664
Matara	163952	6448	157504	2024
Hambantota	131158	22705	108453	2911
Batticaloa	164531	19010	145521	8535
Ampara	169988	20615	149373	2227
Trincomalee	97978	11674	86304	3069
Kurunegala	335692	52155	283538	11281
Puttalama	191678	22309	169369	3567
Anuradhapura	189647	33694	155953	4074
Polonnaruwa	99699	16157	83542	4471
Badulla	217232	97069	120163	5548
Moneragala	117767	61413	56355	2537
Ratnapura	239396	27993	211403	4017
Kegalle	178543	12419	166124	2544

Table - B20 Percentage distribution of currently working children by level of education and gender

Level of education	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100	100	100
No schooling	0.9	0.7	1.3
Below grade 5	16.7	15.3	19
Grade 5 - 10	77.9	80.6	73.5
Passed G.C.E. (O.L.)	4.5	3.4	6.2

Table -B21 Percentage distribution of currently working children by level of education and sector

Level of education	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	100	100	100	100
No schooling	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.8
Below grade 5	16.7	11.5	17.3	15.5
Grade 5 - 10	77.9	81.8	77.3	82
Passed G.C.E. (O.L.)	4.5	5.6	4.6	0.7

Table B22 - Distribution of working children (age 5-17 years) school attendance status by sector, gender, age, province and district

Category	No of working children			% of working children		
	All	Attending school	Not attending school	All	Attending school	Not attending school
Sri Lanka	557599	448161	109438	100.0	80.4	19.6
Sector						
Urban	46537	28384	18153	100.0	61.0	39.0
Rural	485031	403068	81963	100.0	83.1	16.9
Estate	26031	16710	9321	100.0	64.2	35.8
Gender						
Boys	344859	269535	75324	100.0	78.2	21.8
Girls	212740	178626	34114	100.0	84.0	16.0
Age Group						
5-11	145891	144830	1061	100.0	99.3	0.7
12-14	156973	148443	8531	100.0	94.6	5.4
15-17	254734	154888	99846	100.0	60.8	39.2
Province						
Western	92991	65216	27775	100.0	70.1	29.9
Central	48102	35639	12463	100.0	74.1	25.9
Southern	41999	32762	9237	100.0	78.0	22.0
Eastern	51298	33567	17732	100.0	65.4	34.6
North Western	74463	61882	12582	100.0	83.1	16.9
North Central	49851	40045	9806	100.0	80.3	19.7
Uva	158482	147255	11227	100.0	92.9	7.1
Sabaragamuwa	40412	31796	8617	100.0	78.7	21.3
District						
Colombo	33900	20171	13730	100.0	59.5	40.5
Gampaha	36561	26191	10370	100.0	71.6	28.4
Kalutara	22530	18855	3675	100.0	83.7	16.3
Kandy	21943	14077	7866	100.0	64.2	35.8
Matale	11745	10623	1122	100.0	90.4	9.6
Nuwara-Eliya	14414	10939	3475	100.0	75.9	24.1
Galle	12845	8542	4303	100.0	66.5	33.5
Matara	6448	3706	2742	100.0	57.5	42.5
Hambantota	22705	20514	2191	100.0	90.3	9.7
Batticaloa	19010	9184	9826	100.0	48.3	51.7
Ampara	20615	16522	4093	100.0	80.1	19.9
Trincomalee	11674	7861	3813	100.0	67.3	32.7
Kurunegala	52155	45049	7106	100.0	86.4	13.6
Puttalama	22309	16833	5476	100.0	75.5	24.5
Anuradhapura	33694	28376	5319	100.0	84.2	15.8
Polonnaruwa	16157	11669	4488	100.0	72.2	27.8
Badulla	97069	89674	7395	100.0	92.4	7.6
Moneragala	61413	57581	3832	100.0	93.8	6.2
Ratnapura	27993	22272	5722	100.0	79.6	20.4

Table B23 - Distribution of child labour by school attendance Status by sector, Gender, age, province and District

Category	No of child labour			% of child labour		
	All	Attending school	Not Attending school	All	Attending school	Not Attending school
Sri Lanka	107259	57315	49944	100.0	53.4	46.6
Sector						
Urban	18869	7373	11496	100.0	39.1	60.9
Rural	84430	49525	34905	100.0	58.7	41.3
Estate	3960	417	3543	100.0	10.5	89.5
Gender						
Boys	73262	36838	36424	100.0	50.3	49.7
Girls	33997	20477	13520	100.0	60.2	39.8
Age Group						
5-11	30111	29597	514	100.0	98.3	1.7
12-14	21702	15510	6192	100.0	71.5	28.5
15-17	55446	12208	43238	100.0	22.0	78.0
Province						
Western	33631	17445	16187	100.0	51.9	48.1
Central	11159	5689	5470	100.0	51.0	49.0
Southern	10599	6614	3985	100.0	62.4	37.6
Eastern	13831	4864	8966	100.0	35.2	64.8
North Western	14848	8384	6464	100.0	56.5	43.5
North Central	8545	5727	2817	100.0	67.0	33.0
Uva	8085	5886	2199	100.0	72.8	27.2
Sabaragamuwa	6561	2705	3856	100.0	41.2	58.8
District						
Colombo	13560	5324	8236	100.0	39.3	60.7
Gampaha	15738	9354	6383	100.0	59.4	40.6
Kalutara	4334	2766	1568	100.0	63.8	36.2
Kandy	6072	2648	3425	100.0	43.6	56.4
Matale	2513	1829	684	100.0	72.8	27.2
Nuwara-Eliya	2574	1213	1361	100.0	47.1	52.9
Galle	5664	3509	2155	100.0	62.0	38.0
Matara	2024	916	1108	100.0	45.3	54.7
Hambantota	2911	2188	723	100.0	75.2	24.8
Batticaloa	8535	2823	5712	100.0	33.1	66.9
Ampara	2227	1379	847	100.0	61.9	38.1
Trincomalee	3069	662	2407	100.0	21.6	78.4
Kurunegala	11281	6803	4478	100.0	60.3	39.7
Puttalama	3567	1581	1986	100.0	44.3	55.7
Anuradhapura	4074	3301	773	100.0	81.0	19.0
Polonnaruwa	4471	2427	2044	100.0	54.3	45.7
Badulla	5548	3549	1999	100.0	64.0	36.0
Moneragala	2537	2337	200	100.0	92.1	7.9
Ratnapura	4017	1777	2240	100.0	44.2	55.8

Table B24: Percentage Distribution of working children by occupation and Gender, sector, age group and province

Category	Selected occupation group								Estimate	Sample
	Teaching	Technical	Clerical	Trade & Service	Skilled & Craft	Machine operators	Basic employments	Total		
Sri Lanka	0.3	0.3	0.7	12.5	18.4	1.5	66.3	100.0	557599	1808
Sector										
Urban	0.0	0.0	4.5	27.1	47.7	2.3	18.4	100.0	46537	134
Rural	0.2	0.3	0.3	11.3	16.3	1.5	70.0	100.0	485031	1566
Estate	1.2	0.0	0.0	10.1	4.6	0.0	84.2	100.0	26031	108
Gender										
Boys	0.1	0.5	0.4	12.5	17	2.4	67.1	100.0	344859	1,125
Girls	0.5	0	1.2	12.6	20.7	0	65.1	100.0	212740	683
Age Group										
5 - 11	0.0	0.2	0.0	12.0	14.7	0.4	72.5	100.0	145891	456
12 - 14	0.0	0.2	1.0	12.0	14.3	1.0	71.4	100.0	156973	510
15 - 17	0.6	0.4	0.9	13.2	23.0	2.3	59.7	100.0	254734	842
Province										
Western	1.3	0.8	2.2	19.7	46.6	1.6	27.8	100.0	92991	244
Central	0.6	0.0	0.8	15.4	11.3	1.1	70.8	100.0	48102	159
Southern	0.0	0.6	1.5	12.4	22.1	0.9	62.3	100.0	41999	156
Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.6	12.2	21.2	0.9	65.0	100.0	51298	220
North Western	0.0	0.9	0.5	17.2	19.9	4.4	57.0	100.0	74463	214
North Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	13.2	2.0	75.8	100.0	49851	178
Uva	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	3.7	0.0	90.1	100.0	158482	514
Sabaragamuwa	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	15.4	2.5	68.0	100.0	40412	123

Table B25: Percentage Distribution of child labour by occupation by Gender, sector, age group & province

Category	Selected occupation group								Estimate	Sample
	Teaching	Technical	Clerical	Trade & Service	Skilled & Craft	Machine operators	Basic employments	Total		
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.2	0.5	12.8	27.9	4.7	54.0	100.0	107259	334
Sector										
Urban	0.0	0.0	1.8	27.4	47.8	5.6	17.5	100.0	18869	53
Rural	0.0	1.3	0.7	21.8	34.4	8.2	33.6	100.0	84430	266
Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.6	8.0	0.0	56.4	100.0	3960	15
Gender										
Boys	0.0	1.5	0.5	22.5	30.6	10.9	34.1	100.0	73262	229
Girls	0.0	0.0	1.8	24.9	46.9	0.0	26.3	100.0	33997	105
Age Group										
5 - 11	0.0	1.2	0.0	34.8	37.2	2.2	24.7	100.0	30111	91
12 - 14	0.0	1.6	1.8	17.1	26.5	7.4	45.5	100.0	21702	70
15 - 17	0.0	0.6	1.0	19.4	38.7	10.3	29.9	100.0	55446	173
Province										
Western	0.0	2.1	0.7	18.3	54.6	3.7	20.6	100.0	33631	87
Central	0.0	0.0	3.6	32.4	16.9	4.7	42.4	100.0	11159	36
Southern	0.0	0.0	3.1	19.2	46.3	3.6	27.8	100.0	10599	38
Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	24.6	3.4	50.0	100.0	13831	52
North Western	0.0	2.4	0.0	26.3	22.7	22.3	26.3	100.0	14848	41
North Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	29.4	11.9	35.1	100.0	8545	33
Uva	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	22.7	0.0	47.4	100.0	8085	26
Sabaragamuwa	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	32.3	15.2	25.5	100.0	6561	21

Table B26: Percentage distribution of working children by major industrial group by Gender, sector, age group & province

Category	Selected industrial group				Estimate	Sample
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Total		
Sri Lanka	60.7	20.3	18.9	100.0	557599	1808
Sector						
Urban	6.9	47.9	45.2	100.0	46537	134
Rural	64.8	18.5	16.7	100.0	485031	1566
Estate	80.6	5.5	13.9	100.0	26031	108
Gender						
Boys	61.9	18.6	19.6	100.0	344859	1125
Girls	58.9	23.3	17.8	100.0	212740	683
Age Group						
5 - 11	68.9	15.9	15.2	100.0	145891	456
12 - 14	65.2	16.1	18.8	100.0	156973	510
15 - 17	53.3	25.5	21.1	100.0	254734	842
Province						
Western	17.9	46.8	35.4	100.0	92991	244
Central	64.5	12.5	23.0	100.0	48102	159
Southern	60.3	20.2	19.4	100.0	41999	156
Eastern	49.1	33.4	17.5	100.0	51298	220
North Western	48.7	26.1	25.3	100.0	74463	214
North Central	75.5	11.2	13.3	100.0	49851	178
Uva	88.7	4.3	7.0	100.0	158482	514
Sabaragamuwa	64.6	16.0	19.4	100.0	40412	123

Table B27: Percentage Distribution of child labour by major industrial group by Gender, sector, age group & province

Category	Selected industrial group				Estimate	Sample
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Total		
Sri Lanka	23.8	40.6	35.6	100.0	170726	334
Sector						
Urban	4.1	49.2	46.6	100.0	19876	53
Rural	27.0	40.2	32.8	100.0	143184	266
Estate	49.4	8.0	42.6	100.0	7666	15
Gender						
Boys	28.5	34.6	36.9	100.0	107547	229
Girls	13.7	53.6	32.7	100.0	63179	105
Age Group						
5 - 11	20.6	39.9	39.5	100.0	82546	91
12 - 14	33.8	31.4	34.8	100.0	21652	70
15 - 17	21.6	44.6	33.8	100.0	66528	173
Province						
Western	8.4	56.8	34.8	100.0	38008	87
Central	31	24	45	100.0	11155	36
Southern	25.2	36.7	38.1	100.0	12017	38
Eastern	29.1	47.1	23.7	100.0	18042	52
North Western	25.9	27.5	46.6	100.0	28517	41
North Central	40.5	32.1	27.3	100.0	12618	33
Uva	47.4	18.1	34.5	100.0	40722	26
Sabaragamuwa	21.4	47.4	31.2	100.0	9647	21

Table B28: Percentage Distribution of working children by place of work and by Gender

Place of work	Working children			Child Labour		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
At (his/her) family dwelling	49.5	65.0	55.4	28.7	44.7	33.7
Employer's house	2.0	2.2	2.0	5.2	7.4	5.9
Formal office	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.9	1.3
Factory	1.5	4.4	2.6	5.8	24.0	11.6
Plantations /Farm /Garden	25.6	21.3	24.0	15.5	10.6	13.9
Constructions sites	3.0	0.1	1.9	2.5	0.0	1.7
Quarrying sites	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	1.0
Shops /Markets /Boutiques	6.0	3.2	4.9	14.2	10.7	13.1
Different places (Mobile)	5.8	1.3	4.1	13.4	0.0	9.2
On the streets (fixed place)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.7
Restaurants / Hotels	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.2	0.0	1.5
Other	4.9	2.0	3.8	9.0	0.7	6.4
Estimate	344859	212740	557599	73262	33997	10725
Sample	1125	683	1808	229	105	334

Table B29: Percentage Distribution of working children by employment status and age group

Category	Employment status				Total	Estimate	Sample
	Regular employee	Casual employee	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker			
Sri Lanka	1.6	13.9	3.7	80.8	100.0	557599	1808
Sector							
Urban	4.9	26.6	4.1	64.5	100.0	46537	134
Rural	0.9	11.9	3.5	83.7	100.0	485031	1566
Estate	9.6	28.2	6.6	55.6	100.0	26031	108
Gender							
Boys	1.3	17.3	4.1	77.3	100.0	344859	1125
Girls	2.2	8.4	3.0	86.4	100.0	212740	683
Age Group							
5 - 11	0.0	2.0	0.7	97.3	100.0	145891	456
12 - 14	0.0	6.2	4.3	89.5	100.0	156973	510
15 - 17	3.6	25.4	5.0	66.0	100.0	254734	842
Working children							
Child labour	3.9	27.7	5.8	62.5	100.0	170726	540
Hazardous	10.1	55.0	7.9	27.0	100.0	92559	299
Non - Hazardous	0.0	8.4	4.0	87.5	100.0	78167	241

Table -B30 Percentage distribution of working children by average monthly income

Category	Total	200 and less	201-500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-10000	Above 10000	Not Stated	Average monthly income
Sri Lanka	100.0	9.2	7.7	8.3	12.6	32.5	25.9	2.7	1.2	3820
Sector										
Urban	100.0	9.3	3.1	2.0	5.7	35.1	44.5	0.4	0.0	4608
Rural	100.0	9.1	8.4	9.7	13.8	30.4	23.9	3.2	1.5	3747
Estate	100.0	9.5	9.5	8.0	13.8	42.6	13.0	2.9	0.8	3173
Gender										
Boys	100.0	7.7	6.8	8.1	13.8	31.8	27.8	3.1	0.9	4038
Girls	100.0	13.0	10.1	9.1	9.1	34.2	20.7	1.7	2.1	3222
Age Group										
5 - 11	100.0	34.9	19.3	26.5	6.2	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	699
12 - 14	100.0	16.4	18.3	18.2	14.8	30.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	1617
15 - 17	100.0	6.6	5.1	5.6	12.4	33.8	32.0	3.3	1.1	4380

Table -B31 Percentage distribution of working children period of time carry out those activities

Category	Total	During the day	During the evening	Day and evening	Weekend	After school	Other
Sri Lanka	100.0	31.6	3.9	4.3	7.8	35.9	16.5
Sector							
Urban	100.0	34.4	5.8	6.7	6.5	31.3	15.3
Rural	100.0	30.9	3.9	3.8	7.8	36.8	16.8
Estate	100.0	38.6	0.5	7.7	10.0	28.8	14.4
Gender							
Boys	100.0	33.0	3.9	5.0	7.4	33.7	17.0
Girls	100.0	29.3	3.8	3.0	8.4	39.6	15.9
Age Group							
5 - 11	100.0	18.0	4.0	0.8	9.3	52.8	15.2
12 - 14	100.0	22.2	5.2	1.4	10.9	43.8	16.4
15 - 17	100.0	45.1	3.0	8.0	5.0	21.4	17.4

Table -B32 Percentage distribution of paid employee children by mode of payment, sector, Gender and age group

Category	Total	Piece rate	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Other
Sri Lanka	100.0	15.7	33.9	7.1	28.0	15.3
Sector						
Urban	100.0	17.4	28.3	9.2	39.5	5.5
Rural	100.0	17.1	33.6	7.0	25.3	17.1
Estate	100.0	3.2	44.4	5.1	30.0	17.3
Gender						
Boys	100.0	14.5	43.2	5.7	20.6	16.1
Girls	100.0	18.9	8.9	11.0	47.8	13.4
Age Group						
5 - 11	100.0	15.2	39.5	0.0	0.0	45.3
12 - 14	100.0	19.3	35.0	4.7	5.2	35.8
15 - 17	100.0	15.0	33.5	7.9	33.6	10.1

Table -B33 Percentage distribution of paid children by spending their earnings sector, Gender and age group

Category	Total	Give all part of money to the parents	Pay school fees buy things for school	Buy things for household	Buy personal effects	Save	Other or not stated	Not earning yet
Sri Lanka	100.0	42.8	6.9	17.4	18.6	6.0	5.1	3.2
Sector								
Urban	100.0	50.0	6.8	21.7	19.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Rural	100.0	41.4	7.6	15.5	18.9	7.0	6.1	3.5
Estate	100.0	42.1	2.0	24.4	15.7	8.0	6.1	1.6
Gender								
Boys	100.0	43.9	5.7	18.1	16.6	6.5	5.8	3.3
Girls	100.0	39.6	10	15.5	24.1	4.6	3.4	2.7
Age Group								
5 - 11	100.0	48.6	8.9	0.0	7.6	11.2	23.7	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	47.3	21.8	1.1	14.5	3.1	8.1	4.0
15 - 17	100.0	41.7	4.0	21.3	19.9	6.3	3.7	3.1

Table -B34 Percentage distribution of working children by weekly hours worked, sector, Gender and age group

Category	Total	Less than 5	5 - 13	14 - 30	31 - 43	Above 43
Sri Lanka	100.0	34.8	35.4	17.5	4.0	8.4
Sector						
Urban	100.0	28.1	32.2	18.3	4.3	17.1
Rural	100.0	36.0	35.9	17.2	3.6	7.3
Estate	100.0	24.2	32.3	20.7	10.9	11.8
Gender						
Boys	100.0	32.1	34.9	19.2	4.5	9.4
Girls	100.0	39.2	36.3	14.7	3.2	6.7
Age Group						
5 - 11	100.0	48.6	43.7	7.6	0.1	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	37.8	40.7	19.0	1.0	1.5
15 - 17	100.0	25.1	27.4	22.2	8.0	17.4

Table -B35 Percentage distribution of working children aged 5-17 years by year of starting work

Category	Before 0 years	Before 1 year	Before 2 years	Before 3 years	Before 4 years	Before 5 years	Before 5+ years
Sri Lanka	24.0	24.0	19.3	10.1	7.4	5.6	8.0
Sector							
Urban	31.7	33.2	18.7	3.6	4.4	3.9	2.3
Rural	23.4	22.9	19.3	10.8	7.7	5.8	8.7
Estate	20.9	27.6	21.3	9.2	7.8	5.7	4.7
Gender							
Boys	25.8	24.1	19.6	10.4	6.5	4.3	7.5
Girls	21.0	23.8	18.9	9.7	8.9	7.8	8.8
Age Group							
5 - 11	29.2	29.5	20.7	11.4	4.4	2.7	0.9
12 - 14	20.9	19.3	23.1	11.9	12.4	4.4	6.0
15 - 17	22.9	23.8	16.2	8.3	6.1	8.0	13.3

Table B36: Percentage Distribution of working children (usual status) by occupation by Gender, sector, age group & province

Category	Selected occupation group								Estimate	Sample
	Teaching	Technical	Clerical	Trade & Service	Skilled & Craft	Machine operators	Basic employments	Total		
Sri Lanka	0.3	0.3	0.6	11.7	19.1	1.3	66.7	100.0	656383	2141
Sector										
Urban	0.0	0.0	3.9	29.1	46.1	2.0	18.9	100.0	53474	153
Rural	0.3	0.4	0.4	10.1	17.3	1.4	70.2	100.0	573643	1867
Estate	1.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	4.3	0.0	84.6	100.0	29267	121
Gender										
Boys	0.1	0.4	0.4	11.5	18.3	2.2	67.0	100.0	402988	1319
Girls	0.6	0.2	1.0	11.9	20.3	0.0	66.1	100.0	253395	822
Age Group										
5 - 11	0.0	0.2	0.0	10.8	15.2	0.4	73.5	100.0	169744	543
12 - 14	0.0	0.2	0.8	11.8	15.4	0.8	71.0	100.0	181910	595
15 - 17	0.6	0.5	0.9	12.1	23.5	2.2	60.3	100.0	304729	1003
Province										
Western	1.4	1.1	2.2	18.7	44.6	1.8	30.2	100.0	110168	289
Central	0.6	0.0	0.8	15.1	12.5	1.1	70.0	100.0	50454	168
Southern	0.0	0.5	1.2	12.3	20.1	0.7	65.2	100.0	54426	204
Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.3	18.7	0.5	70.0	100.0	65588	291
North Western	0.0	0.7	0.4	14.8	24.7	3.3	56.2	100.0	101456	293
North Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	12.0	3.1	77.6	100.0	55041	197
Uva	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	3.7	0.0	90.7	100.0	167886	545
Sabaragamuwa	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	17.0	1.2	69.5	100.0	51364	154

Table B37: Percentage distribution of working children (usual status) by major industrial group by Gender, sector, age group & province

Category	Selected industrial group					Estimate	Sample
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Not stated	Total		
Sri Lanka	61.2	20.6	18.1	0.1	100.0	656383	2,141
Sector							
Urban	8.8	45.7	45.5	0.0	100.0	53474	153
Rural	65.1	19.0	15.7	0.1	100.0	573643	1,867
Estate	80.2	5.2	14.6	0.0	100.0	29267	121
Gender							
Boys	61.8	19.5	18.6	0.0	100.0	402988	1,319
Girls	60.3	22.3	17.2	0.2	100.0	253395	822
Age Group							
5 - 11	69.2	16.3	14.2	0.3	100.0	169744	543
12 - 14	64.7	17.2	17.9	0.2	100.0	181910	595
15 - 17	54.6	25.0	20.4	0.0	100.0	304729	1,003
Province							
Western	20.4	45.1	34.5	0.0	100.0	110168	289
Central	64.1	14.1	21.9	0.0	100.0	50454	168
Southern	62.5	19.3	18.2	0.0	100.0	54426	204
Eastern	56.8	27.3	15.6	0.3	100.0	65588	291
North Western	48.6	28.4	22.7	0.3	100.0	101456	293
North Central	76.6	10.1	13.2	0.0	100.0	55041	197
Uva	89.4	4.0	6.4	0.2	100.0	167886	545
Sabaragamuwa	66.1	17.5	16.3	0.0	100.0	51364	154

Table B38: Percentage Distribution of working children(usual status) by employment status and age group

Category	Employment status					Estimate	Sample
	Regular employee	Casual employee	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Total		
Sri Lanka	1.4	14.2	4.4	80.0	100.0	656383	2141
Sector							
Urban	5.0	23.9	3.5	67.6	100.0	53474	153
Rural	0.7	12.6	4.3	82.4	100.0	573643	1867
Estate	8.5	28.5	6.9	56.1	100.0	29267	121
Gender							
Boys	1.2	17.5	5.0	76.3	100.0	402988	1319
Girls	1.7	9.0	3.4	85.9	100.0	253395	822
Age Group							
5 - 11	0.0	2.3	2.3	95.4	100.0	169744	543
12 - 14	0.0	6.5	5.0	88.5	100.0	181910	595
15 - 17	3.1	25.4	5.1	66.4	100.0	304729	1003

Table - B39 Percentage distribution of working children (usual status) by number of months worked and by sector

Number of months	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	100.0	8.1	87.4	4.5
01-03	100.0	7.0	89.1	3.9
04-06	100.0	10.1	83.8	6.1
07-09	100.0	8.0	84.4	7.6
10-12	100.0	23.2	70.0	6.8
Not Stated	100.0	7.1	90.9	2.0

Table - B40 Percentage distribution of working children (usual status) by number of months worked and by Gender

Number of months	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	61.4	38.6
01-03	100.0	61.2	38.8
04-06	100.0	63.8	36.2
07-09	100.0	61.9	38.1
10-12	100.0	65.4	34.6
Not stated	100.0	35.6	64.4

Table B41: Percentage distribution of children engaged in Family work activities

Family work activities	All children	Working children	Not working Children	Child labour
Total	83.8	96.0	82.0	88.2
Cooking	41.5	55.8	39.4	42.6
Shopping for household	54.7	75.0	51.7	65.2
Cleaning the household	65.6	77.6	63.8	63.9
Washing clothes	41.8	65.5	38.3	57.0
Caring for children / old / sick	15.9	19.5	15.4	15.0
Collecting tree wool	20.0	41.3	16.9	28.2
Fetching water from outside premises	13.8	28.9	11.5	19.7
Watering flower beds	27.5	35.1	26.4	22.6
Other	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.2

Table B42: Percentage distribution of children engaged in Family work activities by sector and Gender

Engaged in activity	Sri Lanka			Urban			Rural			Estate		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	83.8	81.6	86.1	79.1	76.5	81.8	84.8	82.6	87.1	81.0	79.3	82.6
Cooking	41.5	25.1	58.3	34.8	19.0	50.8	42.7	26.3	59.7	40.0	22.2	56.7
Shopping for household	54.7	65.5	43.6	48.9	63.0	34.7	55.5	65.9	44.7	57.2	66.5	48.4
Cleaning the household	65.6	53.5	78.0	59.5	46.9	72.3	66.7	54.9	79.0	63.2	48.5	77.0
Washing clothes	41.8	31.9	52.0	33.1	23.8	42.4	43.0	33.1	53.3	44.9	33.7	55.5
Caring for children / old / sick	15.9	13.8	18.1	12.7	11.2	14.2	16.4	14.3	18.5	17.3	12.7	21.6
Collecting tree wool	20.0	19.3	20.8	3.4	3.9	2.9	22.0	20.7	23.3	31.4	35.1	27.9
Fetching water from outside premises	13.8	12.4	15.1	3.9	3.2	4.7	15.0	13.7	16.3	19.5	16.2	22.7
Watering flower beds	27.5	20.8	34.4	19.0	14.6	23.5	29.7	22.4	37.3	17.4	13.5	21.1
Other	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.3

Table B43: Children engaged in Family work activities by age group and Gender

Engaged in activity	Total			Boys			Girls		
	5-11	12-14	15-17	5-11	12-14	15-17	5-11	12-14	15-17
Total	74.9	93.8	93.8	73.1	91.8	90.8	76.9	95.7	96.9
Cooking	29.6	53.8	55.8	20.2	31.3	30.1	39.5	76.0	82.2
Shopping for household	45.5	67.4	62.7	53.1	81.3	78.3	37.5	53.8	46.6
Cleaning the household	55.4	77.2	76.8	46.5	63.3	59.7	64.6	90.9	94.4
Washing clothes	18.6	58.3	77.1	13.0	41.9	64.5	24.5	74.4	90.1
Caring for children / old / sick	15.3	18.6	14.8	14.0	16.5	10.8	16.6	20.6	19.0
Collecting tree wool	14.9	24.7	27.0	15.2	23.3	24.7	14.5	26.1	29.4
Fetching water from outside premises	8.5	18.7	20.5	8.6	16.9	16.7	8.5	20.6	24.4
Watering flower beds	24.0	31.9	31.0	20.1	24.4	19.1	28.1	39.3	43.4
Other	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.2

Table -B44 Percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years, time spent on Family work activities during a week by sector, Gender and age

Domain/ characteristics	Category	Time spent (hours)								
		Total	0	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-15	16-30	31-45	above 45
Sri Lanka		100.0	5.3	33.7	29.5	22.7	5.6	2.9	0.2	0.2
Sector	Urban	100.0	5.5	41.2	30.2	18.5	3.0	1.4	0.0	0.2
	Rural	100.0	5.4	32.7	29.5	23.1	5.9	3.1	0.3	0.1
	Estate	100.0	2.7	31.3	27.6	26.1	7.4	4.2	0.2	0.5
Gender	Boys	100.0	6.7	39.5	29.8	19.3	3.4	1.3	0.1	0.0
	Girls	100.0	3.9	28.0	29.2	26.0	7.7	4.5	0.4	0.3
Age Group (years)	5 - 11	100.0	7.6	44.2	28.5	16.4	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
	12 - 14	100.0	3.7	27.0	31.3	27.7	7.0	3.1	0.1	0.1
	15 - 17	100.0	2.7	21.6	29.4	29.1	9.6	6.4	0.7	0.5

Table -B45 Percentage distribution of working children by parents' survival status and Gender

Parents survival status	Total	Boys	Girls
Both alive and live together	76.7	76.2	77.5
Both alive and live different places	4.0	3.9	4.3
Only father alive	1.0	1.4	0.5
Only mother alive	6.4	6.4	6.6
Both dead	0.1	0.2	0.0
Not known about parents (Neither father or mother)	0.1	0.2	0.0

Table BS1-Composition of children engaged in activity status by Gender

Nature of activity	Total	Boys	Girls	Percentages		
				Total	Boys	Girls
Total no. of children	4338709	2198482	2140227	100.0	50.7	49.3
No of children attending school	4076730	2050832	2025899	100.0	50.3	49.7
Attending school only	634341	357073	277268	100.0	56.3	43.7
Attending school + economic activity	9279	8092	1188	100.0	87.2	12.8
Attending school + non- economic activity	2994228	1424224	1570005	100.0	47.6	52.4
Attending school + economic activity + non- economic activity	438882	261443	177438	100.0	59.6	40.4
No of children not attending school	261978	147650	114329	100.0	56.4	43.6
Economic activity only	15042	12454	2587	100.0	82.8	17.2
Non economic activity only	107082	44582	62501	100.0	41.6	58.4
Economic activity + Non economic activity	94396	62869	31527	100.0	66.6	33.4
Idle	45458	27745	17714	100.0	61.0	39.0

Table BS2-Composition of children engaged in activity status by sector

Nature of activity	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate	Percentages			
					Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total no. of children	4338709	586680	3494160	257869	100.0	13.5	80.5	5.9
No of children attending school	4076730	545706	3304869	226157	100.0	13.4	81.1	5.5
Attending school only	634341	112112	480817	41413	100.0	17.7	75.8	6.5
Attending school + economic activity	9279	465	8611	204	100.0	5.0	92.8	2.2
Attending school + non -economic activity	2994228	405210	2420984	168034	100.0	13.5	80.9	5.6
Attending school + economic activity + non-economic activity	438882	27919	394457	16506	100.0	6.4	89.9	3.8
No of children not attending school	261978	40975	189292	31712	100.0	15.6	72.3	12.1
Economic activity only	15042	3323	10059	1660	100.0	22.1	66.9	11.0
Non-economic activity only	107082	15969	74440	16674	100.0	14.9	69.5	15.6
Economic activity + Non-economic activity	94396	14830	71905	7661	100.0	15.7	76.2	8.1
Idle	45458	6853	32888	5717	100.0	15.1	72.3	12.6

Table BS3-Composition of children engaged in activity status by age group

Nature of activity	Total	5-11	12-14	15-17	Percentages			
					Total	5-11	12-14	15-17
Total no. of children	4338709	2292887	1007832	1037990	100.0	52.8	23.2	23.9
No of children attending school	4076730	2243734	978030	854966	100.0	55.0	24.0	21.0
Attending school only	634341	538548	53342	42451	100.0	84.9	8.4	6.7
Attending school + economic activity	9279	3346	3175	2759	100.0	36.1	34.2	29.7
Attending school + non- economic activity	2994228	1560356	776245	657627	100.0	52.1	25.9	22.0
Attending school + economic activity + non-economic activity	438882	141484	145268	152129	100.0	32.2	33.1	34.7
No of children not attending school	261978	49152	29804	183023	100.0	18.8	11.4	69.9
Economic activity only	15042		724	14318	100.0	0.0	4.8	95.2
Non-economic activity only	107082	15155	15682	76246	100.0	14.2	14.6	71.2
Economic activity + Non-economic activity	94396	1061	7807	85528	100.0	1.1	8.3	90.6
Idle	45458	32936	5591	6931	100.0	72.5	12.3	15.2

Table C1: Percentage distribution of working children suffered from due to work Illness/Injuries during the last 12 months by Age and Gender

Illness/Injuries	Age group									Total		
	5 - 11			12 - 14			15 - 17					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
children injured or fell ill	24.4	24.9	23.8	26.3	26.4	26.1	30.8	33.4	26.4	27.9	29.4	25.6
children not injured or fell ill	75.6	75.1	76.2	73.7	73.6	73.9	69.2	66.6	73.6	72.1	70.6	74.4
Type of injury / illness												
Eye/ Ear infection	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
Skin infection	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.9	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.9
Breathing problems	0.8	1.4	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.6	2.0	2.6	0.9	1.4	2.0	0.6
Back/ muscle pains	3.0	2.4	3.8	5.7	5.3	6.3	9.0	10.5	6.3	6.5	7.1	5.6
Body ache/ fatigue	9.9	11.3	8.1	12.7	13.5	11.4	18.0	19.3	15.7	14.4	15.7	12.4
Stomach problems	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.6
Body injuries	15.2	14.2	16.6	10.8	10.6	11.2	10.2	11.7	7.7	11.7	12.0	11.1
Loss of limbs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Headache/ fever	12.0	10.4	14.1	13.3	12.2	15.2	16.0	17.0	14.2	14.2	14.0	14.4
Other	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.9
Estimate	169744	97072	72672	181910	114683	67227	304729	191232	113496	656383	402988	253395
Sample	543	313	230	595	372	223	1003	634	369	2141	1319	822

Table C2 : Percentage distribution of working children who ever worked suffered from illness / injuries due to work by age and Gender

Illness/Injuries	Age group									Total		
	5 - 11			12 - 14			15 - 17					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
children not injured or illness	75.6	75.1	76.2	73.7	73.6	73.9	69.2	66.6	73.6	72.1	70.6	74.4
children injured or illness	24.4	24.9	23.8	26.3	26.4	26.1	30.8	33.4	26.4	27.9	29.4	25.6
How often												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Often/ Frequently	1.8	1.4	2.3	9.8	9.3	10.6	6.7	5.5	9.4	6.7	5.5	9.4
Occasionally	12.6	9.0	17.5	13.9	14.0	13.8	19.3	19.4	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.2
Seldom/rarely	85.7	89.6	80.2	76.3	76.7	75.5	73.9	75.1	71.5	73.9	75.1	71.5
How Serious												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illness/injuries/accident how serious												
Not serious - did not stop attending school/work	94.8	97.1	91.6	91.8	91.2	92.8	85.4	84.7	86.8	89.2	88.9	89.7
Serious - Had to get medicine or treatment	2.0	1.4	2.9	2.7	3.2	1.9	5.4	5.1	5.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
Stooped attending school/work temporarily	3.2	1.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	8.9	9.7	7.2	6.7	7.0	6.3
Could not attend school/ work permanently	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Estimate	169744	97072	72672	181910	114683	67227	304729	191232	113496	656383	402988	253395
Sample	543	313	230	595	372	223	1003	634	369	2141	1319	822

Table C3: Percentage distribution of child labour who ever worked suffered from illness / injuries due to work by age and Gender

Illness/Injuries	Age group									Total		
	5 - 11			12 - 14			15 - 17					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
children not injured or illness	70.0	68.9	71.6	70.8	64.6	83.6	63.7	58.9	73.9	67.7	64.1	73.7
children injured or illness	30.0	31.1	28.4	29.2	35.4	16.4	36.3	41.1	26.1	32.3	35.9	26.3
How Often												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Often/ Frequently	3.0	2.2	4.0	16.1	7.7	53.2	10.2	10.7	8.8	7.6	7.0	9.1
Occasionally	14.6	11.6	19.1	21.5	18.7	34.1	28.2	30.6	20.3	21.3	21.6	20.5
Seldom/rarely	82.5	86.2	76.9	62.4	73.6	12.7	61.6	58.7	70.9	71.1	71.4	70.4
How Serious												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illness/injuries/accident how serious												
Not serious - did not stop attending school/work	94.7	97.7	90.3	85.4	82.1	100.0	83.5	81.2	91.2	88.8	87.7	91.3
Serious - Had to get medicine or treatment	1.4	2.3	0.0	9.1	11.1	0.0	6.8	7.1	6.1	4.6	5.8	2.1
Stooped attending school/work temporarily	3.9	0.0	9.7	5.5	6.8	0.0	9.6	11.7	2.6	6.6	6.5	6.7
Could not attend school/ work permanently	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Estimate	82546	47773	34774	21652	14594	7058	66528	45180	21347	170726	107547	63179
Sample	257	149	108	72	47	25	211	143	68	540	339	201

Table C4: Percentage distribution of working children who ever worked of illness / injuries and current schooling status

Illness/Injuries	Attending school/ Other educational institution	Not Attending school/ Other educational institution
Total	100.0	100.0
Children not injured or illness	74.4	61.5
Children injured or illness	25.6	38.5
How Often		
Total	100.0	100.0
Often/ Frequently	5.6	8.7
Occasionally	13.6	24.5
Seldom/rarely	80.8	66.7
How Serious		
Total	100.0	100.0
Illness/injuries/accident how serious		
Not serious - did not stop attending school/work	93.4	77.1
Serious - Had to get medicine or treatment	1.8	10.0
Stooped attending school/work temporarily	4.8	12.3
Could not attend school/ work permanently	0.0	0.6
Estimate	135905	46915
Sample	462	157

Table C5 : Percentage distribution of working children no. of days admitted to hospital due to their injuries/accident/illness

No. of days admitted to hospital	Age group											
	5 - 11			12 - 14			15 - 17			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Admitted to hospital	55.5	100.0	34.0	12.1	17.9	0.0	19.4	23.7	8.7	21.9	26.7	12.6
Not admitted to hospital	44.5	0.0	66.0	87.9	82.1	100.0	80.6	76.3	91.3	78.1	73.3	87.4
Average no. of days	32.6	1.0	19.6	5.2	-	5.2	7.4	10.0	7.7	12.2	4.7	10.8

Table C6 : Percentage distribution of working Children exposed in any of the following by Gender and Age

Type of exposer	Age group									Total		
	5 - 11			12 - 14			15 - 17					
	Total	Male	Femal e	Total	Male	Femal e	Total	Male	Femal e	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children not exposed in any of the following	53.9	51.0	57.8	51.5	50.0	54.1	46.2	39.1	58.2	49.7	45.1	57.0
Children exposed in any of the following	46.1	49.0	42.2	48.5	50.0	45.9	53.8	60.9	41.8	50.3	54.9	43.0
Type of exposer												
Dust/Fumes	27.0	27.8	26.0	25.7	27.0	23.6	26.3	31.2	17.9	26.3	29.2	21.7
Fire/Gas/Flames	2.4	2.9	1.8	3.2	3.3	3.1	4.7	4.5	5.1	3.7	3.8	3.6
Loud noise	1.7	2.1	1.1	2.7	3.7	1.0	5.1	6.1	3.3	3.5	4.5	2.1
Extreme cold or heat	9.0	8.4	9.9	14.0	14.1	13.8	17.4	19.0	14.6	14.3	15.0	13.1
Dangerous tools	22.3	24.1	20.0	28.2	28.8	27.2	31.1	36.8	21.4	28.0	31.5	22.6
Work underground	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1
Work place too dark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
Insufficient ventilation	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6
Work at height	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.2	4.3	1.3	2.0	2.6	1.2
Chemicals	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.4	6.2	4.0	6.1	7.6	3.5	5.6	6.6	4.2
Explosives	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Other	2.2	2.7	1.5	3.0	2.2	4.2	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.5
Estimate	78183	47524	30660	88199	57360	30838	163909	116432	47476	330291	221317	108974
Sample	266	163	103	305	196	109	564	401	163	1135	760	375

Table C7: Percentage distribution by Child labour exposed in any of the following by Gender and Age

Type of exposer	Age group									Total		
	5 - 11			12 - 14			15 - 17					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children not exposed in any of the following	51.9	50.6	53.6	47.7	39.9	63.8	47.4	42.9	56.8	49.6	45.9	55.8
children exposed in any of the following	48.1	49.4	46.4	52.3	60.1	36.2	52.6	57.1	43.2	50.4	54.1	44.2
Type of exposer												
Dust/Fumes	29.9	28.6	31.7	19.1	23.7	9.8	23.4	30.4	8.6	26.0	28.7	21.3
Fire/Gas/Flames	3.1	3.3	2.8	5.7	6.8	3.5	7.0	8.0	5.0	4.9	5.7	3.6
Loud noise	2.1	1.9	2.4	5.8	7.4	2.7	13.7	14.1	13.0	7.1	7.8	6.0
Extreme cold or heat	8.8	8.7	8.9	15.8	21.1	4.8	15.5	21.6	2.7	12.3	15.8	6.3
Dangerous tools	24.6	25.7	23.1	24.9	21.8	31.4	26.1	30.7	16.3	25.2	27.3	21.7
Work underground	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.1	2.5	3.4	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.5
Work place too dark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0
Insufficient ventilation	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	2.6	2.3	3.4	1.3	1.1	1.7
Work at height	0.4	0.0	1.0	2.7	4.1	0.0	5.2	7.7	0.0	2.6	3.8	0.5
Chemicals	5.1	4.1	6.5	5.3	6.9	2.1	4.4	3.7	5.9	4.9	4.3	5.8
Explosives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Other	2.8	3.5	1.8	1.8	2.7	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.8	1.0
Estimate	39745	23620	16125	11328	8776	2552	35010	25785	9225	86084	58181	27903
Sample	131	79	52	38	29	9	115	85	30	284	193	91

Table D1: Percentage distribution of children according to their Parents/Guardians preference towards choosing work for their children by Sector

Preference	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work for income only	8.9	18.6	6.8	27.3
Assist family business	6.5	9.0	6.2	8.0
Assist with housekeeping activities	1.6	0.7	1.6	1.4
Attend school only	34.1	28.6	35.4	22.3
Attend school and assist with family business	30.8	26.2	32.0	18.1
Attend school and attend with housekeeping activities	11.5	7.6	11.8	13.6
Combine work for income and schooling	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.7
To obtain any skill training	2.6	5.1	2.3	3.2
Other	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2

Table D2: Percentage distribution of children according to their Parents/Guardians preference towards choosing work for their children by Gender

Preference	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work for income only	8.9	11.3	5.1
Assist family business	6.5	6.2	7.2
Assist with housekeeping activities	1.6	0.7	3.0
Attend school only	34.1	35.3	32.0
Attend school and assist with family business	30.8	30.1	31.9
Attend school and attend with housekeeping activities	11.5	8.5	16.5
Combine work for income and schooling	3.4	3.9	2.7
To obtain any skill training	2.6	3.6	0.9
Other	0.6	0.4	0.8

Table D3: Percentage distribution of working children facing problem due to their work by Sector

Problem Faced	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injuries/illness/poor health	4.6	3.1	4.4	9.0
Poor grades in school	5.9	5.1	5.7	11.1
Physical abuse	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0
Emotional abuse	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.0
Sexual abuse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fatigue	10.5	4.2	10.4	21.6
No play time	8.2	10.8	6.9	25.0
No time to go to school	2.9	6.2	1.8	15.3

Table D4: Percentage distribution of working children facing problem due to their work by Gender

Problem Faced	Total			Boys			Girls		
	Total	Faced	Not faced	Total	Faced	Not faced	Total	Faced	Not faced
Injuries/ illness/poor health	100.0	4.6	95.4	100.0	5.5	94.5	100.0	3.1	96.9
Poor grades in school	100.0	5.9	94.1	100.0	7.2	92.8	100.0	3.9	96.1
Physical abuse	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.3	99.7
Emotional abuse	100.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.3	99.7
Sexual abuse	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Fatigue	100.0	10.5	89.5	100.0	11.4	88.6	100.0	9.0	91.0
No play time	100.0	8.2	91.8	100.0	8.8	91.2	100.0	7.1	92.9
No time to go to school	100.0	2.9	97.1	100.0	3.3	96.7	100.0	2.3	97.7

Table D5: Percentage distribution of working children by main reason for letting by Sector

Reason	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Supplement family income	19.1	23.8	17.1	43.9
Help pay family debt	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Help in household enterprise	35.0	29.8	36.1	26.7
Schooling not useful for future	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.4
School too far	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7
Cannot afford school fees	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.9
Child not interested in school	5.6	9.7	4.8	11.9
Learn skills	25.7	23.8	26.9	9.1
To temporarily replace someone	3.9	0.5	4.4	1.2
unable to work	8.6	10.1	8.7	4.1

Table D6: Percentage distribution of working children by main reason for letting by Gender

Reason	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Supplement family income	19.1	20.3	17.2
Help pay family debt	0.1	0.2	0.0
Help in household enterprise	35.0	33.0	38.4
Schooling not useful for future	1.5	1.7	1.2
School too far	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cannot afford school fees	0.4	0.4	0.3
Child not interested in school	5.6	7.5	2.6
Learn skills	25.7	23.9	28.6
To temporarily replace someone	3.9	3.8	4.0
unable to work	8.6	9.2	7.5

Table D7: Percentage distribution of Type of problems faced by parents of family if working children stop working by Sector

Type of Problem	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household living standard decline	13.1	19.9	11.4	29.9
Household cannot afford to live	3.4	5.1	2.9	7.8
Household enterprise cannot operate	4.5	5.3	4.5	3.5
Does not affect anyway	77.8	67.0	80.0	58.8
Other	1.2	2.8	1.2	0.0

Table D8: Percentage distribution of type of problems faced by parents if working children stop working by Gender

Type of Problem	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household living standard decline	13.1	15.1	9.8
Household cannot afford to live	3.4	3.8	2.8
Household enterprise cannot operate	4.5	4.6	4.4
Does not affect anyway	77.8	75.2	82.0
Other	1.2	1.3	1.1

Table D9: Percentage distribution of working children by relationship with employer by Sector

Working Relationship	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Good	12.9	23.8	11.1	25.9
Bad	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Indifferent	4.0	3.9	3.5	12.5
No relevant/ Not known	82.9	72.0	85.3	61.6
Reason for Bad Relationship				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Wants to much work done	51.2	0.0	64.2	-
Wants work done for long hours	-	-	-	-
Pays poorly	20.3	100.0	0.0	-
Does not pay in time	-	-	-	-
Abuse physically	-	-	-	-
Abuse verbally/ Emotionally	28.5	0.0	35.8	-
Other	-	-	-	-

Table D10: Percentage distribution of working children by relationship with employer and Gender

Working Relationship	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Good	12.9	15.3	9.0
Bad	0.1	0.2	0.1
Indifferent	4.0	4.6	3.0
No relevant/ Not known	82.9	79.9	87.9
Reason for Bad Relationship			
Total	100	100	100
Wants to much work done	51.2	71.6	0
Wants work done for long hours	-	-	-
Pays poorly	20.3	28.4	0
Does not pay in time	-	-	-
Abuse physically	-	-	-
Abuse verbally/ Emotionally	28.5	0	100
Other	-	-	-

Table E1: Percentage distribution of children (aged 5-17) by main reason for living away from the household by Sector

Main reason	No. of Children	Percentage			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	148485	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Due to work	23055	15.5	4.7	13.8	38.9
Looking /Searching for a job	494	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
Attend school	96113	64.7	72.3	65.8	49.5
Attend training/Training institute	4515	3.0	0.0	3.5	2.2
Run away from home	438	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
Don't know	292	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other	23577	15.9	23.1	15.8	9.4

Table E2: Percentage distribution of children (aged 5-17) by main reason for living away from the household by Gender

Main reason	No. of Children	Percentage		
		Total	Girls	Boys
Total	148485	100.0	100.0	100.0
Due to work	23055	15.5	18.4	11.3
Looking /Searching for a job	494	0.3	0.0	0.8
Attend school	96113	64.7	60.7	70.7
Attend training/Training institute	4515	3.0	4.7	0.5
Run away from home	438	0.3	0.0	0.7
Don't know	292	0.2	0.3	0.0
Other	23577	15.9	15.9	15.9

Table F1: Percentage distribution of children by type of structure and by nature of employment and sector.

Domain/ Characteristics	Type of Structure						Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	Single	Flat	Annex	Line room	Slum/ Shanty	Other			
Sri Lanka	91.3	1.6	1.7	5.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	19405633	60,338
Children	90.8	1.4	1.6	5.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	4338709	13,689
Working Children	92.6	0.7	1.0	5.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	557,599	1,808
Child Labour	90.1	1.5	1.1	6.3	0.7	0.3	100.0	170726	540
Sector									
Urban	77.3	7.0	5.7	8.6	1.3	0.1	100.0	2733070	8,007
Children	76.7	6.8	4.9	9.8	1.7	0.1	100.0	586680	1,751
Working Children	70.0	5.1	2.7	18.1	3.4	0.6	100.0	46537	134
Child Labour	62.8	9.4	4.5	18.3	4.4	0.7	100.0	19876	54
Rural	97.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	15657559	48,336
Children	97.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	3494160	10,917
Working Children	98.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	485031	1,566
Child Labour	97.6	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	143184	455
Estate	28.2	0.0	5.6	65.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	1015004	3,995
Children	25.9	0.1	5.9	67.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	257869	1,021
Working Children	23.5	0.0	10.4	66.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	26031	108
Child Labour	21.7	0.0	10.2	68.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	7666	31

Table F2: Percentage distribution of children by tenure ship states of household dwelling by nature of employment and sector.

Domain/ Characteristics	*Household Dwelling						Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	1	2	3	4	5	9			
Sri Lanka	84.4	4.8	3.3	0.7	0.2	6.6	100.0	19405633	60,338
Children	83.1	5.5	3.2	0.7	0.2	7.4	100.0	4338709	13,689
Working Children	86.1	4.7	3.2	0.2	0.0	5.9	100.0	557599	1,808
Child Labour	83.2	4.8	6.1	0.3	0.0	5.7	100.0	170726	540
Urban	78.6	0.6	10.0	2.4	0.5	7.9	100.0	2733070	8,007
Children	77.0	0.4	8.8	2.9	0.7	10.2	100.0	586680	1751
Working Children	73.2	0.5	16.1	1.1	0.0	9.2	100.0	46537	134
Child Labour	72.7	0.0	17.6	2.7	0.0	7.1	100.0	19876	54
Rural	89.8	0.9	2.4	0.4	0.1	6.5	100.0	15657559	48,336
Children	89.0	0.9	2.4	0.4	0.1	7.2	100.0	3494160	10,917
Working Children	91.2	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	5.6	100.0	485031	1,566
Child Labour	88.6	1.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	143184	455
Estate	16.2	77.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	5.0	100.0	1015004	3,995
Children	16.3	78.5	0.3	0.1	0.8	3.9	100.0	257869	1,021
Working Children	13.8	80.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	26031	108
Child Labour	9.7	84.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	7666	31

*Household Dwelling

1. Own
2. Provide free by employer
3. Rented from private owner
4. Rented from Government / Public ownership
5. Subsidized by employer
9. Other

Table F3: Percentage distribution of children by occupied rooms in household and sector.

Domain/ Characteristics	Number of Rooms					Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	1	2	3	4	5 or more			
Sri Lanka	9.1	22.2	24.8	20.9	23.0	100.0	19405633	60,338
Children	10.1	25.8	24.7	19.2	20.1	100.0	4338709	13,689
Working Children	10.6	27.5	26.9	15.6	19.4	100.0	557599	1,808
Child Labour	14.2	29.1	24.9	14.5	17.3	100.0	170726	540
Urban	9.5	25.7	27.5	17.6	19.7	100.0	2733070	8,007
Children	9.1	30.9	27.3	15.8	17.0	100.0	586,680	1,751
Working Children	18.7	36.3	25.8	6.3	12.8	100.0	46537	134
Child Labour	24.0	38.8	24.1	3.2	9.9	100.0	19876	54
Rural	7.6	20.5	24.7	22.4	24.8	100.0	15657559	48,336
Children	8.4	24.1	24.8	20.8	21.9	100.0	3494160	10,917
Working Children	9.2	25.8	26.9	17.2	20.9	100.0	485031	1,566
Child Labour	12.3	27.1	24.6	16.8	19.2	100.0	143184	455
Estate	31.7	39.7	18.3	7.0	3.3	100.0	1015004	3,995
Children	35.2	38.1	18.6	5.0	3.1	100.0	257869	1,021
Working Children	23.4	43.7	28.2	2.1	2.7	100.0	26031	108
Child Labour	23.5	41.4	33.2	0.0	1.9	100.0	7666	31

Table F4: Percentage distribution of children by total floor area in household and sector.

Domain/ Characteristics	Size of Floor Area (sq. feet)					Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	Less 100	101-250	251-500	501-750	751 or more			
Sri Lanka	2.1	9.0	18.7	28.0	42.2	100.0	19403409	60,338
Children	2.4	10.1	21.9	28.3	37.3	100.0	4338248	13,689
Working Children	3.6	12.1	25.4	26.6	32.3	100.0	557599	1,808
Child Labour	3.8	14.6	27.7	25.7	28.3	100.0	170726	540
Urban	2.2	8.8	21.5	27.1	40.5	100.0	2732579	8,007
Children	2.2	9.1	26.4	27.8	34.5	100.0	586680	1,751
Working Children	9.2	13.1	39.0	19.4	19.4	100.0	46537	134
Child Labour	8.0	18.8	35.3	17.3	20.6	100.0	19876	54
Rural	1.9	8.0	16.5	28.6	45.0	100.0	15655826	48,336
Children	2.3	9.2	19.2	29.0	40.3	100.0	3493699	10,917
Working Children	3.1	11.1	23.1	27.5	35.2	100.0	485031	1,566
Child Labour	3.4	12.5	26.0	27.3	30.8	100.0	143184	455
Estate	3.6	23.8	46.4	21.7	4.6	100.0	1015004	3,995
Children	4.3	25.2	47.0	20.3	3.2	100.0	257869	1,021
Working Children	3.1	29.8	43.1	21.7	2.3	100.0	26031	108
Child Labour	0.0	44.3	38.3	17.4	0.0	100.0	7666	31

Table F5: Percentage distribution of children by principle material of wall, floor and roof construction by sector.

Sector/ Nature of Employment	Wall			Floor			Roof		
	Total	Semi Permanent	Permanent	Total	Semi Permanent	Permanent	Total	Semi Permanent	Permanent
Sri Lanka	100.0	10.8	89.2	100.0	10.4	89.6	100.0	13.6	86.4
Children	100.0	11.7	88.3	100.0	12.8	87.2	100.0	15.9	84.1
Working Children	100.0	15.0	85.0	100.0	22.3	77.7	100.0	18.1	81.9
Child Labour	100.0	15.1	84.9	100.0	20.5	79.5	100.0	20.7	79.3
Sector									
Urban	100.0	5.6	94.4	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	8.2	91.8
Children	100.0	7.6	92.4	100.0	3.0	97.0	100.0	10.1	89.9
Working Children	100.0	11.8	88.2	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	17.4	82.6
Child Labour	100.0	13.4	86.6	100.0	2.4	97.6	100.0	19.3	80.7
Rural	100.0	10.2	89.8	100.0	11.4	88.6	100.0	10.6	89.4
Children	100.0	10.7	89.3	100.0	14.0	86.0	100.0	12.4	87.6
Working Children	100.0	14.2	85.8	100.0	24.2	75.8	100.0	15.1	84.9
Child Labour	100.0	14.2	85.8	100.0	22.7	77.3	100.0	17.5	82.5
Estate	100.0	33.8	66.2	100.0	15.0	85.0	100.0	75.6	24.4
Children	100.0	34.3	65.7	100.0	18.5	81.5	100.0	76.6	23.4
Working Children	100.0	35.9	64.1	100.0	22.0	78.0	100.0	75.5	24.5
Child Labour	100.0	35.9	64.1	100.0	26.6	73.4	100.0	85.5	14.5

Table F6: Percentage distribution of children by principle type of lighting and sector.

Domain/ Characteristics	Source of Lighting				Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	Electricity	Kerosene oil	Solar energy	Other			
Sri Lanka	86.5	11.8	1.5	0.2	100.0	19405633	60,338
Children	83.8	14.6	1.5	0.1	100.0	4338709	13,689
Working Children	72.0	23.8	4.1	0.2	100.0	557599	1,808
Child Labour	73.9	23.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	170726	540
Urban	96.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2733070	8,007
Children	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	586680	1,751
Working Children	88.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	46537	134
Child Labour	88.5	11.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	19876	54
Rural	85.7	12.4	1.8	0.1	100.0	15657559	48,336
Children	83.0	15.1	1.8	0.1	100.0	3494160	10,917
Working Children	70.2	25.0	4.6	0.2	100.0	485031	1,566
Child Labour	72.5	24.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	143184	455
Estate	72.9	25.5	0.9	0.6	100.0	1015004	3,995
Children	68.9	29.3	0.8	0.9	100.0	257869	1,021
Working Children	75.2	24.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	26031	108
Child Labour	62.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7666	31

Table F7: Percentage distribution of children by principle type of cooking fuel and sector.

Domain/ Characteristics	Cooking Fuel						Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	Fire wood	Gas	Kerosene	Electricity	Saw Dust	Other			
Sri Lanka	83.4	14.2	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	19405633	60,338
Children	84.8	12.7	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	4338709	13,689
Working Children	93.5	3.7	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	557599	1,808
Child Labour	92.4	3.4	3.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	100.0	170726	540
Sector									
Urban	41.7	47.3	9.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	100.0	2733070	8,007
Children	44.9	42.4	11.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	586680	1,751
Working Children	57.5	19.6	20.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	46537	134
Child Labour	66.1	11.0	21.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	19876	54
Rural	89.6	9.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	15657559	48,336
Children	90.4	8.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	3494160	10,917
Working Children	96.6	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	485031	1,566
Child Labour	95.6	2.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	100.0	143184	455
Estate	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1015004	3,995
Children	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	257869	1,021
Working Children	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26031	108
Child Labour	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7666	31

Table F8: Percentage distribution of children by safety of drinking water and sector.

Domain/ Characteristics	*Safety of drinking water		Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	Safe Water	Unsafe Water			
Sri Lanka	86.1	13.9	100.0	19405633	60,338
Children	85.9	14.1	100.0	4338709	13,689
Working Children	79.1	20.9	100.0	557599	1,808
Child Labour	82.1	17.9	100.0	170726	540
Sector					
Urban	98.5	1.5	100.0	2733070	8,007
Children	98.8	1.2	100.0	586680	1,751
Working Children	99.5	0.5	100.0	46537	134
Child Labour	100.0	0.0	100.0	19876	54
Rural	86.9	13.1	100.0	15657559	48,336
Children	87.0	13.0	100.0	3494160	10,917
Working Children	79.8	20.2	100.0	485031	1,566
Child Labour	82.3	17.7	100.0	143184	455
Estate	39.5	60.5	100.0	1015004	3,995
Children	41.2	58.8	100.0	257869	1,021
Working Children	29.5	70.5	100.0	26031	108
Child Labour	31.1	68.9	100.0	7666	31

*Source of drinking water

- 1: Protected well within premises - Safe
- 2: Protected well outside premises - Safe
- 3: Unprotected well - Unsafe
- 4: Tube well - Safe
- 5: Tap within unit/ Premises (main line) - Safe
- 6: Tap outside premises (main line) - Safe
- 7: Stream water collected & distributed by pipe lines - Unsafe
- 8: River/ Tank/ Streams - Unsafe
- 9: Other

Table F9: Percentage distribution of children by availability of toilet by sector

Domain/ Characteristics	Toilet facilities				Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	Exclusive for the household	Sharing with another household	Public convenience	None			
Children	88.8	6.4	2.2	2.6	100.0	4338709	13,689
Working Children	88.6	5.8	2.0	3.7	100.0	557599	1,808
Child Labour	85.3	8.0	2.2	4.6	100.0	170726	540
Sector							
Urban							
Children	86.7	6.3	6.5	0.5	100.0	586680	1,751
Working Children	83.1	7.1	9.5	0.4	100.0	46537	134
Child Labour	77.6	10.9	10.6	0.9	100.0	19876	54
Rural							
Children	91.1	5.8	0.3	2.8	100.0	3494160	10,917
Working Children	90.6	5.1	0.2	4.1	100.0	485031	1,566
Child Labour	87.9	6.7	0.3	5.1	100.0	143184	455
Estate							
Children	63.0	13.5	18.9	4.5	100.0	257869	1,021
Working Children	61.8	15.1	21.0	2.1	100.0	26031	108
Child Labour	57.2	23.4	15.8	3.6	100.0	7666	31

Table F10: Percentage distribution of children by durable goods/assets own by sector

Domain/ Characteristics	*Own Item													Estimate No.	Sample Number
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Children	6.9	25.7	46.5	7.7	2.7	79.6	67.9	43.1	13.0	37.2	12.3	52.9	55.6	4338709	13689
Working Children	2.9	24.8	54.6	5.8	2.6	73.3	62.4	36.4	4.6	22.1	6.9	46.5	45.9	557599	1808
Child Labour	3.5	23.3	51.0	5.2	2.0	70.9	59.1	33.2	5.5	22.8	6.0	41.7	44.7	170726	540
Sector															
Urban															
Children	12.6	25.3	42.7	10.2	1.8	88.4	72.0	48.6	32.0	58.8	25.6	58.1	72.4	586680	1751
Working children	2.7	23.9	41.2	10.2	3.2	80.3	63.4	41.0	12.2	40.0	9.9	37.4	56.5	46537	134
Child Labour	2.8	22.4	43.3	14.0	2.1	79.6	62.7	33.0	6.9	35.9	5.5	36.8	48.8	19876	54
Rural															
Children	6.4	27.4	50.0	7.7	3.0	79.0	67.8	43.9	10.7	35.9	10.8	53.2	54.9	3494160	10917
Working Children	3.0	26.1	58.3	5.4	2.7	72.8	62.2	37.0	4.1	21.3	6.9	47.5	45.7	485031	1566
Child Labour	3.7	24.4	54.1	4.2	2.0	70.7	58.8	34.5	5.6	22.1	6.4	42.8	45.1	143184	455
Estate															
Children	0.6	3.3	6.8	1.7	0.0	66.9	59.7	19.3	0.1	5.5	2.0	37.0	28.1	257869	1021
Working Children	1.1	1.3	8.9	4.6	0.0	70.4	65.9	17.4	0.0	4.8	1.8	42.8	29.9	26031	108
Child Labour	0.0	4.5	13.2	0.0	0.0	53.1	55.8	9.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	33.4	26.9	7666	31

*Own Items

1. Motor car/ Van	5. Bus/ Lorry	9. Washing machine	13. Telephone (Mobile)
2. Motor cycle/ Scooter	6. Television	10. Refrigerator	
3. Bicycle	7. Cassette Player/ DVD	11. Personal Computer	
4. Three wheelers	8. Sewing machine	12. Telephone (Domestic)	

Table F11: Percentage distribution of children by total own land area and sector.

Domain/ Characteristics	Not Owned	Total land area (purchases)						Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
		1-10	11-20	21-60	61-100	101-160	161 and above			
Children	15.0	18.2	16.1	16.9	8.6	7.8	17.5	100.0	4338709	13,689
Working Children	16.0	9.7	9.1	13.1	10.0	11.8	30.2	100.0	557599	1,808
Child Labour	18.2	13.7	11.0	15.0	9.7	8.2	24.2	100.0	170726	540
Sector										
Urban										
Children	20.3	44.3	18.1	10.6	1.9	1.3	3.4	100.0	586680	1,751
Working Children	32.4	44.2	12.5	7.8	1.4	1.1	0.7	100.0	46537	134
Child Labour	33.4	46.2	13.4	4.1	1.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	19876	54
Rural										
Children	9.3	14.2	16.9	19.0	10.1	9.4	21.0	100.0	3494160	10,917
Working Children	10.9	6.3	9.2	14.3	11.2	13.4	34.6	100.0	485031	1,566
Child Labour	12.8	9.1	11.0	17.4	11.4	9.6	28.8	100.0	143184	455
Estate										
Children	79.8	12.8	1.0	2.7	2.1	0.4	1.2	100.0	257869	1,021
Working Children	82.0	10.7	1.3	1.3	3.1	0.5	1.1	100.0	26031	108
Child Labour	79.5	16.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7666	31

Table F12: Percentage distribution of children by main reason for obtaining a loan by sector.

Domain/ Characteristics	Do not Obtain Loan	*Main reason for obtaining a loan								Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9			
Children	59.9	19.7	6.1	28.2	1.8	1.7	33.5	3.0	5.4	100.0	1738160	13,689
Working Children	49.3	16.5	6.5	15.4	2.1	1.6	50.9	2.0	4.7	100.0	282508	1,808
Child Labour	51.4	23.0	6.8	15.3	1.1	1.1	44.2	1.9	5.7	100.0	82944	540
Sector												
Urban												
Children	63.8	28.1	5.1	25.3	2.8	1.1	27.7	3.4	4.7	100.0	212333	1,751
Working Children	58.8	25.4	0.6	17.7	0.0	1.6	47.4	1.9	3.0	100.0	19166	134
Child Labour	50.0	30.2	0.0	13.5	0.0	3.1	48.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	9933	54
Rural												
Children	59.1	16.0	6.7	29.6	1.6	1.8	35.7	3.0	5.3	100.0	1429133	10,917
Working Children	48.1	14.3	7.2	15.5	1.8	1.6	52.6	2.1	4.5	100.0	251526	1,566
Child Labour	51.1	21.6	8.1	15.8	0.4	0.9	44.6	2.3	6.1	100.0	69947	455
Estate												
Children	62.5	56.7	0.0	14.5	2.4	2.6	13.4	1.2	8.5	100.0	96694	1,021
Working Children	54.6	47.7	0.0	8.7	10.7	1.9	20.4	0.0	10.6	100.0	11816	108
Child Labour	60.0	31.8	0.0	8.9	21.7	0.0	21.6	0.0	16.0	100.0	3064	31

*Main reason for obtaining a loan

1. To meet essential household expenditures

2. To buy vehicles

3. To purchase/ remodel/ repair/ construct a house

4. To meet health related expenditure for household members

5. To meet ritual expenditures such as birth, funeral, wedding, etc.

6. To open/ increase business

7. To pay previous loan

9. Other

Table F13: Percentage distribution of children by migration from one district to another district by sector.

Domain/ Characteristics	Not migrated	Migrated	Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
Children	92.6	7.4	100.0	4338709	13,689
Working Children	93.0	7.0	100.0	557599	1,808
Child Labour	94.2	5.8	100.0	170726	540
Sector					
Urban					
Children	92.7	7.3	100.0	586680	1,751
Working Children	95.6	4.4	100.0	46537	134
Child Labour	95.9	4.1	100.0	19876	54
Rural					
Children	92.4	7.6	100.0	3494160	10,917
Working Children	92.5	7.5	100.0	485031	1,566
Child Labour	93.9	6.1	100.0	143184	455
Estate					
Children	94.8	5.2	100.0	257869	1,021
Working Children	97.1	2.9	100.0	26031	108
Child Labour	93.6	6.4	100.0	7666	31

Table F14: Percentage distribution of children by main reason for changing the place of residence by sector.

Domain/ Characteristics	*Main reason for changing to residence						Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	1	2	3	4	5	9			
Children	11.5	54.0	5.3	11.4	5.1	12.7	100.0	1359544	13,689
Working Children	8.7	56.1	3.1	11.4	7.5	13.1	100.0	160592	1,808
Child Labour	11.5	45.3	2.4	13.6	6.1	21.1	100.0	49451	540
Sector									
Urban									
Children	16.2	46.9	10.9	6.2	5.9	13.9	100.0	211433	1,751
Working Children	21.0	45.0	0.8	2.2	7.9	23.0	100.0	15100	134
Child Labour	26.5	37.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	31.3	100.0	6415	54
Rural									
Children	9.1	56.6	4.4	12.2	5.1	12.6	100.0	1105866	10,917
Working Children	6.2	58.0	3.4	12.3	7.7	12.4	100.0	141870	1,566
Child Labour	7.8	47.7	2.8	14.0	7.3	20.4	100.0	41459	455
Estate									
Children	51.2	21.3	0.9	15.6	1.7	9.3	100.0	42246	1,021
Working Children	56.3	28.1	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3621	108
Child Labour	46.9	17.3	0.0	35.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1577	31

*Main reason for changing to residence

- | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. For a job (transfer, found, looking for) | 3. Child education | 5. Civil disturbance |
| 2. Looking for a better land (Agricultural, homestead) | 4. Marriage | 9. Other |

Table F15: Percentage distribution of children by household income group by sector.

Domain/ Characteristics	Household Income							Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	5000 and less	5001- 10000	10001- 15000	15001- 25000	25001- 50000	50001- 70000	More than 70000			
Children	3.2	18.7	20.5	32.5	19.8	3.1	2.3	100.0	4333267	13,689
Working Children	5.6	25.5	24.3	29.1	12.9	1.6	0.9	100.0	557304	1,808
Child Labour	5.1	24.3	25.2	28.8	13.6	1.6	1.5	100.0	170432	540
Sector										
Urban										
Children	0.8	9.2	13.4	36.3	27.4	5.6	7.4	100.0	584083	1,751
Working Children	1.8	12.6	18.2	45.3	17.4	2.6	2.2	100.0	46537	134
Child Labour	0.0	19.8	21.4	46.0	10.7	0.0	2.2	100.0	19876	54
Rural										
Children	3.3	18.7	21.0	32.8	19.8	2.9	1.6	100.0	3491315	10,917
Working Children	6.2	26.3	23.9	28.1	13.1	1.6	0.8	100.0	484737	1,566
Child Labour	6.1	24.4	25.2	26.4	14.6	1.9	1.5	100.0	142889	455
Estate										
Children	7.1	40.2	28.8	20.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	257869	1,021
Working Children	1.5	33.7	42.9	19.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	26031	108
Child Labour	0.0	35.0	34.1	27.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	7666	31

Table F16: Percentage distribution of children by living standard and sector.

Domain/ Characteristics	Living Standard					Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	V. Good	Good	Satisfy	Bad	V. Bad			
Children	4.0	20.3	50.9	21.5	3.3	100.0	4338254	13,689
Working Children	2.0	12.4	54.8	26.6	4.2	100.0	557599	1,808
Child Labour	2.2	11.3	50.8	29.3	6.4	100.0	170726	540
Sector								
Urban								
Children	9.6	24.8	43.9	18.1	3.6	100.0	586225	1,751
Working Children	4.5	9.4	52.2	24.7	9.1	100.0	46537	134
Child Labour	3.2	5.9	54.7	22.6	13.5	100.0	19876	54
Rural								
Children	3.4	20.9	53.2	19.5	3.0	100.0	3494160	10,917
Working Children	1.9	13.1	56.0	25.3	3.7	100.0	485031	1,566
Child Labour	2.1	12.7	52.0	27.9	5.4	100.0	143184	455
Estate								
Children	0.0	2.0	35.3	56.4	6.3	100.0	257869	1,021
Working Children	0.0	4.3	36.0	54.1	5.6	100.0	26031	108
Child Labour	0.0	0.0	19.0	73.8	7.2	100.0	7666	31

Table F17: Distribution of number of household and number of working children by household size and sector.

Household size	Total		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	No. of households	No. of working children	No. of households	No. of working children	No. of households	No. of working children	No. of households	No. of working children
2	7307	7425	627	627	6059	6177	622	622
3	32231	34189	1540	1540	29336	31293	1356	1356
4	112171	147081	7717	10794	100940	132163	3514	4124
5	124412	181076	10883	14328	108788	159528	4742	7219
6	64017	95752	5157	6653	55038	83489	3822	5610
7+	57675	92076	7632	12595	45834	72381	4210	7100

Table F18: Distribution of number of households and number of child labour by household size and sector.

Household size	Total		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	No. of households	No. of child labour	No. of households	No. of working children	No. of households	No. of working children	No. of households	No. of working children
2	2116	2116	437	437	1679	1679	-	-
3	8823	9147	660	660	7673	7997	490	490
4	38715	46013	3529	4774	34094	40009	1092	1230
5	42051	51098	5134	5268	36048	44652	869	1178
6	25091	29193	2762	3094	20674	24208	1655	1891
7+	26650	33159	4715	5643	20038	24639	1897	2877

Annexure 2: Reliability statistics

Table R1: Reliability statistics for the estimation of total child population by age, sex, sector, province and district

Domain	Estimate	Standard error	Coefficient of variation (%)	95% confidence interval		Design effect
				Lower	Upper	
Sri Lanka	4338709	51835	1.19	4237034	4440384	2.48
Sector						
Urban	586680	24999	4.26	537643	635717	3.42
Rural	3494159	44328	1.27	3407209	3581110	2.13
Estate	257870	11496	4.46	235319	280420	1.62
Gender						
Boys	2198482	31418	1.43	2136855	2260108	1.57
Girls	2140227	33002	1.54	2075494	2204960	1.78
Age Group						
5-11	2292887	34246	1.49	2225712	2360062	1.80
12-14	1007832	19172	1.90	970227	1045438	1.20
15-17	1037990	20383	1.96	998009	1077971	1.31
Province						
Western	1187854	31271	2.63	1126516	1249191	2.73
Central	602335	18414	3.06	566216	638456	1.81
Southern	546369	15363	2.81	516234	576505	1.38
Eastern	432496	16926	3.91	399295	465698	2.11
North Western	527370	17107	3.24	493815	560925	1.77
North Central	289346	11014	3.81	267742	310950	1.32
Uva	334999	14377	4.29	306799	363199	1.95
Sabaragamuwa	417939	15059	3.60	388401	447478	1.72
District						
Colombo	441525	20414	4.62	401483	481568	3.00
Gampaha	495740	19568	3.95	457359	534123	2.46
Kalutara	250587	13350	5.33	224401	276773	2.24
Kandy	311811	14578	4.68	283216	340406	2.15
Matale	105673	5273	4.99	95329	116017	0.82
Nuwara-Eliya	184852	9938	5.38	165359	204344	1.68
Galle	251258	10104	4.02	231441	271077	1.28
Matara	163952	9572	5.84	145176	182729	1.75
Hambantota	131158	6505	4.96	118398	143918	1.01
Batticaloa	164531	12194	7.41	140612	188450	2.83
Ampara	169988	7817	4.60	154655	185321	1.13
Trincomalee	97978	8758	8.94	80798	115157	2.45
Kurunegala	335692	13341	3.97	309524	361860	1.68
Puttlam	191678	10708	5.59	170673	212682	1.88
Anuradhapura	189646	9792	5.16	170439	208855	1.59
Polonnaruwa	99699	5041	5.06	89811	109587	0.80
Badulla	217232	13008	5.99	191717	242747	2.45
Moneragala	117767	6123	5.20	105757	129778	1.00
Ratnapura	239396	10564	4.41	218675	260117	1.47
Kegalle	178543	10732	6.01	157493	199594	2.02

Table R2: Reliability statistics for the estimation of total child labour by age, sex, sector and province.

Domain	Estimate	Standard error	Coefficient of variation (%)	95% confidence interval		Design effect
				Lower	Upper	
Sri Lanka	107259	6749	6.3	94021	120497	1.37
Sector						
Urban	18869	3449	18.3	12105	25634	2.00
Rural	84430	5667	6.7	73315	95544	1.22
Estate	3960	1243	31.4	1521	6398	1.23
Gender						
Boys	73262	5580	7.6	62317	84207	1.36
Girls	33997	3799	11.2	26545	41449	1.35
Age Group						
5-11	30111	3520	11.7	23206	37016	1.31
12-14	21702	2923	13.5	15969	27436	1.25
15-17	55446	4529	8.2	46562	64330	1.18
Province						
Western	33631	4369	13.0	25061	42202	1.80
Central	11159	2015	18.1	7205	15112	1.15
Southern	10599	2162	20.4	6359	14839	1.39
Eastern	13831	2185	15.8	9545	18117	1.09
North Western	14848	2359	15.9	10221	19475	1.19
North Central	8545	1625	19.0	5357	11732	0.98
Uva	8085	1630	20.2	4887	11282	1.04
Sabaragamuwa	6561	1444	22.0	3729	9394	1.00

Annexure 3: Survey Schedule

Confidential

The information collected in this survey will be confidential and individual level information will not be divulged to any person or agency



Survey Round		Name of District	PSU Number			SSU Number		Household Number
Survey Group Number								

Child Activity Survey - 2008

Sri Lanka

Survey Schedule

Department of Census & Statistics

Ministry of Finance & Planning

Sri Lanka



Sponsored by :- International Labour Organisation

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Address (Location) :-.....

.....

2. Province :-

3. District :-

4. DS Division :-

5. Name of MC / UC :-

(If urban sector only)

Ward No :-

6. GN Division : Number :- Name :-

7. Name of Village :-

(If rural sector only)

8. Name of Estate :-

(If estate sector only)

9. C.B. No. :-

* Result Code

Completed 1

Deferred 2

Not competent respondent at home 3

Refused 4

Household is temporarily closed 5

Household is demolished / Vacant 6

Other (Specify) 7

10

District		Sector	DS Division	

11

Survey Round		PSU Number			SSU Number		Household Number

12

Number of Households in this unit

13

Result

*

14

Name of the Head of the Household :-

.....

15

Interviewer's

Name :-

16

Supervising Officer's

Name :-

Signature :- Date :-

Codes for Section A

Col. 3 - Relationship to head of the household

Head of the household-----1
Wife / Husband-----2
Son / Daughter-----3
Parents-----4
Other Relative-----5
Domestic Servants-----6
Boarder-----7
Other-----9

Col. 4 - Sex

Male-----1
Female-----2

Col.7 - Ethnicity

Sinhala-----1
Sri Lanka Tamil-----2
Indian Tamil-----3
Sri Lanka Moors-----4
Malay-----5
Burgher-----6
Other-----9

Col. 8 - Religion

Buddhist-----1
Hindu-----2
Islam-----3
Roman Catholic /
Other Christian-----4
Other-----9

Col. 9 - Attendance at School or Other Education Institution

Pre School-----1
School-----2
University-----3
Other educational institution-----4
Vocational / Technical Institution-----5
Pending result-----6
Does not attend-----7

Col. 10 - Level of Education

Studying in Grade 1-----00
Passed Grade 1-----01
Passed Grade 2-----02
Passed Grade 3-----03
Passed Grade 4-----04
Passed Grade 5-----05
Passed Grade 6-----06
Passed Grade 7-----07
Passed Grade 8-----08
Passed Grade 9-----09
Passed Grade 10-----10
Passed G.C.E.(A/L) or
equipment-----11
Passed Grade 12-----12
Passed G.C.E.(A/L) or
equipment-----13
Passed GAQ/GSQ-----14
Passed Degree-----15
Passed Post Graduate Degree / Diploma-----16
No Schooling-----19

Col. 11 - Marital Status

Never Married-----1
Married-----2
Widowed-----3
Divorced-----4
Separated-----5

Col. 12 - Current Activity

Employed-----1
Unemployed-----2
Student-----3
Household work-----4
Unable / Too old work-----5
Other-----9

SECTION B : ACTIVITY STATUS OF CHILDREN (FOR CHILDREN 5 - 17 YEARS OLD)

B1. Name of the child					
Serial Number	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
B2. Is he/she currently attending school					
1. Yes	<div>1</div> → Go to B3	<div>1</div> → Go to B3	<div>1</div> → Go to B3	<div>1</div> → Go to B3	<div>1</div> → Go to B3
2. No	<div>2</div> → Go to B9	<div>2</div> → Go to B9	<div>2</div> → Go to B9	<div>2</div> → Go to B9	<div>2</div> → Go to B9
B3. What Grade is he/she currently attending school					
Grade	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
B4. What is the distance to school which he/she currently attending					
1. Less than 1 km	<div>1</div>	<div>1</div>	<div>1</div>	<div>1</div>	<div>1</div>
2. 1 km to less than 3 km	<div>2</div>	<div>2</div>	<div>2</div>	<div>2</div>	<div>2</div>
3. 3 km to less than 5 km	<div>3</div>	<div>3</div>	<div>3</div>	<div>3</div>	<div>3</div>
4. 5 km to less than 10 km	<div>4</div>	<div>4</div>	<div>4</div>	<div>4</div>	<div>4</div>
5. 10 km or more than 10 km	<div>5</div>	<div>5</div>	<div>5</div>	<div>5</div>	<div>5</div>
B5. How does he/she go to school					
1. Walking	<div>1</div>	<div>1</div>	<div>1</div>	<div>1</div>	<div>1</div>
2. Bicycle	<div>2</div>	<div>2</div>	<div>2</div>	<div>2</div>	<div>2</div>
3. Motor bicycle / Three wheeler / Car	<div>3</div>	<div>3</div>	<div>3</div>	<div>3</div>	<div>3</div>
4. Bus / Train	<div>4</div>	<div>4</div>	<div>4</div>	<div>4</div>	<div>4</div>
5. School Van	<div>5</div>	<div>5</div>	<div>5</div>	<div>5</div>	<div>5</div>
6. Other	<div>6</div>	<div>6</div>	<div>6</div>	<div>6</div>	<div>6</div>
B6. Did he/she miss any school days during the last week					
1. Yes	<div>1</div> → Go to B7	<div>1</div> → Go to B7	<div>1</div> → Go to B7	<div>1</div> → Go to B7	<div>1</div> → Go to B7
2. No	<div>2</div> → Go to B13	<div>2</div> → Go to B13	<div>2</div> → Go to B13	<div>2</div> → Go to B13	<div>2</div> → Go to B13
B7. How many school days he/she miss during the last week					
Days	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>

Serial Number					
B8. What are the main reason he/she did not attend school during the last week 1. School vacation period 2. Teacher was absent 3. Bad weather conditions 4. To help family business 5. To help at home with housekeeping activities 6. Illness / Injury / Disablement 7. Civil disturbance 8. Awaiting G.C.E. (O/L) results 9. Other (Specify)	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> Go to B13	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> Go to B13	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> Go to B13	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> Go to B13	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> Go to B13
B9. Has he/she ever attended school 1. Yes 2. No	<div>1</div> → Go to B11 <div>2</div> → Go to B10	<div>1</div> → Go to B11 <div>2</div> → Go to B10	<div>1</div> → Go to B11 <div>2</div> → Go to B10	<div>1</div> → Go to B11 <div>2</div> → Go to B10	<div>1</div> → Go to B11 <div>2</div> → Go to B10
B10. What is the main reason ,why he/she has never attended school 1. Too young (not eligible to enter school) 2. Disabled / Illness 3. School too far away 4. Financial problems 5. Not interested in school / poor academic progress } 6. Education not considered valuable 7. School not safe / Civil disturbance 8. To learn a job 9. To work for pay as employee or as own account worker or as unpaid family worker in family business } 10. Help at home with housekeeping activities 11. Other	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> Go to B13	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> Go to B13	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> Go to B13	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> Go to B13	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> Go to B13

Serial Number					
B11. At what age did he/she leave school	Age <input type="text"/>	Age <input type="text"/>	Age <input type="text"/>	Age <input type="text"/>	Age <input type="text"/>
B12. What are the main reason for leaving school 1. Further schooling not available or too far away 2. Disabled / Illness 3. Financial problems 4. Poor in studies / Not interested in school 5. Education not considered valuable 6. School not safe / Civil disturbance 7. To learn a job 8. To work for pay as employee or as own account worker or as unpaid family worker in family business } 9. Help at home with housekeeping activities 10. Other (specify)	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>Go to B13</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>Go to B13</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>Go to B13</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>Go to B13</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>Go to B13</div>
B13. Has he/she ever received or are receiving any skills training 1. None 2. Formal apprenticeship 3. Informal apprenticeship 4. Other (specify).....	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>Go to B15</div> <div>Go to B14</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>Go to B15</div> <div>Go to B14</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>Go to B15</div> <div>Go to B14</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>Go to B15</div> <div>Go to B14</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>Go to B15</div> <div>Go to B14</div>
B14. Describe the subject of training <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> * <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> * <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> * <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> * <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> *
B15. Did he/she spend leisure activities during the last week 1. Yes 2. No	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>Go to B16</div> <div>Go to B17</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>Go to B16</div> <div>Go to B17</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>Go to B16</div> <div>Go to B17</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>Go to B16</div> <div>Go to B17</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>Go to B16</div> <div>Go to B17</div>
B16. Time spent on leisure activities during the last week	Hours <input type="text"/>	Hours <input type="text"/>	Hours <input type="text"/>	Hours <input type="text"/>	Hours <input type="text"/>

* For office use

SECTION B1 : ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (For children 5 - 17 years old)

Serial Number					
B17. Did he/she engage in any work at least <u>one hour</u> during the last week (As employee, own account worker, employer or unpaid family worker)	1. Yes 2. No	<div>1</div> → Go to B19 <div>2</div> → Go to B18	<div>1</div> → Go to B19 <div>2</div> → Go to B18	<div>1</div> → Go to B19 <div>2</div> → Go to B18	<div>1</div> → Go to B19 <div>2</div> → Go to B18
B18. Even if he/she was not working last week, did he/she have a job, business or enterprise from which he/she was temporarily absent	1. Yes 2. No	<div>1</div> → Go to B19 <div>2</div> → Go to B30	<div>1</div> → Go to B19 <div>2</div> → Go to B30	<div>1</div> → Go to B19 <div>2</div> → Go to B30	<div>1</div> → Go to B19 <div>2</div> → Go to B30
B19. Main occupation/economic activity	<div> <div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div> </div> *				
B20. Main Industry	<div> <div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div> </div> *				
B21. Where did he/she carryout his/her main job					
1. At (his/her) family dwelling	<div>1</div>	<div>1</div>	<div>1</div>	<div>1</div>	<div>1</div>
2. Employer's house	<div>2</div>	<div>2</div>	<div>2</div>	<div>2</div>	<div>2</div>
3. Formal office	<div>3</div>	<div>3</div>	<div>3</div>	<div>3</div>	<div>3</div>
4. Factory	<div>4</div>	<div>4</div>	<div>4</div>	<div>4</div>	<div>4</div>
5. Plantations / Farm / Garden	<div>5</div>	<div>5</div>	<div>5</div>	<div>5</div>	<div>5</div>
6. Construction sites	<div>6</div>	<div>6</div>	<div>6</div>	<div>6</div>	<div>6</div>
7. Quarrying sites	<div>7</div>	<div>7</div>	<div>7</div>	<div>7</div>	<div>7</div>
8. Shops / Markets / Boutiques	<div>8</div>	<div>8</div>	<div>8</div>	<div>8</div>	<div>8</div>
9. Different places (Mobile)	<div>9</div>	<div>9</div>	<div>9</div>	<div>9</div>	<div>9</div>
10. On the street (fixed place)	<div>10</div>	<div>10</div>	<div>10</div>	<div>10</div>	<div>10</div>
11. Restaurants / Hotels	<div>11</div>	<div>11</div>	<div>11</div>	<div>11</div>	<div>11</div>
12. Other (specify)	<div>12</div>	<div>12</div>	<div>12</div>	<div>12</div>	<div>12</div>

* For office use

Serial Number					
B22. What is his/her employment status 1. Regular employee 2. Casual employee 3. Own account worker 4. Employer 5. Unpaid family worker	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>Go to B23</div> <div>Go to B24</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>Go to B23</div> <div>Go to B24</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>Go to B23</div> <div>Go to B24</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>Go to B23</div> <div>Go to B24</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>Go to B23</div> <div>Go to B24</div>
B23. What are the benefits did he/she receive his/her main work other than salary/wages etc... (Multiple answers can be circled) 1. Nothing 2. Weekly rest days 3. Medical expenses 4. Assistance with schooling 5. Free accommodation 6. Food / Meal 7. Paid leave 8. Clothing 9. Transportation 10. Other	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div>
B24. What is his/her average monthly income from the main work (Wages and salaries, income inkind, profits, etc...)	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
B25. In addition his/her main work did he/she do other work 1. Yes 2. No	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>Go to B27</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>Go to B27</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>Go to B27</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>Go to B27</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>Go to B27</div>
B26. Number of hours work during the last week	Hours <div></div>	Hours <div></div>	Hours <div></div>	Hours <div></div>	Hours <div></div>

Serial Number						
B27. During the last week when did you mostly carry out these activities						
1. During the day (between 06:00 and 18:00)	1		1		1	
2. During the evening (after 18:00)	2		2		2	
3. Day and evening full time (all day)	3		3		3	
4. Week-end	4		4		4	
5. After school	5		5		5	
6. Other (specify)	6		6		6	
B28. What is the mode of payment						
1. Piece rate	1		1		1	
2. Daily	2		2		2	
3. Weekly	3		3		3	
4. Monthly	4		4		4	
5. Other	5		5		5	
B29. What did he/she do with his/her earnings						
1. Give all/part of money to the parents or guardians ...	1		1		1	
2. Pay school fees / buy things for school	2		2		2	
3. Buy things for household	3		3		3	
4. Buy personal effects	4		4		4	
5. Save	5		5		5	
6. Other (specify)	6		6		6	

SECTION B2 : UNEMPLOYMENT (AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER)

If the child age is below 10 years then go to Section B3 (Question B40)

Serial Number					
B30. Was he/she seeking work during the past week <div style="text-align: right;"> 1. Yes 2. No </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B31</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B33</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B31</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B33</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B31</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B33</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B31</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B33</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B31</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B33</div>
B31. What steps did he/she take to seek work during the last 4 weeks (mark at most 4 boxes) <div style="text-align: right;"> 1. Registered at employment agencies 2. Applied to employment office/prospective employer .. 3. Placed/answered job advertisements 4. Sought help from friends/relatives 5. Checked at farms, factories, estates, markets, } work sites, etc 6. Tried to obtain equipment, credit and a } workplace to establish his/her own business 7. Other steps taken (specify) </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">7</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">7</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">7</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">7</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">7</div>
B32. How long has he/she been seeking work.	Months <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div>	Months <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div>	Months <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div>	Months <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div>	Months <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div>
B33. If opportunity to work had existed, did he/she want to work or able to start work during the last week <div style="text-align: right;"> 1. Yes 2. No </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B35</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B34</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B35</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B34</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B35</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B34</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B35</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B34</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B35</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→ Go to B34</div>

Serial Number					
B34. What is the main reason why he/she not avail able or did not want work 1. Found a job but waiting to start 2. Believes no suitable work is available 3. Discouraged, not able to get a job 4. Has no skill or training 5. Student (Engaged in studies) 6. Engaged in housekeeping activities 7. Family/parents does not allow 8. Unable to work (illness/disability) 9. No need to work 10. Other (specify)	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>Go to B35</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>Go to B35</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>Go to B35</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>Go to B35</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>Go to B35</div>
B35. During the last 12 months did he/she engage for a substantial period of time in any work (As employee, own account worker, employer or unpaid family worker) 1. Yes 2. No	<div>1</div> → Go to B36 <div>2</div> → Go to B40	<div>1</div> → Go to B36 <div>2</div> → Go to B40	<div>1</div> → Go to B36 <div>2</div> → Go to B40	<div>1</div> → Go to B36 <div>2</div> → Go to B40	<div>1</div> → Go to B36 <div>2</div> → Go to B40
B36. Occupation	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>*</div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>*</div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>*</div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>*</div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>*</div>
B37. Industry	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>*</div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>*</div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>*</div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>*</div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>*</div>
B38. What is his / her employment status 1. Regular employee 2. Casual employee 3. Own account worker 4. Employer 5. Unpaid family worker	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>
B39. Number of days worked during the last 12 months	days <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	days <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	days <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	days <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	days <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

* For office use

SECTION B3 : HOUSEKEEPING ACTIVITIES (For children 5 - 17 years old)

Serial Number					
B40. Did he/she attend to housekeeping activities during the last week <div style="text-align: right;"> 1. Yes 2. No </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div>
B41. What were the housekeeping activities did he/she engage during the last week. (Multiple answers can be circled) 1. Cooking 2. Shopping for household 3. Cleaning the hosedhold 4. Washing clothes 5. Caring for children / old / sick 6. Other (specify)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div>
B42. Time spent on housekeeping activities during the last week	Hours <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> → Go to B44	Hours <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> → Go to B44	Hours <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> → Go to B44	Hours <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> → Go to B44	Hours <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> → Go to B44
B43. Reason for not doing any housekeeping work 1. Engaged in studies 2. Infirm / disable 3. Dislike 4. Parents / Guardians do not allow 5. No need to do so 6. Other (specify)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 5px;">}</div> Go to B44	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 5px;">}</div> Go to B44	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 5px;">}</div> Go to B44	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 5px;">}</div> Go to B44	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 5px;">}</div> Go to B44

SECTION B4 : USUAL RESIDENCE OF CHILD'S PARENTS (For children 5 - 17 years old)

Serial Number					
B44. Where is his / her father live					
1. Among the household	1	1	1	1	1
2. Away from the household } (Living elsewhere in the country)	2	2	2	2	2
3. Away from the household } (Living outside the country)	3	3	3	3	3
4. Dead	4	4	4	4	4
5. Not known	5	5	5	5	5
B45. Where is his / her mother live					
1. Among the household	1	1	1	1	1
2. Away from the household } (Living elsewhere in the country)	2	2	2	2	2
3. Away from the household } (Living outside the country)	3	3	3	3	3
4. Dead	4	4	4	4	4
5. Not known	5	5	5	5	5

SECTION C: HEALTH AND SAFETY (All children 5-17 years who have worked at any time during the last week or during the last 12 monthys)

C1. Name of the child Serial Number	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
C2. Has the child ever been hurt at work / workplace or suffered from illness / injuries due to his / her work. 1. Yes----- 2. No-----	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">1</div> → Go to C3 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">2</div> → Go to C8	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">1</div> → Go to C3 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">2</div> → Go to C8	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">1</div> → Go to C3 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">2</div> → Go to C8	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">1</div> → Go to C3 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">2</div> → Go to C8	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">1</div> → Go to C3 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">2</div> → Go to C8
C3. How often he / she hurt or did suffer from illness / injuries 1. Often / frequently----- 2. Occasionally----- 3. Seldom / rarely-----	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">3</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">3</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">3</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">3</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">3</div>
C4. Did he / she have any of the following that was related to work in the last 12 months (Multiple answers can be circled) 1. Eye / Ear infection----- 2. Skin infection----- 3. Breathing problems----- 4. Back / muscle pains----- 5. Body ache / fatigue----- 6. Stomach problems----- 7. Body injuries (Wounds / deep cut)----- 8. Loss of limbs----- 9. Headache / Fever----- 10. Others (specify)-----	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">7</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">10</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">7</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; 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margin: 0 auto;">8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">10</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">7</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">10</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">7</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 auto;">10</div>

<p>C5. Referring to the most serious accident / illness / injuries , how serious was it</p> <p>1. Not serious - no treatment required-----</p> <p>2. Serious- Had to get medicine or treatment (at clinic, doctor,hospital) }</p> <p>3. Stopped work temporarily-----</p> <p>4. Could not work permanently-----</p>	<div>1 → Go to C8</div> <div>2 } Go to C6</div> <div>3 }</div> <div>4 }</div>	<div>1 → Go to C8</div> <div>2 } Go to C6</div> <div>3 }</div> <div>4 }</div>	<div>1 → Go to C8</div> <div>2 } Go to C6</div> <div>3 }</div> <div>4 }</div>	<div>1 → Go to C8</div> <div>2 } Go to C6</div> <div>3 }</div> <div>4 }</div>	<div>1 → Go to C8</div> <div>2 } Go to C6</div> <div>3 }</div> <div>4 }</div>
<p>C6. Had he / she been admitted to hospital due to his / her injuries / accident/ illness</p> <p>1. Yes-----</p> <p>2. No-----</p>	<div>1 → Go to C7</div> <div>2 → Go to C8</div>	<div>1 → Go to C7</div> <div>2 → Go to C8</div>	<div>1 → Go to C7</div> <div>2 → Go to C8</div>	<div>1 → Go to C7</div> <div>2 → Go to C8</div>	<div>1 → Go to C7</div> <div>2 → Go to C8</div>
<p>C7. If hospitalized number of days spent at the hospital</p>	Days <div><div></div><div></div></div>	Days <div><div></div><div></div></div>	Days <div><div></div><div></div></div>	Days <div><div></div><div></div></div>	Days <div><div></div><div></div></div>
<p>C8. Do you carry heavy loads at work</p> <p>1. Yes-----</p> <p>2. No-----</p>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>
<p>C9. Do you operate any machine / heavy equipment at work</p> <p>1. Yes-----</p> <p>2. No-----</p>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>

C10. Are you exposed in any of the following
(Multiple answers can be allowed)

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|--------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Dust / Fumes----- | 1 |
| 2. Fire / Gas / Flames----- | 2 |
| 3. Loud noise----- | 3 |
| 4. Extreme cold or heat----- | 4 |
| 5. Dangerous tools (knives etc)----- | 5 |
| 6. Work underground----- | 6 |
| 7. Workplace too dark----- | 7 |
| 8. Insufficient ventilation----- | 8 |
| 9. Work at height----- | 9 |
| 10. Chemicals (preticide etc)----- | 10 |
| 11. Explosives----- | 11 |
| 12. Other (Specify)----- | 12 |

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SECTION D: Perception of Parents / Guardians or other relatives of the currently working child in the age group 5-17 years

D1. Name of the child						
Serial Number						
D2. What do you prefer the child to be doing at this time						
1. Work for income only-----	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Assist family business-----	2	2	2	2	2	2
3. Assist with housekeeping activities-----	3	3	3	3	3	3
4. Attend school only-----	4	4	4	4	4	4
5. Attend school and assist with family business }	5	5	5	5	5	5
6. Attend school and assist with house keeping activities }	6	6	6	6	6	6
7. Combine work for income and schooling-----	7	7	7	7	7	7
8. Other (Specify)-----	8	8	8	8	8	8
D3. What problems does the child have faced of his / her work						
1. Injuries / illness / poor health-----	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Poor grades in school-----	2	2	2	2	2	2
3. Physical abuse-----	3	3	3	3	3	3
4. Emotional abuse-----	4	4	4	4	4	4
5. Sexual abuse-----	5	5	5	5	5	5
6. Fatigue-----	6	6	6	6	6	6
7. No play time-----	7	7	7	7	7	7
8. No time to go to school-----	8	8	8	8	8	8

<p>D4. What are the main reason for letting the child work</p> <p>1. Suppliment family income-----</p> <p>2. Help pay family debt-----</p> <p>3. Help in household enterprise-----</p> <p>4. Schooling not useful for future-----</p> <p>5. School too far-----</p> <p>6. Cannot efford school fees-----</p> <p>7. Child not interested in school -----</p> <p>8. Learn skills-----</p> <p>9. To temporarily replace someone } unable to work</p>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>
<p>D5. If the child stops working what will happen</p> <p>1. Household living standard decline-----</p> <p>2. Household cannot afford to live-----</p> <p>3. Household enterprise cannot operate-----</p> <p>4. Fully and other labour unaffordable-----</p> <p>5. Does not affect anyway-----</p> <p>6. Other (Specify)-----</p>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div>
<p>D6. If the child is working for someone how was his / her relationship with the employer</p> <p>1. Good-----</p> <p>2. Bad-----</p> <p>3. Indifferent-----</p> <p>4. Not relevant-----</p>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <p>→ Go to D7</p>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <p>→ Go to D7</p>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <p>→ Go to D7</p>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <p>→ Go to D7</p>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <p>→ Go to D7</p>

D7. If “Bad” give the main reason

- 1. Wants to much work done-----
- 2. Wants work done for long hours-----
- 3. Pays poorly-----
- 4. Does not pay in time-----
- 5. Abuse physically-----
- 6. Abuse verbally / Emotionally-----
- 7. Other (Specify)-----

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SECTION E: All children 5-17 years who are living away from household / family

E1. Name of the child Serial Number	<div style="border-top: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></div>	<div style="border-top: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></div>	<div style="border-top: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></div>	<div style="border-top: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></div>	<div style="border-top: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></div>
E2. What is the main reason he / she is living away 1. Due to work----- 2. Looking / Searching for a job----- 3. Attend school----- 4. Attend training / Training institute----- 5. Run away from home----- 6. Don't know----- 7. Other (Specify)-----	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">7</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">7</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">7</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">7</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">7</div>
E3. How long ago did he / she leave this household	Months <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	Months <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	Months <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	Months <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	Months <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>
E4. Does he / she send cash remittance to this household 1. Yes----- 2. No-----	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">2</div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">→ Go to E5</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">2</div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">→ Go to E5</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">2</div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">→ Go to E5</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">2</div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">→ Go to E5</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">2</div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">→ Go to E5</div>
E5. If “Yes” what is the amount he / she send to the household	Rs <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	Rs <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	Rs <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	Rs <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	Rs <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>

SECTION F: LABOUR FORCE STATUS (For persons 18 years and over)

Serial Number					
F1. What was (s) he doing last week?					
Working for pay profit or family gain -----	1	1	1	1	1
Did not work due to off season, illness etc but had an enterprise -----	2	2	2	2	2
Did not work due to vacation, sickness } etc.but had a job -----	3	3	3	3	3
Retired from previous employment and engaged in work for pay, profit or family gain -----	4	4	4	4	4
Available or looking for work-----	5	5	5	5	5
Doing household work-----	6	6	6	6	6
Engaed in studies-----	7	7	7	7	7
Other (Specify)-----	9	9	9	9	9
	→ Go to F4	→ Go to F4	→ Go to F4	→ Go to F4	→ Go to F4
	- Go to next person	- Go to next person	- Go to next person	- Go to next person	- Go to next person
F2. (a) His / Her (Principal) occupation -----					
(b) His / Her (Principal) Industry / Economic Sector-----					

* For office use

Serial Number										
F3. Employment Status										
Paid Employee										
Public sector-----	1	} -Go to next person	1	} -Go to next person	1	} -Go to next person	1	} -Go to next person	1	} -Go to next person
Private sector-----	2		2		2		2		2	
Employer-----	3		3		3		3		3	
Own account worker-----	4		4		4		4		4	
Unpaid family worker-----	5		5		5		5		5	
F4. Whether took any action to self employment or paid employment in the last 12 months										
Yes-----	1	→ Go to next person	1	→ Go to next person	1	→ Go to next person	1	→ Go to next person	1	→ Go to next person
No-----	2		2		2		2		2	
F5. Why has (s)he not been seeking employment?										
Discouraged not able to get a job-----	1		1		1		1		1	
Believe no suitable work available-----	2		2		2		2		2	
Has no skills or training-----	3		3		3		3		3	
Engaged in house work-----	4		4		4		4		4	
Engaged in studies-----	5		5		5		5		5	
Retaired or unable to work-----	6		6		6		6		6	
Other (Specify)-----	7		7		7		7		7	

SECTION G - Housing Information

G1. Type of structure

Single House-----	1
Flat-----	2
Attached house / Annex-----	3
Line room / Row house-----	4
Slum / Shanty-----	5
Other (Specify)-----	9

G2. Tenureship status of household dwelling

Owned-----	1	} Rs:----- Monthly Rental Value
Provide free by employer-----	2	
Rented from private owner-----	3	
Rented from Government / Public ownership }	4	
Subsidized by employer-----	5	
Ohter (Specify)-----	9	

G3. How many rooms does the household occupy-----

G4. Total floor area (sq.feet)

Less than 100-----	1
100 - Less than 250-----	2
250 - Less than 500-----	3
500 - Less than 750-----	4
750 or more than 750-----	5

G5. Principal material used for the house

G5.1 Walls

Brick-----	1
Cabook-----	2
Cement block-----	3
Pressed soil blocks-----	4
Mud-----	5
Plank / Metal sheet-----	6
Cadjan / Palmyrah-----	7
Other (Specify)-----	9

G5.2 Floor

Cement-----	1
Terrazo / Tile-----	2
Mud-----	3
Other (Specify)-----	9

G5.3 Roof

Tile-----	1
Asbestos-----	2
Concrete-----	3
Metal sheet-----	4
Cadjan / Palmyrah etc-----	5
Other (Specify)-----	9

G6. Principal Source of lighting

Electricity-----	1
Kerosene oil-----	2
Solar energy-----	3
Other (Specify)-----	9

G7. Principal Source of Cooking

Fire wood-----	1
Gas-----	2
Kerosene -----	3
Electricity-----	4
Saw dust / Paddy husk-----	5
Other (Specify)-----	9

G8. Pricipal Source of drinking water

Protected well within premises-----	1
Protected well outside premises-----	2
Unprotected well-----	3
Tube well-----	4
Tap within unit/Premises (main line)-----	5
Tap outside premises (main line)-----	6
Stream water collected & distributed by pipe lines-----	7
River / Tank / Streams-----	8
Other (Specify)-----	9

G9. Toilet facilities

Exclusive for the household-----	1
Sharing with another household-----	2
Public convenience-----	3
None-----	4

G10. Does the household own any of the following items?

Motor car / Van-----	1
Motor cycle / Scooter-----	2
Bicycle-----	3
Three wheelers-----	4
Bus / Lorrt-----	5
Television-----	6
Radio / Cassette Player-----	7
Sewing machine-----	8
Washing machine-----	9
Refrigerator-----	10
Personal Computer-----	11
Telephone (Domestic)-----	12
Telephone (Mobile)-----	13

G11. Does the household own any land?

Yes-----	1
No-----	2

→ Go to G13

G12. How many land area does the household own?

	A	R	P
Land area with occupied household			
Paddy land			
High land			

G13. Does the household own any livestock?

Yes-----	1
No-----	2

→ Go to G15

G14. How many?

In Number

Cattle / Buffaloes	
Goats / Sheep	
Swine (Pigs)	
Poultry	
Other	

G15. Did your household members obtain a loan during the last 12 months?

Yes-----	1
No-----	2

G16. What was the main reason for obtaining a loan?

To meet essential household expenditures (Buying foods,child education,etc)	}	1
To buy vehicles-----		2
To purchase / remodel / repair / construct a house-----		3
To meet health related expenditure for household members (Medicine,Doctor or Hospital fees)	}	4
To meet the following ritual expenditures (Birth, Funeral and Wedding)		5
To open / increase business-----		6
To pay previous loan-----		7
Other (Specify)-----		9

G17. Where did the household obtain the loan?

Banks (Government / Private)-----	1
Money lenders-----	2
Sales assets (Land,House,Jewelleries,etc)-----	3
Finance companies / Leasing companies-----	4
Own place of work (Departments,Boards,Private companies etc)-----	5
Other (Specify)-----	9

G18. What is the household's average monthly expenditure?

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Rs

G19. What is the household's average monthly income?

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Rs

G20. Living standard of the household according to the enumerator

Very good-----	1
Good-----	2
Satisfactory-----	3
Bad-----	4
Very bad-----	5