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Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs



CHILD ACTIVITY SURVEY 2016

Department of Census and Statistics

Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs

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Preface

Child Activity Survey (CAS) has been conducted in Sri Lanka since 1999 by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS). The latest round of CAS was conducted in 2016. This survey covered the whole country and it collected the data related to children aged 5-17 years in the areas of schooling, working conditions, child labour, health conditions and living conditions.

All children in Sri Lanka are eligible to receive free education until the end of university education, and the education is compulsory until age 16. Further, Sri Lanka is in a better position with respect to most of the human development indicators. In 2006, member states of International Labour Organization (ILO) made a commitment to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2016. Sri Lanka has signed and ratified ILO Convention 138 on the Minimum Age for Employment and ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Accordingly, in 2010, a special Government Gazette notification declared several activities, as hazardous, prohibiting the children under eighteen years involve in such activities. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of such measure, in 2015 Ministry of Labour and Trade Union Relations, requested to conduct a Child Activity Survey with the financial and technical assistance of ILO.

Accordingly, DCS conducted a Child Activity Survey in 2016 whereas the Department conducted the survey previously in 1998 and 2008 as well.

This report is compiled based on data collected from the Child Activity Survey 2016, the collected information includes demographic, economic activities, health and safety, housing, and household characteristics and perception of parents/guardians and other related characteristics of the children aged 5-17 years. In addition, this report provides vital information on child population, working children, child labour and hazardous forms of child labour in Sri Lanka.

It is expected that the information provided in this report would facilitate informed decision making for the welfare of the children in Sri Lanka.

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Field data collection activities of the survey were undertaken by Statistical officers and Statistical assistants under the supervision of Senior Statisticians and Statisticians of the DCS and the field operation activities were organised by Mr. M.L.K.P. Kumara, Statistician under the direction of Deputy Director, Sample Surveys Division. Co-ordination of the fieldwork was done by Ms. G.G. Gunasekara, Mr. M.D. Sunil Senanayaka, Mr. A.M.U.K. Alahakoon, Mr. W.S. Wanapuspa, and Mr. K.P.K. Dissanayake, Deputy Directors of the DCS under the direction of Mrs. I.R. Bandara, Additional Director General. The supervision of the field work was done by Statisticians, Mr.K.S.R.L.Senadeera, Mr.H.T.Fonseka, Mrs.Dilhani Deepawansha, Mr. H.R.S.L.Ranathunga, Mr.A.K.D.C.N.S.Karunarathna, Mr.K.Weerasiri, Ms.U.S.Dilrukshi, Mr.S.P.Hettiarachchi, Mr.P.Hettiyani, Mr.S.B.Maduranayagam, Mr.R.D.N. Karunasiri, Mr.T.D.M.S.D. Perera, Mr.L.S.N.Perera, Mr. S.H.M. Badurdeen, and Senior Statisticians Mr.Jayasampath Liyanage and Mr. S.Thanabalasingham.

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Special appreciation is rendered to the respondents of the selected households for providing accurate information for the survey.

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Executive Summery

Sri Lanka Child Activity Survey 2016 (CAS 2016) is a countrywide household survey and is the third in the survey series. The first CAS was conducted in 1999 and the second was in 2008/09. The CAS 2016 collected information on the demographic characteristics of the population, school attendance, economic activities, housekeeping activities, health and safety, parents' perceptions, housing conditions and migration of the children aged 5-17 years.

The survey was conducted in four rounds from January 2016 until May 2016. Fifteen survey teams visited the selected sample of 25,000 housing units to collect data using PAPI method during the survey period.

The total number of children in the age group of 5-17 years in Sri Lanka in 2016 is estimated at nearly 4.6 million. Of this entire child population, the majority, 3,553,550 (77.7%) children were residing in the Rural sector. In the Urban sector, there were 777,283 (17%) children while in the Estate sector there were 240,608 (5.3%) children.

The survey results revealed that out of an estimated 4,571,442 children in the age group 5-17 years in Sri Lanka, 4,118,781 (90.1 %) were attending school during the survey period. Further it could be noted that the proportion of girls attending school is marginally higher than that of boys. Among the not-attending children about 11 percent had never attended school.

Majority reported the reason "awaiting for G.C.E. (O/L) results" for not attending school (52.3 %). This is true for both boys and girls. The reasons vary in different age groups. For an example most of those in the 5-11 age group were not attending due to reason "too young to enter school" (56.7%). Among those in 12-14 age group "disability" (30.9%) and "not interested in education/education not considered valuable" (30%) were the main reasons for not attending. Those in age group 15-17 reported that "awaiting for G.C.E. (O/L) results" (62.2%) as the main reason.

Majority among the children attending school (about 65 %) do housekeeping activities and this is true for both boys and girls. The percentage of doing housekeeping activities is slightly higher for girls than for boys. Very few reported for the group doing both economic activities and housekeeping activities while attending schooling (0.8%). The results further reveal that 9.9 % of the child population is currently not attending school and this is 10.0% for boys and 9.8% for girls. Among the children not attending school majority engaged only in housekeeping activities (6.9%) and the percentage of children engaged only in economic activities is very small.

The children who have engaged in economic activities at least one hour during reference period are identified as working children. It is seen that the majority of the Sri Lankan children do not engage in economic activities (97.73%). Of the total child population, only 2.3% engaged in economic activities and the number is 103,704 children. This percentage in last survey (2008/09) was 12.9%. Hence it shows a decline of 10.6 percentage points.

Of the working child population, 87,854 children (84.7%) are reported from Rural sector and 13,529 children (13.1%) are in the Urban Sector while, 2,321 children (2.2%) live in the Estate sector. These working children are engaged in economic activities while attending school or/and engaging in housekeeping activities. However, a very small percentage, only 0.1% of the child population has been observed to be engaged, exclusively, in economic activities.

Majority of working children belongs to the age group 15-17. Also the majority of working children are not attending school and the highest percentage is reported from the Urban sector (72 %). About 44% of working children work in elementary occupations. Majority of working children are contributing family workers (59.3%), who usually help for household enterprises without a payment.

When the type of industries that children engaged in are considered at national level the highest percentage is in Service sector activities (37.2%) and the next is Agriculture (33.8%) and the Industry sector show the lowest percentage (29.1%). About 41 percent of working children work at his/her own family dwelling and the distribution is different for boys and girls when the place of work is considered.

Total number of children engaged in housekeeping activities is 3,404,685. These activities include shopping for household, cleaning the household, washing clothes, collecting firewood, fetching water from outside premises, caring for children /old etc. About 88 percent of the children engaged in housekeeping activities while schooling and about 45 percent of children spent 1-2 hours per week in housekeeping activities.

In accordance to ILO definition the term "child labour" is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development".

The Department of Census and Statistics, in consultation with ILO/IPEC and the Ministry of Labour in Sri Lanka, uses a definition considering three separate age groups 5-11, 12-14& 15-17, the hours worked hazardous nature of the activity and the employment status to identify "Child Labour".

The Child Activity Survey conducted in 2016 estimated that the children engaged in child labour are only one percent of the total child population. That is out of the total child population, 43,714 children are in child labour and out of those 39,007 children are engaged in hazardous form of work. This is only 0.9 % of total child population.

The survey results further reveal that 58 percent of hazardous forms of child labour are in the hazardous category due to the reason "number of hours worked is greater than 43" and all of them are above 12 years of age.

Hazardous form of child labour has not reported from age group 5-11. Also for the age group 12-14 the reported sample counts for hazardous form of child labour are very small (less than 1%). Hence, in these age groups the child labour condition is negligible in Sri Lanka.

Majority of children age 15-17 who are in child labour are currently not attending school. They may include those who leave school education temporary or permanently after G.C.E. (O/L) examination.

When considering the total child population engaged in hazardous forms of child labour, 44.8 percent of them are reported from the industrial sector followed by the services sector at 37.1% and the agricultural sector at 18.1%. About 42 % of child labour engaged in elementary occupations, 23.0 percent engage in service/sales related occupations, and the highest percentage within elementary occupations is building construction labourers.

The survey results have revealed that 78 percent of the children in the age group of 5 to 17 years in Sri Lanka live with both the father and the mother. When the total working children are considered about 40 percent of their parents allowed their children to work in order to help in household enterprise.

About 71 percent of the parents/guardians of the working children believe that the termination of the work of the children makes no significant impact on the family. Only 2.8 percent of working children reported that they fell ill or faced injury during work. Only 10 percent of working children reported that they carry heavy workloads at work, while only 6 percent reported that they operate machinery.

Survey results reveal that children living in low income households have a greater tendency to work. Thus is seen that the prevalence of working children is higher in the households with lower living conditions compared to that of non-working children. Thus, it is evident that children in lower living conditions are prone to be in child labour.

The survey results also show that about 1.7 % of the estimated child population live in households (about 4.6 million) are having some form of disability condition.

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HIGHLIGHTS

	Survey Year					
Main indicators	1999*		2008/09**		2016#	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child Population						
Estimated child population aged 5-17	4,344,770	100.0	4,338,709	100.0	4,571,442	100.0
Children not engaged in any work of economic value	3,418,733	78.7	3,781,111	87.1	4,467,738	97.7
Children engaged in work of economic value (working children)	926,037	21.3	557,599	12.9	103,704	2.3
Children engaged in Work but Non child labour	N.A.	N.A.	450,340	10.4	59,990	1.3
Children in Child Labour but Non hazardous	N.A.	N.A.	43,343	1.0	4,707	0.1
Children engaged in Hazardous forms of child labour	N.A.	N.A.	63,916	1.5	39,007	0.9
School attendance						
Among Total children	3,913,102	90.1	4,076,731	94.0	4,118,781	90.1
Among Working children	691,420	74.7	448,161	80.4	40,290	38.9
Among Total Child labour	N.A.	N.A.	57,315	53.4	8,713	19.9
Among Hazardous form of Child labour	N.A.	N.A.	19,111	29.9	4,612	11.8
Working Children by employment status						
Employee	172,938	18.7	86,425	15.5	37,500	36.2
Employer	520	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Own account worker	33,682	3.6	20,631	3.7	4,741	4.6
Contributing family worker	710,184	76.7	450,543	80.8	61,463	59.3
Other	8,713	0.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

^{*} Excluding Northern and Eastern Provinces **Excluding Northern Province N.A.-Not Available

[#] Field work of the survey was carried outs from January to May. Many of the students in age 15-17 years were not attending school as they were expecting $G.C.E.\ (O/L)$ results.

hild Activity Survey 2016	

Introduction

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 General Background

Child labour, when the numbers are small and especially when it is not concentrated, is hardly visible. It is observed that the traditional survey instruments, such as Population & Housing surveys and Labour Force surveys do not fully capture such situations, as the main objectives of those surveys are not focused on child labour issues. Therefore, to investigate all aspects of child labour, special survey approaches are required.

Therefore, only a specially designed survey, employing highly trained survey enumerators, with close monitoring could bring out the salient facts of the child labour and its related issues. The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) was therefore, entrusted with the task of conducting the first 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). The second survey of the series was conducted in 2008/09.

More recently, in 2015 the Government of Sri Lanka through the Ministry of Labour and Trade Union Relations, recognized the necessity to update this survey, and hence the DCS was requested to update the earlier survey to reflect the current situation 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 during the period of 2015-2016. Accordingly, during year 2015 DCS conducted some of the preliminary activities associated with the survey such as sample design, questionnaire design, pilot survey, etc. The data collection and the data analysis of the survey were done in 2016.

At the survey planning stage, DCS referred previous survey reports and the "Manual on Data Collection through surveys" prepared by the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC), which is the statistical research unit of IPEC. The relevant acts, regulations and reports published on child labour activities in Sri Lanka were referred during implementing the survey. For example, the Hazardous Occupations regulations published by the gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary) dated 20.08.2010 was used to define the classification of the Hazardous type of labour (Annexure B).

The Child Activity Survey 2016 collected information of children on demographic, educational, economic activities they engage-in, day-to-day household activities (household chores), health and security as well as the attitude of parents towards the child labour.

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

The main objective of the survey was to capture all activities children engaged in and then to estimate the child labour situation in Sri Lanka using this information within the agreed definition of "Child Labour" and considering the Act and regulations currently prevailing in the country.

1.3 Content and coverage

The Survey questionnaire 2016, that was used to collect information from households has seven broad sections (see annexed questionnaire at the end of the report), as listed below. The previous survey questionnaire (2008/2009) was further improved by including more answer options that are possible and some new questions were introduced considering user requests.

Section A : Demographic Characteristics of Household Members

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

Section B1 : Current Economic Activity (for children 5 – 17 years old)

Section B2 : Unemployment (for children 5 - 17 years old)

Section B3 : Usual Economic Activity Status (for children 5 – 17 years old)

Section B4 : Housekeeping Activities/ household chores

(for children 5 - 17 years old)

Section B5 : Usual Residence of Child's Parents

Section C : Health and Safety (for children aged 5 - 17 years, who have worked

at any time during last week or during last 12 months)

Section D : Children who are living away from the household/family

(for children 5 - 17 years old)

Section E : 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 here.)

Section F : Housing and Household Characteristics

Section G : Information about Migration of Household

1.3.1 Section A: Demographic Characteristics of Household Members

In this section, all the persons who usually live in the selected household and they were listed and their basic demographic characteristics such as relationship to head of household, gender, date of birth, age, ethnicity, religion, marital status, disability status, 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 selected household. This covers children who usually live in the particular household.

It has been mainly 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; security after school time; number of school days missed etc, were collected. If the child is not attending school, the reason for such non-attendance and reason for never attended school were also recorded.

Section B1: Current Economic Activity

If the child is engaged in some form of economic activity during the period of one week (reference period) at least one hour during the period, following information was collected.

- i. Type of occupation
- ii. Type of industry
- iii. Place of work
- iv. Employment status
- v. Income and other benefits
- vi. Hours worked
- vii. Working time and Method of receiving income

Section B2: Unemployment

A set of questions were asked from the children who are not working currently to find out whether the child is in an 'unemployed status'. To be identified as unemployed they should seek/search work, have taken some steps to find a job and available for the job, during the reference period. This was asked from aged 5-17 children who are not working currently.

Section B3: Usual Economic Activity Status

In this section, questions were asked to ascertain whether the child has done any work for a substantial period 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 : Housekeeping Activities (household chores)

Children may help the parents/guardians in their family work such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes etc., while attending school or even while engaging in some form of economic activity. Questions were focussed to ascertain whether the child has been engaged in household chores and if so the duration of such work (excluding house-maids/servants). On the other hand, if the child was never engaged in household chores then the reason for that was 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 or not. 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 (All 5–17 year old children who have worked anytime during the last week /12 months)

This section of the questionnaire 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 hazardous conditions

1.3.4 Section D : Children living away from Household/Family (5-17 years)

This section of the questionnaire aims to find out from the household, where does the child live, the main reason for child to stay away from the household: the duration of time away from the household and whether the child remits cash to the household, and if so the amount and frequency of such remittances.

1.3.5 Section E: Perception of Parents / Guardians of the working child

Perception of Parents / Guardians of the working 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 living in the household.

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

- 1. The type of work/activity that parents prefer the child to be engaged in
- 2. Their perceptions of the problems the child is faced 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

1.3.6 Section F: Housing and Household Characteristics.

The survey collected information on housing and household characteristics of the child's current residence. This includes 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 for 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

Household assets, land ownership, and Livestock owned by the household were 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

Average monthly expenditure and Income of the household were obtained.

5. Receiving government subsistence

Whether the household receive any of the social welfare benefits such as Samurdhi, other subsistence (disability, health, elderly...), scholarship were collected.

1.3.7 Section G: Information on migration of household members.

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

The enumerator's perception of the household's living standard was also recorded in the questionnaire.

1.4 Concepts and Definitions

1.4.1 Economic Activity

If a child works (activities within the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008) production boundary, which provides guidelines to identify economic and non-economic activities) for pay or profit or for family gain, during the period under reference, the child is considered engage in an Economic Activity. However, the child may be engaged in an economic activity,

- 1. while attending school
- 2. while engaged in housekeeping activities
- 3. without engaged in either 1 or 2 above

Not all services of domestic nature done for the benefit of own household, which lie outside the production boundary of SNA 2008, are considered under economic activities.

1.4.2 Housekeeping activities/ household chores

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 Housekeeping activities. The child may engage in housekeeping activities, 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 Attending School

A child is considered to be attending school, if he/she is currently attending school (Government or private). Those who are out of school due to waiting for G.C.E.(O/L)¹ results considered as not schooling with the recommendations received from Ministry of Education during the meetings at planning stage of CAS.

1.4.4 Employee

A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind is considered as an employee.

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¹ General Certificate in Education (Ordinary Level)

1.4.5 Employer

A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise, or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees is considered as an employer.

1.4.6 Own Account Worker

A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise, or engages independently in a profession or trade, with or without the help of family members and hires no employees is considered as an own account worker.

1.4.7 Contributing family worker

Usually a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household is considered as a contributing family worker. Where it is customary for young persons, in particular, to work without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person who does not live in the same household, the requirement of "living in the same household" may be eliminated.

1.4.8 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 current economic activity, employment, unemployment, leisure, education & housekeeping activities were collected considering one-week reference period. For the usual economic activity and health & safety previous twelve months period was considered as the reference period.

1.4.9 Unemployed

A person, who is not employed during the reference period but seeking work, has taken action to find a job during last 4 weeks, and ready to accept a job within next two weeks, is defined as an unemployed person.

1.5 The Field Work of the Survey

The field work of the survey was carried out in four rounds during the period from January 2016 to May 2016, using a sample of 25,000 housing units covering all 25 districts in the country.

1.6 The Structure of the Report

This report provides statistical information on demographic & socio – economic characteristics of children aged 5-17 years in Sri Lanka as well as some related information on the households they belongs to. The report is organised as follows.

Chapter 1 - Introduction provides background information on the child activity survey, objectives of the survey, structure of the questionnaire, concept and definitions that used for the survey.

Chapter 2 - Survey methodology, describes the survey design & methodology used to achieve stated objective of the survey.

Chapter 3 - Child population, presents a general overview of the child population aged 5-17 years such as, school attendance status of children, school attendance status of children, reason for non-attendance, activity status of children.

Chapter 4 - Working Status of Children, presents the activities of children, aged 5- 17 years who are engaged in some form of work, either in economic activities or in household chores, 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 household chores they were engaged in, have been presented.

Chapter 5- Child labour and hazardous work, presents the distribution of child labour & hazardous work. Detailed information on child labour activities are discussed.

Chapter 6- Health and Safety of Children, presents the analysis of working children such as attitudes and perceptions of parents and guardians all working children either usually living or living outside, the health and safety risks faced by the usually working children. Also the social status information and disability condition of among all children aged 5-17 are discussed.

Annexure – This presents additional tables for the above sections based on Sector, Gender, Age, Province & Districts. Also includes the criteria used to identify hazardous form of child labour.

Child Activity Survey 2016

Survey Methodology

Chapter 2

Survey Methodology

2.1 Introduction

The main objective of the survey, as detailed in Chapter 1 of this report, is to identify and quantify different characteristics of the working child population in Sri Lanka. In order to achieve the objectives keeping in parallel to international practices, DCS conducted this household sample survey. This chapter describes the Methodology used in the Child Activity Survey 2016. This chapter describes, scope and coverage, sample design, field operations, data processing of this household 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 were collected in this survey. However, as children engaged hazardous work is analysed in detail for different age groups, the relevant estimates were separately produced for respective age groups, Based on the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973(no.138) child labour assumes a minimum age for light work at 12 years and for minimum age for admission into regular employment at 15 years. Accordingly estimating the global incidence of child labour the ILO uses three age categories

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

These are the age groups considered in previous surveys and the age thresholds are linked to primary school/ middle school/ minimum age of entry to employment. Also these are the age groups used in many other countries to explain child activities. This survey enumerates the child population through a general household sample and hence only children living in households were covered in the survey specially to estimate child labour conditions. However, some information about the children who are members of the household and live away from the household was also collected. Thus, children living on the streets, institutions, workplace or those who have no identified shelter were not covered in the survey.

2.2.2 Geographical Coverage

The first and second Child Activity Surveys (CAS) were conducted in 1999 and 2008/09 respectively and could not cover the entire country due to the unsettled conditions prevailed in

some provinces of the country during those periods, particularly in Northern and Eastern provinces. However, the CAS in 2016; the third in this series covers the entire country.

2016 Survey involves a countrywide representative sample of 25,000 housing units from 2,500 census blocks distributed in all 25 districts. It also covers Urban, Rural and Estate sectors as well as all types of households including one-person households.

2.2.3 Survey Instruments

PAPI (Paper and Pencil Interviewing) method was used to collect data using a household questionnaire. First the basic demographic information (Section A) 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. The Survey questionnaire consists with different sections as explained in Chapter 1 to collect information to achieve the objectives. (Please refer the questionnaire in the Annexure).

2.3 Sample Design

As in many other household surveys this survey also uses a multistage stratified area probability sample design. The survey uses a two stage stratified sampling design. At the first stage, Census Blocks (census enumeration areas) are selected as primary sampling units PSUs. The CAS 2016 uses 2500 PSUs. At the second stage, ten housing units are selected from each selected PSU as the secondary sampling units (SSUs). The CAS 2016 uses 25000 SSUs.

2.3.1 Sampling Frame

At the time of the Census of Population & Housing – 2012, Sri Lanka was divided in to approximately 65,000 census 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 was conducted by using these lists of building units prepared at the listing stage. This completed list of census blocks is used as the sampling frame for the household sample surveys conducted by DCS. Usually, the selected census blocks for the survey are updated by making adjustments; in order to accommodate material changes that took place during the period 2012 to 2014. The updated list of housing units in 2014 is used to select the housing units for the CAS 2016.

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 broadly by status of school attendance as below;

- i. Attending school only
- ii. Attending school and engaging in economic activities
- iii. Attending school and engaging in housekeeping activities
- iv. Attending school, engaging in economic and housekeeping activities
- v. Not attending school and engaging in economic activities only
- vi. Not attending school and engaging in housekeeping activities only
- vii. Not attending school, engaging in economic and housekeeping activities

In order to achieve the objectives, it was decided that the survey should be based on a national sample of 25,000 households². 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

Primary objective of the stratification is to improve the precision of the survey estimates. Usually, the stratification partitions the units in the population into mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive subgroups or strata. Separate samples are then drawn from each stratum. In addition, the stratification offers administrative convenience and guarantees the representation of important survey domains and sub-populations.

Sri Lanka has twenty-five administrative Districts and DCS has a complete network with all these Districts through the district statistics offices in each District. In many occasions, separate statistics are required at District level for policymaking and decision making at the district level. Considering these, as in many other household surveys the twenty-five Districts are the first level of stratification. Under each district there are three residential sectors namely Urban, Rural and Estate. As in other countries, Urban and Rural sectors have been identified using their socio-economic characteristics. However, Estate is a special residential sector for Sri Lanka, which is related to country's formal plantation sector and the people who are living and working in these areas. In a given district, people living in each of these three sectors could be considered to have homogeneous

²The target population of the survey is children aged 5-17 years and this is a household survey. For general household surveys, usually a sample of 2500 census blocks and 25,000 housing units are used to provide national and district level estimates. Considering these and other limitations this survey uses a 25,000 housing units for the survey.

characteristics endemic to those sectors. Therefore, the second stage stratification is the sectors in each district. Since there are twenty-five districts in the survey domain we should have 75 strata altogether. However, there are four districts (namely Mullaitivu, Killinochchi, Monaragala and Pollonnaruwa) with no identifiable Urban sector and eight districts (namely Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Killinochchi, Batticaloe, Amparan and Trincomalee) with no Estate sector. Hence, finally sixty-three strata are identified for sample selection.

2.3.4 Primary Sample Allocation and Selection

Two thousand five hundred (2,500) Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) that is sample of 2,500 census blocks were allocated among the 63 strata defined earlier, proportionately to the number of housing units in each stratum (method of probability proportionate to size).

Table 2.1: Primary Sample Allocation by District & Sector

District	Total		Sector	
District	1 otai	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	2500	413	1986	101
Colombo	227	175	51	1
Gampaha	259	43	216	**
Kalutara	125	10	110	5
Kandy	215	27	172	16
Matale	57	6	48	3
Nuwara-eliya	59	3	25	31
Galle	130	15	112	3
Matara	120	13	103	4
Hambantota	100	5	95	**
Jaffna	60	12	48	*
Mannar	36	6	30	*
Vavuniya	36	6	30	*
Mullaitivu	36	*	36	*
Killinochchi	36	*	36	*
Batticaloa	86	24	62	*
Ampara	101	24	77	*
Trincomalee	50	10	40	*
Kurunegala	210	4	205	1
Puttlam	68	6	62	**
Anuradhapura	67	4	63	**
Polonnaruwa	53	*	53	**
Badulla	89	8	64	17
Moneragala	46	*	45	1
Ratnapura	118	10	97	11
Kegalle	116	2	106	8
* No Urban/ Estate areas in the d	istrict ** Not got selec	ted when PPS method	d applied.	

The primary sample allocation of the CAS appears in the Table 2.1 above. However, for some strata such as Estate sector in Hambantota, Gampha, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Puttalam districts samples were not allocated due to small housing unit counts in these strata. The number of census blocks (Primary sampling units) as specified in Table 2.1 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.

Table 2.2 below shows the distribution of primary sampling units by Province and Sector.

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

Province	Total	Sector					
Province	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate			
Total	2,500	413	1986	101			
Western	611	228	377	6			
Central	331	36	245	50			
Southern	350	33	310	7			
Northern	204	24	180	0			
Eastern	237	58	179	0			
North Western	278	10	267	1			
North Central	120	4	116	0			
Uva	135	8	109	18			
Sabaragamuwa	234	12	203	19			

2.3.5 Secondary sample selection

Housing units are the Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) of the survey. Ten SSUs were chosen from each selected PSU using systematic sampling method. The random start for the selecting process was generated through a computerized programme developed by the DCS. When the total number of housing units in a selected PSU was fewer than 10, then all housing units in that PSU were selected for the survey.

2.3.6 Effective sample due to non-response

Non-response may occur due to different reasons such as respondent refused to answer, housing unit is demolished, no longer a valid unit for survey, vacant...etc. Therefore, at the stage of analysis

non-response adjustments are done where needed. The distribution of effective sample housing units excluding the non-responses due to different reasons, are given in the following Table 2.3.

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

D: 4 ! 4	TD 4.1	Sector					
District	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate			
Total	23312	3724	18661	927			
Colombo	2024	1538	476	10			
Gampaha	2387	386	2001	*			
Kalutara	1169	93	1029	47			
Kandy	1979	241	1591	147			
Matale	550	58	467	25			
Nuwara-eliya	542	28	231	283			
Galle	1228	142	1060	26			
Matara	1143	123	981	39			
Hambantota	951	47	904	*			
Jaffna	558	107	451	*			
Mannar	321	56	265	*			
Vavuniya	310	53	257	*			
Mullaitivu	319	*	319	*			
Killinochchi	327	*	327	*			
Batticaloa	804	222	582	*			
Ampara	954	228	726	*			
Trincomalee	468	93	375	*			
Kurunegala	1997	36	1954	7			
Puttlam	646	57	589	*			
Anuradhapura	646	38	608	*			
Polonnaruwa	517	*	517	*			
Badulla	825	72	601	152			
Moneragala	429	*	419	10			
Ratnapura	1137	89	942	106			
Kegalle	1081	17	989	75			
* No Urban/ Estate areas in the	district						

Note: As 1688 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 23312.

2.4. Estimation procedure

2.4.1. Estimation under different characteristics

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

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

$$\hat{X}_{j} = \frac{1}{m_{j(u)}} \sum_{h(u)=1}^{m_{j(u)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(u)}} \frac{N_{h(u)}}{n_{h(u)}} \sum_{i(u)=1}^{n_{h(u)}} X_{hi(u)}$$

+
$$\frac{1}{m_{j(r)}} \sum_{h(r)=1}^{m_{j(r)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(r)}} \frac{N_{h(r)}}{n_{h(r)}} \sum_{i(r)=1}^{n_{h(r)}} X_{hi(r)}$$

+
$$\frac{1}{m_{j(e)}} \sum_{h(e)=1}^{m_{j(e)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(e)}} \frac{N_{h(e)}}{n_{h(e)}} \sum_{i(e)=1}^{n_{h(e)}} X_{hi(e)}$$

Where,

 $m_{j(u)}$ = Number of census blocks selected from the Urban sector of the jth district.

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

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

 $S_{jh(u)}$ = Measure of size (number of housing units) of the hth census block in the Urban sector of the jth district.

 $M_{jh(u)}$ = Total number of census blocks in Urban sector of the jth district.

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

nh(u) = Number of housing units selected from the hth census block in the Urban sector.

 $X_{hi(u)}$ = The observed value for the ith sample household in the hth 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,

$$\stackrel{\wedge}{X} = \sum^{Alldistricts} \stackrel{\wedge}{X}_{j}$$

2.4.2. Sample weights

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

$$W^{1}_{hj} = \frac{1}{m_{j}} \sum_{h=1}^{m_{j}} \frac{1}{p_{h}} \frac{N_{h}}{n_{h}}$$

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 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, Whj(Final), were used in estimating the characteristics of the survey.

2.5. Field Enumeration

Field enumeration of the Child Activity Survey was carried out during the period from third week of January 2016 to second week of May 2016. To manage office responsibilities and to minimize fatigue among the survey staff, breaks were given at regular intervals to avoid 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 fifteen survey teams were appointed, each consisting of five field enumerators and a supervisor. Complete attention was given 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 each training program was being conducted two-day period of time. Survey field work was commenced simultaneously in all districts of Sri Lanka, with each team covering a selected number of districts (See Annexure for details).

2.5.2 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 each team supervisor for the team's travelling 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 day's work, the supervisor had to initiate discussions on the enumerators' day 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 of collected data. 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 progress of the survey. Interview completion rate and the number of sample children enumerated are given in the Table 2.4 and Table 2.5 below.

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

Total Colombo Gampaha Kalutara Kandy Matale Nuwara-Eliya	93.5 89.6 92.2 93.5 92.5 96.5 92.2 94.5	Urban 90.6 88.4 89.8 93.0 92.7 96.7 93.3	Rural 94.0 93.3 92.6 93.5 92.6 97.3	91.8 100.0 94.0 91.9 83.3
Colombo Gampaha Kalutara Kandy Matale	89.6 92.2 93.5 92.5 96.5 92.2	88.4 89.8 93.0 92.7 96.7	93.3 92.6 93.5 92.6 97.3	94.0 91.9
Gampaha Kalutara Kandy Matale	92.2 93.5 92.5 96.5 92.2	89.8 93.0 92.7 96.7	92.6 93.5 92.6 97.3	94.0 91.9
Kalutara Kandy Matale	93.5 92.5 96.5 92.2	93.0 92.7 96.7	93.5 92.6 97.3	91.9
Kandy Matale	92.5 96.5 92.2	92.7 96.7	92.6 97.3	91.9
Matale	96.5 92.2	96.7	97.3	
	92.2			83.3
Nuwara-Eliya		93.3		
	94.5		93.1	91.3
Galle		94.7	94.6	86.7
Matara	95.3	94.6	95.2	97.5
Hambantota	95.1	94.0	95.2	
Jaffna	93.0	89.2	94.0	
Mannar	89.2	93.3	88.3	
Vavuniya	86.1	88.3	85.7	
Mullaitivu	88.6		88.6	
Killinochchi	90.8		90.8	
Batticaloa	93.5	92.5	93.9	
Ampara	94.5	95.0	94.3	
Trincomalee	93.6	93.0	93.8	
Kurunegala	95.3	90.0	95.6	70.0
Puttlam	95.0	95.0	95.0	
Anuradhapura	96.4	95.0	96.5	
Polonnaruwa	97.5		97.5	
Badulla	92.7	90.0	93.9	89.4
Moneragala	93.3		93.1	100.0
Ratnapura	96.4	89.0	97.1	96.4
Kegalle	93.5	85.0	93.7	93.8

Note: Vacant or demolished units were excluded from the survey

 $\label{eq:number of HH/S responded fully} Interview \ Completion \ rate = \frac{\text{Number of HH/S responded fully }}{\text{Number of (fully responded + Partially responded + refused) HH/S}}$

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

District	Total		Sector	
		Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	20,026	3,282	15,732	1,012
Colombo	1,585	1,220	352	13
Gampaha	1,834	271	1,563	
Kalutara	1,022	97	877	48
Kandy	1,726	225	1,327	174
Matale	467	57	389	21
Nuwara-eliya	522	37	172	313
Galle	1,038	119	894	25
Matara	963	121	807	35
Hambantota	796	36	760	
Jaffna	493	98	395	
Mannar	277	50	227	
Vavuniya	321	49	272	
Mullaitivu	350		350	
Killinochchi	343		343	
Batticaloa	888	243	645	
Ampara	987	292	695	
Trincomalee	484	85	399	
Kurunegala	1,485	28	1,452	5
Puttlam	551	57	494	
Anuradhapura	545	23	522	
Polonnaruwa	391		391	
Badulla	762	74	526	162
Moneragala	370		361	9
Ratnapura	918	83	718	117
Kegalle	908	17	801	90

2.6. Data Processing

When the field work including field editing and coding was completed in a given district, the questionnaires were dispatched to the Sample Surveys Division (SSD) of the DCS. With some minimum checking at the SSD, the field questionnaires were handed over to the staff of the data entry and editing section of the SSD for computer data entry.

2.6.1 Computer Data Entry

On average, fifteen workstations were utilized for data entering with fifteen data entry operators under supervision of twelve statisticians in the SSD and concurrently three assistant directors in the Data Processing Division. The software used for the preparation of the data entry program was CS Pro version 6.3.

To facilitate independent verification, two separate teams of data entry operators performed data entry. Each data entry team entered data appearing in every questionnaire independently. Then the resulting two data entry files were compared and verified until the two 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.

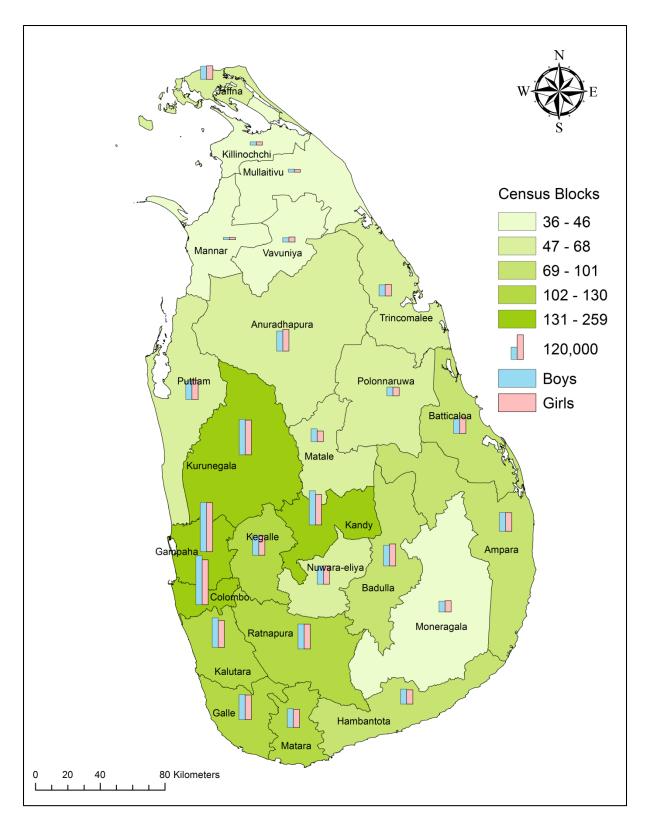
2.6.2 Computer editing

During data entry, the following computer edits were 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 the 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.



Map 1: Distribution of sampled census blocks and the child population by gender - 2016

Child Population

Chapter 3

Child Population

This chapter presents some important characteristics of the child population aged 5-17 years. The main focus of the Child Activity Survey (CAS 2016) is to investigate the economic and non-economic activities of children and determine the phenomenon of child labour. This Chapter discusses following characteristics of child population in detail.

- (a) Child population by age group, gender and area of residence (Urban, Rural, Estate)
- (b) Child population by current status of attending school
- (c) Reason for non-attending school
- (d) Activity status of children

In terms of Article 1 of the International Convention of the Rights of the Child approved by UN, a 'child' is defined as every human being below the age of 18 years. However, for the purpose of the CAS all persons in the age group between 5 to 17 years are considered as 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.

Based on the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973(no.138) child labour assumes a minimum age for light work at 12 years and for minimum age for admission into regular employment at 15 years. Accordingly estimating the global incidence of child labour the ILO uses three age categories: age group 5-11, age group 12-14 and age 15-17. Consequently, in this work all tabulations were done base on the age group categorization above mentioned.

The total household population in Sri Lanka at the time of the survey is estimated as 20,580,517 and the percentage of children in the age group of 5-17 years is 22.2 % of the total population. This, compared to the 22.4% recorded in 2008/09 is a decline of 0.2% over a period of 8 years.

The survey collected information from children who are usually living in the household and some information from those who live away from the household (abroad, institute). However, to estimate total household child population only those who are usual residents of the household are considered.

3.1 Child population by age group, gender and area of residence (Urban, Rural, Estate)

The total number of children in the age group of 5-17 years in Sri Lanka in 2016 is estimated at nearly 4.6 million. Of this entire child population, the majority, 3,553,550 (77.7 %) children are residing in the Rural sector. In the Urban sector, 777,283 (17%) children are residing while 240,608 (5.3 %) children are in the Estate sector.

Out of this total estimated child population of aged 5-17 years, about 2.30 million (50.5 %) are males and 2.26 million (49.5%) are females. When the three different age groups are considered 2,541,337 children (55.6 % of the total child population) are in age group 5-11, about 1,069,478 children (23.4 %) are in 12-14 age group and 960,627 (21 %) are in 15-17 year age group. (See Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1)

Table 3.1: Distribution of child population aged 5-17 years by age group, gender and sector - 2016

		Estimated	Population	Percentage Distribution					
Gender and sector		Age (Group		Age Group				
	Total	5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	Total	5 – 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	
Sri Lanka	4,571,442	2,541,337	1,069,478	960,627	100.0	55.6	23.4	21.0	
Gender									
Boys	2,307,805	1,288,867	537,970	480,968	100.0	55.8	23.3	20.8	
Girls	2,263,637	1,252,470	531,508	479,659	100.0	55.3	23.5	21.2	
Sector									
Urban	777,283	421,454	185,689	170,141	100.0	54.2	23.9	21.9	
Rural	3,553,550	1,979,951	825,737	747,862	100.0	55.7	23.2	21.0	
Estate	240,608	139,932	58,053	42,624	100.0	58.2	24.1	17.7	

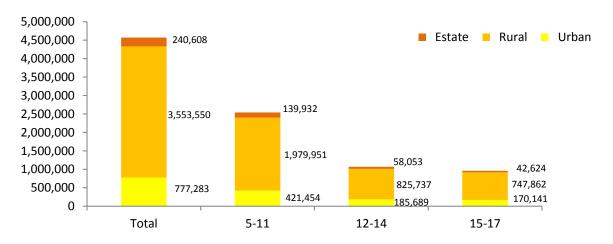


Figure 3.1: Distribution of child population aged 5-17 years by age group, gender and sector - 2016

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 the country. The policy of the government of Sri Lanka is to provide free-education from the primary stage to the first-degree level of university education. The general education span is of 13 years' duration from age 5 to 18 years. At present education is compulsory from five to fourteen years. A policy decision has been taken to increase the upper age limit to 16 years. The G.C.E. (O/L) examination is held at the end of the general education stage at grade 11. Approximately 500,000 school students sit for this examination annually. Of this number, 60 percent qualify to enter the G.C.E. (A/L) course while the balance leave the school system to join vocational training or seek work etc. G.C.E. (A/L) is also a school leaving examination as well as an examination for selection to universities. Around 200,000 students sit this examination and the students are admitted to universities³ on merit basis.

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. The reference period of this question was the week preceding to the data collection date.

The period of data collection (from January until May in 2016) directly affects children's status of school attendance. Such that some children who are in age group 15-17, sat for the G.C.E.(O/L) examination and waiting for results are included in the "Not attending School" category. In the national school system of Sri Lanka the new G.C.E. (A/L) classes usually start in August every year. Therefore, majority of these children are in "Not attending school" status and which might be temporary and awaiting until the new A/L classes start.

Further, it is to be noted that some children who have completed the age of 5 years by the survey date but who were not eligible to enter school, as they were not 5 years old in the month of January in 2016 are included in the aged 5-11 not attending school category.

³ (Ministry of Education, 2013)

Table 3.2: School attendance status of child population, aged 5-17 years, by age group, gender and sector -2016

	Nui	mber of child	lren	Percentage of children			
Age group, gender and sector	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	
Sri Lanka	4,571,442	4,118,781	452,661	100.0	90.1	9.9	
Age Group							
5 - 11	2,541,337	2,487,123	54,214	100.0	97.9	2.1	
12 – 14	1,069,478	1,052,011 17,468 100.0		98.4	1.6		
15 - 17	960,627	579,647	380,979	100.0	60.3	39.7	
Gender							
Boys	2,307,805	2,077,105	230,700	100.0	90.0	10.0	
Girls	2,263,637	2,041,676	221,961	100.0	90.2	9.8	
Sector							
Urban	777,283	700,290	76,993	100.0	90.1	9.9	
Rural	3,553,550	3,196,539	357,011	100.0	90.0	10.0	
Estate	240,608	221,952	18,657	100.0	92.2	7.8	

Accordingly, as depicted in the Table 3.2, out of an estimated 4,571,442 children in the age group 5-17 years in Sri Lanka, 4,118,781 (90.1 %) are attending school. It should however be noted that as the age of children increase and specially in the age group of 15 to 17 the incidence of school attendance is comparatively low at 60.3 %. The proportion of children not attending school in this age group is as high as 39.7 %. The child population in the age group 15-17 years, may terminate their formal school education either temporarily or permanently after they take up their G.C.E (O/L) examination. However, some those who stay away from formal school education after taking up their G.C.E. (O/L) may continue their formal education once they pass the G.C.E. (O/L) and eligible to attend G.C.E. (A/L) classes in school.

The CAS 2016 reports that almost 40 percent of children in age group 15-17 were currently not attending school. However, the number of children awaiting G.C.E.(O/L) result was estimated at 236,819 and if this number is treated as 'currently attending school' in the analysis of the percentage of currently attending school in age group 15-17 would be almost 85 percent and that

figure was 82.4 percent in 2008/09 CAS. In addition, there are children in age group 15-17 who dropped out the schooling due to various other reasons.

This will be discussed later in the Chapter. Further, it could be noted that the proportion of attending school is not very much different for boys and girls.

Table 3.3: Distribution of children not attending school by age group, gender and sector - 2016

G I	1	No. of children		Percentage of children				
Gender, Sector and Age Group	Total not attending	Never attended	Previously attended	Total not attending	Never attended	Previously attended		
Sri Lanka	452,661	51,249	401,412	100.0	11.3	88.7		
Gender								
Boys	230,700	26,538	204,162	100.0	11.5	88.5		
Girls	221,961	24,711	197,250	100.0	11.1	88.9		
Sector								
Urban	76,993	10,855	66,138	100.0	14.1	85.9		
Rural	357,011	38,065	318,946	100.0	10.7	89.3		
Estate	18,657	2,329	16,327	100.0	12.5	87.5		
Age Group								
5 - 11	54,214	44,619	9,595	100.0	82.3	17.7		
12 - 14	17,468	3,395	14,072	100.0	19.4	80.6		
15 - 17	380,979	3,235	377,744	100.0	0.8	99.2		

The above Table 3.3 shows that about 89 percent of children who are currently not attending school had previously attended school. The rest of the not-attending children had never attended school, which is about 11 percent. This percentage for boys and girls not differ much from the national percentage. The percentage of never attended do not show significant difference between residential sectors. As explained earlier never attended percentage is higher in the age group 5-11, where many of the ineligible (Not completed minimum age to enter school by January 2016) children are comprised. Reasons for not attending at the time of survey and for never attended will discuss later in this Chapter.

3.3 Reasons for children not attending school at the time of survey

Parents are required to ensure that their children from the completed age of five to the completed age of 15 attend a recognized school or receive a certain minimum education. Also the education of

children, is a household decision which is taken after the consideration of several factors. As such, in discussing child labour, it is important to find out the reasons why children were not attending school at the time of survey.

The survey collected information considering about 16 different reasons for not attending from both ever-attended and never-attended children. The Table 3.4 shows the number and percentage distribution by main reason for not attending school. For some categories such as "No school with relevant language near the home" and "school not safe/civil disturbance" were not reported at the survey. Majority reported the reason "awaiting for G.C.E. (O/L) results" for not attending school (52.3 %). This is true for both boys and girls.

Table 3.4: Distribution of children not attending school by main reason for not attending and by gender -2016

Main reason for currently not	Tota	al	Boy	S	Girls	
attending school	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	452,661	100.0	230,700	100.0	221,961	100.0
Awaiting for G.C.E. (O/L) results	236,819	52.3	109,931	47.7	126,888	57.2
Not interested in education/Education not considered valuable	77,730	17.2	48,099	20.8	29,631	13.3
Too young (not eligible to enter school)	30,753	6.8	14,142	6.1	16,611	7.5
Disabled	19,213	4.2	11,476	5.0	7,737	3.5
Financial difficulties	14,922	3.3	5,103	2.2	9,819	4.4
Studying for G.C.E. (O/L) at home	12,751	2.8	7,666	3.3	5,085	2.3
Engage in family support activities (a)	7,567	1.7	3,988	1.7	3,579	1.6
To get a job training / vocational training	6,610	1.5	5,019	2.2	1,591	0.7
Waiting for a suitable school ^(b)	4,913	1.1	2,567	1.1	2,346	1.1
Chronic illness	4,709	1.0	2,364	1.0	2,345	1.1
Unsafe in school and its environment (c)	3,853	0.9	2,712	1.2	1,141	0.5
Other	32,821	7.3	17,634	7.6	15,187	6.8

Note:

No children were reported for the category of "No school with relevant language near the home" and the category of "school not safe/civil disturbance"

About 17 % of the not attending children reported that they are "Not interested in education/Education not considered valuable", which is the second highest reason reported.

⁽a)Engage in family support activities includes children who were " Engaged in an economic activity", "Housekeeping activity "or (iii)taking care elderly person or disabled persons

⁽b) This includes both "Waiting for a suitable school" and "No school near the home" categories

⁽c)Unsafe in school and its environment includes " The way to school is not safe" and "Been abused, hashed or bullied by a teacher or students"

However, when the boys and girls are considered this percentage is higher for boys (20.8%) compared to that of girls (13.3%).

Table 3.5: Distribution of children not attending school by main reason for not attending and by sector - 2016

Main reason for currently	Total Urban		n	Rur	al	Estate		
not attending school	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	452,661	100.0	76,992	100.0	357,012	100.0	18,657	100.0
Awaiting for G.C.E. (O/L) results	236,819	52.3	35,437	46.0	195,189	54.7	6,193	33.2
Not interested in education/Education not considered valuable	77,730	17.2	15,388	20.0	57,151	16.0	5,191	27.8
Too young (not eligible to enter school)	30,753	6.8	6,228	8.1	23,785	6.7	740	4.0
Disabled	19,213	4.2	3,862	5.0	13,112	3.7	2,239	12.0
Financial difficulties	14,922	3.3	1,520	2.0	12,522	3.5	880	4.7
Studying for G.C.E. (O/L) at home .	12,751	2.8	1,532	2.0	10,992	3.1	227	1.2
Engage in family support activities (a)	7,567	1.7	1,454	1.9	5,430	1.5	683	3.7
To get a job training / vocational training	6,610	1.5	1,736	2.3	4,874	1.4	-	0.0
Waiting for a suitable school(b)	4,913	1.1	887	1.2	3,460	1.0	566	3.0
Chronic illness	4,709	1.0	176	0.2	4,238	1.2	295	1.6
Unsafe in school and its environment (c)	3,853	0.9	-	0.0	2,829	0.8	1,024	5.5
Other	32,821	7.3	8,772	11.4	23,430	6.6	619	3.3

No children were reported for the category of "No school with relevant language near the home" and the category of "school not safe/civil disturbance"

The Table 3.5 and Figure 3.1 show that when the residential sectors are considered the reasons for not attending are somewhat different among Estate sector children compared to the children in other two sectors. All three sectors show major reason for not attending as awaiting for G.C.E. (O/L) results. However, the percentage of children who are not interested in education/Education not considered valuable is higher in Estate sector compared to other two sectors.

⁽a)Engage in family support activities includes children who were " Engaged in an economic activity", "Housekeeping activity "or (iii)taking care elderly person or disabled persons

⁽b) This includes both "Waiting for a suitable school" and "No school near the home" categories

⁽c)Unsafe in school and its environment includes "The way to school is not safe" and "Been abused, hashed or bullied by a teacher or students"

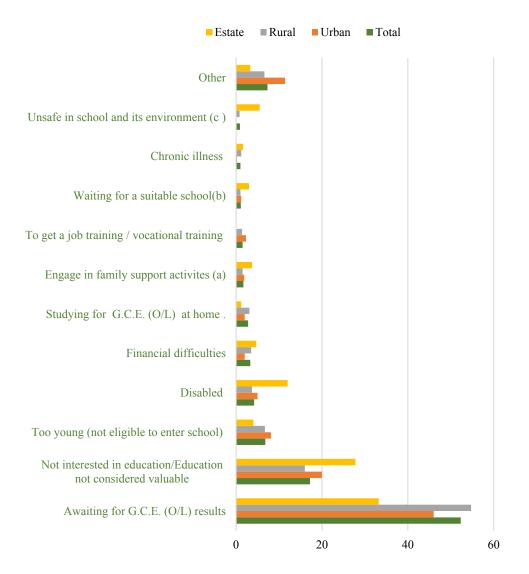


Figure 3.2: Distribution of children not attending school by main reason for not attending and by sector-2016

Following Table 3.5A and Figure 3.2 show the distribution of children not attending school by main reason for not attending and by sector. The reasons are different for different age groups. For example in the 5-11 age group, the main reason for not attending school is due to "too young to enter school" (56.7%). This is due to the five year olds who are still waiting to enter school. Among the 12-14 age group "disability" (30.9%) and "not interested in education/education not considered valuable" (30%) are the main reasons for not attending. Those who are in age group 15-17 reported that "awaiting for G.C.E. (O/L) results" (62.2%) as the main reason.

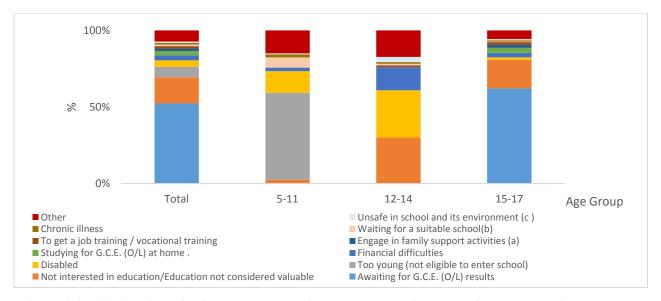


Figure 3.3: Distribution of children not attending school by main reason for not attending and by age group - 2016

Table 3.5A: Distribution of children not attending school by main reason for not attending and by age group - 2016

Main massan fon answerth	Tota		Age Group						
Main reason for currently not attending school	100	aı	5-1	5-11		4	15	5-17	
not attending school	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	452,661	100.0	54,214	100.0	17,468	100.0	380,979	100.0	
Awaiting for G.C.E. (O/L)									
results	236,819	52.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	236,819	62.2	
Not interested in									
education/Education not									
considered valuable	77,730	17.2	1,351	2.5	5,240	30.0	71,139	18.7	
Too young (not eligible to									
enter school)	30,753	6.8	30,753	56.7	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	
Disabled	19,213	4.2	7,666	14.1	5,390	30.9	6,157	1.6	
Financial difficulties	14,922	3.3	1,231	2.3	2,632	15.1	11,059	2.9	
Studying for G.C.E. (O/L) at									
home	12,751	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12,751	3.3	
Engage in family support									
activities (a)	7,567	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,567	2.0	
To get a job training /									
vocational training	6,610	1.5	0.0	0.0	190	1.1	6,420	1.7	
Waiting for a suitable									
school(b)	4,913	1.1	3,648	6.7	200	1.1	1,065	0.3	
Chronic illness	4,709	1.0	1,109	2.0	194	1.1	3,406	0.9	
Unsafe in school and its									
environment (c)	3,853	0.9	324	0.6	602	3.4	2,927	0.8	
Other	32,821	7.3	8,132	15.0	3,020	17.3	21,669	5.7	
Note:									

No children were reported for the category of "No school with relevant language near the home" and the category of "school not safe/civil disturbance"

⁽a)Engage in family support activities includes children who were " Engaged in an economic activity", "Housekeeping activity "or taking care elderly person or disabled persons

⁽b) This includes both "Waiting for a suitable school" and "No school near the home" categories

⁽c) Unsafe in school and its environment includes "The way to school is not safe" and "Been abused, hashed or bullied by a teacher or students"

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 behaviour.

- (I) Engagement in economic activities
 - a. Economic activities only
 - b. Economic activities and housekeeping activities
 - c. Economic activities while schooling
 - d. Economic activities and housekeeping activities while schooling
- (II) Not engaged in economic activities
 - a. Schooling only
 - b. Housekeeping activities only
 - c. Schooling and Housekeeping activities
 - d. Idling

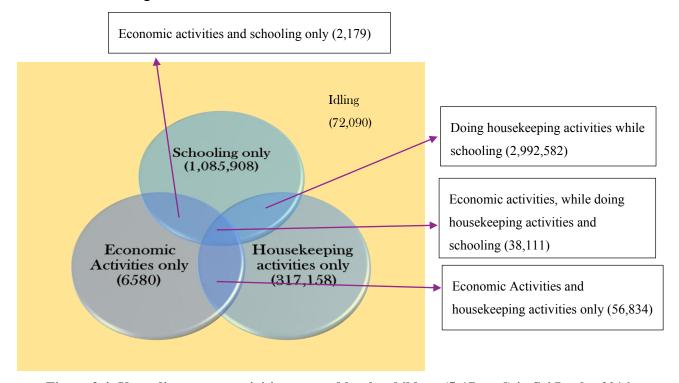


Figure 3.4: Venn diagram on activities engaged by the children (5-17 aged) in Sri Lanka-2016

The following Table 3.6 shows the distribution of children aged 5-17 by their activity status separately for boys and girls.

Table 3.6: Distribution of children by activity status and gender – 2016

	Tota	ıl	Boy	S	Girls		
Activity status	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	4,571,442	100.0	2,307,805	100.0	2,263,637	100.0	
Engaged in economic activity							
Sub-total	103,704	2.27	69,210	3.00	34,493	1.52	
Economic activity only	6,580	0.14	5,790	0.25	790	0.03	
Economic activities and Housekeeping activities	56,834	1.24	39,811	1.73	17,022	0.75	
Economic activities while Schooling	2,179	0.05	1,924	0.08	255	0.01	
Economic activities and Housekeeping activities while schooling	38,111	0.83	21,685	0.94	16,426	0.73	
Not engaged in economic activity							
Sub-total	4,467,739	97.73	2,238,596	97.00	2,229,143	98.48	
Schooling only	1,085,908	23.75	596,762	25.86	489,146	21.61	
Schooling and housekeeping activities	2,992,582	65.46	1,456,734	63.12	1,535,849	67.85	
housekeeping activities only	317,158	6.94	140,425	6.08	176,733	7.81	
Idling	72,090	1.58	44,675	1.94	27,415	1.21	
Note: very small sample	counts are re	eported					

Majority of the children are not engaged in economic activities (97.73%). Of the total child population, only 2.27% engage in economic activities. Since the sample number reported for doing economic activities is very small, interpretation of statistics need careful attention at further desegregation levels.

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 103,704 children engaged in economic activities, 66.7 % have been boys while 33.3 % have been girls. When this percentage was considered within the male and female child populations, 3% of the boys and 1.5 % of the girls were found to be engaged in economic activities.

The Table 3.7 below show the distribution of children by activity status and by three residential sectors Urban, Rural and Estate. Children's usual place of residence at the time of survey was reported.

Table 3.7: Distribution of children by activity status and sector – 2016

Notare of activity	Tota	1	Urba	Urban		ıl	Estate			
Nature of activity	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Total	4,571,442	100	777,283	100	3,553,550	100	240,608	100		
Engaged in economic activity										
Sub-total	103,704	2.27	13,529	1.74	87,854	2.47	2,321	0.96		
Economic activity only	6,580	0.14	1,393	0.18	4,804	0.14	383	0.16		
Economic activities and Housekeeping activities	56,834	1.24	8,373	1.08	46,523	1.31	1,938	0.81		
Economic activities while Schooling	2,179	0.05	177	0.02	2,002	0.06	-	_		
Economic activities and Housekeeping activities while schooling	38,111	0.83	3,586	0.46	34,525	0.97	-	-		
Not engaged in econom	ic activity									
Sub-total	4,467,738	97.73	763,755	98.26	3,465,696	97.53	238,287	99.04		
Schooling only	1,085,908	23.75	213,957	27.53	807,621	22.73	64,330	26.74		
Schooling and housekeeping activities	2,992,582	65.46	482,570	62.08	2,352,391	66.20	157,621	65.51		
housekeeping activities only	317,158	6.94	52,143	6.71	252,333	7.10	12,682	5.27		
Idling	72,090	1.6	15,085	1.9	53,351	1.5	3,654	1.5		
Note: very sma	ll sample co	unts are	reported	- No s	ample count	s report	ed			

The total number of children 5-17 years living in the Urban sector was 777,283 and 1.74 % of them are engaged in economic activities. The corresponding percentages of children engaged in economic activities for the Rural and Estate sectors were 2.47% and 0.96% respectively.

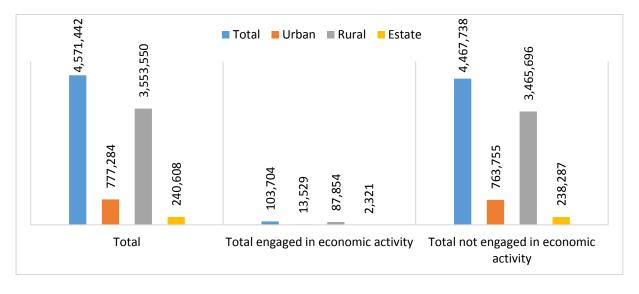


Figure 3.5: Distribution of children by activity status and sector – 2016

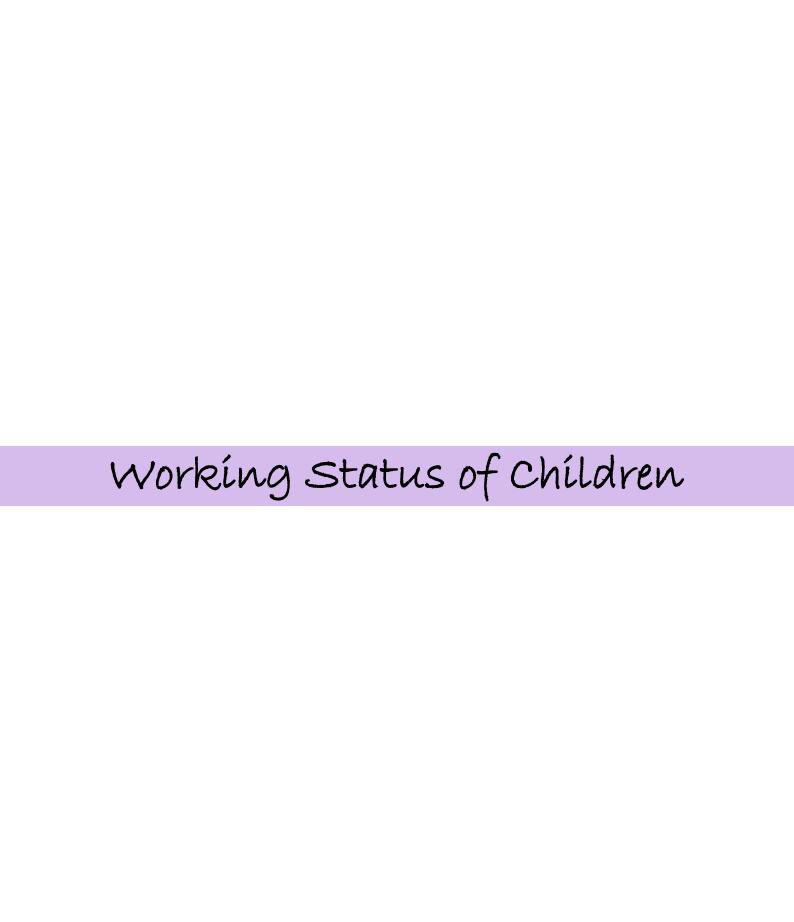
3.5 Other characteristics related to schooling children

The survey collected information from all schooling children (4,118,781) aged 5-17 on distance to school, mode of transport, about their safety after school and Place usually a child stay after school. These were collected in order to identify the school related characteristics and unsafe children who return home after schooling and usually where these children stay after school.

Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of schooling children by characteristics related to schooling - 2016

Characteristic	Percentage
Total	100.0
Distance to school	
< 1 km	31.2
1 km < 3 km	35.4
3 km < 5 km	13.6
5 km < 10 km	10.2
>=10 km	9.6
Mode of Transport	
Walk	33.9
By bicycle	9.4
By motor bicycle / three wheeler	19.1
By bus / train	19.1
By motor car	2.2
By school Van	16.1
Other	0.2
Safety after returning school	
Satisfied	94.3
Somewhat satisfied	4.6
Not satisfied	1.1
Place usually a child stay after school	
Home	92.8
Relative/friend's home	1.6
School	0.6
Tuition class	4.7
Day care centers	0.1
Other places	0.3

The survey reveals that about 66% of schooling children stay less than three kilometers from school. About thirty four percent walk to school. Further, the results reveal parents/guardian of the 94.3 percent of children stated that they are satisfied with the safety of their children after returning home from school. About 93 percent of children stay at home after school.



Chapter 4

Working Status of Children

This Chapter mainly discusses about 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. The children who have engaged in economic activities at least one hour during reference period are identified as working children. Accordingly, in this chapter the current activity status of working children, their demographic characteristics, their status of school attendance, their activity status, the occupation and industry they have been engaged in, and their status of employment are examined. Also the details of family work in which children engage in are discussed.

The following chart shows the hieracy of the distribution of child population and this Chapter discusses working children and successive Chapters will discuss the other groups in detail.

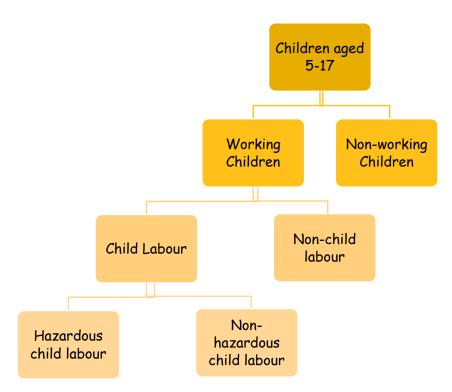


Chart 4.1: Hierarchical distribution of child population

Working children are those who have been engaged, on full-time or part-time basis, paid or contributing, in the production of goods and services that have a market value for one hour or more during the reference period what is referred to as 'current'. These children may work as Employees, Employers, Own account workers or Contributing family workers. In addition, this may include children with a job but not at work during the reference period.

Out of the total estimated child population (about 4.6 million) in the survey, 103,704 children were reported to be engaged in economic activities or identified as working children. Further the proportion of working children is 2.27 % of the entire child population and majority of working children belongs to the age group 15-17. These working children are engaged in economic activities while attending school or/and engaging in housekeeping activities. However, a very small percentage, only 0.1% of the child population has been observed to be engaged, exclusively, in economic activities. Also the reported sample counts for working children in Estate sector is very small, only a limited disaggregation can be done.

4.1 Distribution of Working Children by Age, Gender and Sector Composition

The Table 4.1 shows the estimated child population aged 5-17, working child population and percentage of working children to the total child population by residential sectors. The total number of working children of the country in the age group 5- 17 years is estimated as 103,704. Of this working child population, 87,854 children (2.42%) are reported from Rural sector 13,529 children (1.72%) are reported from Urban Sector, 2,321 children (0.93%) are from Estate sector. Thus the and the highest number of working children are in the Rural sector while the lowest number is reported from Estate sector.

Table 4.1: Distribution of children aged 5-17 by working status and Sector in Sri Lanka – 2016

Children aged 5 17	Total	Sector					
Children aged 5-17	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate			
Estimated child population	4,571,442	777,283	3,553,550	240,608			
Working child population	103,704	13,529	87,854	2,321			
Percentage	2.27	1.74	2.47	0.96			

The estimated population of working children by age group, gender and sector is given in Table 4.2. As given in Table 4.2 out of the total estimated working child population aged 5- 17 years, 69,210 are boys (66.7%) and 34,494 are girls (33.3%). The survey reported that about 73 percent of working children are in the age group 15-17. In all three sectors more boys engage in economic activities compared girls in the same sector.

Table 4.2: Distribution of working children by Age group, Gender and Sector in Sri Lanka – 2016

Age group	9	Sri Lanka			Urban			Rural			Estate	
group	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	103,704	69,210	34,494	13,529	9,137	4,392	87,854	58,173	29,681	2,321	1,900	421
5-11	9,630	5,228	4,402	1,085	822	263	8,545	4,406	4,139	-	-	-
12-14	18,884	10,393	8,491	2,015	1,379	636	16,870	9,014	7,855	-	-	-
15-17	75,189	53,588	21,601	10,429	6,935	3,494	62,439	44,753	17,686	2,321	1,900	421
						Percent	ages					
Total	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	67.5	32.5	100.0	66.2	33.8	100.0	81.9	18.1
5-11	100.0	54.3	45.7	100.0	75.8	24.2	100.0	51.6	48.4	-	-	-
12-14	100.0	55.0	45.0	100.0	68.5	31.5	100.0	53.4	46.6	-	-	-
15-17	100.0	71.3	28.7	100.0	66.5	33.5	100.0	71.7	28.3	100.0	81.9	18.1
	Very small sa	Very small sample counts are reported '-' No sample counts are reported										

4.2 School attendance of children aged 5-17 years and their activity status

This section discusses the school attendance of children aged 5-17 and their activity status. Data collection of the Child Activity Survey 2016 was done for a period of five months from January to May in 2016. Therefore, status of school attendance of the children may depend on the time period of the survey, and when the children who are not attending school is considered this should be taken into consideration. The housekeeping activities such as cooking, shopping, cleaning/sweeping house, washing clothes, taking care of adults/sick, collecting firewood, bringing water⁴ and watering plants are considered as family work that children engage in.

Table 4.3: Distribution of the Total child population aged 5 - 17 years, by status of School attendance, activity status and gender - 2016

Note of a divide	Total	D	C:l-	Percentages			
Nature of activity	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	
Total child population	4,571,442	2,307,805	2,263,637	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Children attending school	4,118,781	2,077,105	2,041,676	90.1	90.0	90.2	
Attending school only	1,085,908	596,762	489,146	23.8	25.9	21.6	
Attending school and economic activities	2,179	1,924	255	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Attending school and housekeeping activities	2,992,582	1,456,734	1,535,849	65.5	63.1	67.8	
Attending school while doing economic activities and family work	38,111	21,685	16,426	0.8	0.9	0.7	
Children not attending school	452,661	230,700	221,961	9.9	10.0	9.8	
Economic activities only	6,580	5,790	790	0.1	0.3	0.0	
Housekeeping activities only	317,158	140,425	176,733	6.9	6.1	7.8	
Economic activities and family work	56,834	39,811	17,022	1.2	1.7	0.8	
Idling	72,090	44,675	27,415	1.6	1.9	1.2	

The Table 4.3 shows the distribution of the estimated total child population aged 5 - 17 years, by their current status of school attendance, activity status and gender. Accordingly, the results reveal that 90.1 % of the total child population are attending school. Those who are attending school are divided into four separate groups as given in the above Table 4.3. Majority among

⁴ In some countries "collecting firewood, bringing water are considered economic activities, however, for Sri Lanka those do not consider as economic activities. Since the findings of Labour Force Survey reveals that the time spent on these activities are negligible.

the children attending school (about 65 %) do housekeeping activities and this is true for both boys and girls. The number of children doing housekeeping activities is slightly higher for girls than for boys. Very few are reported for the group doing economic activities and housekeeping activities while schooling (0.8%) and the reported number of children attending school while doing an economic activity are negligible. It is also seen that among those aged 5-17 who exclusively only attend school is about 24%.

The results further reveal that 9.9 % of the child population is currently not attending school and this is 10.0% for boys and 9.8% for girls. However, as explained in the previous Chapter, the reasons for not attending school should be clearly understood. Among the children not attending school majority engages only in housekeeping activities (6.9%) and the percentage of children only engage in economic activities is very small. The Figure 4.1 clearly shows the distribution of children not attending school by gender.

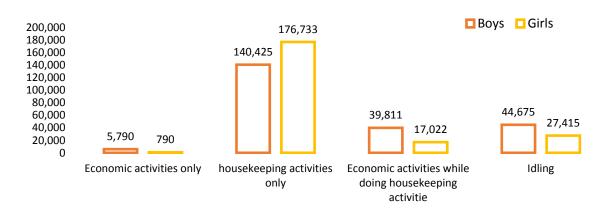


Figure 4.1: Distribution of children not attending school by gender and activity status -2016

As shown in Table 4.4 majority of children live in the Rural sector followed by Urban and Estate sectors. The survey does not report children attending school while doing economic activities for Estate sector and the reported numbers are very small for the other two sectors Urban and Rural. Percentage of children only attending school is about 24% for the country and it is 27.5% for Urban sector and 26.7%, 22.7% for Estate and Rural sectors respectively.

When the not attending school children are considered the highest number is reported from Rural sector the lowest is reported form Estate sector. Even among the non-attending children very few reported doing only economic activities (0.1%). Majority of this group are engage in housekeeping activities only, which is about 6.9% for the country. The results further reveal

that 1.6 % of the total child population aged 5-17 is idle that is they are not attending school, not doing any economic activity or not engage in housekeeping activities.

Table 4.4: Distribution of the total child population aged 5 - 17 years, by status of school attendance activity status and sector - 2016

attendance,	activity	status	and	sector	- 2016

Nature of activity		Percentages						
Nature of activity	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total child population	4,571,442	777,283	3,553,550	240,608	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children attending school	4,118,781	700,290	3,196,539	221,952	90.1	90.1	90.0	92.2
Attending school only	1,085,908	213,956	807,621	64,330	23.8	27.5	22.7	26.7
Attending school and economic activities	2,179	177	2,002	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	-
Attending school and housekeeping activities	2,992,582	482,570	2,352,391	157,621	65.5	62.1	66.2	65.5
Attending school while doing economic activities and housekeeping activities	38,111	3,586	34,525	-	0.8	0.5	1.0	-
Children not attending school	452,661	76 ,993	357,011	18,657	9.9	9.9	10.0	7.8
Economic activities only	6,580	1,392	4,804	383	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Housekeeping activities only	317,158	52,143	252,333	12,682	6.9	6.7	7.1	5.3
Economic activities and housekeeping activities	56,834	8,373	46,523	1,938	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8
Idling	72,090	15,085	53,351	3,654	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.5

Table 4.5: Distribution of the total child population aged 5 - 17 years, by status of school

attendance, activity status and age group - 2016

Nature of activity		Percentages						
Nature of activity	Total	5-11	12-14	15-17	Total	5-11	12-14	15-17
Total child population	4,571,442	2,541,337	1,069,478	960,627	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children attending school	4,118,781	2,487,123	1,052,011	579,647	90.1	97.9	98.4	60.3
Attending school only	1,085,908	893,568	131,191	61,149	23.8	35.2	12.3	6.4
Attending school and economic activities	2,179	1,031	760	389	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Attending school and housekeeping activities	2,992,582	1,584,161	903,494	504,928	65.5	62.3	84.5	52.6
Attending school while doing economic activities and housekeeping activities	38,111	8,363	16,566	13,182	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.4
Children not attending school	452,661	54,214	17,468	380,979	9.9	2.1	1.6	39.7
Economic activities only	6,580	-	169	6,411	0.1	-	0.0	0.7
Housekeeping activities only	317,158	13,568	9,582	294,008	6.9	0.5	0.9	30.6
Economic activities and housekeeping activities	56,834	236	1,390	55,208	1.2	0.0	0.1	5.7
Idling	72,090	40,410	6,327	25,353	1.6	1.6	0.6	2.6
Very small sample counts	are reported	'-' No sampl	e counts are re	-				

The Table 4.5 shows that majority of the children not-attending school are from the age group 15-17, as explained earlier they include children who sat for G.C.E (Ordinary Level) and waiting for results at the time of survey. Most of the not attending children aged 15-17 engaged only in housekeeping activities. Children those who had not completed age five at the time of starting school in January are also included in the age group 5-11.

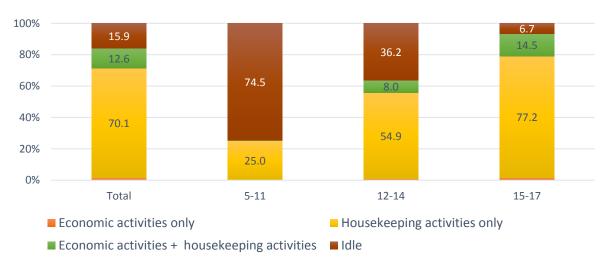


Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of children not attending school by age group and activity status - 2016

The above Figure 4.2 clearly depicts that the majority of the not attending children in age group 5-11 are idle and most of them are those who have not completed the entry age to school.

Table 4.6: School attendances of working children by age group, gender and sector - 2016

	No o	f working child	lren	Percen	tage of working	g children
Sector, Gender and Age group	All	Attending school	Not attending school	All	Attending school	Not attending school
Sri Lanka	103,704	40,290	63,414	100.0	38.9	61.1
Sector	,	,	·			
Urban	13,529	3,764	9,766	100.0	27.8	72.2
Rural	87,854	36,527	51,327	100.0	41.6	58.4
Estate	2,321	-	2,321	100.0	-	100.0
Gender						
Boys	69,210	23,609	45,601	100.0	34.1	65.9
Girls	34,494	16,682	17,813	100.0	48.4	51.6
Age Group						
5-11	9,630	9,394	236	100.0	97.5	2.5
12-14	18,884	17,325	1,559	100.0	91.7	8.3
15-17	75,189	13,571	61,619	100.0	18.0	82.0
Very small sample co	ounts are reported	'-' No sample cou	nts are reported			

As given in the above Table 4.6 majority of the working children are not attending school, which is about 61 percent of the working children. Also the results clearly show that about 39 percent of working children are attending school.

When the three different residential sectors are considered majority of working children are not attending school and the highest percentage is reported from Urban sector (72 %). As stated earlier the number of working children reported from the Estate sector is negligible and the reported working children are not attending school.

More working boys are reported compared to working girls. About 66 percent of working boys are not attending school this percentage for girls is about 52 percent.

The highest number of working children is in age group 15-17. When the working children in three distinct age groups are considered in age groups 5-11 and 12-14 very few are not attending school, 2.5% and 8.3% respectively. It is important that the reported numbers are also small. As the survey results reveal majority of the working children in age group 15-17, are not attending school, indicating that they may have moved out of formal education permanently/temporary or have entered to the workforce.

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of working children who are not schooling by their highest level of education and gender - 2016

Level of education	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below grade 5	2.9	2.9	2.9
Grade 5 - 10	92.5	93.7	89.5
Passed G.C.E. (O/L)	4.6	3.4	7.6

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of working children who are not currently attending school. The distributions separately for boys and girls show that majority have grade 5-10 level of education, and a higher percentage of working girls compared to boys have "passed G.C.E (O/L)".

4.3 Working children and the economic activities or the occupation category they engage in 2016

The survey collected information on the economic activities that the children engaged in. These economic activities are identified within the production boundary of SNA 2008. Occupations and industries were identified and classified using ISIC Rev.4 and SLISCO 08. Selected occupation groups with significant number of cases were identified for tabulation. These major groups are Elementary occupations, Service workers, Shop and market sales workers, Plant and machine operators and assemblers, Craft and related workers and Other. The group "Other" contains all other reported occupations with small counts. The following Figure 4.3 clearly shows the national level distribution of working children by type of occupation they engaged in.

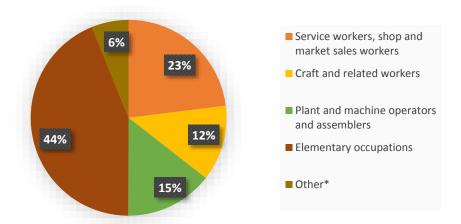


Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of working children by type of occupation - 2016

The following Table 4.8 shows the percentage distribution of working children by type of occupation and also the reported sample counts.

Table 4.8: Percentage distribution of working children by type of occupation, gender, sector and age group - 2016

age group - 2010			Type of O	ccupation				
Sector, Gender and Age group	Service workers, shop and market sales workers	Craft and related workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Other*	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	23.0	12.5	14.5	43.8	6.1	100.0	103,704	459
Sector	25.0	12.3	14.5	73.0	0.1	100.0	103,704	437
Urban	32.5	11.7	24.7	22.4	8.8	100.0	13,529	58
Rural	21.1	13.0	13.3	46.7	5.9	100.0	87,854	391
Estate	40.3	-	-	59.7	-	100.0	2,321	10
Gender								
Boys	20.6	13.0	14.4	47.3	4.8	100.0	69,210	307
Girls	28.0	11.6	14.6	36.9	8.9	100.0	34,494	152
Age group (years)								
5 - 11	27.7	23.9	8.4	40.1	-	100.0	9,630	45
12 - 14	20.8	14.4	13.6	48.9	2.3	100.0	18,884	83
15 - 17	23.0	10.6	15.4	43.1	7.9	100.0	75,189	331
*Other includes profess	sionals, tech	nical and a	ssociate pro	fessionals a	ınd clerks			

When the working children are considered at national level majority of them engaged in elementary occupations (44%). The elementary occupations mainly consist of elementary jobs such as agricultural helpers at farm etc. The distribution by sector, gender and age group also show highest percentage in elementary occupations. The second highest occupation category is Service workers, shop and market sales workers. Also it is important to note that for some disaggregated levels reported sample counts are very small.

4.4 Working children and the industry category they engage in

Information on the industry category, to which the occupation of the child belongs were also collected at the survey. These industry categories are classified into three broad groups according to the ISIC Rev 4, namely Agriculture, Industry and Services. The following Table 4.9 gives the percentage distribution of working children by these broad industry sectors for different disaggregated levels.

Table 4.9: Percentage distribution of working children by type of industry, sector, gender and age group - 2016

Sector, Gender and		Type of i	ndustry		ate	le l
Age group	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	33.8	29.1	37.2	100	103,704	459
Sector						
Urban	17.6	21.7	60.6	100	13,529	58
Rural	36.8	30.1	33.1	100	87,854	391
Estate	13.0	33.3	53.6	100	2,321	10
Gender						
Boys	35.8	28.4	35.8	100	69,210	307
Girls	29.7	30.3	40.0	100	34,494	152
Age Group (years)						
5 - 11	44.9	20.5	34.6	100	9,630	45
12 - 14	40.7	22.7	36.7	100	18,884	83
15 - 17	30.6	31.8	37.6	100	75,189	331

When the type of industry that the children engage in are considered at national level the highest percentage is in Service sector activities (37.2%) followed by Agriculture (33.8%) the Industry sector shows the lowest percentage (29.1%). Significant differences in the distribution can be observed between the residential sectors. This is evident from Figure 4.4. Children engaged in agricultural work show the lowest percentage in the Estate sector, this may be due to the fact that the Estate sector does not employ children.

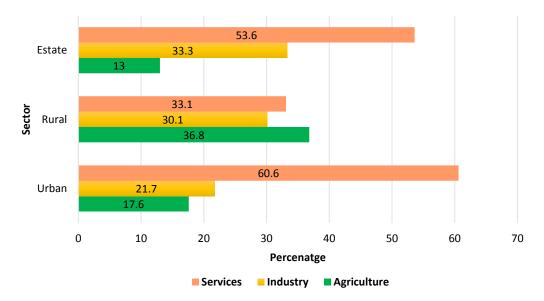


Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of working children by type of industry and sector - 2016

It is seen in Figure 4.5 that the type of industry that the children work depends on the age of the child. It shows that about 45 percent of those aged 5-11 engage in the Agricultural activities. This percentage drops to 30.6 percent in the age group 15-17. Percentage of those engaged in the Industry sector increases with age.

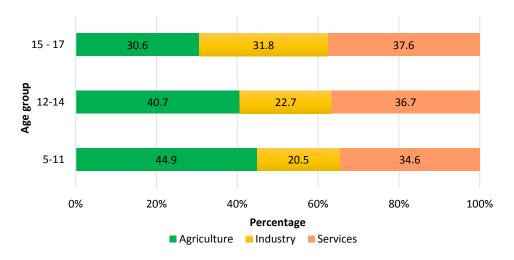


Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of working children by type of industry and age group - 2016

4.5 Working children and their employment status

Four types of employment status are considered in the survey. These are employee, employer, own account worker and contributing family worker. However, the survey does not report any employers in the age category 5-17 years. Majority of the working children are in the 15-17 age group. Table 4.10 shows the distribution of employed children by employment status with sample counts at different disaggregated levels.

Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of working children by employment status, sector, gender and age group - 2016

	Employ	<u>.</u> .			
Employee	Own account worker	Contributing family worker	Total	Estimate	Sample
36.2	4.6	59.3	100	103,704	459
56.2	7.9	35.9	100.0	13,529	58
31.7	4.2	64.1	100.0	87,854	391
87.0	0.0	13.0	100.0	2,321	10
40.4	5.4	54.3	100.0	69,210	307
27.8	3.0	69.3	100.0	34,494	152
4.6	0.0	95.4	100.0	9,630	45
7.8	2.6	89.6	100.0	18,884	83
47.3	5.7	47.0	100.0	75,189	331
	36.2 56.2 31.7 87.0 40.4 27.8 4.6 7.8	36.2 4.6 56.2 7.9 31.7 4.2 87.0 0.0 40.4 5.4 27.8 3.0 4.6 0.0 7.8 2.6	36.2 4.6 59.3 56.2 7.9 35.9 31.7 4.2 64.1 87.0 0.0 13.0 40.4 5.4 54.3 27.8 3.0 69.3 4.6 0.0 95.4 7.8 2.6 89.6	36.2 4.6 59.3 100 56.2 7.9 35.9 100.0 31.7 4.2 64.1 100.0 87.0 0.0 13.0 100.0 40.4 5.4 54.3 100.0 27.8 3.0 69.3 100.0 4.6 0.0 95.4 100.0 7.8 2.6 89.6 100.0	36.2 4.6 59.3 100 103,704 56.2 7.9 35.9 100.0 13,529 31.7 4.2 64.1 100.0 87,854 87.0 0.0 13.0 100.0 2,321 40.4 5.4 54.3 100.0 69,210 27.8 3.0 69.3 100.0 34,494 4.6 0.0 95.4 100.0 9,630 7.8 2.6 89.6 100.0 18,884

At the national level majority of working children are contributing family workers (59.3%), who usually helps for a household enterprises without a payment. The percentage of employees is about 36.2 percent and own accounts workers are only 4.6 percent. The Figure 4.6 shows the national level distribution more clearly.

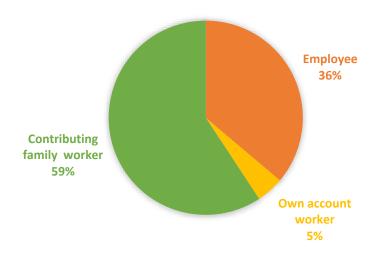


Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of working children by employment status - 2016

Survey results also show that a higher percentage of girls compared to boys are contributing family workers. However, as employees and own account workers, boys show a higher percentage. The survey results further show that employment status varies with age. For age groups 5-11 and 12-14 very small/negligible amounts are reported as employees and own account workers and the majority are contributing family workers. In the age group 15-17, however, nearly half of the working children are employees (Figure 4.7).

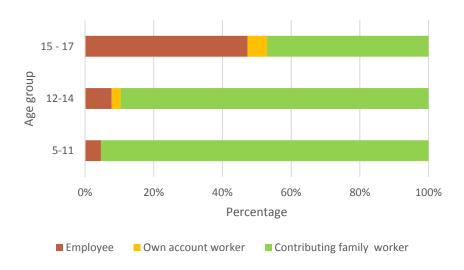


Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of working children by employment status and age group - 2016

4.6 Working children and the distribution of working hours

The survey collected information on the actual hours spent on the economic activity from the working children, which is of greater importance to determine the prevalence of Child Labour in the country. Therefore, data on hours of work was collected by asking the actual number of hours children worked in the reference period of one week. 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 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 4.11 shows the percentage distribution of working children by number of hours worked during the period of seven days prior to the date of interview and by age group, gender and residential sector.

Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of working children by number of hours worked per week,

sector, gender and age group - 2016

Sector, Gender and			Total nun	nber of hour	s worked		Average Hours
Age group	Total	< 5	5-14	15 - 24	25-43	>43	worked (Hours)
Sri Lanka	100	21.7	33.7	11.7	11.0	21.9	22.0
Sector							
Urban	100	22.2	20.5	17.2	7.3	32.8	29.0
Rural	100	22.2	36.3	10.4	11.8	19.3	21.0
Estate	100	0.0	15.1	29.6	0.0	55.3	38.0
Gender							
Boys	100	19.0	32.3	14.5	13.5	20.7	23.0
Girls	100	27.1	36.6	6.2	5.8	24.3	22.0
Age Group (years)							
5 - 11	100	42.7	52.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	6.0
12-14	100	38.0	42.6	13.3	1.4	4.6	10.0
15 - 17	100	14.9	29.1	12.3	14.8	29.0	27.0
Very small sample count	s are reported	'-' No sample	counts are repo	rted			

The Figure 4.8 show the percentage distribution of working children by hours worked during a period of one week for different age groups.

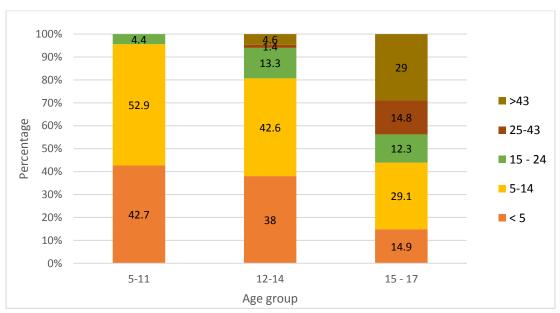


Figure 4.8: Percentage distribution of working children by hours worked per week and age group - 2016

It is clear that the hours worked by children per week is directly related to the age of children. About 96 percent of the children in age group 5-11 world less than 14 hours per week.

4.7 Working children and place of work

Table 4.12 reveals that about 41 percent of working children work at his/ her own family dwelling. The next highest proportion (13.6%) of children works at shops/markets/boutiques.

Table 4.12: Percentage distribution of working children by place of work and gender - 2016

Place of work		Working children	
Thee of work	Boys	Girls	Total
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
At (his/her) family dwelling	35.9	52.3	41.3
Employer's house	3.8	4.7	4.1
Factory	5.0	11.3	7.1
Plantations /Farm /Garden	10.8	9.5	10.4
Constructions sites	5.6	0.0	3.7
Shops /Markets /Boutiques	14.0	12.9	13.6
Different places (Mobile)	11.2	0.7	7.7
Other	13.7	8.6	12.0
Estimate	69,210	34,494	103,704
Sample	307	152	459

The following Figure 4.9 shows the distribution of working children by their place of work and by gender. The percentage distribution is different for boys and girls when the place of work is considered. For example no girls are reported from construction sites and more girls work at family dwellings and factories compared to working places boys.

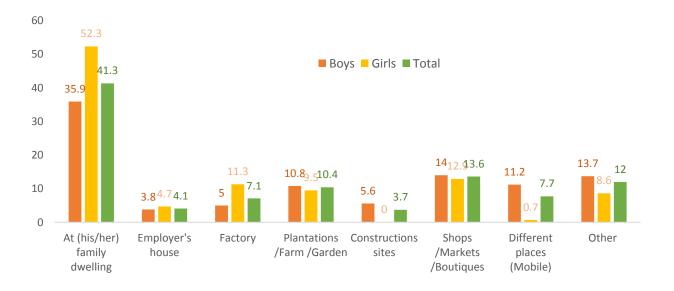


Figure 4.9: Percentage distribution of working children by place of work and gender - 2016

4.8 Income earning (paid working) children and their wages/income

The survey collected information on the amount of payment/income of the working children. Contributing family workers are not included since they are not paid. Since the sample counts are small, reliable estimates cannot be provided at lower disaggregated levels. Specially when the averages are calculated. Therefore, the Table 4.13 show the distribution of working children for selected groups.

Table 4.13: Percentage distribution of working children by income group, gender and age

group - 2016

310up - 2010							
Gender and Age group			5,000-<10,000	10,000-<15,000	15,000 - <20,000	20,000 or more	Average monthly income
Sri Lanka	100.0	19.6	28.6	23.5	20.2	8.0	10,104
Gender							
Boys	100.0	19.7	28.0	24.3	19.2	8.8	10,182
Girls	100.0	19.4	30.3	21.3	23.3	5.8	9,860
Age Group							
15 - 17	100.0	17.0	29.7	24.9	19.9	8.5	10,350

When the average monthly income of the working children is considered at the national level a working child (other than contributing family workers) receives Rs. 10,104 per month on an average. The results further reveal that boy's average income is little higher than those of girl's. The average income for the 15-17 age group is Rs. 10,350.

4.9 Paid working children and the method of payment/receiving income

In Table 4.14, paid working children were classified according to the method of payment by gender, sector and age group.

Table 4.14: Percentage distribution of working children by method of payment/receiving income,

sector, gender and age group - 2016

Sector, Gender and Age	Total]	Method of payment/receiving income						
group	Total	Piece rate	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Other			
Sri Lanka	100.0	14.2	27.6	7.1	42.5	8.5			
Sector									
Urban	100.0	15.2	25.6	5.3	53.9	0.0			
Rural	100.0	14.9	26.8	7.5	39.5	11.4			
Estate	100.0	0.0	48.8	8.7	42.5	0.0			
Gender									
Boys	100.0	13.9	32.3	8.3	35.7	9.8			
Girls	100.0	15.3	13.6	3.5	62.9	4.7			
Age Group (years)									
5 - 11	100.0	46.9	53.1	0.0	0.0	0.0			
12-14	100.0	31.1	10.6	12.0	32.9	13.4			
15 - 17	100.0	13.2	28.0	7.0	43.4	8.4			
Very small sample counts ar	e reported '-	' No sample coun	ts are reported						

As given in the Table 4.14 at the national level most of the paid working children receive payment/income on a monthly basis. Since the majority of working children are in the 15-17 age group, overall picture largely reflects their characteristics .

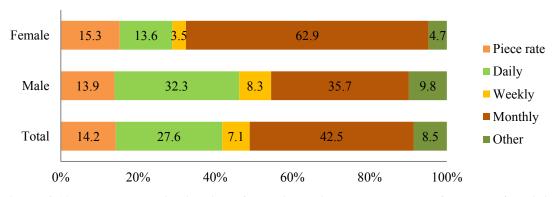


Figure 4.10 : Percentage distribution of working children by method of payment/receiving income and gender – 2016

Table 4.15: Percentage distribution of method of spending their earnings by sector, gender and

age group - 2016

Sector, Gender and Age group	Total	Give to parents/guardian	Self-consumed	Give part to parents	Do not earn yet	Other or not stated
Sri Lanka	100.0	37.1	28.4	20.7	8.4	5.4
Sector						
Urban	100.0	44.9	20.2	21.4	9.2	4.3
Rural	100.0	35.1	31.3	19.4	8.7	5.5
Estate	100.0	35.6	17.4	38.2	0.0	8.8
Gender						
Boys	100.0	40.1	28.9	21.6	4.0	5.4
Girls	100.0	28.1	27.0	18.1	21.4	5.5
Age Group (years)						
5-11	100.0	46.9	53.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12-14	100.0	55.5	34.3	10.2	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	36.2	27.9	21.3	8.9	5.7
Very small sample counts	are reported	'-' No sample coun	ts are reported			

The Table 4.15 and Figure 4.11 show that majority of children, that is about 37 percent of paid working children give their income to parents or guardian. About 28 percent self-consume their income.

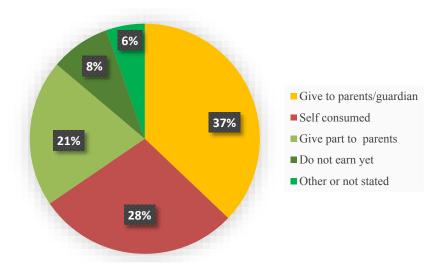


Figure 4.11: Percentage distribution of working children by method of spending income and gender - 2016

4.10 Children Engaged in Housekeeping Activities

The survey collected data on housekeeping activities or household chores that aged 5-17 year children engaged in. These activities include shopping for household, cleaning the household, washing clothes, collecting fire wood, fetching water from outside premises, caring for children /old etc. The type of household activity and the time spent during a period of 7 days preceding the survey was collected at the survey. The following results were reported in the survey regarding the children engaged in housekeeping activities.

Total number of children engaged in housekeeping activities	3,404,685
Children engaged only in housekeeping activities	317,158
Children engaged in housekeeping activities while schooling	2,992,582
Children engaged in housekeeping activities and economic activities	56,834
Children engaged in housekeeping activities and economic activities while schooling	38,311

A total of 3,404,685 children were reported by the CAS to be engaged in housekeeping activities. Out of this total, 88 % of the children engage themselves in housekeeping activities while schooling. Moreover, that the number of children engaged in housekeeping activities and economic activities while attending school is 38,311, which is about 1.1 % of the total engaged in housekeeping activities.

The Figure 4.12 shows the distribution of number of hours spent by children engaged in housekeeping activities. Only 10% of children engaged in housekeeping activities work nine or more hours per week.

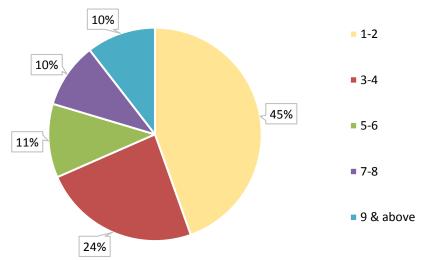


Figure 4.12: Percentage distribution of children engaged in housekeeping activities by number of hours spent per week - 2016

Based on the responses Table 4.16 presents the distribution of number of hours spent by children engaged in housekeeping activities according to sector, gender and age group.

Table 4.16: Percentage distribution children by number of hours spent in housekeeping activities

by sector, gender and age group – 2016

y sector, genuer	and ag	group 2	010						
Sector, Gender	N	No. of hours spent per week on Family work						p	
and Age group	Total	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9 & above	Average hours	Estimated	Sample
Sri Lanka	100.0	44.6	23.9	11.2	9.9	10.5	4.2	3,404,685	14,795
Sector									
Urban	100.0	51.8	22.8	9.6	7.5	8.3	3.8	546,672	2,318
Rural	100.0	43.0	24.1	11.6	10.5	10.8	4.3	2,685,772	11,774
Estate	100.0	45.6	23.9	11.0	8.3	11.3	4.3	172,241	703
Gender									
Boys	100.0	50.3	23.2	10.3	8.6	7.7	3.7	1,658,655	7,215
Girls	100.0	39.1	24.6	12.1	11.2	13.1	4.7	1,746,030	7,580
Age Group									
5-11	100.0	57.8	21.1	8.6	7.4	5.1	3.1	1,606,329	6,946
12-14	100.0	37.9	27.0	13.5	11.4	10.3	4.3	931,031	4,051
15-17	100.0	27.1	25.7	13.6	13.0	20.5	6.0	867,325	3,798

The Table 4.16 indicates that at national level, the average number of hours a child engage in housekeeping activities in his/her own home is 4.2 hours per week.

Girls appear to engage in domestic activities for longer hours than their male counterparts do. The average number of hours, a girl is engaged in housekeeping activities, is 4.7 hours per week as against 3.7 hours, for a boy. The average number of hours a child in the Estate sector and Rural sector engages in housekeeping activities are almost equal.

Older children engage more hours than younger ones in housekeeping activities.

Table 4.17: Percentage distribution children engage in housekeeping activities by status of attending school and gender - 2016

Time spent per week in	Total			Attending school			Not attending school		
housekeeping activities	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
1-2	44.6	50.3	39.1	47.4	52.5	42.5	21.7	31.7	12.4
3-4	23.9	23.2	24.6	24.1	22.9	25.2	22.2	25.6	19.1
5-6	11.2	10.3	12.1	11.1	10.1	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.4
7-8	9.9	8.6	11.2	9.5	8.2	10.6	13.4	11.4	15.2
9 and above	10.5	7.7	13.1	8.0	6.3	9.6	30.3	19.0	40.8
Average hours	4.2	3.7	4.7	3.8	3.4	4.1	7.7	5.4	9.8

When school attendance status is considered, it can be seen from Table 4.17, that those who attend school spend an average of 3.8 hours per week on housekeeping activities, this average per week increases to 7.7 among those who do not attend school.

Girls who are not attending school engage more hours in housekeeping activities than those girls attending school.

Child Labour and Hazardous Form of Child Labour

Chapter 5

Child Labour and Hazardous Form of Child labour

Child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful. However, measuring the degree of its prevalence and identifying the characteristics associated with the same would be a crucial factor in eliminating it. The primary objective of this chapter is to provide and update the information of child labour in Sri Lanka.

5.1 Child labour and hazardous child labour⁵

Children usually engage in wide range of activities when they occupy in various unspecified tasks. Some of these activities can be considered as very light and they make them cheerful and contribute towards children's personal development. Domestic house chores such as helping parents in gardening activities, assisting family business can be beneficial as they can earn their pocket money and preparing them for future. However, such engagement should not deprive their education and should be done after school hours and during school vacations.

Nevertheless, some children are employed in activities which are very difficult and demanding. They make them unhappy and often can harm their health and adversely affect their education and personal development. In the light of this background, all kinds of work performed by children are not classified and considered as child labour activities. In accordance to ILO definition the term "child labour" is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development". The Department of Census and Statistics, in consultation with ILO/IPEC and the Ministry of Labour in Sri Lanka, uses the following definition in this survey, to identify "Child Labour". Below same definition was adopted in the previous child activity survey 2008/09. The "contributing family workers" are those who support household economic activity without payments.

⁵ Complete documentation on the defining criteria of hazardous activities is included in the annexure

Definition of Child Labour

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

The Child Activity Survey conducted in 2016 estimated that the children engaged in child labour are only 1 % of the total child population.

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".

Further, it describes young person precisely as "young person" means a person who has attained the age of fourteen years but is under the age of eighteen years". However, for the

purpose of comparison and considering international recommendations the above definition is used to identify child labour in Sri Lanka.

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 statues 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, the compulsory school attendance regulation in 1988. The compulsory attendance regulations were promulgated by a Gazette Notification under the name and authority of the Minister of Education and Higher Education. According to the Gazette Notification, every parent is required to send his/her child to a school if the child is not less than 5 and not more than 14 years. Every parent contravening the regulation will be guilty of an offence. It is envisaged that the upper age limit will eventually be extended to 16 years.

5.1.1 Child Labour Measurement Protocol

The child labour measurement protocol for the Sri Lanka 2016 is illustrated by the four (4) main aggregates that are estimated as the most important statistics from the survey.

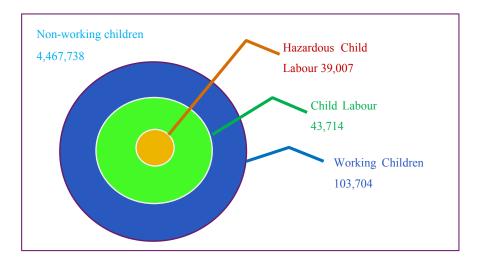


Figure 5.1: Venn diagram for the distribution of Children in aged 5-17 years by activity status -2016

As given in Table 5.1 the survey reported that 10 out of 1000 children in Sri Lanka are reported as having been engaged in child labour.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour - 2016

Aged 5-17 years children	Total	Percentage to total child population
Total child population	4,571,442	100
Working Children	103,704	2.27
Child labour	43,714	1.0
Hazardous forms of child labour	39,007	0.9

5.1.2 Hazardous form of child labour

The hazardous form of child labour would always be a sub set of the child labour. Generally, the criteria for determining a hazardous activity depends on number of factors such as the type of industry, type of occupation, some special working conditions and the duration of work⁶.

In 2010, the respective ministry for country's labour regulations at the time, the Ministry of Labour Relations and Productivity Improvement gazetted hazardous activities through a special gazette. Under these REGULATIONS made by the Minister of Labour Relations and Productivity Improvement under section 31 read with section 20A of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, No. 47 of 1956, in accordance with the guidelines specified in section 20A of that Act, no person shall employ a person under eighteen years of age in any occupations listed in that gazette. (See the annexure for the Gazette)

The CAS 2016 has taken all necessary steps to identify hazardous activities in accordance to the gazetted activities. Since the gazetted list of hazardous occupations consists not only with occupations but also with industries and some conditions, the survey identified separately direct hazardous occupations, direct hazardous industries and occupations with hazardous conditions to measure statistically the hazardous child labour in the country.

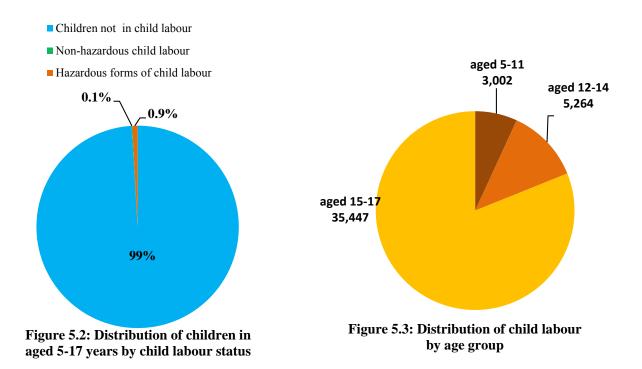
Hazardous form of child labour

The hazardous form of child labour would always be a sub group of the child labour, i.e. part of child labour. The criteria for determining the hazardous character is in the nature of industry engaged, particular occupations, the duration of work (hours in any work), some working conditions and exposure conditions. 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.

In the view of above-mentioned definitions, the survey reveals that out of the total child population, 43,714 children were reported as engaged in child labour and out of which 39,007 children were identified as children who engaged in hazardous forms of work. This is about 89 % of total child labour.

⁶ Complete documentation on the defining criteria of hazardous activities is included in the annexure

Following two figures Figure 5.2 and Figure 5.3 illustrate the distribution of children in Sri Lanka by child labour status. Of the total child labour population in Sri Lanka majority are in age 15 to 17 age group. Figure 5.3 shows that of the total child labour 81 percent are in 15 to 17 age group.



The survey uses forty-three hours per week as the cut off for duration of work to define hazardous activities. 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 by considering international recommendations for the survey. Therefore, the survey results based on the above definition might overestimate the number of child labour and hazardous child labour in the country.

The survey results further reveal that 58 percent of hazardous forms of child labour are in the category due to the reason "number of hours worked is greater than 43" and all of them are

above 12 years old (See table 5.3). From the total hazardous forms of child labour due to number of hours worked 96 percent are in 15 - 17 aged category (Figure 5.4).

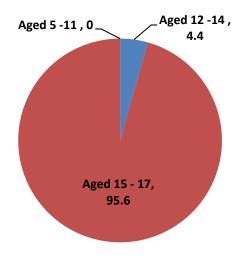


Figure 5.4: Distribution of hazardous form of child labour due to number of hours work by age group

5.2 Characteristics of child labour and hazardous form of child labour

Child labour and hazardous form of child labour can be studied further in detail considering different characteristics such as age, gender, ethnicity...etc. Reported sample counts for child labour and hazardous form of child labour are small. Therefore, users should be cautious when interpreting the statistics at lower disaggregated levels.

Table 5.2: Distribution of child population by working children, Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by gender and ethnicity - 2016

G. II.	m . 1	Gender		Ethnicity			
Child population	Total	Boys	Girls	Sinhala	Tamil	Moor	Others
Number							
Child Population (CP)	4,571,442	2,307,805	2,263,637	3,272,385	745,685	535,062	18,311
Working Children (WC)	103,704	69,210	34,494	78,291	17,255	8,158	-
Child Labour (CL)	43,714	32,402	11,311	30,511	9,689	3,513	-
Hazardous Child Labour (HCL)	39,007	29,284	9,723	27,331	8,824	2,851	-
Percentage to child population							
Working Children	2.3	3.0	1.5	2.4	2.3	1.5	-
Child Labour	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.7	-
Hazardous Child Labour	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.5	-
'-' No sample counts are reported							

Data in Table 5.2 highlights that the percentage of boys engaged in Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour are higher than that of the girls. 1.3% of the total male child population is reported to be engaged in hazardous forms of child labour. When the ethnicity is concerned child labour prevalence is slightly higher among Tamil compared to that of other ethnic groups.

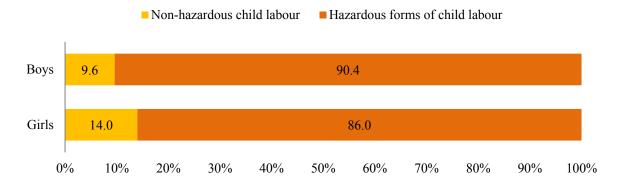


Figure 5.5: Distribution of non-hazardous child labour and hazardous form of child labour by gender

The age group of children is very important when the child labour and hazardous child labour are analysed. The Following Table 5.3 shows this distribution for different age groups.

Table 5.3: Distribution of child labour and hazardous form of child labour by age group - 2016

Child manulation	Total	Age Group(Years)			
Child population	Total	5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	
Number					
Child Population (CP)	4,571,442	2,541,337	1,069,478	960,627	
Working Children (WC)	103,704	9,630	18,884	75,189	
Child Labour (CL)	43,714	3,002	5,264	35,447	
Hazardous Child Labour (HCL)	39,007	-	3,560	35,447	
Percentage to child population					
Working Children	2.3	0.4	1.8	7.8	
Child Labour	1.0	0.1	0.5	3.7	
Hazardous Child Labour	0.9	-	0.3	3.7	
Note: very small sample con	unts are reported	- No sample	counts reporte	ed	

For the age group 5-11 and 12-14 the reported sample counts for child labour and hazardous form of child labour are very small (less than 1%). Hazardous form of child labour is not

reported from the age group 5-11. Hence, it can be inferred that in these age groups the child labour condition is negligible in Sri Lanka.

According to the survey results 7.8 % of the children in the 15-17 age groups are working children and 3.7% are child labours and all are engaged in hazardous form of work. Following Figure 5.6 shows the distribution clearly.

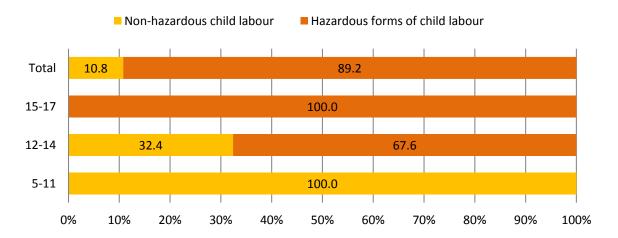


Figure 5.6: Distribution of non-hazardous child labour and hazardous forms of child labour by age groups

The residential sector is also important when the distribution of child labour is considered. Following Table 5.4 shows that child labour prevalence is comparatively higher in Rural sector.

Table 5.4: Distribution of child labour and hazardous forms of child labour by sector - 2016

		Sector				
Child population	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate		
Number						
Child Population (CP)	4,571,442	777,283	3,553,550	240,608		
Working Children (WC)	103,704	13,529	87,854	2,321		
Child Labour (CL)	43,714	7,127	35,126	1,461		
Hazardous Child Labour (HCL)	39,007	6,185	31,361	1,461		
Percentage to child population						
Working Children	2.3	1.7	2.5	1.0		
Child Labour	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6		
Hazardous Child Labour	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6		
very small sample counts are repor	rted					

Thus when the percentage of the child population that resides in each sector is considered, there is no significant difference in the incidents of child labour and Hazardous form of child labour in Urban and Rural sectors. In Estate sector, child labour and hazardous form of child is relatively very low when compared to other two sectors and it can be considered negligible.

5.3 School attendance of the children engage in child labour

When the total child population is considered, results of this Child Activity Survey showes that 90.1 % of children in Sri Lanka are currently attending school on a continuing basis. Further, as there are no significant sample counts reported on child labour in the age group in 5-11 and 12-14, the child labour reported while attending school is also negligible for these age groups. One of the main reasons for this situation in the country is the Education Ordinance, which makes primary education compulsory. According to the Ordinance it is mandatory for a child to attend school until he/she is 14 years old. Majority of children age 15-17 who are in child labour are currently not attending school. They may include those who leave school education temporarily or permanently after G.C.E. (O/L) examination.

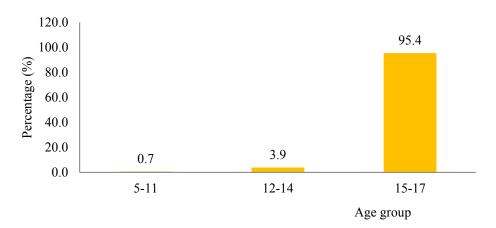


Figure 5.7: Distribution of child labour not attending school by age group

The Following Table 5.7 shows the school attendance of children engage in child labour and hazardous form of child labour for different levels of disaggregation. Due to the small sample counts careful attention is needed in statistical interpretations.

Table 5.5: Status of School attendance of child labour and hazardous child labour by gender,

sector and age groups - 2016

Gender, sector & age	Child Labour								
group	Total	number of childre	n	Percentage of children (%)					
	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total			
Sri Lanka	8,713	35,001	43,714	19.9	80.1	100.0			
Gender									
Boys	6,847	25,555	32,402	21.1	78.9	100.0			
Girls	1,866	9,445	11,311	16.5	83.5	100.0			
Sector									
Urban	1,400	5,727	7,127	19.6	80.4	100.0			
Rural	7,313	27,813	35,126	20.8	79.2	100.0			
Estate	-	1,461	1,461	-	100.0	100.0			
Age group(Years)									
5 - 11	2,766	236	3,002	92.1	7.9	100.0			
12 - 14	3,905	1,359	5,264	74.2	25.8	100.0			
15 - 17	2,041	33,406	35,447	5.8	94.2	100.0			
		Hazardous Chi	ld Labour						
Sri Lanka	4,612	34,395	39,007	11.8	88.2	100.0			
Gender									
Boys	4,334	24,950	29,284	14.8	85.2	100.0			
Girls	278	9,445	9,723	2.9	97.1	100.0			
Sector									
Urban	458	5,727	6,185	7.4	92.6	100.0			
Rural	4,154	27,208	31,361	13.2	86.8	100.0			
Estate	-	1,461	1,461	-	100.0	100.0			
Age group(Years)									
5 - 11	-	-	-	-	-	-			
12 - 14	2,517	990	3,560	70.7	27.8	100.0			
15 - 17	2,041	33,406	35,447	5.8	94.2	100.0			
Note: very sr	nall sample cou	unts are reported	- No sar	nple counts rej	ported				

The Table 5.7 shows that 19.9% of children engaged in child labour attend school. Among child labour boys attend school than girls. Further, among those engaged in child labour, there is no significant difference in attending school by Urban and Rural sectors. In the Estate sector

reported child labour are in age group 15-17 and they are not attending school. Distribution of hazardous form of child labour shows a similar pattern.

5.4 Industry, Occupation and Employment of children engage in child labour

5.4.1 Industry of children engage in child labour

Child labour in Sri Lanka can be identified under three major industrial groups. They are Agricultural, Industry and Services. The majority of child labour is reported in Industries sector (Figure 5.8). Also the majority of hazardous form of child labour is reported in Industries sector (Figure 5.9).

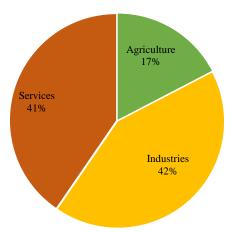


Figure 5.8: Distribution of Child Labour by industry groups

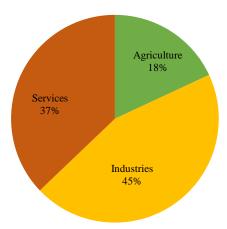


Figure 5.9: Distribution of Hazardous form of child Labour by industry groups

Some of the industries in which children are working and are categorised as hazardous form activities in the current survey are as follows:

- ➤ Any work involving fishing in deep waters
- Any work involving mining, quarrying or work underground
- Any work involving the mining of minerals
- Any work involving loading or unloading of sand to, or from, a vehicle or vessel
- Any work involving the painting or colour washing of buildings
- Any work involving the providing of security for persons or property

Table 5.6: Percentage distribution of Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour among

major industries, age groups, gender and sector - 2016

		Child Labour							
Gender, sector	N	Iajor industr	ial group		Major industrial group				
& age group	Total number of children					Percentage	e (%)		
	Agriculture	Industries	Services	Total	Agriculture	Industries	Services	Total	
Sri Lanka	7,597	18,444	17,672	43,714	17.4	42.2	40.4	100.0	
Gender									
Boys	6,846	13,479	12,077	32,402	21.1	41.6	37.3	100.0	
Girls	751	4,965	5,595	11,311	6.6	43.9	49.5	100.0	
Sector									
Urban	405	2,015	4,708	7,127	5.7	28.3	66.1	100.0	
Rural	7,193	16,006	11,927	35,126	20.5	45.6	34.0	100.0	
Estate	-	423	1,037	1,461	-	29.0	71.0	100.0	
Age group(Years)									
5 - 11	-	800	2,202	3,002	-	26.6	73.4	100.0	
12 - 14	1,979	1,201	2,084	5,264	37.6	22.8	39.6	100.0	
15 - 17	5,618	16,443	13,386	35,447	15.8	46.4	37.8	100.0	
			Haz	ardous Cl	hild Labour				
Sri Lanka	7,048	17,475	14,484	39,007	18.1	44.8	37.1	100.0	
Gender									
Boys	6,646	12,806	9,832	29,284	22.7	43.7	33.6	100.0	
Girls	402	4,669	4,652	9,723	4.1	48.0	47.8	100.0	
Sector									
Urban	405	1,806	3,975	6,185	6.5	29.2	64.3	100.0	
Rural	6,644	15,245	9,472	31,361	21.2	48.6	30.2	100.0	
Estate	-	423	1037	1,461	-	29.0	71.0	100.0	
Age group(Years)									
5 - 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12 - 14	1,430	1,032	1,098	3,560	40.2	29.0	30.8	100.0	
15 - 17	5,618	16,443	13,386	35,447	15.8	46.4	37.8	100.0	
Note: v	ery small san	ple counts	are repor	ted - N	No sample co	unts repor	ted		

The highest child labour participation is reported from Industries sector (42.2 %) followed by the Service sector (40.4 %). The participation rate of child labour shows the lowest in the Agriculture sector (17.4 %).

The rate of participation of child labour in the services sector is higher for Estate (71%) and Urban (66.1%) sectors. The highest child labour percentage in agriculture is reported from Rural sector. The Estate sector of the country where formal agricultural activities are done do not report any child labour participation in agriculture sector.

Note: These numbers and percentages need to be interpret carefully since the sample counts reported for child labour and hazardous form of child labour are very small.

When considering the total population of children engaged in hazardous forms of child labour, 44.8 % of them are reported from the industrial sector followed by the service sector with 37.1 % and the agricultural sector with 18.1 %.

5.4.2 Occupations of children engage in child labour

The occupations of children engage in child labour could vary widely within the country. The percentage distributions of child labour engagement in different occupation groups are shown in the Figure 10. The estimations are aggregated to four main categories with respect to the number of counts reported from the current survey.

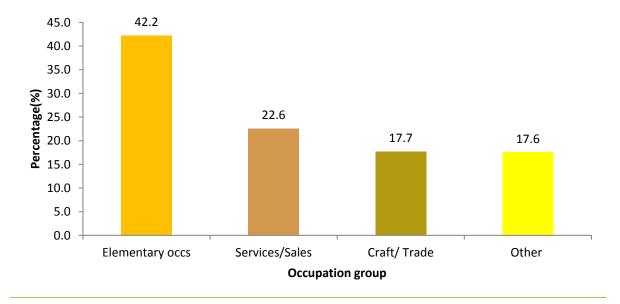


Figure 5.10: Percentage distribution of child labour by occupation group

The survey results reveal that 42.2% of child labour engage in elementary occupations and 22.6 % engage in service/sales related occupations. The category "other" includes the occupations such as clerical, skill agriculture, technical and machine operators...etc. The distribution pattern of hazardous form of child labour shows a similar pattern of occupational distribution.

Table 5.7: Percentage distribution of child labour by sub groups within elementary occupations – 2016

occupations – 2010	
Elementary occupation	Percentage
Sri Lanka	100.0
Building construction labourers	28.5
Manufacturing labourers (not elsewhere classified)	20.1
Crop farm labourers	16.4
Cleaners and helpers in offices, hotels and other establishments	10.0
Hand packers	6.7
Elementary service workers (not elsewhere classified)	4.7
Fishery and aquaculture labourers	3.3
Domestic cleaners and helpers	2.4
Messengers, package deliverers and luggage porters	1.7
Street vendors	1.6
Mining and quarrying labourers	1.4
Vehicle cleaners	1.2
Freight handlers	1.1
Livestock farm labourers	0.9

The Table 5.9, clearly shows that the highest percentage within elementary occupation is building construction labourers and the reported second highest occupation is manufacturing labourers. Reported sample counts are small hence need careful interpretations.

5.4.4 Distribution of child labour by Employment Status

The Employment Status of child labour is identified under three main categories as Employee, Own account worker and Un-paid family worker. As expected no child labour employers were reported at the survey.

Table 5.8: Distribution of ch	ild labour by employment status, gender and sector -2016

	Child Labour (%)							
Gender and Sector	Employment Status							
	Employee	Own account worker	Contributing family worker	Total				
Sri Lanka	62.5	6.8	30.7	100.0				
Gender								
Boys	60.3	8.3	31.4	100.0				
Girls	68.8	2.5	28.7	100.0				
Sector								
Urban	78.0	-	22.0	100.0				
Rural*	59.5	8.1	32.4	100.0				
- No sample counts reported cell count are very small * Rural=Rural+Estate								

The Survey reveals that majority of child labour work as employees (62.5%). About 30.7% of child labour work as contributing family workers and lowest percentage reported is own account workers (6.8%). Most of the child labour below age 14 years work as contributing family workers. About 81 percent of the child labour in age 15 years and above group work as employees.

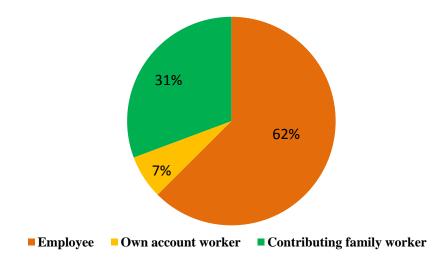


Figure 5.11: Distribution of child labour by employment status -2016

5.4.5 Hours of work and Earnings of children engage in child labour

The Child Activity Survey 2016 collected data on hours worked and earnings of working children. The survey results reveal that the average monthly income of child labour in Sri Lanka is about Rs.11,087. The average monthly income of the children engaged in hazardous form of child labour is Rs. 11,561. The child labour in Urban sector receives more income compared to those in the Rural sector.

Table 5.9: Distribution of average monthly income and hours worked per week for child labour

		Child labou	r	Hazardous forms of child labour					
Gender Age and Sector	Average monthly income (Rs.)	Median monthly income (Rs.)	Average number of working (hours per week)	Average monthly income (Rs.)	Median monthly income (Rs.)	Average number of working (hours per week)			
Sri Lanka	11,087	10,000	38	11,561	10,000	41			
Gender									
Boys	11,180	10,000	35	11,655	10,000	37			
Girls	10,823	10,800	48	11,294	11,000	54			
Age group									
5-11	-	-	-	-	-	-			
12-14	-	-	-	-	-	-			
15-17	11,505	10,000	43	11,505	10,000	43			
Sector									
Urban	12,089	12,000	45	-	-	-			
Rural	10,897	10,000	36	11,406	10,000	39			
Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Cannot p	Cannot provide reliable estimates due to small cell counts								

Table 5.10: Distribution of Average monthly income and Hours worked per week for Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Employment status - 2016

Child labour and Hazardous forms of child labour by Employment status - 2016				
	Child labour		Hazardous forms of child labour	
Employment status	Average monthly income (Rs.)	Average number of working (hours per week)	Average monthly income (Rs.)	Average number of working (hours per week)
Sri Lanka	11,087	38	11,561	41
Employee	11,090	48	11,540	50
Own account worker	-	-	-	-
Contributing family worker	na	23	na	26
Cannot provide reliable estimates due to small cell counts "na" not applicable				

When the average monthly income and the hours worked per week for child labour and hazardous forms of child labour are considered against employment status, it is clear that on an average contributing family worker identified as engage in hazardous work works 26 hours per week. This amounts to a rate of work, less than 4 hours per day.

Child I	ahour a	nd H	azardou	c Form	of (Child	lahour



Health and Safety of Children

Chapter 6

Health and Safety of Children

Having identified the impact living conditions of children make on childhood, the Child Activity Survey 2016 of Sri Lanka, in addition to the activities of children, also investigated in to 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.

The first sub section 6.1 of this Chapter focuses on the 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. Finally, section 6.3, under household social status, presents the situation of housing, sanitation, and other areas of strengths and weaknesses that influence children growing up in the household 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.

6.1.1 Children

The Child Activity Survey cross-analysed children, mainly on their age, gender and residential sector. The thirteen-year period of life of children from 5 to 17 years, which is the period under consideration in this survey has been separated in to three 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' and 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. The Table 6.1 and 6.2 show how male and female children have been engaged in different categories of work in 2016.

Table 6.1: Percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years by the nature of their employment and gender - 2016

	Gender Total Children		Working children				
Gender		Not working	Non child labour	Child Labour			
				Non - hazardous	Hazardous		
Total	100.0	97.7	1.3	0.1	0.9		
Boys	100.0	97.0	1.6	0.1	1.3		
Girls	100.0	98.5	1.0	0.1	0.4		

According to Table 6.1, a considerable majority (97.7 %) of the children in Sri Lanka do not participate in any economic activity and of those who participate in economic activity the female participation is lower than that of males.

The survey reports a 1 % child labour situation in Sri Lanka. This includes non-hazardous and hazardous forms of child labour. The participation of girls in economic activities is only 1.5 % 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 and Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years by the nature of employment and gender - 2016

			Working children				
Gender	Total Children	Not working	Non child labour	Child Labour			
Gender				Non - hazardous	Hazardous		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Boys	50.5	50.1	61.4	66.3	75.1		
Girls	49.5	49.9	38.6	33.7	24.9		

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 relationships 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 been influenced by the Sri Lankan customs traditions as well as by and also by the Sri Lankan law. The following Table 6.3 shows the percentage distribution of children by status of living with parents.

Table 6.3: Percentage distribution of children by status of living with parents-2016

			Working children			
Status of living with	Total Children	Not working	Non	Child Labour		
parents		Tiot working	child labour	Non - hazardous	Hazardous	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Father and mother	77.8	77.9	73.4	86.0	70.0	
Father only	3.0	2.9	3.9	5.0	6.5	
Mother only	15.7	15.7	18.1	4.4	9.8	
Not with both	3.5	3.4	4.6	4.6	13.7	

The survey results have revealed that 78 % of the children in the age group of 5 to 17 years live with both parents. It appears that most of the non-working children live with both parents About 3.5% of children live without both parents in their usual residence. About 14% of children who are engaged in hazardous work activities do not live with their parents.

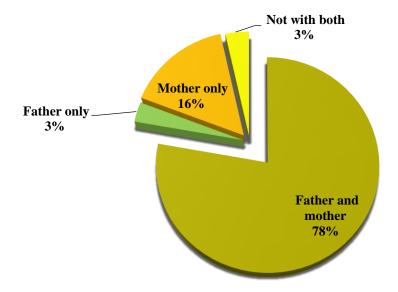


Figure 6.1: Children (percentage) aged 5 to 17 years by status of living with parents - 2016

Table 6.3 along with Figure 6.1 show that more than 95 percent of children aged 5-17 live at least with one of parents and about 3% of children live without both parents in Sri Lanka.

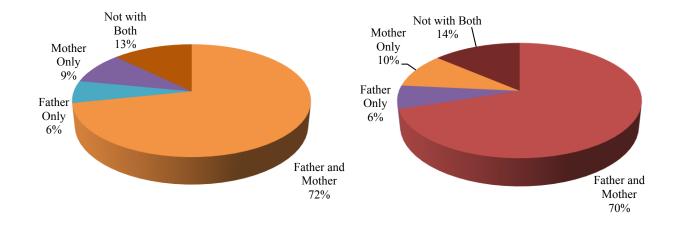


Figure 6.1a: Children in child labour by status of living with parents - 2016

Figure 6.1b: Children in hazardous child labour by status of living with parents - 2016

Table 6.4: Percentage distribution of children (5-17) by level of education of head of household and activity status - 2016

I 1 6 1 6 6	T 1	Activity Status						
Level of education of head of the household	Total children	Not Engaged in work	Working	Child labour (non-hazardous)	Hazardous child labour			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Below Grade 5	16.1	15.8	24.3	33.2	35.2			
Grade 5 - 10	56.4	56.3	61.5	55.8	58.5			
GCE (O/L) passed	14.4	14.5	10.0	5.1	5.3			
GCE (A/L) & above	13.2	13.4	4.1	5.9	1.0			
Very small sample counts reported								

In general, the level of education of the head of household affects the living conditions of the household including the activity status of children. In general, it is seen that higher the educational level of head of household lower is the working status of children.

6.1.3 Attitudes and Perceptions of Parents/ Guardians of working children

The survey investigated the attitudes and perceptions of the parents or guardians of the working children who are engaged in any form of economic activity either usually living in households or living outside. Since the sample number reported for working children are small statistics need to be interpreted carefully for smaller disaggregated levels.

About 39 percent of parents stated that they prefer their children only to be engaged in schooling and another 21.5 percent prefered their children to be engage in both schooling and family business (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Percentage distribution of working children by Parents/ Guardians perception on preferred engagement for their working child - 2016

Parents/ Guardians perception on preferred	Total	Age group (years)				
engagement for their working child	working children	5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Employment only	13.1	2.5	4.6	16.3		
Assist family business	6.0	1.8	5.9	6.6		
Assist housekeeping activities	0.7	2.0	-	0.7		
Schooling only	39.0	48.8	50.9	35.1		
Schooling and family business	21.5	34.4	29.6	18.2		
Schooling and housekeeping	3.7	6.6	2.9	3.6		
Schooling and employment	4.9	2.2	-	6.3		
Vocational Training	8.2	1.8	2.4	10.2		
Other	2.8	-	3.6	2.9		
Very small sample counts reported						

Parents' perception differs according to child's age. When the child is in age group 15-17, about 16 percent preferred the child to be employed and another 10.2 percent preferred vocational training. It is clear from the data that parent's preference for schooling only of their children is highest (35%) in this age group. The parents of children in other two age groups 5-11 and 12-14 mostly prefer schooling only. However, nearly one third also prefer the children to be engaged in schooling and family business.

6.1.4 Reason for allowing the child to be engaged in an economic activity

The survey, collected factors that motivates child labour in particular and child work in general by questioning the parents/ guardians of all the working children either usually living in households or living outside. Following Table 6.6 shows the reasons for parens to allowed their children to work.

When the total working children are considered about 36 percent of their parents allowed their children to work in order to help in household enterprises. Another reason is to "enhance family income" (19.2%), about 17% have indicated, "dislike schooling" as the reason for

allowing children to work (16.6%). In the Urban sector, "dislike schooling" is the highest reported reason. While in the Rural sector, it is the "help in household enterprise" and in the Estate sector more than half of the parents have stated that "dislike schooling" as the reason.

Table 6.6: Percentage distribution of working children by reason for parent allowing the child to be engaged in economic activity by Sector -2016

Reason for allowing the child to be	Total	Sector			
engaged in economic activity	working children	Urban	Rural	Estate	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Enhance family income	19.2	19.1	18.3	36.2	
Repayment of family debts	1.0	-	1.2	-	
Help in household enterprise	36.3	22.1	40.3	-	
Distrust in schooling system	2.2	-	2.7	-	
Dislike Schooling	16.6	24.7	13.7	49.0	
Difficulties to send child to school	1.1	3.2	0.9	-	
Training for work	6.0	11.1	5.4	3.4	
Temporary position filling	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	
Insecurity of the household	0.9	-	1.0	_	
Other	14.7	17.9	14.5	11.5	

The following Table 6.7 show the distribution of parent/guardian's perception view if the child stops working. This information was collected during the survey from all the parents/guardians of working children either usually living in households or living outside.

Table 6.7: Percentage distribution of working children by parent/guardian's perception on the effect if the child stops working, by residential sector - 2016

What happens if the child stops working	Total	Sector			
(parent's/ guardian's view)	working children	Urban	Rural	Estate	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Drops the household standard	18.2	10.0	18.5	34.7	
Cannot afford household expenses for basic needs	4.2	5.5	3.7	11.1	
Cannot maintain family business	3.8	6.3	3.7	-	
No special impact	70.7	73.2	71.3	54.2	
Other	2.9	5.0	2.8	_	

It is seen that majority (70.7 %) of the parents/guardians of the working children believe that stopping work of the children makes no special impact on the family, which implies that the effect of work of the children is insignificant for the household. However, about 18 percent mentioned that if the child stops working the household standard would decline. In the Estate sector, about 54% mentioned "no special impact" but about 35% indicated that there would be a drop in household standard of living. In the Urban and Rural sectors more than 70% have indicated that there would be no impact..

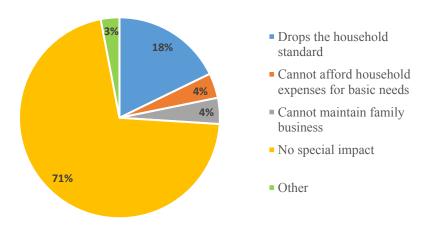


Figure 6.2 - Percentage distribution of working children by parent/guardian's perception on the effect if the child stops working 2016

6.2 Exposure to Health and Safety risks of usually working children

The survey uses two definitions to identify the working children. The two 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 a considerable time period during the last 12 months period.

The working children and the child labour (discussed in previous chapters) are identified by the first definition, which is the currently working children status. However, 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 estimated that the number of usually working children, engaged in any form of economic activity during the recent 12 months, to be 115,133.

The survey estimated the number of children who have faced injury/ illness, at-least once during the last 12 months due to the work as 3,259 children or 2.8 percent of the total usually working child population. One child may have faced more than one illness or injury. If more than one health risk were faced then maximum three main illnesses/ injuries were identified. However, for the purpose of this analysis only the main illness/injury will be considered.

Table 6.8: Percentage distribution of usually working children aged 5 - 17 years by status of facing injuries and/or falling ill due to usual economic activities - 2016

Status of being ill /faced injuries		Age group (years)				
due to work in last 12 months	Total	5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Children not injured and/or fell ill	97.2	98.1	97.9	96.9		
Children injured and/or fell ill	2.8	1.9	2.1	3.1		
Note: very small sample counts are reported - No sample counts reported						

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 6.8). However over 97 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.

6.2.1 Duration of work in previous twelve months period

The survey recorded the number of days a child worked during previous 12 months period. Also the survey collected information on whether they injured or fell ill due to work, their findings for different age groups are given below.

Table 6.9: Median number of days a child work by status of facing injuries or falling ill due to usual economic activity by age group - 2016

Status of being ill and/or facing	Overall Median	Age group (years)				
injuries due to work in last 12 months	(Days per year)	5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17		
Total usually working children	46	7	48	50		
Children not injured or fell ill	46	5	48	50		
Children injured or fell ill	50	••		50		
Cannot provide reliable estimates due to small sample counts						

Concerning skewedness of data, more appropriate to use median working days per year as the indicator. Median hours worked per year is greater for child who fell ill due to economic activity compared to the median value of a child who did not fell ill. However, it is important to note that very small sample counts are reported for two age groups 5-11 and 12-14 and averages cannot be calculated.

6.2.2 Health and Safety risks faced due to work

The survey collected information on the type of illnesses/injuries working children faced during the economic activity. Only 2.8 percent of working children reported that they fell ill or faced injury during work.

The following Table 6.10 shows the percentages reported to the total cases reported (3,812) for the age group 5-17. Cases reported for 5-11 and 12-14 are negligible.

Table 6.10: Percentage to the cases reported by each reported illness/injury and by age group - 2016

	Total	Age group (years)					
Type of injury or illness	Total	5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17			
	%	%	%	%			
Faced, at-least one, listed below	2.8			2.3			
Skin infection	0.5	••	••	0.3			
Stomach problems	0.4	••	••	0.4			
Back/ muscle pains/Body pains	0.4	••	••	0.4			
Body injuries (Fracture/wounds / deep cut)	1.5	••	••	1.2			
Other	0.8	••	••	0.5			
Cannot provide reliable estimates due to small sample counts							

The more sensitive injuries, such as the Ear or Eye infections and the Loss of limbs of working children have not been reported in the survey.

Table 6.11: Percentage to the cases reported by each reported illness/injury and by gender-2016

Type of injury or illness	Total	Gender		
Type of injury of inness	Total	Boys	Girls	
Faced at-least one listed below	2.8	1.9	0.9	
Skin infection	0.5	0.2	0.3	
Stomach problems	0.4	-	0.4	
Back/ muscle pains/Body pains	0.4	-	0.4	
Body injuries (Fracture/wounds / deep cut)	1.5	1.3	0.2	
Other	0.8	0.5	0.3	

6.2.3 Frequency and Seriousness of Injuries or Illnesses faced due to work

Table 6.12 below shows that the work related injuries and illnesses among usually working children are rare in Sri Lanka, about 70.0 % of the reported main cases have been only one-time incidents.

Table 6.12: Usually working children (percentage) aged 5 - 17 years by frequency of injuries/illnesses faced due to work, by age group and gender - 2016

How often	Total	Ago	e group (yea	ars)	Gender		
suffered	Total	5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	Boys	Girls	
surrered	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	
Total	100.0	••	••	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Occasionally	14.1	••	••	16.8	16.2	11.1	
Rarely	15.8		••	18.8	9.2	25.6	
Only one time 70.0			64.4		74.6	63.3	
Cannot prov	ide reliable o	estimates du	e to small sa	mple counts			

Table 6.13: Usually working children (percentage) aged 5 - 17 years by seriousness of injury/illness faced due to work by age group - 2016

How serious is the most serious injury or	niury or Total		Age group (years)				
illness suffered due to work	Total	5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17			
niness surrered due to work	percent	percent	percent	percent			
Total	100.0	••	••	100.0			
Not serious and did not stop work/ Schooling	49.6	••	••	56.7			
Serious enough to get medical treatments	20.5	••	••	15.7			
Temporarily stopped Schooling	8.5	••	••	5.5			
Temporarily stopped work	21.4	••	••	22.1			
Cannot provide reliable estimates due to	small samp	le counts					

6.2.4 Working Environment and exposure to harmful conditions

The survey investigated the nature of the work and conditions in the work places of usually working children. Whether a working child carried heavy workloads, whether they operated machines were also identified. The following Figure 6.3 show these distributions.

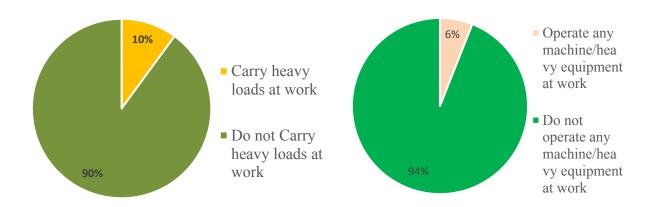


Figure 6.3: Percentage distribution of working children by status of carry heavy loads and operate machinery- 2016

Only 10 percent of working children reported that they carry heavy workloads at work, while only 6 percent reported that they operate machinery. However, when these exposure conditions are considered to define worst form of child labour/hazardous activities, some other related information are also considered. Such as length of working time, occupation and industry because the magnitude/severity of the reported conditions could be different. Various exposure

conditions, which can be harmful for the child, were also investigated and about fourteen such conditions were considered. Exposure to dust, fire, severe sounds, sharp tools...ect. were among these conditions. The survey results revealed that about 64 percent of usually working children have not exposed to any of the conditions. This is clearly depicted in Figure 6.4 below.

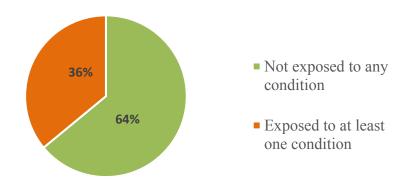


Figure 6.4: Percentage distribution of working children by status of exposure at work - 2016

Table 6.14: Percentages to cases reported on undesirable and or unsafe working

conditions by age group - 2016

		Age group (years)				
Type of exposure	Total	5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17		
	%	%	%	%		
Exposing to any of the following	36.0	••	••	38.0		
Dust/ Fumes	14.3	••	••	15.5		
Fire/ Gas	2.9	••	••	3.0		
Noisy/ Loudness	5.8	••	••	6.8		
Coldness or warm	8.3	••	••	8.4		
Sharp tools	8.4	••	••	9.9		
Work machines in operation	9.4	••	••	11.5		
Under-ground	0.3	••	••	0.4		
Darkness	0.8	••	••	0.7		
Poor ventilation	1.5	••	••	1.5		
Higher elevations	3.2	••	••	4.1		
Chemicals	3.6	••	••	4.1		
Explosives	0.3	••	••	0.4		
Water related works	3.7	••	••	4.0		
Dangerous pharmaceuticals	0.3	••	••	0.4		
Other	2.3	••	••	1.3		
Cannot provide reliable estimates due to sn	nall sample co	ounts				

Only for age 15-17 can provide details due to small sample sizes reported in other two groups, which means negligible such conditions in these groups. The exposure to dust/fumes, work in machines in operation, use sharp tools..etc, found more prevalent. However, when these exposure conditions are considered to define worst form of child labour/hazardous activities, some other related information also considered such as length of working time, occupation and industry because the magnitude/severity of the reported conditions are different.

6.2.5 Parent/guardian's awareness on child's problems at work place

Table 6.15: Percentage to the cases reported on parent's awareness on child's problem due to working -2016

	Na	ture of employm	ent
Problem faced due to working	Total usually working children	Non child labour	Child labour
	Perce	ntage to cases re	ported
Any problem given below	26.6	18.4	37.9
Facing injuries/ Illnesses/Disabilities	2.1	1.8	2.6
Unsuccessful in education	10.3	8.2	13.1
Physical harassments	3.7	1.4	6.8
Mental harassments	2.0	1.5	2.8
Sexual harassments	0.4	_	0.9
Fatigue/ Exhaustion	9.8	4.5	17.1
Loss of time to play	14.1	9.0	21.0
Loss of time to attend school	5.9	3.2	9.6
Other	1.4	0.8	2.3

Around 26.6 percent of the parents/guardians of working child have mentioned that their children faced at least one problem due to working. Sexual harassments reported is negligible. Loss of time to play, unsuccessful in education, fatigue/exhaustion are among the mostly reported problems.

6.3 Social status/living condition of the household

Social status/living conditions of the family, can significantly influence on the prevailing child labour condition. 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 particular group measurement depths and heights of the not so apparent causes behind the existence of child workers in Sri Lanka.

6.3.1 Housing and Sanitation

In general, housing and sanitation conditions show living standard of a household. The following Table 6.16 displays the percentage or the prevalence of different selected living standard variables separately for working and non-working children.

Table 6.16: Prevalence of selected housing and sanitary conditions by working/non-working groups - 2016

Living Condition variables	Prevalence among working	Prevalence among Non-Working
Living in line room/row-house/slum/shanty	5.3	4.7
Housing condition		
Temporary walls (improvised)	13.2	9.0
Improvised floor	8.7	4.3
Improvised roof	11.4	9.9
Total floor area < 500 (sq. Feet)	44.0	32.7
Principle source of lighting		
Kerosene	5.3	3.1
Drinking water		
Safe source of water	90.6	92.1
Unsafe source of water	9.4	7.9
Toilet facilities		
Exclusively for the household	89.6	92.7
Share with another household	7.3	5.5
Common toilet	0.7	0.6
No toilet	2.4	1.1

The values in Table 6.16 indicates that low living standards influence the high working child condition. The prevalence of conditions are not very much different for two groups. However, the exiting patterns show that the prevalence in lower level of living conditions is higher among working children compared to that of non-working children.

6.3.2: Ownership of Household Equipment's

The following Table 6.17 shows the percentage of children reported having ownership of equipment's such as Vehicles, Electronic items, Utility Machines, Communication items and luxury items that generally assist in easiness of day-today household life. The distribution of prevalence is observed for working and child labour separately.

Table 6.17: Prevalence of having equipments in household separately for working children and child labour -2016

O 1: 6H 1 11 11	Prevalence	Nature of employment			
Ownership of Household durables	among Children	Prevalence among working children	Prevalence among child labour		
Motor car/van	11.11	5.52	3.72		
Motor cycle/Scooter	41.02	35.46	34.22		
Bicycle	38.68	51.33	55.29		
Three wheeler	17.64	14.75	11.92		
Bus/Lorry	3.89	6.47	5.20		
Television	87.06	79.90	74.11		
Cassette Player/DVD	69.58	68.72	67.45		
Sewing machine	40.90	31.21	22.49		
Washing machine	22.63	13.62	8.44		
Refrigerator	53.34	39.94	33.96		
Personal Computer	24.78	18.75	14.12		
Telephone (Domestic)	30.07	23.31	14.86		
Telephone (Mobile)	93.53	90.58	88.74		
Fan	66.30	56.02	55.16		

Prevalence or having owned assets, indirectly show the living condition of the child's household. Usually the children living in lower living conditions are prone to be in child labour. Though there are no much difference in percentages, still the data show less prevalence in assets in child labour group compared to working child group.

6.3.3 General Household Affluence

Information related to the wealth of household where children live is given in Table 6.18. This again shows no significant household wealth related variances between the working children and total children. However, the evaluation of child labour conditions against selected general affluence indicators show that there is a significant difference in the education of the head of the household.

Table 6.18: Working Children and Child labour (percentage) aged 5 to 17 years by General Household Affluence and Nature of employment in Sri Lanka -2016

	HHs with	HH by Nature of employment			
General household Affluence	Children	HHs with Working Children	HHs with Child labour		
	Percent	Percent	Percent		
Household size is less than 5 persons	32.90	41.22	44.36		
Head of the household has passed G.C.E. (O/L)	27.56	11.06	6.85		
Household Income is above Rs. 15,000/month	87.10	80.88	80.69		
Own at-least 10 perches of land	75.43	78.48	73.44		
No loan taken for household necessities	61.43	52.40	57.73		

When the head of household's level of education is considered in households with child labour, only 6.8 percent has passed G.C.E. (O/L) while this percentage for households with working child is 11.06.

6.3.4 Disability condition of the Children aged 5-17

The survey collected information on having a disability from the children aged 5-17. However, detail information on disability is not available. The enumerators were instructed to identify a disable person if a person cannot conduct normal activities fully or partly by him-self/her-self due to a disability condition by birth or due to a reason after birth considering the legal definition of disability in Sri Lanka. However, detailed information were not collected due to practical limitations.

The legal definition of disability in Sri Lanka is that described in the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act. A "person with disability means any person who, as a result of any deficiency in his physical or mental capabilities, whether congenital or not, is unable by himself to ensure for himself, wholly or partly, the necessities of life". This definition is a reasonably broad one, encompassing both medical and socio-economic aspects of disability⁷.

The survey results found that about 1.7 % of the estimated child population usually living in households (about 4.6 million) are having some form of disability condition.

Table 6.19: Distribution of disability status of children aged 5-17 by gender, sector and age group - 2016

C1						
Gender, Sector and Age Group	Total	%	Not Disabled	%	Disabled	%
Sri Lanka	4,571,442	100	4,493,097	98.3	78,345	1.7
Gender						
Boys	2,307,805	100	2,268,357	98.3	39,448	1.7
Girls	2,263,637	100	2,224,740	98.3	38,897	1.7
Sector						
Urban	777,283	100	765,032	98.4	12,252	1.6
Rural	3,553,550	100	3,492,231	98.3	61,320	1.7
Estate	240,608	100	235,835	98.0	4,773	2.0
Age Group						
5 - 11	2,541,337	100	2,499,787	98.4	41,550	1.6
12 - 14	1,069,478	100	1,052,103	98.4	17,376	1.6
15 - 17	960,627	100	941,207	98.0	19,419	2.0

Disabled percentages are not significantly differ between gender, sector and age groups. A slightly high percentage is observed in Estate sector and in age group 15-17. In number, the highest disabled children reported from age group 5-11.

⁷ Ministry of Social Welfare "NATIONAL POLICY ON DISABILITY FOR SRI LANKA"



Annexure A

Table A1: Percentage distribution of total household population by age group by sector, gender, province and district $-\,2016$

Gender, Sector,				A	Age Gro	oup					
Province and District	6-0	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 -59	69 - 09	70 +	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	16.1	16.5	12.4	14.2	13.1	12.3	9.3	6.0	100.0	20,580,517	89,273
Gender											
Male	17.3	17.5	12.0	13.8	12.8	12.2	9.1	5.3	100.0	9,773,808	42,392
Female	15.0	15.7	12.8	14.6	13.4	12.5	9.5	6.5	100.0	10,806,709	46,881
Sector											
Urban	14.8	16.6	12.8	14.1	13.8	12.2	9.2	6.5	100.0	3,598,154	14,910
Rural	16.3	16.5	12.3	14.2	13.1	12.4	9.4	5.9	100.0	16,062,453	70,556
Estate	19.1	17.4	12.0	15.4	10.6	11.8	8.5	5.3	100.0	919,910	3,807
Province											
Western	14.5	15.6	12.5	15.1	13.6	12.3	9.7	6.5	100.0	5,833,390	21,782
Central	16.1	16.8	11.9	12.8	13.1	13.2	9.4	6.5	100.0	3,436,608	16,464
Southern	16.3	16.8	12.3	13.1	13.3	12.4	8.8	7.0	100.0	1,690,833	8,196
Northern	15.5	17.9	15.1	14.0	11.3	10.9	9.1	6.2	100.0	1,080,855	7,358
Eastern	19.3	20.7	13.2	13.8	12.7	10.4	6.6	3.3	100.0	1,601,680	8,550
North Western	16.6	15.3	12.6	14.8	12.8	12.2	10.5	5.2	100.0	2,408,494	9,587
North Central	18.4	15.9	12.1	15.1	13.4	12.0	8.5	4.6	100.0	1,271,170	4,250
Uva	17.7	17.3	10.7	13.9	13.7	13.3	8.4	5.1	100.0	1,291,050	4,725
Sabaragamuwa	15.5	15.8	11.9	14.3	12.7	12.9	10.2	6.8	100.0	1,966,438	8,361
District										, ,	,
Colombo	14.1	15.0	12.7	15.0	13.5	12.2	10.3	7.2	100.0	2,292,312	8,013
Gampaha	14.6	15.6	13.0	15.0	13.8	12.6	9.6	5.7	100.0	2,308,538	9,054
Kalutara	15.0	16.9	11.5	15.4	13.4	12.1	9.0	6.7	100.0	1,232,538	4,715
Kandy	16.0	16.7	11.7	13.0	13.4	13.0	9.6	6.6	100.0	1,384,482	7,711
Matale	15.6	17.9	11.3	12.3	15.4	13.0	8.9	5.6	100.0	492,527	2,069
Nuwara Eliya	17.1	16.6	12.6	13.5	11.6	14.3	8.8	5.5	100.0	735,008	2,209
Galle	15.3	17.3	12.0	13.1	13.3	12.2	8.9	7.9	100.0	1,070,934	4,669
Matara	15.8	16.7	12.0	12.4	12.5	12.9	10.0	7.8	100.0	824,590	4,475
Hambantota	18.0	15.9	12.7	13.1	13.3	12.8	8.6	5.6	100.0	619,898	3,527
Jaffna	13.1	17.5	15.3	13.6	11.3	11.6	10.2	7.5	100.0	593,134	2,273
Mannar	15.4	17.3	17.3	11.9	13.2	12.4	8.3	4.2	100.0	103,167	1,272
Vavuniya	18.4	18.5	14.3	15.1	12.5	9.8	6.9	4.5	100.0	174,507	1,260
Mullaitivu	20.2	19.3	13.5	16.3	9.3	8.2	8.5	4.6	100.0	94,715	1,256
Kilinochchi	19.1	18.8	14.9	14.8	10.0	9.4	8.3	4.8	100.0	115,335	1,297
Batticaloa	19.2	21.9	13.2	14.6	12.1	10.1	5.6	3.3	100.0	537,104	3,136
Ampara	19.3	19.7	12.6	13.5	13.9	10.5	7.5	3.2	100.0	670,890	3,658
Trincomalee	19.5	21.0	14.3	13.2	11.6	10.5	6.5	3.5	100.0	393,688	1,756
Kurunegala	15.7	15.0	12.2	14.4	12.9	13.2	11.2	5.4	100.0	1,625,856	7,188
Puttalam	18.3	16.0	13.5	15.6	12.7	10.0	9.1	4.7	100.0	782,637	2,399
Anuradhapura	19.0	16.3	11.9	15.4	13.4	11.5	8.7	3.9	100.0	862,709	2,353
Polonnaruwa	17.0	15.1	12.5	14.6	13.6	13.2	8.1	5.9	100.0	408,461	1,897
Badulla	17.0	17.8	10.1	14.0	12.9	13.8	8.8	5.5	100.0	827,532	3,098
Monaragala	18.5	16.3	11.9	13.8	15.1	12.3	7.7	4.5	100.0	463,519	1,627
Rathnapura	15.0	16.0	12.9	14.6	12.6	12.5	9.9	6.5	100.0	1,118,508	4,275
Kegalle	16.2	15.7	10.5	13.9	12.7	13.3	10.5	7.1	100.0	847,929	4,086
		20.7	10.0	23.7		13.5	10.0	/	200.0	0.1,525	.,000

Matara

Jaffna

Mannar

Vavuniya

Mullaitivu

Kilinochchi

Batticaloa

Trincomalee

Kurunegala

Anuradhapura

Polonnaruwa

Monaragala

Rathnapura

Puttalam

Badulla

Kegalle

Ampara

Hambantota

177,378

139,932

129,073

21,930

44,890

26,721

30,730

152,386

179,604

109,377

336,443

179,676

200,458

83,652

203,399

105,716

238,332

188,100

95,910

86,021

67,083

10,786

25,270

16,361

18,574

81,960

101,234

59,456

190,673

101,675

122,593

49,678

115,050

59,207

132,243

105,599

Table A2: Distribution of household children aged (5-17) years population by age group by sector, gender, province and district - 2016

Gender, Sector, **Age Group** Age Group (%) Province and **Total** 12 - 14 5 - 11 12 - 14 **District** 5 - 11 15-17 Total 15-17 Sri Lanka 4,571,443 2,541,337 1,069,479 960,627 100.0 55.6 23.4 21.0 Sector Urban 777,284 421,454 185,689 170,141 100.0 54.2 23.9 21.9 100.0 Rural 3,553,550 1,979,951 825,737 747,862 55.7 23.2 21.0 100.0 Estate 240,609 139,932 58,053 42,624 58.2 24.1 17.7 Gender 537,970 480,968 100.0 Boys 2,307,805 1,288,867 55.8 23.3 20.8 Girls 1,252,470 531,508 479,659 100.0 55.3 23.5 21.2 2,263,637 **Province** Western 1,189,259 648,690 278,928 261,641 100.0 54.5 23.5 22.0 100.0 Central 774,201 418,838 189,586 165,777 54.1 24.5 21.4 Southern 377,496 216,366 84,720 76,410 100.0 57.3 22.4 20.2 138,074 100.0 Nothern 253,345 57,055 58,216 54.5 22.5 23.0 242,650 98,158 55.0 22.2 Eastern 441,366 100,558 100.0 22.8 292,349 116,441 107,330 100.0 22.6 20.8 North Western 516,120 56.6 North Central 284,109 172,271 64,040 47,798 100.0 60.6 22.5 16.8 Uva 75,280 100.0 56.4 19.3 309,115 174,257 59,578 24.4 Sabaragamuwa 426,432 237,842 102,870 85,720 100.0 55.8 24.1 20.1 **District** 450,096 249,598 104,949 95,549 100.0 55.5 23.3 21.2 Colombo 100.0 53.9 Gampaha 470,444 253,661 108,338 108,445 23.0 23.1 Kalutara 145,431 100.0 54.1 21.5 268,719 65,641 57,647 24.4 Kandy 310,130 169,636 73,385 67,109 100.0 54.7 23.7 21.6 Matale 112,124 56,707 30,522 24,895 100.0 50.6 27.2 22.2 Nuwara Eliya 174,569 96,585 100.0 55.3 20.9 41,528 36,456 23.8 Galle 237,564 130,345 57,241 49,978 100.0 54.9 24.1 21.0

44,151

27,479

29,625

5,808

9,155

5,601

6,866

34,965

42,454

23,139

74,213

42,228

43,757

20,284

49,667

25,613

58,913

43,957

37,317

26,432

32,365

5,336

10,465

4,759

5,290

35,461

35,916

26,782

71,557

35,773

34,108

13,690

38,682

20,896

47,176

38,544

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

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100.0

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100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

54.1

61.5

52.0

49.2

56.3

61.2

60.4

53.8

56.4

54.4

56.7

55.5

56.1

24.9

19.6

23.0

26.5

20.4

21.0

22.3

22.9

21.0

18.9

25.1

24.3

23.3

17.8

17.2

23.3

Table A3: Percentage distribution of household population (aged 5 years and above) by level of education by sector, gender, province and district - 2016

Province and District Sri Lanka Sector	Below Grade 5	Grade 5 -10	G.C.E.(O/L)	G.C.E.(A/L) &	m 1		
	20.5		passed	above	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sector		50.2	14.8	14.6	100.0	19,057,932	82,649
Urban	15.4	44.3	17.4	22.8	100.0	3,358,606	13,901
Rural	20.6	51.4	14.6	13.4	100.0	14,855,366	65,248
Estate	37.4	51.4	7.8	3.4	100.0	843,959	3,500
Gender							
Male	20.3	52.2	14.6	12.9	100.0	8,997,130	38,994
Female	20.6	48.3	14.9	16.1	100.0	10,060,801	43,655
Province							
Western	14.7	46.5	17.5	21.3	100.0	5,439,893	20,309
Central	22.2	49.0	15.7	13.0	100.0	2,417,201	11,100
Southern	21.8	51.4	14.2	12.5	100.0	2,328,432	11,722
Northern	18.2	56.0	13.7	12.0	100.0	1,010,709	6,841
Eastern	28.6	50.3	11.8	9.2	100.0	1,462,150	7,809
North Western	21.8	51.8	12.8	13.6	100.0	2,222,491	8,855
North Central	23.2	53.4	13.7	9.7	100.0	1,161,424	3,884
Uva	26.3	49.8	12.7	11.1	100.0	1,186,715	4,346
Sabaragamuwa	21.0	53.7	13.7	11.7	100.0	1,828,917	7,783
District							
Colombo	13.1	44.4	18.2	24.3	100.0	2,141,725	7,488
Gampaha	14.9	47.6	17.2	20.3	100.0	2,151,797	8,433
Kalutara	17.5	48.4	16.6	17.5	100.0	1,146,370	4,388
Kandy	18.9	49.0	15.7	16.3	100.0	1,283,495	7,149
Matale	21.1	51.6	17.1	10.3	100.0	455,348	1,914
Nuwara Eliya	29.3	47.4	14.9	8.5	100.0	678,358	2,037
Galle	19.7	54.2	13.7	12.3	100.0	997,282	4,346
Matara	22.3	48.5	16.1	13.0	100.0	763,434	4,147
Hambantota	24.9	50.3	12.5	12.3	100.0	567,715	3,229
Jaffna	15.0	56.3	14.7	14.0	100.0	560,817	2,149
Mannar	17.5	57.0	14.5	11.0	100.0	95,499	1,179
Vavuniya	24.3	52.5	11.7	11.4	100.0	160,771	1,160
Mullaitivu	23.8	60.4	10.2	5.6	100.0	87,063	1,153
Kilinochchi	22.1	55.1	13.9	9.0	100.0	106,559	1,200
Batticaloa	31.5	47.9	11.3	9.2	100.0	490,233	2,863
Ampara	28.0	50.7	11.9	9.4	100.0	612,677	3,340
Trincomalee	25.8	52.9	12.4	8.9	100.0	359,240	1,606
Kurunegala	20.7	50.9	13.8	14.6	100.0	1,510,198	6,672
Puttalam	24.0	53.9	10.5	11.6	100.0	712,293	2,183
Anuradhapura	24.2	52.6	13.4	9.8	100.0	788,388	2,152
Polonnaruwa	21.1	55.1	14.3	9.6	100.0	373,036	1,732
Badulla	26.1	48.8	14.6	10.5	100.0	764,561	2,862
Monaragala	26.7	51.8	9.3	12.2	100.0	422,154	1,484
Rathnapura	22.0	54.6	13.0	10.5	100.0	1,041,814	3,986
Kegalle	19.7	52.5	14.6	13.2	100.0	787,103	3,797
Regulie	17.1	34.3	17.0	13.2	100.0	707,103	3,171

Table A4: Percentage Distribution of household population by marital status by sector, gender, age, province and district -2016

age, province and district -2016								
Gender,	Marital status							ulation
Sector, Province and District	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	42.8	49.2	6.5	0.3	1.1	100.0	20,580,517	89,273
Sector								
Urban	43.7	48.1	6.9	0.4	0.9	100.0	3,598,154	14,910
Rural	42.5	49.6	6.5	0.3	1.2	100.0	16,062,453	70,556
Estate	44.7	47.6	6.6	0.1	1.0	100.0	919,909	3,807
Gender								
Male	47.1	49.4	2.4	0.2	0.8	100.0	9,773,808	42,392
Female	38.9	49.0	10.3	0.4	1.4	100.0	10,806,709	46,881
Province								
Western	41.9	49.9	6.9	0.4	1.0	100.0	5,833,390	21,782
Central	43.0	50.0	5.9	0.2	0.9	100.0	3,436,608	16,464
Southern	42.7	50.2	5.9	0.2	1.0	100.0	1,690,832	8,196
Nothern	46.8	44.3	7.3	0.1	1.4	100.0	1,080,855	7,358
Eastern	47.9	44.6	5.9	0.3	1.3	100.0	1,601,680	8,550
North Western	40.7	50.2	7.2	0.4	1.5	100.0	2,408,493	9,587
North Central	41.8	49.4	7.1	0.3	1.3	100.0	1,271,169	4,250
Uva	42.5	50.2	6.3	0.1	0.8	100.0	1,291,051	4,725
Sabaragamuwa	42.3	49.9	6.4	0.2	1.1	100.0	1,966,439	8,361
District								
Colombo	41.4	50.4	6.8	0.4	0.9	100.0	2,292,313	8,013
Gampaha	42.2	49.4	6.8	0.3	1.3	100.0	2,308,537	9,054
Kalutara	42.2	49.6	7.1	0.3	0.8	100.0	1,232,539	4,715
Kandy	43.1	49.5	6.3	0.3	0.8	100.0	1,384,482	7,711
Matale	43.0	50.6	5.1	0.4	0.9	100.0	492,526	2,069
Nuwara Eliya	42.6	51.7	5.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	735,008	2,209
Galle	42.9	50.0	5.9	0.2	1.0	100.0	1,070,935	4,669
Matara	43.3	48.7	6.6	0.2	1.2	100.0	824,592	4,475
Hambantota	42.4	50.4	5.9	0.3	1.0	100.0	619,898	3,527
Jaffna	46.3	44.6	7.8	0.1	1.2	100.0	593,133	2,273
Mannar	47.4	45.6	5.9	0.1	1.0	100.0	103,167	1,272
Vavuniya	46.7	44.6	6.8	0.1	1.8	100.0	174,507	1,260
Mullaitivu	48.0	42.2	7.5	0.2	2.2	100.0	94,715	1,256
Kilinochchi	48.7	42.8	6.8	0.1	1.6	100.0	115,334	1,297
Batticaloa	48.8	43.7	6.0	0.3	1.2	100.0	537,103	3,136
Ampara	47.0	45.7	5.8	0.4	1.1	100.0	670,888	3,658
Trincomalee	48.2	43.9	5.9	0.3	1.7	100.0	393,688	1,756
Kurunegala	39.8	51.1	7.5	0.3	1.4	100.0	1,625,857	7,188
Puttalam	42.6	48.4	6.6	0.5	1.9	100.0	782,637	2,399
Anuradhapura	42.3	48.6	7.3	0.4	1.4	100.0	862,709	2,353
Polonnaruwa	40.6	51.3	6.6	0.2	1.3	100.0	408,460	1,897
Badulla	42.1	50.1	7.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	827,532	3,098
Monaragala	43.3	50.4	5.0	0.1	1.1	100.0	463,518	1,627
Rathnapura	42.7	49.5	6.3	0.2	1.3	100.0	1,118,509	4,275
Kegalle	41.7	50.5	6.6	0.3	1.0	100.0	847,930	4,086

Table A5: Distribution of household population living away from the household by sector, gender, province and district - 2016

Gender, Sector, Province and District	House hold Population (Living in household)	Population living away from their own household
Sri Lanka	20,580,517	1,532,152
Sector		, ,
Urban	3,598,154	180,592
Rural	16,062,454	1,239,317
Estate	919,909	112,243
Gender		
Male	9,773,808	1,101,545
Female	10,806,709	430,607
Province		
Western	5,833,389	229,766
Central	3,436,609	313,559
Southern	1,690,833	132,689
Northern	1,080,855	68,278
Eastern	1,601,680	162,769
North Western	2,408,494	225,752
North Central	1,271,169	131,510
Uva	1,291,050	131,605
Sabaragamuwa	1,966,439	136,225
District		
Colombo	2,292,314	88,991
Gampaha	2,308,536	81,188
Kalutara	1,232,539	59,587
Kandy	1,384,482	116,948
Matale	492,527	38,593
Nuwara Eliya	735,008	82,734
Galle	1,070,935	76,615
Matara	824,591	75,283
Hambantota	619,899	56,074
Jaffna	593,133	32,295
Mannar	103,167	9,241
Vavuniya	174,505	13,542
Mullaitivu	94,714	7,120
Kilinochchi	115,335	6,080
Batticaloa	537,102	50,167
Ampara	670,890	78,324
Trincomalee	393,688	34,278
Kurunegala	1,625,856	150,562
Puttalam	782,638	75,190
Anuradhapura	862,709	85,024
Polonnaruwa	408,460	46,486
Badulla	827,531	83,708
Monaragala	463,519	47,896
Rathnapura	1,118,509	67,225
Kegalle	847,930	69,000

Table A6: Child population aged 5 -17 years by Gender and province/ district - 2016

Province/	Total	Dama	Cinla		Percentage	
District	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Sri Lanka	4,571,442	2,307,805	2,263,637	100.0	50.5	49.5
Province						
Western	1,189,259	611,211	578,048	100.0	51.4	48.6
Central	774,201	401,163	373,038	100.0	51.8	48.2
Southern	377,496	191,705	185,791	100.0	50.8	49.2
Northern	253,344	124,992	128,352	100.0	49.3	50.7
Eastern	441,367	216,992	224,375	100.0	49.2	50.8
North Western	516,120	257,839	258,281	100.0	50.0	50.0
North Central	284,110	138,078	146,032	100.0	48.6	51.4
Uva	309,114	149,979	159,135	100.0	48.5	51.5
Sabaragamuwa	426,431	215,846	210,585	100.0	50.6	49.4
District						
Colombo	450,096	234,751	215,345	100.0	52.2	47.8
Gampaha	470,444	235,865	234,579	100.0	50.1	49.9
Kalutara	268,719	140,595	128,124	100.0	52.3	47.7
Kandy	310,130	163,324	146,806	100.0	52.7	47.3
Matale	112,124	61,041	51,083	100.0	54.4	45.6
Nuwara Eliya	174,569	86,766	87,803	100.0	49.7	50.3
Galle	237,565	119,927	117,638	100.0	50.5	49.5
Matara	177,378	90,032	87,346	100.0	50.8	49.2
Hambantota	139,931	71,778	68,153	100.0	51.3	48.7
Jaffna	129,073	63,778	65,295	100.0	49.4	50.6
Mannar	21,931	10,978	10,953	100.0	50.1	49.9
Vavuniya	44,890	20,808	24,082	100.0	46.4	53.6
Mullaitivu	26,721	13,916	12,805	100.0	52.1	47.9
Kilinochchi	30,729	15,512	15,217	100.0	50.5	49.5
Batticaloa	152,386	73,106	79,280	100.0	48.0	52.0
Ampara	179,605	90,497	89,108	100.0	50.4	49.6
Trincomalee	109,377	53,390	55,987	100.0	48.8	51.2
Kurunegala	336,444	170,056	166,388	100.0	50.5	49.5
Puttalam	179,676	87,783	91,893	100.0	48.9	51.1
Anuradhapura	200,457	96,242	104,215	100.0	48.0	52.0
Polonnaruwa	83,651	41,835	41,816	100.0	50.0	50.0
Badulla	203,398	98,426	104,972	100.0	48.4	51.6
Monaragala	105,715	51,553	54,162	100.0	48.8	51.2
Rathnapura	238,332	119,564	118,768	100.0	50.2	49.8
Kegalle	188,099	96,282	91,817	100.0	51.2	48.8

Table B1.1: Distribution of children aged 5 - 17 years by school attendance status by sector, gender, age, province and district - 2016

Sector, Gender,		No of children			% of children	
province and District	All	Attending school	Not Attending school	All	Attending school	Not Attending school
Sri Lanka	4,571,442	4,118,781	452,661	100.0	90.1	9.9
Sector						
Urban	777,283	700,290	76,993	100.0	90.1	9.9
Rural	3,553,550	3,196,539	357,011	100.0	90.0	10.0
Estate	240,609	221,952	18,657	100.0	92.2	7.8
Gender						
Boys	2,307,805	2,077,105	230,700	100.0	90.0	10.0
Girls	2,263,637	2,041,676	221,961	100.0	90.2	9.8
Age Group						
5-11	2,541,337	2,487,123	54,214	100.0	97.9	2.1
12-14	1,069,479	1,052,011	17,468	100.0	98.4	1.6
15-17	960,626	579,647	380,979	100.0	60.3	39.7
Province						
Western	1,189,258	1,065,530	123,728	100.0	89.6	10.4
Central	774,201	694,548	79,653	100.0	89.7	10.3
Southern	377,496	339,687	37,809	100.0	90.0	10.0
Northern	253,345	228,900	24,445	100.0	90.4	9.6
Eastern	441,367	393,139	48,228	100.0	89.1	10.9
North Western	516,120	465,778	50,342	100.0	90.2	9.8
North Central	284,109	261,320	22,790	100.0	92.0	8.0
Uva	309,115	280,467	28,647	100.0	90.7	9.3
Sabaragamuwa	426,431	389,412	37,019	100.0	91.3	8.7
District						
Colombo	450,095	403,882	46,213	100.0	89.7	10.3
Gampaha	470,444	421,077	49,367	100.0	89.5	10.5
Kalutara	268,719	240,571	28,148	100.0	89.5	10.5
Kandy	310,130	279,892	30,238	100.0	90.2	9.8
Matale	112,125	99,225	12,900	100.0	88.5	11.5
Nuwara Eliya	174,569	158,008	16,561	100.0	90.5	9.5
Galle	237,564	214,642	22,922	100.0	90.4	9.6
Matara	177,378	157,424	19,954	100.0	88.8	11.2
Hambantota	139,932	125,045	14,887	100.0	89.4	10.6
Jaffna	129,073	116,104	12,969	100.0	90.0	10.0
Mannar	21,930	19,552	2,378	100.0	89.2	10.8
Vavuniya	44,890	39,999	4,891	100.0	89.1	10.9
Mullaitivu	26,721	24,615	2,106	100.0	92.1	7.9
Kilinochchi	30,730	28,630	2,100	100.0	93.2	6.8
Batticaloa	152,386	134,618	17,768	100.0	88.3	11.7
Ampara	179,604	161,769	17,835	100.0	90.1	9.9
Trincomalee	109,376	96,751	12,625	100.0	88.5	11.5
Kurunegala	336,444	304,832	31,612	100.0	90.6	9.4
Puttalam	179,676	160,946	18,730	100.0	89.6	10.4
Anuradhapura	200,457	182,889	17,568	100.0	91.2	8.8
Polonnaruwa	83,651	78,430	5,221	100.0	93.8	6.2
Badulla	203,399	187,019	16,379	100.0	91.9	8.1
Monaragala	105,718	93,449	12,269	100.0	88.4	11.6
Rathnapura	238,332	216,724	21,609	100.0	90.9	9.1
Kegalle	188,099	172,688	15,411	100.0	91.8	8.2

Table B1.2: Distribution of working children (5 - 17 years) by school attendance status by sector, gender, age, province - 2016

Sector, Gender and	No o	of working child	lren	% of	f working child	dren
province	All	Attending	Not	All	Attending	Not
		school	Attending		school	Attending
			school			school
Sri Lanka	103,705	40,291	63,414	100.0	38.9	61.1
Sector						
Urban	13,530	3,764	9,766	100.0	27.8	72.2
Rural	87,854	36,527	51,327	100.0	41.6	58.4
Estate	2,321	-	2,321	100.0	0.0	100.0
Gender						
Boys	69,210	23,609	45,601	100.0	34.1	65.9
Girls	34,495	16,682	17,813	100.0	48.4	51.6
Age Group						
5-11	9,630	9,394	236	100.0	97.5	2.5
12-14	18,884	17,325	1,559	100.0	91.7	8.3
15-17	75,190	13,571	61,619	100.0	18.0	82.0
Province						
Western	22,523	7,507	15,016	100.0	33.3	66.7
Central	15,541	5,248	10,293	100.0	33.8	66.2
Southern	8,025	4,331	3,694	100.0	54.0	46.0
Northern	6,467	893	5,574	100.0	13.8	86.2
Eastern	13,692	5,960	7,732	100.0	43.5	56.5
North Western	14,297	6,458	7,839	100.0	45.2	54.8
North Central	6,971	2,963	4,008	100.0	42.5	57.5
Uva	10,352	4,580	5,772	100.0	44.2	55.8
Sabaragamuwa	5,835	2,349	3,486	100.0	40.3	59.7
Note: Reported working chil-	dren sample counts a	re small, therefore d	isaggregated estimate	es must treat carefu	illy due to high cv.	values

Table B1.3: Distribution of child labour (5 - 17 years) by school attendance status by sector, gender, age, province - 2016

Sector, Gender and	N	o of child labo	ur		% of child la	bour
province	All	Attending school	Not Attending school	All	Attending school	Not Attending school
Sri Lanka	43,714	8,713	35,001	100.0	19.9	80.1
Sector						
Urban	7,127	1,400	5,727	100.0	19.6	80.4
Rural	35,126	7,313	27,813	100.0	20.8	79.2
Estate	1,461	-	1,461	100.0	0.0	100.0
Gender						
Boys	32,402	6,847	25,555	100.0	21.1	78.9
Girls	11,311	1,866	9,445	100.0	16.5	83.5
Age Group						
5-11	3,002	2,766	236	100.0	92.1	7.9
12-14	5,264	3,905	1,359	100.0	74.2	25.8
15-17	35,447	2,041	33,406	100.0	5.8	94.2
Province						
Western	9,371	2,083	7,288	100.0	22.2	77.8
Central	6,683	758	5,925	100.0	11.3	88.7
Southern	2,298	341	1,957	100.0	14.8	85.2
Northern	3,586	115	3,471	100.0	3.2	96.8
Eastern	6,184	1,407	4,777	100.0	22.8	77.2
North Western	6,859	1,030	5,829	100.0	15.0	85.0
North Central	2,806	1,262	1,544	100.0	45.0	55.0
Uva	3,747	1,439	2,308	100.0	38.4	61.6
Sabaragamuwa	2,179	278	1,901	100.0	12.8	87.2

Note: Reported child labour sample counts are small, therefore disaggregated estimates must treat carefully due to high cv. values

Table B2: Percentage distribution of school attending children by distance to school by sector, gender, age, province and district - 2016

Sector, Gender,								
province and			Distance	to school			ite	<u>e</u>
District Pess than		1km - less than 3 km	3 km - less than 5 km	5 km - less than 10 km	10 & above	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	31.2	35.4	13.6	10.2	9.6	100.0	4,118,781	18,058
Sector								
Urban	37.0	33.7	13.8	8.1	7.4	100.0	700,290	2,964
Rural	29.4	35.9	13.6	10.8	10.3	100.0	3,196,540	14,164
Estate	38.0	33.7	13.5	7.9	6.9	100.0	221,951	930
Gender								
Boys	30.9	35.5	13.7	10.7	9.2	100.0	2,077,105	9,107
Girls	31.6	35.3	13.5	9.6	10.0	100.0	2,041,676	8,951
Age Group								
5-11	34.2	36.5	13.0	8.9	7.4	100.0	2,487,124	10,897
12-14	27.5	34.3	15.0	11.5	11.7	100.0	1,052,010	4,597
15-17	25.3	32.6	13.8	13.2	15.1	100.0	579,647	2,564
Province								
Western	23.8	33.9	15.9	12.5	13.9	100.0	1,065,530	3,983
Central	30.5	34.9	13.6	11.3	9.7	100.0	694,549	3,299
Southern	26.7	38.9	14.2	10.8	9.4	100.0	339,688	1,649
Nothern	44.8	38.7	8.3	6.2	2.0	100.0	228,900	1,621
Eastern	59.3	27.2	7.8	3.3	2.4	100.0	393,138	2,104
North Western	25.2	40.2	14.5	10.2	9.9	100.0	465,777	1,840
North Central	32.7	37.8	15.5	8.7	5.3	100.0	261,319	865
Uva	32.2	37.1	12.4	9.0	9.3	100.0	280,468	1,028
Sabaragamuwa	26.4	34.8	14.5	12.2	12.1	100.0	389,412	1,669
District								
Colombo	21.6	31.8	17.0	14.2	15.4	100.0	403,881	1,424
Gampaha	23.1	38.1	14.6	11.1	13.1	100.0	421,078	1,643
Kalutara	29.0	29.9	16.2	12.2	12.7	100.0	240,571	916
Kandy	31.2	31.9	14.0	13.3	9.6	100.0	279,892	1,558
Matale	29.7	37.7	10.1	9.0	13.5	100.0	99,225	413
Nuwara Eliya	34.8	38.1	12.6	6.4	8.1	100.0	158,009	473
Galle	27.7	37.9	14.4	10.1	9.9	100.0	214,642	938
Matara	25.4	34.9	16.1	14.3	9.3	100.0	157,423	855
Hambantota	24.8	40.8	13.7	12.1	8.6	100.0	125,045	711
Jaffna	46.1	34.3	8.7	8.1	2.8	100.0	116,104	443
Mannar	55.7	31.9	6.4	3.6	2.4	100.0	19,552	249
Vavuniya	35.6	49.8	6.0	6.3	2.3	100.0	39,999	286
Mullaitivu	38.6	48.8	10.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	24,614	323
Kilinochchi	49.9	37.2	9.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	28,630	320
Batticaloa	61.9	28.8	6.1	2.2	1.0	100.0	134,618	785
Ampara	60.9	24.6	6.2	4.0	4.3	100.0	161,769	890
Trincomalee	52.7	29.4	12.7	3.8	1.4	100.0	96,751	429
Kurunegala	20.8	40.4	17.0	11.3	10.5	100.0	304,832	1,346
Puttalam	33.3	40.0	9.8	8.1	8.8	100.0	160,946	494
Anuradhapura	31.8	38.7	16.1	8.1	5.3	100.0	182,890	498
Polonnaruwa	34.7	35.6	14.2	10.1	5.4	100.0	78,430	367
Badulla	32.7	37.8	13.6	8.0	7.9	100.0	187,019	702
Monaragala	30.7	35.8	10.1	11.2	12.2	100.0	93,449	326
Rathnapura	25.0	36.4	11.4	14.3	12.9	100.0	216,723	835
Kegalle	28.3	32.8	18.4	9.5	11.0	100.0	172,689	834

Table B3: Percentage distribution of school attending children by mode of travel to school by sector, gender, age, province and district - 2016

			Mod	de of tra	avel					
Sector, Gender, province and District	Walking	Bicycle	Motor bicycle/ Three wheeler / car	Bus / Train	School van	Car	Other	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	33.9	9.4	19.1	19.1	2.2	16.1	0.2	100.0	4,118,779	18,058
Sector										
Urban	29.9	7.3	26.6	13.1	6.5	16.3	0.3	100.0	700,289	2,964
Rural	32.4	10.4	18.3	20.5	1.5	16.8	0.2	100.0	3,196,539	14,164
Estate	67.4	1.4	6.7	19.1	0.1	5.3	0.0	100.0	221,951	930
Gender										
Boys	33.4	11.1	18.1	20.3	2.2	14.6	0.2	100.0	2,077,104	9,107
Girls	34.4	7.6	20.0	17.9	2.3	17.7	0.1	100.0	2,041,676	8,951
Age Group										
5 - 11	34.6	8.4	24.4	12.5	2.5	17.4	0.2	100.0	2,487,123	10,897
12 - 14	33.4	11.1	12.0	26.0	1.7	15.7	0.2	100.0	1,052,010	4,597
15 - 17	31.8	10.5	9.3	35.0	1.9	11.4	0.2	100.0	579,647	2,564
Province										
Western	21.4	4.0	24.1	18.2	4.6	27.4	0.4	100.0	1,065,530	3,983
Central Southern	43.5	3.6	12.9	22.7	2.3	14.9	0.2	100.0	694,547	3,299
Northern	31.1 42.6	7.6 29.0	19.7 17.3	20.8 9.3	1.9 0.3	18.9 1.4	0.0	100.0 100.0	339,687 228,901	1,649 1,621
Eastern	57.4	17.2	17.5	7.9	0.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	393,139	2,104
North Western	23.2	17.2	25.0	17.9	1.2	15.5	0.3	100.0	465,777	1,840
North Central	26.7	21.3	23.4	19.6	1.2	7.6	0.2	100.0	261,319	865
Uva	42.7	4.6	14.4	28.0	1.1	9.3	0.0	100.0	280,467	1,028
Sabaragamuwa	35.7	2.8	13.7	26.0	1.8	19.8	0.1	100.0	389,413	1,669
District										
Colombo	17.6	1.7	27.8	19.9	7.0	25.2	0.9	100.0	403,881	1,424
Gampaha	19.9	5.8	22.1	17.3	3.8	31.0	0.1	100.0	421,076	1,643
Kalutara	30.5	4.5	21.6	16.8	1.8	24.7	0.1	100.0	240,570	916
Kandy	41.3	1.5	12.7	23.7	3.2	17.5	0.2	100.0	279,891	1,558
Matale	30.3	9.7	13.8	33.2	2.6	9.9	0.5	100.0	99,226	413
Nuwara Eliya Galle	69.0 31.7	1.1 7.9	6.5 20.0	18.1 18.9	0.7 3.0	4.6 18.6	0.0	100.0 100.0	158,008 214,643	473 938
Matara	30.0	6.1	19.0	18.9	2.0	23.8	0.0	100.0	157,423	855
Hambantota	30.0	7.1	19.2	24.0	0.0	19.6	0.1	100.0	125,044	711
Jaffna	35.5	31.2	18.6	11.6	0.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	116,104	443
Mannar	57.4	23.8	10.7	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19,553	249
Vavuniya	50.3	15.0	24.2	9.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	39,999	286
Mullaitivu	49.1	36.7	13.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	24,615	323
Kilinochchi	45.2	36.7	10.7	7.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	28,631	320
Batticaloa	64.7	14.8	17.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	134,618	785
Ampara	54.5	17.0	16.1	7.6	1.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	161,769	890
Trincomalee Kurunegala	52.0 19.7	20.7 18.7	12.1 22.0	14.8 22.0	0.0 1.5	0.4 15.7	0.0	100.0	96,752 304,832	429 1,346
Puttalam	29.8	13.7	30.6	10.2	0.6	15.7	0.4	100.0	160,946	494
Anuradhapura	27.4	23.0	21.3	17.6	1.3	9.2	0.2	100.0	182,889	498
Polonnaruwa	25.1	17.4	28.3	24.3	0.9	3.9	0.0	100.0	78,429	367
Badulla	46.3	4.3	13.0	25.9	0.9	9.6	0.0	100.0	187,019	702
Monaragala	35.3	5.2	17.3	32.2	1.5	8.6	0.0	100.0	93,448	326
Rathnapura	37.1	3.7	11.6	26.8	1.6	19.1	0.1	100.0	216,724	835
Kegalle	33.9	1.8	16.4	25.1	2.1	20.7	0.0	100.0	172,688	834

Table B4: Percentage distribution of school attending children, number of days missed school during the last week by sector, gender, age and Province - 2016

Sector, Gender, province and			No. of	days m	nissed			Estimate	Sample	% of children
District and	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Esti	San	missed any school day
Sri Lanka	86.0	6.4	3.5	1.3	0.8	2.0	100.0	4,118,782	18,058	14.1
Sector										
Urban	85.2	7.3	3.3	1.3	0.8	2.1	100.0	700,290	2,964	15.2
Rural	85.7	6.4	3.7	1.4	0.8	1.9	100.0	3,196,539	14,164	14.3
Estate	92.5	2.7	1.0	0.4	0.9	2.6	100.0	221,953	930	7.6
Gender										
Boys	85.4	6.8	3.7	1.4	0.8	1.9	100.0	2,077,105	9,107	14.7
Girls	86.6	5.9	3.3	1.2	0.9	2.0	100.0	2,041,677	8,951	13.4
Age Group										
5 - 11	87.5	6.1	3.0	1.2	0.6	1.6	100.0	2,487,123	10,897	12.6
12 - 14	84.7	6.3	4.1	1.2	1.1	2.6	100.0	1,052,010	4,597	15.4
15 - 17	81.9	7.7	4.7	2.1	1.1	2.5	100.0	579,647	2,564	18.1
Province										
Western	85.2	7.1	3.8	1.4	0.8	1.6	100.0	1,065,531	3,983	15.1
Central	85.2	5.7	4.3	1.3	1.1	2.4	100.0	694,548	3,299	14.8
Southern	89.3	5.7	2.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	100.0	339,686	1,649	10.7
Northern	92.0	3.9	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	100.0	228,900	1,621	8.0
Eastern	86.9	8.2	2.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	393,139	2,104	13.1
North Western	85.0	7.2	4.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	100.0	465,777	1,840	15.0
North Central	87.2	7.4	3.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	100.0	261,320	865	12.9
Uva	85.9	5.8	3.7	2.4	0.9	1.4	100.0	280,467	1,028	14.1
Sabaragamuwa	82.8	4.5	3.1	1.2	0.7	7.7	100.0	389,412	1,669	17.2
District								,	,,,,,	
Colombo	86.1	6.9	3.4	0.9	0.7	2.0	100.0	403,884	1,424	14.6
Gampaha	86.3	6.8	3.2	1.9	0.6	1.2	100.0	421,077	1,643	13.8
Kalutara	82.0	8.1	5.6	1.3	1.3	1.7	100.0	240,571	916	18.1
Kandy	85.8	5.7	4.0	1.1	0.6	2.9	100.0	279,891	1,558	14.2
Matale	80.1	7.3	6.2	1.8	1.4	3.2	100.0	99,224	413	19.9
Nuwara Eliya	92.7	2.2	2.1	0.7	0.5	1.9	100.0	158,007	473	7.3
Galle	90.9	5.2	3.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	214,642	938	9.1
Matara	79.9	8.4	5.8	1.8	2.3	1.7	100.0	157,423	855	20.1
Hambantota	86.5	6.7	2.8	2.4	0.8	0.8	100.0	125,044	711	13.5
Jaffna	93.7	1.7	2.9	0.8	0.2	0.6	100.0	116,104	443	6.3
Mannar	87.9	7.8	2.1	0.8	0.4	1.0	100.0	19,552	249	12.1
Vavuniya	95.1	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	100.0	40,000	286	4.9
Mullaitivu	83.2	11.5	2.1	1.6	1.6		100.0	24,615	323	16.8
Kilinochchi	91.1	5.6	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	100.0	28,630	320	8.9
Batticaloa	92.7	3.9	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	100.0	134,618	785	7.3
Ampara	89.6	6.0	2.2	0.8	0.9	0.4	100.0	161,771	890	10.4
Trincomalee	74.4	18.0	4.5	1.9	0.5	1.1	100.0	96,752	429	25.6
Kurunegala	85.2	6.8	4.3	1.4	0.8	1.4	100.0	304,832	1,346	14.8
Puttalam	84.7	7.7	3.2	1.5	2.2	0.7	100.0	160,946	494	15.3
Anuradhapura	86.7	8.0	3.0	1.1	0.2	1.0	100.0	182,891	498	13.5
Polonnaruwa	88.5	5.9	3.1	0.6	1.5	0.5	100.0	78,430	367	11.5
Badulla	88.4	4.1	2.6	2.4	0.7	1.7	100.0	187,018	702	11.6
Monaragala	80.9	9.0	5.8	2.5	1.2	0.6	100.0	93,449	326	19.1
Rathnapura	83.1	4.2	2.9	1.2	0.9	7.8	100.0	216,723	835	16.9
Kaumapura	82.5	4.8	3.4	1.3	0.9	7.6	100.0	172,688	834	17.5
Regaile	62.3	4.0	5.4	1.3	0.4	7.0	100.0	172,000	034	17.3

Table B5.1: Percentage distribution of school attending children by main reason for not attending school during the last week and by sector, gender, age and province - 2016

				Main r	reason for not attending school during the last week	not atte	anding s	school	during 1	he last v	veek							
Sector, Gender and province	School vacation period	Teacher was absent	Bad weather conditions	Economic difficulties	To help at home with housekeeping activities	To help day to day household activities	To help a disable at home	Caring small children	Illness / Injury	Been abused, harass or bullied by a teacher or student	Sivil disturbance	уриз оТ	noitinT ot gnioO	цош роше Тетрогагу залу жазу	Other	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	9.2	2.6	0.5	9.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	47.8	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.2	9.6	25.4	100.0	579,224	2,516
Sector																		
Urban	16.2	6.0	0.2	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	42.5	0.2	:	2.1	0.7	8.0 2	28.6	100.0	106,182	450
Rural	7.9	2.9	0.5	9.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	49.3	0.1	9.0	1.5	1.3	9.7 2	24.6	100.0	456,247	1,994
Estate	:	6.3	4.0	2.8	:	:	:	1.6	40.6	:	:	:	2.4	5.3 2			16,795	72
Gender																		
Boys	8.5	5.6	0.4	0.7	:	9.0	:	0.1	48.6	0.1	0.4	1.6	1.0	8.9 2	26.6	100.0	306,248	1,328
Girls	6.6	2.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	:	0.3	0.4	47.0	0.2	9.0	1.6	1.4	10.4 2	24.1 1	100.0	272,977	1,188
Age Group																		
5-11	7.6	2.9	0.5	9.0	0.1	0.3	÷	0.2	51.5	0.2	9.0	6.4	:	9.9	23.1 1		312,447	1,358
12 - 14	8.8	2.4	0.7	8.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	46.7	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.1	8.8 2	28.5	100.0	162,030	869
15 - 17	8.1	2.1	0.4	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.2	38.7	:	0.2	5.6	6.5	9.9	27.5 1	100.0	104,747	460
Province																		
Western	3.9	0.5	0.7	0.3	:	:	:	1	5.95	0.4	:	2.4	8.0	6.4 2	28.1 1	100.0	160,489	589
Central	14.6	3.4	8.0	:	:	0.3	:	9.0	45.0	:	:	8.0	1.3	6.9	26.5	100.0	71,099	333
Southern	0.5	2.8	0.3	0.3	:	0.5	0.4	:	44.0	0.3	:	2.7	3.0	9.7 3	35.5 1	100.0	68,027	352
Northern	1.4	6.0	:	1.3	:	:	:	:	55.3	:	12.4	:	:	13.2	15.5	100.0	18,359	158
Eastern	22.4	2.8	0.7	2.5	:	8.0	0.4	0.4	42.1	:	4.0	0.4	0.7	11.6	14.9	100.0	51,452	264
North Western	0.2	5.9	0.2	1.0	0.5	:	:	0.4	53.8	:	:	1.2	1.2	7.0 2	28.5	100.0	69,705	279
North Central	:	3.5	1.4	:	:	0.7	:	·	51.5	:	1.2	6.0	2.2			100.0	33,749	113
Uva	:	7.0	0.7	:	9.0	1	0.7	1.8	39.5	:	:	1.2	0.7		17.4	100.0	39,526	143
Sabaragamuwa	36.3	0.7	:	0.7	:	8.0	:	:	33.1	:	:	1.8	8.0	7.7	18.2	100.0	66,818	285
" No sample counts are reported	rted																	

Table B5.2: Percentage distribution of school attending children by main reason for not attending school during the last week and by district - 2016

	Sample	2,516		210	219	160	214	83	36	98	171	95	28	32	14	54	30	58	92	114	202	77	70	43	81	62	143	142
	Estimate	579,224		59,046	58,018	43,425	39,822	19,744	11,533	19,601	31,575	16,850	7,324	2,363	1,969	4,143	2,560	9,844	16,846	24,763	45,031	24,674	24,735	9,014	21,688	17,839	36,604	30,214
	IstoT	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Other	25.4		23.5	32.8	28.1	28.4	31.4	11.5	31.4	43.3	25.8	13.2	15.5	20.6	10.9	25.6	17.5	17.0	12.3	25.4	34.2	35.6	11.1	16.6	18.3	14.6	22.6
	Temporary stay away			11.0	2.2	5.8	5.1	7.5	11.7	11.7	6.3	13.8	14.6	28.5	:	12.5	6.1	18.6	11.1	9.2	9.8	4.1	6.7	9.6	29.3	31.6	8.7	6.4
	noitiuT ot gnioD	1.2		:	:	2.9	:	:	7.8	:	3.6	5.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.1	:	:	3.4	1.3	8.4	:	1.6	1.4	:
	То study	1.6		1.9	2.3	3.1	1.3	:	:	1.3	4.2	1.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.2	:	1.9	:	1.2	:	1.0	1.5	:	3.9
week	Civil disturbance			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.9	51.5	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	4.4	:	:	:	:
the last	Been abused, harass or bullied by a teacher or student	9		0.4	:	1.0	:	:	:	:	:	1.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
during	Illness / Injury	47.8		52.2	61.4	55.8	38.4	56.3	48.8	52.0	38.5	45.0	9.89	53.0	72.5	19.5	64.3	53.7	56.1	27.8	56.3	49.1	49.5	57.1	38.3	40.9	33.0	33.1
school	Caring small children	0.3		:	:	:	0.5	:	1.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.0	9.0	:	:	:	3.3	:	:	:
ending	To help a disable at home			:	:	:	:	:	:	1.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.0	:	:	:	:	1.3	:	:	:
r not att	To help day to day household activities			:	:	:	:	:	1.8	:	1.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.4	:	:	:	:	2.4	:	:	1.5	:
Main reason for not attending school during the last week	To help at home with activities			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.4	:	:	:	1.4	:	:
Ma	Economic difficulties	9.0		0.5	0.4	:	:	:	:	1.1	:	:	:	3.1	:	1.7	4.0	3.7	2.3	2.2	1.5	÷	:	÷	:	:	1.3	·
	Bad weather conditions	0.5		0.4	0.4	1.3	0.4	:	3.4	:	9.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.4	:	:	0.3	÷	:	5.2	1.3	:	:	:
	Teacher was absent	5.6		0.5	:	1.2	2.3	3.6	7.0	1.2	1.8	9.9	:	:	:	3.9	:	3.1	4.5	1.5	5.0	7.7	2.8	5.3	8.8	4.8	1.3	:
	School vacation period	9.2		7.6	0.4	0.7	23.6	1.2	6.3	1	0.5	1.0	3.6	:	:	:	:	:	3.3	44.3	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	38.2	34.0
	District	Sri Lanka	District	Colombo	Gampaha	Kalutara	Kandy	Matale	Nuwara Eliya	Galle	Matara	Hambantota	Jaffna	Mannar	Vavuniya	Mullaitivu	Kilinochchi	Batticaloa	Ampara	Trincomalee	Kurunegala	Puttalam	Anuradhapura	Polonnaruwa	Badulla	Monaragala	Rathnapura	Kegalle

Table B6: Percentage distribution of never attended children, main reason for never attended school by sector, gender, age, province and district - 2016

district - 2010					•						
Category	gnuoy ooT	bəldsziQ	No school near	Waiting for a foodse school	Chronic illness	Financial Difficulties	Other	IstoT	Estimate	Sample	% of children stended*
Sri Lanka	0.09	23.6	0.4	6.7	1.6	8.0	8.9	100	51,249	227	1.1
Sector											
Urban	57.4	23	:	6.5	:	:	13.1	100	10,855	44	1.4
Rural	62.5	22.3	9.0	6.3	2.1	0.7	5.5	100	38,065	172	1.1
Estate	31.8	49.1	:	13.2	:	9	:	100	2,329	11	1.0
Gender											
Boys	53.3	28.9	6.0	7.1	0.7	·	9.1	100	26,538	120	1.1
Girls	67.2	18	:	6.2	2.5	1.7	4.4	100	24,711	107	1.1
Age Group											
5-11	6.89	14.2	0.5	7.7	1.3	6.0	6.5	100	44,619	198	1.8
12 - 14	:	7.76	:	:	:	:	2.3	100	3,395	15	0.3
15 - 17		7.97	·	·	6.4	:	16.9	100	3,235	14	0.3
Province											
Western	59.7	19.9		5.4	:	:	15	100	15,222	99	1.3
Central	21.1	55.2	:	13.7	5.4	:	4.7	100	3,543	17	9.0
Southern	55.7	20.2	3.2	13.1	5.8	2	:	100	7,093	38	1.3
Northern	55.9	39.8	·	·	÷	:	4.3	100	3,648	24	1.4
Eastern	76.2	11.9	:	:	4.2	:	9.7	100	4,778	56	1.1
North Western	81.4	18.6	·	·	:	·	:	100	4,775	20	6.0
North Central	55.3	36.2	:	8.5	:	:	:	100	4,331	14	1.5
Uva	74.8	17.9	·	·	÷	÷	7.2	100	4,360	16	1.4
Sabaragamuwa	49.8	12.8	:	23.3	:	8.1	9	100	3,500	16	8.0
* Percentage to total children	ren		,' No sam	No sample counts are reported	ported						

Table B7: Percentage distribution of children currently not attending school by reason for leaving school, age group and gender - 2016

				ł	Age Group	d					Total	
Main Reason for leave or temporary stopped school		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 is too far	:	·	:	1.4	2.7	:	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Disabled	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.7	13.7	15.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.7
Chronic illness	5.3	4.5	9.9	1.4	2.6	:	0.8	6.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	6.0
Financial difficulties	8.4	4.1	15.1	18.7	10.3	28.0	2.9	2.1	3.7	3.6	2.5	4.8
Poor in studies / Not interested in school	14.1	8.6	20.6	34.1	32.3	36.1	18.3	22.6	13.9	18.8	22.6	14.8
Education not considered valuable	:	:	:	3.2	2.8	3.6	0.5	1.0	0.1	9.0	1.0	0.2
The way to school is not safe	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
To get a job training / vocational training	:	:	:	1.4	2.6	0.0	1.7	2.5	6.0	1.6	2.5	0.8
Engage/ help in an economic activities	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.3
Help at home with housekeeping activities	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.0	0.3	6.0	0.5	0.2	0.8
To help disable at home	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Taking care of an elderly/ younger person	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Awaiting G.C.E. (O/L) results	:	:	:	:	:	:	62.7	57.6	6.79	59.0	53.8	64.3
Studying G.C.E. (O/L) at home	:	·	:	:	:	:	3.4	4.0	2.7	3.2	3.8	2.6
Been abused, harass or bullied by a teacher or students	3.4	2.8	4.2	4.3	8.1	:	0.4	0.7	0.2	9.0	1.0	0.3
Other	54.7	64.8	39.4	20.9	24.9	16.4	5.6	5.0	6.2	7.3	7.5	7.1
Estimate	9,596	5,784	3,812	14,073	7,400	6,673	377,741	190,978	186,763	401,410	204,162	197,248
Sample	39	24	15	62	32	30	1,640	831	808	1,741	887	854

".' No sample counts are reported

Table B8: Percentage distribution of children who ever received or receiving any skills training by age & gender - 2016

				Ą	Age Group						Ē	
Skills Training		5 - 11			12 - 14			15 - 17			100	
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
None	6.66	6.66	8.66	99.2	99.4	99.1	91.3	91.1	91.6	6.76	97.9	6.79
Formal apprenticeship	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	1.8	1.7	1.8
Informal apprenticeship	0	:	0	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.1	1.3	8.0	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other	:	:	:	0	0	:	0	:	0.1	0	0	0
Estimate	2,541,337	2,541,337 1,288,867 1,252,470	1,252,470	1,069,478	537,970	531,508	960,627	480,968	479,659	4,571,442	2,307,805	2,263,637
Sample	11,134	5,643	5,491	4,674	2,350	2,324	4,218	2,121	2,097	20,026	10,114	9,912

". No sample counts are reported

Table B9: Percentage distribution of children by subject of training by age & gender - 2016

C1.:112 T: 1.:122	_				A	1						
Skills I raiming					Age Group	ď					Total	
		5 - 11			12 - 14			15 - 17			10[3]	
	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
Production/ Repair	:	:	:	19.6	31.1	11.3	6.9	4.9	9.1	7.8	9.9	8.9
Engineering/ Mechanical	:	·	·	3.2	9.7	:	13.0	25.2	:	11.7	23.2	:
Construction/ Engineering	:	:	·	:	:	·	2.4	4.8	:	2.2	4.3	:
Agriculture/ Environment	:	:	:	:	·	:	0.3	0.5		0.2	0.5	:
Health sector	:	·	·	:	:	:	8.0	·	1.6	0.7	:	1.4
Education sector	:	:	:	:	·	:	8.0	9.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.0
Information technology	81.3	81.8	6.08	72.1	61.3	6.62	45.3	37.4	53.7	48.9	40.5	57.4
Management/ Trade/Finance	:	·	·	:	·	:	15.8	14.6	17.0	13.9	13.1	14.6
Social/Cultural	18.7	18.2	19.1	5.1	:	8.8	14.6	12.0	17.4	14.0	11.3	16.7
Estimate	3,428	1,496	1,932	8,042	3,374	4,667	83,375	42,851	40,524	94,844	47,722	47,123
Sample	15	7	8	34	14	20	348	180	168	397	201	196
1 ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '												

". No sample counts are reported

Table B10: Percentage distribution of children by time spent for leisure activities by age and gender - 2016

Time spent for				Ÿ	Age Group						Total	
(hours per week)		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	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.8	4.9	9.9	10.5	8.3	12.6	6.1	5.4	6.9
1 - 9	26.1	24.0	28.3	32.2	27.8	36.7	35.9	32.0	39.7	29.6	26.6	32.7
10 - 19	43.1	43.8	42.3	43.8	45.4	42.2	36.9	39.8	33.9	41.9	43.3	40.5
20 - 29	21.8	22.8	20.8	16.0	19.2	12.8	13.5	15.5	11.4	18.7	20.4	16.9
30 -39	3.6	4.2	3.1	1.9	2.3	1.5	2.3	2.8	1.7	2.9	3.5	2.4
40 - 49	9.0	0.7	9.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	6.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.5
50 and above	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	9.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Estimate	2,541,337	2,541,337 1,288,867	1,252,470	1,069,478	537,970	531,508	960,627	480,968	479,659	4,571,442	2,307,805	2,263,637
Sample	11,134	5,643	5,491	4,674	2,350	2,324	4,218	2,121	2,097	20,026	10,114	9,912

Table B11: Percentage distribution of child labour by time spent for leisure activities by age and gender -2016

Time spent for					Age Group	c					Total	
(hours per week)		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	6.9	10.6	:	20.9	13.0	51.2	22.8	22.6	23.1	21.5	20.7	23.7
1 - 9	19.2	18.2	21.1	22.1	21.1	25.6	32.3	32.4	31.9	30.1	30.1	30.3
10 - 19	14.9	9.3	25.5	31.0	33.0	23.2	33.9	32.5	38.1	32.3	31.1	35.5
20 - 29	53.4	53.3	53.4	26.1	32.9	÷	8.8	9.5	6.9	14.0	15.2	10.5
30 -39	5.6	8.6	:	÷	:	÷	0.5	0.7	:	8.0	1.1	:
40 - 49	:	÷	:	·	:	÷	8.0	1.0	:	9.0	0.8	;
50 and above	:	·	:	÷	:	;	6.0	1.2	:	0.7	1.0	:
Estimate	3,002	1,970	1,032	5,264	4,179	1,085	35,447	26,253	9,194	43,714	32,402	11,311
Sample	13	6	4	22	18	4	156	119	37	191	146	45

"..' No sample counts are reported

Very small sample counts reported

Table B12: Percentage distribution of children currently attending school and engaged in any activity before or after school hours by gender and sector - 2016

Gender and age		Sri Lanka			Urban			Rural			Estate	
dinors	Total	Engaged	Not engaged	Total	Engaged	Not engaged	Total	Engaged	Not engaged	Total	Engaged	Not engaged
Both gender												
Total	100.0	73.6	26.4	100.0	69.4	30.6	100.0	74.7	25.3	100.0	71.0	29.0
5 - 11	100.0	64.0	36.0	100.0	59.6	40.4	100.0	65.1	34.9	100.0	62.4	37.6
12 - 14	100.0	87.5	12.5	100.0	81.9	18.1	100.0	89.0	11.0	100.0	83.3	16.7
15 - 17	100.0	89.4	10.6	100.0	85.8	14.2	100.0	90.3	7.6	100.0	88.8	11.2
Boys												
Total	100.0	71.2	28.8	100.0	6.79	32.1	100.0	72.2	27.8	100.0	67.2	32.8
5 - 11	100.0	61.0	39.0	100.0	56.6	43.4	100.0	62.3	37.7	100.0	56.4	43.6
12 - 14	100.0	9.98	13.4	100.0	82.4	17.6	100.0	87.8	12.2	100.0	82.4	17.6
15 - 17	100.0	87.3	12.7	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	87.7	12.3	100.0	86.5	13.5
Girls												
Total	100.0	76.0	24.0	100.0	71.0	29.0	100.0	77.2	22.8	100.0	75.0	25.0
5 - 11	100.0	67.1	32.9	100.0	62.7	37.3	100.0	68.0	32.0	100.0	68.4	31.6
12 - 14	100.0	88.4	11.6	100.0	81.4	18.6	100.0	90.2	8.6	100.0	84.4	15.6
15 - 17	100.0	91.4	8.6	100.0	85.5	14.5	100.0	92.8	7.2	100.0	91.4	8.6

Note any activity = housekeeping activities or economic activities

Table B13 - Percentage distribution of children engaged in housekeeping activities by type of activity and by gender and sector $-\,2016$

	Sı	ri Lanl	ka		Urban	ı		Rural			Estate	
Type of housekeeping activity	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Cooking	30.9	18.3	43.8	27.1	14.9	39.5	32.1	19.2	45.2	26.2	14.6	38.2
Shopping for household	40.3	51.2	29.2	34.4	46.1	22.7	41.3	52.2	30.1	45.0	53.0	36.9
Cleaning the household	58.2	49.8	66.8	54.6	46.8	62.5	59.4	50.9	68.1	52.3	42.5	62.4
Washing clothes	29.1	20.9	37.4	24.9	18.4	31.4	29.8	21.3	38.6	31.2	23.1	39.5
Caring for children / old / sick	6.9	5.4	8.5	5.5	4.1	7.0	7.4	6.0	8.9	4.2	1.4	7.0
Collecting tree wood	6.8	6.2	7.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	7.7	7.0	8.5	10.6	9.6	11.6
Fetching water from outside premises	5.7	5.6	5.8	2.2	2.8	1.6	6.1	6.0	6.2	10.3	8.4	12.3
Watering flower beds	30.6	26.8	34.5	23.8	22.8	24.7	33.5	29.1	38.1	9.6	7.0	12.3
Other/ Not stated	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.8	0.9	0.2	1.5

 $Table\ B14:\ Percentage\ Distribution\ of\ Children\ currently\ attending\ school\ and\ engaged\ in\ any\ activity\ by\ gender\ and\ sector\ -\ 2016$

Activity		Sri Lanka	a		Urban			Rural			Estate	
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Economic activity												
Employee	3.2	3.9	2.1	11.9	15.4	_	2.3	2.3	2.2	_	_	_
Own account worker	2.3	4.0	_	7.8	10.0	_	1.7	3.1	_	_	_	_
Employer	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Contributing family worker	94.5	92.1	97.9	80.3	74.6	100.0	96.0	94.6	97.8	_	_	_
Non economic activity												
Cooking	29.1	18.0	40.3	25.4	14.8	36.0	30.1	18.9	41.6	24.6	14.8	35.0
Shopping for household	39.2	49.8	28.3	34.4	46.2	22.6	40.0	50.6	29.2	42.4	49.9	34.4
Cleaning the household	56.0	47.7	64.5	53.2	45.6	60.7	57.0	48.5	65.6	50.4	40.9	60.5
Washing clothes	25.7	17.9	33.6	21.7	15.7	27.7	26.3	18.1	34.7	28.6	21.5	36.1
Caring for children / old / sick	6.9	5.5	8.2	5.4	4.3	6.4	7.4	6.1	8.7	4.1	1.3	7.1
Collecting tree wood	6.4	6.1	6.7	1.2	1.5	1.0	7.3	6.8	7.7	9.6	9.2	10.0
Fetching water from outside premises	5.3	5.4	5.2	2.1	2.7	1.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	9.9	8.4	11.5
Watering flower beds	29.8	26.7	32.8	24.0	23.4	24.6	32.3	28.7	35.9	9.6	7.5	11.8
Other (specify)	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.2	1.3
'-' No sample counts are reported												

^{&#}x27;_' No sample counts are reported

Table B15: Children aged 5-17 years currently attending school and engaged by type of activity - 2016

Age group	E	conomic activit	ty	Noi	n economic activ	vity
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	40,291	23,609	16,682	2,992,583	1,456,734	1,535,849
5-11	9,394	4,992	4,402	1,584,161	764,703	819,459
12-14	17,326	9,086	8,240	903,494	449,303	454,192
15-17	13,571	9,531	4,040	504,928	242,729	262,199
Percentages						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-11	23.3	21.1	26.4	52.9	52.5	53.4
12-14	43.0	38.5	49.4	30.2	30.8	29.6
15-17	33.7	40.4	24.2	16.9	16.7	17.1

49.5 33.3 25.9 45.0 55.7 51.3 38.0 12.0 11.7 29.3 20.3 30.0 14.4 33.2 43.1 % Girls 489,146 27,415 1,610 176,733 790 255 790 8,655 255 34,494 1,535,849 17,022 16,426 2,263,637 11,311 No. Gender 44.3 88.0 62.0 88.3 70.7 7.67 66.7 55.0 48.7 56.9 85.6 8.99 50.5 70.0 74.1 % Boys 69,210 596,762 140,425 44,675 5,790 20,865 513 32,403 1,924 2,307,805 21,685 6,334 ,456,734 39,811 4,691 No. 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 % Table B16: Composition of children engaged in activity status by gender - 2016 43,714 103,704 72,090 6,580 2,179 29,520 768 317,158 56,833 7,944 4,571,442 ,085,908 2,992,583 5,481 Š. Economic activities and Housekeeping activities while schooling Economic activities and Housekeeping activities while schooling Economic activities and Housekeeping activities Economic activities and Housekeeping activities Children not engaged in economic activity Schooling and housekeeping activities Economic activities while Schooling Economic activities while Schooling Total no. of working children housekeeping activities only Total no. of child labour Economic activity only Economic activity only Total no. of children Working children Nature of activity Schooling only Child labour Idle

Table B17: Composition of children engaged in activities status by age group - 2016

Nature of activity	Total	5-11	12-14	15-17		Percentages	ıtages	
					Total	5-11	12-14	15-17
Total no. of children	4,571,442	2,541,337	1,069,478	960,627	100.0	55.6	23.4	21.0
Total no. of working children	103,704	9,630	18,884	75,190	100.0	9.3	18.2	72.5
No of Child labour	43,714	3,002	5,264	35,448	100.0	6.9	12.0	81.1
Children not engaged in economic activity								
Schooling only	1,085,908	893,568	131,191	61,149	100.0	82.3	12.1	5.6
housekeeping activities only	317,158	13,568	9,582	294,008	100.0	4.3	3.0	92.7
Schooling and housekeeping activities	2,992,583	1,584,161	903,494	504,928	100.0	52.9	30.2	16.9
Idle	72,090	40,410	6,327	25,353	100.0	56.1	8.8	35.2
working children								
Economic activity only	6,580	I	169	6,411	100.0	I	2.6	97.4
Economic activities and Housekeeping activities	56,833	235	1,390	55,208	100.0	0.4	2.4	97.1
Economic activities while Schooling	2,179	1,031	092	388	100.0	47.3	34.9	17.8
Economic activities and Housekeeping activities while schooling	38,111	8,363	16,566	13,182	100.0	21.9	43.5	34.6
Child labour								
Economic activity only	5,481	ı	169	5,312	100.0	ı	3.1	6.96
Economic activities and Housekeeping activities	29,520	236	1,190	28,094	100.0	8.0	4.0	95.2
Economic activities while Schooling	892	425	343	I	100.0	55.3	44.7	_
Economic activities and Housekeeping activities while schooling	7,944	2,341	3,562	2,041	100.0	29.5	44.8	25.7
' No sample counts are reported								

Table B18: Children aged 5-17 years by current activity status and gender - 2016

Activity Status		Age 5- 11			Age 12- 14		7	Age 15- 17			Sri Lanka	
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Child Population	2,541,337	1,288,867	1,252,470	1,069,478	537,970	531,508	960,627	480,968	479,659	4,571,442	2,307,805	2,263,637
Labour Force	9,630	5,228	4,402	18,884	10,393	8,491	85,105	59,663	25,442	113,620	75,285	38,335
Employed	9,630	5,228	4,402	18,884	10,393	8,491	75,190	53,588	21,601	103,704	69,210	34,494
Unemployed	I	I	I	I	1	I	9,916	6,075	3,841	9,916	6,075	3,841
Economically Inactive	2,531,707	1,283,639	1,248,068	1,050,594	527,577	523,017	875,522	421,305	454,217	4,457,822	2,232,520	2,225,302
Percentages												
Child Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour Force	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.9	1.6	8.9	12.4	5.3	2.5	3.3	1.7
Employed	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.9	1.6	7.8	11.1	4.5	2.3	3.0	1.5
Unemployed	I	I	I	I	1	I	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2
Economically Inactive	9.66	9.66	9.66	98.2	98.1	98.4	91.1	87.6	94.7	5.79	296.7	98.3
'-' No sample counts are reported	reported											

Table B19: Economically active children aged 5 - 17 years by gender and sector - 2016

Age group		Sri Lanka			Urban			Rural			Estate	
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	103,704	69,210	34,494	13,529	9,136	4,393	87,854	58,174	29,680	2,321	1,900	421
5-11	9,631	5,229	4,402	1,085	822	263	8,545	4,406	4,139	I	I	1
12-14	18,884	10,393	8,491	2,015	1,379	929	16,869	9,014	7,855	I	I	I
15-17	75,189	53,588	21,601	10,429	6,935	3,494	62,440	44,754	17,686	2,321	1,900	421
Percentages												
Total	100.0	2.99	33.3	100.0	67.5	32.5	100.0	66.2	33.8	100.0	81.9	18.1
5-11	100.0	54.3	45.7	100.0	75.8	24.2	100.0	51.6	48.4	I	I	I
12-14	100.0	55.0	45.0	100.0	68.4	31.6	100.0	53.4	46.6	I	I	I
15-17	100.0	71.3	28.7	100.0	66.5	33.5	100.0	71.7	28.3	100.0	81.9	18.1
·· No sample counts are reported	nts are reporte	Ð										

Table B20: Children aged 5 - 17 years by activity status, province & district - 2016

Province & District	Child Population	No of working child	No of children not at work	Child Labour
Sri Lanka	4,571,442	103,704	4,467,738	43,714
Province				
Western	1,189,259	22,523	1,166,736	9,371
Central	774,201	15,541	758,660	6,683
Southern	377,496	8,025	369,471	2,298
Northern	253,345	6,466	246,878	3,586
Eastern	441,367	13,692	427,675	6,184
North Western	516,120	14,297	501,822	6,860
North Central	284,109	6,972	277,137	2,806
Uva	309,114	10,353	298,761	3,747
Sabaragamuwa	426,431	5,835	420,596	2,179
District				
Colombo	450,096	6,975	443,121	3,510
Gampaha	470,444	9,997	460,447	3,565
Kalutara	268,719	5,551	263,168	2,296
Kandy	310,130	2,855	307,275	1,438
Matale	112,125	3,041	109,084	1,538
Nuwara-Eliya	174,569	3,752	170,817	1,857
Galle	237,565	2,331	235,234	737
Matara	177,378	5,894	171,484	1,849
Hambantota	139,930	5,694	134,236	1,560
Jaffna	129,073	3,219	125,854	2,262
Mannar	21,929	1,406	20,524	414
Vavuniya	44,890	698	44,192	464
Mullativu	26,721	615	26,106	171
Killinochchi	30,730	528	30,202	275
Batticaloa	152,386	4,409	147,977	2,770
Ampara	179,605	6,992	172,612	1,718
Trincomalee	109,376	2,291	107,085	1,697
Kurunegala	336,444	9,307	327,136	4,094
Puttalama	179,676	4,990	174,686	2,765
Anuradhapura	200,458	5,844	194,613	1,883
Polonnaruwa	83,652	1,127	82,524	923
Badulla	203,398	2,833	200,566	681
Moneragala	105,716	7,520	98,196	3,066
Ratnapura	238,332	4,794	233,538	1,545
Kegalle	188,100	1,042	187,058	633

Table B21: Percentage distribution of currently working children by level of education and gender - 2016

Level of education	Total	Boys	Girls	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No schooling	0.2	0.2	-	
Below grade 5	4.6	3.8	6.3	
Grade 5 - 10	87.5	88.7	85.1	
Passed G.C.E. (O.L.)	7.5	6.9	8.6	
Special Education	0.2	0.4	-	
'-' No sample counts are reported				

Table B22: Percentage distribution of currently working children by level of education and sector - 2016

Level of education	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No schooling	0.2	1.2	-	_	
Below grade 5	4.6	2.8	4.8	7.6	
Grade 5 - 10	87.5	88.6	87.2	92.4	
Passed G.C.E. (O.L.)	7.5	7.4	7.7	_	
Special Education	0.2	_	0.3	_	
'-' No sample counts are reported					

Table B23: Distribution of working children (age 5-17 years) school attendance status by sector, gender, age, province and district -2016

Category	No	of working chi	ldren	% of working children			
	All	Attending	Not attending	All	Attending	Not attending	
		school	school		school	school	
Sri Lanka	103,704	40,290	63,414	100.0	38.9	61.1	
Sector							
Urban	13,530	3,764	9,766	100.0	27.8	72.2	
Rural	87,853	36,526	51,327	100.0	41.6	58.4	
Estate	2,321	_	2,321	100.0	_	100.0	
Gender							
Boys	69,209	23,608	45,601	100.0	34.1	65.9	
Girls	34,495	16,682	17,813	100.0	48.4	51.6	
Age Group							
5-11	9,630	9,394	236	100.0	97.5	2.5	
12-14	18,884	17,325	1,559	100.0	91.7	8.3	
15-17	75,190	13,571	61,619	100.0	18.0	82.0	
Province							
Western	22,524	7,508	15,016	100.0	33.3	66.7	
Central	15,541	5,248	10,293	100.0	33.8	66.2	
Southern	8,025	4,331	3,694	100.0	54.0	46.0	
Northern	6,467	893	5,574	100.0	13.8	86.2	
Eastern	13,692	5,960	7,732	100.0	43.5	56.5	
North Western	14,297	6,458	7,839	100.0	45.2	54.8	
North Central	6,971	2,963	4,008	100.0	42.5	57.5	
Uva	10,352	4,580	5,772	100.0	44.2	55.8	
Sabaragamuwa	5,835	2,349	3,486	100.0	40.3	59.7	
District	,	,	,				
Colombo	6,975	1,939	5,036	100.0	27.8	72.2	
Gampaha	9,997	2,945	7,052	100.0	29.5	70.5	
Kalutara	5,551	2,624	2,927	100.0	47.3	52.7	
Kandy	2,855	348	2,507	100.0	12.2	87.8	
Matale	3,041	760	2,281	100.0	25.0	75.0	
Nuwara-Eliya	3,752	704	3,048	100.0	18.8	81.2	
Galle	2,331	643	1,688	100.0	27.6	72.4	
Matara	5,894	3,436	2,458	100.0	58.3	41.7	
Hambantota	5,695	3,689	2,006	100.0	64.8	35.2	
Jaffna	3,219	ĺ	3,219	100.0		100.0	
Mannar	1,405	573	832	100.0	40.8	59.2	
Vavuniya	698		698	100.0		100.0	
Mullativu	615	$22\overline{2}$	393	100.0	36.1	63.9	
Killinochchi	528	97	431	100.0	18.4	81.6	
Batticaloa	4,408	1,365	3,043	100.0	31.0	69.0	
Ampara	6,992	3,609	3,383	100.0	51.6	48.4	
Trincomalee	2,291	985	1,306	100.0	43.0	57.0	
Kurunegala	9,308	4,358	4,950	100.0	46.8	53.2	
Puttalama	4,990	2,102	2,888	100.0	42.1	57.9	
Anuradhapura	5,845	2,615	3,230	100.0	44.7	55.3	
Polonnaruwa	1,127	349	778	100.0	31.0	69.0	
Badulla	2,833	617	2,216	100.0	21.8	78.2	
Moneragala	7,519	3,961	3,558	100.0	52.7	47.3	
Ratnapura	4,793	2,148	2,645	100.0	44.8	55.2	
Kegalle	1,042	201	841	100.0	19.3	80.7	
11054110	1,012	201	011	100.0	17.5	00.7	

Very small sample counts are reported '-' No sample counts are reported

Table B24: Distribution of child labour by school attendance status by sector, gender, age, province and district - 2016

Category	No	of child labou	ır	% of child labour			
	All	Attending school	Not attending school	All	Attending school	Not attending school	
Sri Lanka	43,714	8,713	35,001	100.0	19.9	80.1	
Sector							
Urban	7,127	1,400	5,727	100.0	19.6	80.4	
Rural	35,126	7,313	27,813	100.0	20.8	79.2	
Estate	1,461	-	1,461	100.0	-	100.0	
Gender							
Boys	32,403	6,847	25,555	100.0	21.1	78.9	
Girls	11,311	1,866	9,445	100.0	16.5	83.5	
Age Group		·					
5 - 11	3,002	2,766	236	100.0	92.1	7.9	
12 - 14	5,265	3,905	1,359	100.0	74.2	25.8	
15 - 17	35,447	2,041	33,406	100.0	5.8	94.2	
Province							
Western	9,372	2,083	7,288	100.0	22.2	77.8	
Central	6,683	758	5,925	100.0	11.3	88.7	
Southern	2,298	341	1,957	100.0	14.8	85.2	
Northern	3,586	115	3,471	100.0	3.2	96.8	
Eastern	6,184	1,407	4,777	100.0	22.8	77.2	
North Western	6,859	1,030	5,829	100.0	15.0	85.0	
North Central	2,806	1,262	1,544	100.0	45.0	55.0	
Uva	3,747	1,439	2,308	100.0	38.4	61.6	
Sabaragamuwa	2,179	278	1,901	100.0	12.8	87.2	
District	2,177	2,0	1,,,,,	100.0	12.0	07.2	
Colombo	3,510	782	2,728	100.0	22.3	77.7	
Gampaha	3,564	293	3,271	100.0	8.2	91.8	
Kalutara	2,297	1,008	1,289	100.0	43.9	56.1	
Kandy	1,438	1,000	1,438	100.0	-	100.0	
Matale	1,538		1,538	100.0		100.0	
Nuwara-Eliya	1,857		1,857	100.0		100.0	
Galle	737		737	100.0		100.0	
Matara	1,849	758	1,091	100.0	41.0	59.0	
Hambantota	1,561	341	1,220	100.0	21.8	78.2	
Jaffna	2,262	J+1	2,262	100.0	0	100.0	
Mannar	414	115	299	100.0	27.8	72.2	
Vavuniya	464	-	464	100.0	27.0	100.0	
Mullativu	171		171	100.0		100.0	
Killinochchi	275		275	100.0	_	100.0	
Batticaloa	2,770	378	2,392	100.0	13.6	86.4	
	1,718	218	1,500	100.0	12.7	87.3	
Ampara Trincomalee	1,718	812	885	100.0	47.8	52.2	
		479	3,615	100.0	11.7		
Kurunegala Puttalama	4,094		2,214	100.0	11.7	88.3 80.1	
	2,765 1,883	551 1,117	766	100.0	59.3	40.7	
Anuradhapura Polonnaruwa							
	923	145	778	100.0	15.7	84.3	
Badulla	681	1 420	681	100.0	- 46.0	100.0	
Moneragala	3,066	1,439	1,627	100.0	46.9	53.1	
Ratnapura	1,545	278	1,267	100.0	18.0	82.0	
Kegalle	633		633	100.0		100.0	

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table B25: Percentage distribution of working children by occupation and gender, sector, age group and province - 2016

Category				Sele	ected oc	cupatio	n group)				
	HR / Manager	Professional	Technical	Clerical	Services / Sales	Skilled Agriculture	Craft /Trade	Industrial operator / assembler	Basic employments	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	23.0	12.5	14.5	3.5	43.9	100.0	103,704	459
Sector												
Urban	-	2.1	1.9	2.7	32.5	11.6	24.7	2.1	22.4	100.0	13,529	58
Rural	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	21.1	13.0	13.3	3.8	46.7	100.0	87,854	391
Estate	-	-	-	-	40.3	-	-	-	59.7	100.0	2,321	10
Gender												
Boys	-	0.6	1.0	0.1	20.6	13.0	14.4	3.1	47.2	100.0	69,210	307
Girls	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.3	28.0	11.6	14.6	4.3	36.9	100.0	34,494	152
Age Group												
5 - 11	-	-	-	-	27.7	23.9	8.4	-	40.0	100.0	9,630	45
14-Dec	-	-	-	1.5	20.8	14.4	13.6	0.8	48.9	100.0	18,884	83
15 - 17	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	23.0	10.6	15.4	4.7	43.0	100.0	75,190	331
Province												
Western	-	1.3	3.3	1.6	20.5	10.2	22.4	3.7	37.0	100.0	22,523	85
Central	1.3	-	1.1	-	23.6	11.0	15.3	2.8	44.9	100.0	15,542	70
Southern	-	3.8	-	-	24.6	18.8	9.0	4.4	39.4	100.0	8,025	43
Northern	-	1.9	-	3.4	22.1	19.4	16.4	3.6	33.2	100.0	6,466	50
Eastern	-	-	-	-	16.3	33.6	9.6	4.7	35.8	100.0	13,692	72
North Western	-	-	-	2.0	28.2	2.5	20.4	4.1	42.8	100.0	14,297	57
North Central	-	-	-	-	45.0	2.9	14.7	2.1	35.3	100.0	6,972	22
Uva	-	-	-	-	7.6	7.8	5.1	-	79.5	100.0	10,352	37
Sabaragamuwa	-	-	-	-	34.2	4.4	-	7.1	54.3	100.0	5,835	23
(N = ====1												

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table B26: Percentage Distribution of child labour by occupation by gender, sector, age group & province - 2016

Category			S	Selected	occupa	tion gr	oup				
	HR / Manager	Technical	Clerical	Services / Sales	Skilled Agriculture	Craft /Trade	Industrial operator / assembler	Basic employments	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	0.5	1.7	1.2	22.6	6.5	17.7	7.7	42.1	100.0	43,714	191
Sector											
Urban	-	3.5	5.1	36.0	-	27.4	4.0	24.0	100.0	7,127	30
Rural	0.6	1.4	0.4	18.7	8.1	16.4	8.7	45.7	100.0	35,126	154
Estate	-	-	-	49.8	-	-	-	50.2	100.0	1,461	7
Gender											
Boys	-	1.5	-	21.5	8.3	17.4	6.7	44.6	100.0	32,403	146
Girls	1.8	2.4	4.6	25.5	1.4	18.6	10.5	35.2	100.0	11,311	45
Age Group											
5 - 11	-	-	-	51.0	-	7.0	-	42.0	100.0	3,002	13
12 - 14	-	-	-	14.5	7.1	20.3	2.8	55.3	100.0	5,265	22
15 - 17	0.6	2.1	1.5	21.3	7.0	18.2	9.1	40.2	100.0	35,447	156
Province											
Western	-	8.0	3.9	26.8		28.3	5.6	27.4	100.0	9,371	36
Central	3.0	-	-	33.2	12.3	12.8	6.6	32.1	100.0	6,684	29
Southern	-	-	-	35.1	6.7	6.9	15.5	35.8	100.0	2,297	12
Northern	-	-	4.4	23.4	13.5	20.3	6.5	31.9	100.0	3,586	22
Eastern	-	-	-	16.8	13.2	11.9	10.5	47.6	100.0	6,185	32
North Western	-	-	-	8.8	-	24.0	8.6	58.6	100.0	6,860	27
North Central	-	-	-	36.6	-	25.4	5.2	32.8	100.0	2,806	10
Uva	-	-	-	7.4	15.3	6.5	-	70.8	100.0	3,747	14
Sabaragamuwa	-	-	-	24.0	-	-	19.0	57.0	100.0	2,178	9
' No sample counts are r											

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table B27: Percentage distribution of working children by major industrial group by Gender, sector, age group & province - 2016

Category		Selected indus		ate	le	
g	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	33.8	29.1	37.1	100.0	103,704	459
Sector						
Urban	17.6	21.7	60.7	100.0	13,529	58
Rural	36.8	30.1	33.1	100.0	87,854	391
Estate	13.0	33.3	53.7	100.0	2,321	10
Gender						
Boys	35.8	28.4	35.8	100.0	69,210	307
Girls	29.7	30.3	40.0	100.0	34,494	152
Age Group						
5 - 11	44.9	20.5	34.6	100.0	9,630	45
12 - 14	40.6	22.7	36.7	100.0	18,884	83
15 - 17	30.6	31.8	37.6	100.0	75,190	331
Province						
Western	12.4	39.9	47.7	100.0	22,524	85
Central	36.1	35.6	28.3	100.0	15,542	70
Southern	41.4	27.2	31.4	100.0	8,025	43
Northern	33.4	33.3	33.3	100.0	6,466	50
Eastern	52.1	23.1	24.4	100.0	13,691	72
North Western	19.2	28.7	52.1	100.0	14,298	57
North Central	37.6	13.0	49.4	100.0	6,971	22
Uva	57.4	21.3	21.3	100.0	10,352	37
Sabaragamuwa	45.3	15.7	39.0	100.0	5,835	23

Table B28: Percentage distribution of child labour by major industrial group by gender, sector, age group & province - 2016

		Selected indus	trial group		ate	<u>e</u>
Category	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	17.4	42.2	40.4	100.0	43,714	191
Sector						
Urban	5.7	28.3	66.0	100.0	7,128	30
Rural	20.5	45.5	34.0	100.0	35,126	154
Estate	-	29.0	71.0	100.0	1,461	7
Gender						
Boys	21.1	41.6	37.3	100.0	32,403	146
Girls	6.6	43.9	49.5	100.0	11,311	45
Age Group						
5 - 11	-	26.6	73.4	100.0	3,002	13
14-Dec	37.6	22.8	39.6	100.0	5,265	22
15 - 17	15.8	46.4	37.8	100.0	35,447	156
Province						
Western	-	40.9	59.1	100.0	9,371	36
Central	21.3	37.2	41.5	100.0	6,684	29
Southern	6.7	48.0	45.3	100.0	2,297	12
Northern	15.1	48.8	36.1	100.0	3,586	22
Eastern	35.9	38.5	25.6	100.0	6,185	32
North Western	11.0	46.1	42.9	100.0	6,860	27
North Central	31.1	32.2	36.7	100.0	2,806	10
Uva	31.3	50.9	17.8	100.0	3,747	14
Sabaragamuwa	21.3	42.0	36.7	100.0	2,178	9

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table B29: Distribution of working children, child labour and hazardous works by SLSCO 08, 3-digit level

SLSCO 08, 3-digit codes	Working Children	Child labour	Hazardous
Total	103,704	43,714	39,007
Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Labourers	21,382	3,814	3,465
Street and Market Salespersons	12,522	4,780	3,387
Manufacturing Labourers	9,309	4,950	3,966
Market Gardeners and Crop Growers	8,886	1,600	1,600
Mining and Construction Labourers	5,856	5,506	5,506
Shop Salespersons	4,795	2,515	1,850
Other Sales Workers	3,926	996	996
Domestic, Hotel and Office Cleaners and Helpers	3,712	2,290	1,859
Textile, Garment and Related Trades Workers	3,442	2,553	2,344
Handicraft Workers	2,929	862	862
Animal Producers (Market -oriented)	2,464	200	_
Machinery Mechanics and Repairers	2,455	1,410	1,410
Food Processing and Related Trade Workers	1,840	_	_
Other	20,186	12,238	11,761

Note: Very small sample counts reported

'-' No sample counts are reported

SLSCO 08:- Sri Lanka Standard Classification of Occupation -2008 based on International Standard Classification of Occupation-2008 (ISCO 2008)

Other category includes;

Waiters and Bartenders, Fishery Workers, Hunters and Trappers, Sheet and Structural Metal Workers, Moulders, Welders and Related Workers, Textile, Fur and Leather Products Machine Operators, Transport and Storage Labourers, Food Preparation Assistants, Street Vendors, Other Elementary Workers, etc.

Table B30: Distribution of working children, child labour and hazardous works by SLSIC Rev.4, 3-digit level

SLSIC Rev.4, 3-digit codes	Working Children	Child labour	Hazardous
Total	103,704	43,714	39,007
Growing of non-perennial crops	22,906	4,904	4,556
Retail sale in non-specialized stores	11,342	3,012	1,599
Growing of perennial crops	6,280	464	464
Construction of Buildings	5,602	5,252	5,252
Manufacture of wearing apparel except fur apparel	5,306	4,047	3,839
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	3,715	2,453	1,862
Retail sale of other goods in specialized stores	3,611	1,236	1,236
Animal production	3,499	371	171
Retail sale via stall and markets (can move easily)	2,944	955	772
Maintenance and repair of motor Vehicles	2,550	1,447	1,225
Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	2,119	404	235
Fishing	1,803	1,803	1,803
Other	32,027	17,363	15,995

Note: Very small sample counts reported

SLIC Rev 4:- Sri Lanka Standard Industry Classification based on International Standard Industry classification - Rev.4 (ISIC Rev 4)

Other category includes;

Manufacture of other food products, Manufacture of other textiles, Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials, Manufacture of structural metal products, tanks, reservoirs and steam generators, Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco, Other specialized wholesale, Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores, Restaurants and mobile food service activities, Beverage Serving activities, Other personal service activities, Activities of households as employers of domestic Personnel, etc.

Table B31: Percentage distribution of working children by place of work and by gender - 2016

Place of work	Woi	rking child	lren	C	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	35.9	52.2	41.3	18.8	25.1	20.4	
Employer's house	3.8	4.7	4.1	5.6	10.9	6.9	
Formal office	1.0	3.2	1.7	1.1	8.5	3.1	
Factory	5.0	11.3	7.1	8.5	28.0	13.5	
Plantations /Farm /Garden	10.8	9.5	10.4	11.1	1.4	8.6	
Constructions sites	5.6	0.0	3.7	9.3	0.0	6.9	
Quarrying sites	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	
Shops /Markets /Boutiques	14.0	12.9	13.6	16.3	19.4	17.1	
Different places (Mobile)	11.2	0.7	7.7	14.6	2.0	11.4	
Restaurants / Hotels	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.6	2.2	
Plantation Sector	0.3		0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	
Small holding plantation	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Fish related places / Slaughtering houses	3.4	2.1	2.9	5.7	3.1	5.0	
Other	5.9	1.2	4.4	5.8	0	4.3	
Estimate	69,210	34,494	103,704	32,403	11,311	43,711	
Sample	307	152	459	146	45	191	

Table B32: Percentage distribution of working children by employment status and age group - 2016

Category		Emp	loyment sta	itus			
	Employee	Own account worker	Employer	Contributing family worker	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	36.2	4.6	0.0	59.2	100.0	103,704	459
Sector							
Urban	56.2	7.9	0.0	35.9	100.0	13,529	58
Rural	31.7	4.2	0.0	64.1	100.0	87,854	391
Estate	87.0	0	0.0	13.0	100.0	2,321	10
Gender							
Boys	40.4	5.4	0.0	54.2	100.0	69,210	307
Girls	27.8	3.0	0.0	69.2	100.0	34,494	152
Age Group							
5 - 11	4.6	0	0.0	95.4	100.0	9,630	45
12 - 14	7.8	2.6	0.0	89.6	100.0	18,884	83
15 - 17	47.3	5.7	0.0	47.0	100.0	75,190	331
Working children							
Child labour	62.5	6.8	0.0	30.7	100.0	43,714	191
Hazardous	67.0	7.1	0.0	25.9	100.0	39,007	171
Non - Hazardous	17.5	3.1	0.0	79.4	100.0	64,697	288

Table B33: Percentage distribution of the working children period carry out those activities - 2016

Category	Total	During the day (between 6:00 A.M and 6:00 P.M)	During the evening (after 6:00 P.M to 8:00 PM)	8:00 P.M to 6:00 AM	All the Day	Only Weekends	Before schooling morning	After schooling until 6.00 P.M	Other
Sri Lanka	100.0	45.5	5.9	1.4	3.3	5.3	0.5	23.9	14.2
Sector									
Urban	100.0	38.4	8.7	1.9	2.7	7.9	1.3	22.0	17.1
Rural	100.0	46.8	5.6	1.0	3.2	5.1	0.4	24.8	13.1
Estate	100.0	38.5	_	15.1	7.6	_	_	_	38.8
Gender									
Boys	100.0	47.1	6.3	1.9	2.6	7.5	0.7	19.5	14.4
Girls	100.0	42.2	5.1	0.6	4.6	1.0	_	32.7	13.8
Age Group									
5 - 11	100.0	17.7	12.4	_		4.0	_	59.9	6.0
12 - 14	100.0	28.4	8.8	_	_	3.6	_	53.5	5.7
15 - 17	100.0	53.4	4.3	2.0	4.5	5.9	0.7	11.9	17.4

Table B34: Percentage distribution of paid employee children by mode of payment, sector, gender and age group - 2016

Category	Total	Piece rate	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Other
Sri Lanka	100.0	14.2	27.6	7.1	42.6	8.5
Sector						
Urban	100.0	15.2	25.6	5.3	53.9	_
Rural	100.0	14.9	26.8	7.5	39.4	11.4
Estate	100.0	_	48.8	8.7	42.5	_
Gender						
Boys	100.0	13.9	32.3	8.3	35.7	9.8
Girls	100.0	15.3	13.6	3.5	62.9	4.7
Age Group						
5 - 11	100.0	47.0	53.0	_	_	_
12 - 14	100.0	31.1	10.6	12.0	32.9	13.4
15 - 17	100.0	13.2	28.0	7.0	43.4	8.4

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table B35: Percentage distribution of paid children by spending their earnings sector, gender and age group - 2016

Category	Total	Give all part of money to the parents	Spend by him / her self	Give part of it to parents	Not earning yet	Other or not stated
Sri Lanka	100.0	37.1	28.4	20.7	8.4	5.4
Sector						
Urban	100.0	44.9	20.2	21.4	9.2	4.3
Rural	100.0	35.1	31.3	19.4	8.7	5.5
Estate	100.0	35.6	17.4	38.2	_	8.8
Gender						
Boys	100.0	40.1	28.9	21.6	4.0	5.4
Girls	100.0	28.0	27.0	18.1	21.4	5.5
Age Group						
5 - 11	100.0	47.0	53.0	_	_	_
12 - 14	100.0	55.5	34.3	10.2	_	_
15 - 17	100.0	36.2	27.9	21.3	8.9	5.7

Table B36: Percentage distribution of working children by weekly hours worked, sector, gender and age group - 2016

Category	Total	Less than 5	5 - 13	14 - 30	31 - 43	Above 43
Sri Lanka	100.0	25.4	31.1	14.6	14.9	14.0
Sector						
Urban	100.0	25.8	17.0	18.4	11.1	27.8
Rural	100.0	26.0	33.7	13.7	15.1	11.5
Estate	100.0	_	15.1	29.7	25.6	29.6
Gender						
Boys	100.0	22.9	30.0	18.0	16.8	12.3
Girls	100.0	30.4	33.4	7.9	11.0	17.4
Age Group						
5 - 11	100.0	47.8	47.8	4.4	_	_
12 - 14	100.0	41.4	40.9	13.2	_	4.6
15 - 17	100.0	18.5	26.5	16.3	20.5	18.1

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table B37: Percentage distribution of usually working children by occupation by gender, sector, age group & province – 2016

Category				Sele	ected oc	ccupati	on gro	ıp				
	O HR / Manager	O Professional	Technical	Clerical	Services / Sales	Skilled Agriculture	Craft /Trade	Plant and Machine Soperators and Assemblers	Elementary 6 occupations	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.0	21.8	13.1	14.5	3.5	43.9	100.0	115,133	507
Sector												
Urban	••	2.0	3.6	2.5	32.1	11.0	25.4	2.0	21.3	100.0	14,318	61
Rural	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	19.8	13.5	13.4	3.9	47.0	100.0	97,805	432
Estate					37.9	10.4	••		51.7	100.0	3,010	14
Gender												
Boys	••	0.5	1.5	0.1	19.4	13.1	13.7	3.3	48.4	100.0	78,272	346
Girls	0.5	1.2	0.7	2.9	26.9	13.1	16.3	4.0	34.4	100.0	36,861	161
Age Group												
5 - 11	••				26.0	28.4	7.9		37.7	100.0	10,238	48
12 - 14	••			1.3	18.8	14.5	12.3	0.7	52.3	100.0	20,944	93
15 - 17	0.2	1.0	1.7	1.0	22.1	10.9	15.9	4.7	42.5	100.0	83,950	366
Province												
Western		2.1	4.0	2.5	21.4	11.5	22.4	3.3	32.9	100.0	25,233	95
Central			1.6		20.0	15.0	14.8	7.2	41.5	100.0	10,974	45
Southern	1.4	2.1			21.3	13.1	14.3	2.5	45.4	100.0	14,495	77
Northern				3.3	23.2	20.2	21.0		32.3	100.0	6,758	53
Eastern					16.1	35.3	10.0	4.4	34.2	100.0	14,900	79
North Western			1.3	1.6	24.9	3.3	16.7	3.4	48.8	100.0	17,505	68
North Central					37.7	4.7	12.3	1.7	43.6	100.0	8,321	27
Uva					7.6	7.8	5.1		79.4	100.0	10,353	37
Sabaragamuwa					33.4	3.9	0.0	10.7	52.1	100.0	6,594	26

[&]quot;... No sample counts are reported

Table B38: Percentage distribution of usually working children by major industrial group by gender, sector, age group & province - 2016

Category		Selected industr	ial group			
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	34.3	29.5	36.2	100.0	115,135	507
Sector						
Urban	16.7	25.9	57.4	100.0	14,318	61
Rural	37.1	30.1	32.8	100.0	97,806	432
Estate	26.1	25.7	48.2	100.0	3,011	14
Gender						
Boys	36.7	28.4	34.9	100.0	78,272	346
Girls	29.3	31.7	39.0	100.0	36,861	161
Age Group						
5 - 11	48.1	19.3	32.5	100.0	10,238	48
12 - 14	44.2	21.7	34.0	100.0	20,944	93
15 - 17	30.1	32.6	37.2	100.0	83,950	366
Province						
Western	13.4	39.0	47.6	100.0	25,233	95
Central	41.3	35.0	23.7	100.0	10,974	45
Southern	36.5	30.8	32.7	100.0	14,495	77
Northern	34.2	33.8	32.0	100.0	6,758	53
Eastern	52.7	22.4	24.9	100.0	14,900	79
North Western	21.9	32.0	46.2	100.0	17,505	68
North Central	47.7	10.9	41.5	100.0	8,321	27
Uva	54.9	23.8	21.3	100.0	10,353	37
Sabaragamuwa	40.1	18.2	41.6	100.0	6,594	26

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Table B39: Percentage distribution of usually working children by employment status and age \\ group - 2016 \end{tabular}$

Category		En	nployment st	atus				
	Regular employee	Casual employee	Own account worker	Employer	Contributing family worker	Total	Estimate	Sample
Sri Lanka	2.0	36.5	5.6	-	55.9	100.0	115134	507
Sector								
Urban	2.5	54.2	10.8	-	32.5	100.0	53474	61
Rural	2.0	32.5	5.0	-	60.5	100.0	573643	432
Estate	-	79.5	-	-	20.5	100.0	29267	14
Gender								
Boys	1.5	40.2	6.6	-	51.7	100.0	402988	346
Girls	3.2	28.5	3.4	-	64.9	100.0	253395	161
Age Group								
5 - 11	-	6.2	-	-	93.8	100.0	10238	48
12 - 14	-	11.4	5.3	-	83.3	100.0	20945	93
15 - 17	2.8	46.4	6.3	-	44.5	100.0	83950	366

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table B40: Percentage distribution of working children (usual status) by number of months worked and by sector - 2016

Number of months	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	100.0	12.4	84.9	2.6
01-03	100.0	9.0	88.5	2.6
04-06	100.0	14.6	81.8	3.6
07-09	100.0	31.2	68.8	_
10-12	100.0	22.1	73.3	4.6

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table B41: Percentage distribution of working children (usual status) by number of months worked and by gender - 2016

Number of months	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	68.0	32.0
01-03	100.0	68.2	31.8
04-06	100.0	77.1	22.9
07-09	100.0	63.3	36.7
10-12	100.0	55.4	44.6

Table B42: Percentage distribution of children engaged in housekeeping activities - 2016

Family work activities	All children	Working children	Not working Children	Child labour
Total	74.5	91.8	74.1	86.2
Cooking	30.9	37.0	30.8	30.8
Shopping for household	40.3	62.7	39.8	60.7
Cleaning the household	58.2	68.0	58.0	58.0
Washing clothes	29.1	62.6	28.3	58.8
Caring for children / old / sick	6.9	10.2	6.8	8.4
Collecting tree wool	6.8	21.9	6.4	17.8
Fetching water from outside premises	5.7	12.6	5.5	11.4
Watering flower beds	30.6	32.4	30.6	23.1
Other	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.2

Table B43: Percentage distribution of children engaged in housekeeping activities by sector and gender - 2016

Engaged in activity	J	Sri Lanka			Urban			Rural			Estate	
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	74.5	71.9	77.1	70.4	68.2	72.5	75.6	72.9	78.3	71.6	9.79	75.6
Cooking	30.9	18.3	43.8	27.1	14.9	39.5	32.1	19.2	45.2	26.2	14.6	38.2
Shopping for household	40.3	51.2	29.2	34.4	46.1	22.7	41.3	52.2	30.1	45.0	53.0	36.9
Cleaning the household	58.2	49.8	8.99	54.6	46.8	62.5	59.4	50.9	68.1	52.3	42.5	62.4
Washing clothes	29.1	20.9	37.4	24.9	18.4	31.4	29.8	21.3	38.6	31.2	23.1	39.5
Caring for children / old / sick	6.9	5.4	8.5	5.5	4.1	7.0	7.4	0.9	8.9	4.2	1.4	7.0
Collecting tree wool	8.9	6.2	7.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	7.7	7.0	8.5	10.6	9.6	11.6
Fetching water from outside premises	5.7	5.6	5.8	2.2	2.8	1.6	6.1	0.9	6.2	10.3	8.4	12.3
Watering flower beds	30.6	26.8	34.5	23.8	22.8	24.7	33.5	29.1	38.1	9.6	7.0	12.3
Other	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.8	6.0	0.2	1.5

Table B44: Children engaged in housekeeping activities by age group and gender - 2016

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	63.2	87.1	90.3	60.2	86.0	87.3	66.3	88.2	93.3
Cooking	20.9	40.6	46.5	14.2	24.4	22.2	27.8	57.1	70.8
Shopping for household	29.9	52.7	54.1	36.1	8.89	72.0	23.5	36.4	36.1
Cleaning the household	47.4	70.3	73.5	40.7	61.0	61.7	54.3	7.67	85.4
Washing clothes	11.2	41.5	62.4	7.3	27.7	49.7	15.2	55.5	75.2
Caring for children / old / sick	5.8	8.0	8.7	5.0	5.6	6.3	9.9	10.4	11.1
Collecting tree wool	4.3	8.9	11.0	4.3	8.1	9.3	4.3	6.7	12.8
Fetching water from outside premises	3.2	7.9	6.6	3.1	8.2	9.5	3.2	7.5	10.4
Watering flower beds	26.8	35.4	35.3	24.8	31.2	27.3	28.9	39.6	43.2
Other	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.7

Table D1: Percentage distribution of children according to their Parents/Guardians preference towards choosing work for their children by sector - 2016

Preference	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work for income only	13.1	16.5	13.1	5.8
Assist family business	6.0	7.5	5.6	10.1
Assist with housekeeping activities	0.7	-	0.9	-
Attend school only	39.0	36.6	37.6	69.6
Attend school and assist with family business	21.5	14.6	23.5	3.9
Attend school and attend with housekeeping activities	3.7	5.5	3.4	4.7
Combine work for income and schooling	4.9	5.5	5.0	2.5
To obtain any skill training	8.2	8.8	8.4	3.4
Other	2.8	5.0	2.6	-

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table D2: Percentage distribution of children according to their Parents/Guardians preference towards choosing work for their children by Gender - 2016

Preference	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work for income only	13.1	14.7	10.0
Assist family business	6.0	5.7	6.7
Assist with housekeeping activities	0.7	0.3	1.7
Attend school only	39.0	36.7	43.4
Attend school and assist with family business	21.5	20.8	23.0
Attend school and attend with housekeeping activities	3.7	3.7	3.8
Combine work for income and schooling	4.9	5.4	3.9
To obtain any skill training	8.2	11.1	2.3
Other	2.8	1.5	5.3

Table D3: Percentage distribution of working children facing problem due to their work by sector - 2016

Problem Faced	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injuries/illness/poor health	4.0	4.4	4.4	-
Poor grades in school	21.4	8.6	22.4	41.9
Physical abuse	6.8	5.2	7.9	-
Emotional abuse	4.3	7.6	3.9	-
Sexual abuse	0.9	2.4	0.3	3.1
Fatigue	19.1	21.6	20.4	-
No play time	28.7	32.8	26.1	44.1
No time to go to school	11.8	17.5	10.5	11.0
Other	3.0	-	4.0	-

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table D4: Percentage distribution of working children facing problem due to their work by gender - 2016

		Total			Boys			Girls		
Problem Faced	Total	Faced	Not faced	Total	Faced	Not faced	Total	Faced	Not faced	
Injuries/ illness/poor health	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	1.7	98.3	100.0	2.7	97.3	
Poor grades in school	100.0	10.9	89.1	100.0	13.1	86.9	100.0	6.5	93.5	
Physical abuse	100.0	3.5	96.5	100.0	3.7	96.3	100.0	3.1	96.9	
Emotional abuse	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	2.3	97.7	
Sexual abuse	100.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	1.0	99.0	
Fatigue	100.0	9.8	90.2	100.0	9.5	90.5	100.0	10.3	89.7	
No play time	100.0	14.7	85.3	100.0	14.1	85.9	100.0	15.9	84.1	
No time to go to school	100.0	6.0	94.0	100.0	5.9	94.1	100.0	6.4	93.6	
Other	100.0	1.5	98.5	100.0	1.8	98.2	100.0	0.9	99.1	

Table D5: Percentage distribution of working children by main reason for allowing them to work by sector - 2016

Reason	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Supplement family income	19.2	19.1	18.3	36.2
Help pay family debt	1.0	-	1.2	-
Help in household enterprise	36.3	22.1	40.3	-
Schooling not useful for future	2.2	-	2.7	-
Child not interested in school	16.6	24.7	13.7	49.0
Difficulties to send child to school	1.1	3.2	0.9	-
Learn skills	6.0	11.1	5.4	3.4
To temporarily replace someone	2.0	2.0	2.1	-
Lack of safety at home	0.9	-	1.0	-
Other	14.7	17.9	14.5	11.5

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table D6: Percentage distribution of working children by main reason for letting by gender - 2016

Reason	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Supplement family income	19.2	19.9	17.8
Help pay family debt	1.0	1.5	-
Help in household enterprise	36.3	32.6	43.6
Schooling not useful for future	2.2	2.7	1.4
Child not interested in school	16.6	19.1	11.7
Difficulties to send child to school	1.1	0.8	1.8
Learn skills	6.0	5.5	7.0
To temporarily replace someone	2.0	1.9	2.1
Lack of safety at home	0.9	0.8	1.0
Other	14.7	15.3	13.5

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table D7: Percentage distribution of type of problems faced by parents of family if working children stop working by sector - 2016

Type of Problem	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household living standard decline	18.2	10.0	18.5	34.7
Household cannot afford to live	4.2	5.5	3.7	11.1
Household enterprise cannot operate	3.8	6.3	3.7	-
Does not affect anyway	70.7	73.2	71.3	54.2
Other	2.9	5.0	2.8	-

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table D8: Percentage distribution of type of problems faced by parents if working children stop working by gender - 2016

Type of Problem	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household living standard decline	18.2	18.3	18.2
Household cannot afford to live	4.2	4.5	3.6
Household enterprise cannot operate	3.8	3.2	5.1
Does not affect anyway	70.7	71.8	68.7
Other	2.9	2.2	4.5

Table D9: Percentage distribution of working children by relationship with employer by sector - 2016

Working Relationship	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Good	32.03	51.59	26.90	74.02
Bad	19.82	20.17	19.43	25.98
Indifferent	47.60	28.24	53.01	-
No relevant/ Not known	0.55	0.00	0.66	-
Reason for Bad Relationship				
Total	100.0	-	100.0	-
Heavy work	57.4	-	57.4	-
Pays poorly	31.2	-	31.2	-
Genderually abuse	11.5	-	11.5	_

Table D10: Percentage distribution of working children by relationship with employer and gender - 2016

Working Relationship	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Good	32.0	34.8	26.6
Bad	19.8	20.8	17.9
Indifferent	47.6	44.2	54.5
No relevant/ Not known	0.5	0.3	1.1
Reason for Bad Relationship			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wants to much work done	57.4	-	83.4
Pays poorly	31.2	100.0	-
Other	11.5	-	16.6

Very small sample counts reported

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table E1: Percentage distribution of children (aged 5-17) years by main reason for living away from the household by sector -2016

Main reason	No. of		Perce	ntage	
	Children	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	91,423	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Due to work	9,799	10.7	_	9.5	29.4
Looking /Searching for a job	335	0.4	_	0.3	1.5
Cannot bear his/her expenditure	1,986	2.2	10.9	1.0	2.7
Attend school	55,780	61.0	44.3	63.1	62.1
Attend training/Other education activity	10,661	11.7	14.8	12.9	_
Rehabilitation / Probational Care	824	0.9	2.1	0.9	_
Being disable	346	0.4	1.5	0.3	_
Relative / Friends request	4,457	4.9	7.4	4.9	2.2
Other	7,235	7.9	19.0	7.3	2.1

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table E2: Percentage distribution of children (aged 5-17) years by main reason for living away from the household by gender – 2016

Main reason	No. of		Percentage	
	Children	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	91,422	100.0	100.0	100.0
Due to work	9,799	10.7	13.1	8.1
Looking /Searching for a job	335	0.4	0.3	0.4
Cannot bear his/her expenditure	1,985	2.2	3.4	0.8
Attend school	55,781	61.0	55.9	66.9
Run away from home	10,662	11.7	15.3	7.5
Rehabilitation / Probational Care	823	0.9	0.9	0.9
Being disable	346	0.4		0.8
Relative / Friends request	4,456	4.9	4.1	5.8
Other	7,235	7.9	7.2	8.8

Table F1: Percentage distribution of children by type of housing structure they live and by working status and by sector (Usual Residence) - 2016

Domain/				Type of H	Type of Housing Structure	ucture				Total	Estimate	Sample
Characteristics	Single House - Single Floor storied	Single House - Double storied	Single House - More than 2 storied	Attached house / Annex	Flat	Twin	Line room / row house	Slum / Shanty	Other	%	Ö	Number
Sri Lanka	84.4	8.7	0.5	9.0	9.0	6.0	3.8	0.7	0.3	100.0	20,580,517	89,273
Children	84.0	8.7	9.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	4.0	8.0	0.3	100.0	4,571,442	20,026
Working Children	87.5	5.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	1	3.6	1.7	0.5	100.0	103,704	459
Child Labour	90.2	1.8	9.0	0.7	1	1	3.7	2.4	9.0	100.0	43,714	191
Sector												
Urban	65.0	21.9	1.8	1.8	2.9	6.0	3.8	9.0	1.2	100.0	3,598,153	14,910
Children	65.4	21.9	2.0	2.0	2.5	6.0	3.6	9.0	1.1	100.0	777,283	3,282
Working Children	67.3	6.7	2.0	1	2.0	1	13.2	5.9	1	100.0	13,529	58
Child Labour	74.1	3.5	3.7	•	•	1	6.6	8.7	1	100.0	7,127	30
Rural	91.6	6.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	100.0	16,062,455	70,556
Children	91.2	6.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	8.0	0.1	100.0	3,553,550	15,732
Working Children	92.0	4.5	0.2	8.0	1	•	8.0	1.1	9.0	100.0	87,854	391
Child Labour	95.7	1.5	I	8.0	•	1	1	1.2	0.7	100.0	35,126	154
Estate	34.4	0.7	•	0.7	•	3.7	60.3	0.2	•	100.0	919,910	3,807
Children	38.2	9.0	ı	1.1	•	3.2	9.99	0.3	1	100.0	240,608	1,012
Working Children	33.1	13.0	•	1	•	•	53.9	•	1	100.0	2,321	10
Child Labour	38.4	1	I	•	1	1	9.19	1	I	100.0	1,461	7

Table F2: Percentage distribution of Children, Working Children & Child Labour by tenure ship status of household dwelling by nature of employment and sector. (Usual Residence) - 2016

Domain/			*Hou	sehold	l Dwel	ling			Total	Estimate	Sample
Characteristics	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	%	No.	Number
Sri Lanka	87.4	3.6	3.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.2	1.1	100.0	20,580,517	89,273
Children	86.5	3.9	3.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	3.5	1.3	100.0	4,571,442	20,026
Working Children	87.8	1.8	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.7	2.2	100.0	103,704	459
Child Labour	87.2	1.6	4.4	0.4	_	_	3.4	3.0	100.0	43,714	191
Sector											
Urban	81.1	0.5	10.1	2.7	0.1	0.1	3.4	1.8	100.0	3,598,154	14,910
Children	79.5	0.5	10.8	3.0	0.2	0.1	3.8	2.1	100.0	777,283	3,282
Working Children	70.9	_	14.0	1.4	_	_	4.2	9.6	100.0	13,529	58
Child Labour	63.9	_	17.7	2.6	_	_	5.3	10.6	100.0	7,127	30
Rural	92.8	0.5	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.8	1.0	100.0	16,062,454	70,556
Children	92.5	0.5	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.8	1.2	100.0	3,553,550	15,732
Working Children	91.7	1.0	2.5	_	0.3	0.1	3.2	1.1	100.0	87,854	391
Child Labour	93.7	1.1	1.9	_	_	_	1.7	1.6	100.0	35,126	154
Estate	20.7	67.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	10.5	0.6	100.0	919,909	3,807
Children	21.5	64.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	12.1	0.6	100.0	240,608	1,012
Working Children	37.5	41.2	_	_	_	_	21.3	_	100.0	2,321	10
Child Labour	45.4	20.8	_	_	_	_	33.8	_	100.0	1,461	7

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

- 1 Owned
- 2 Provide free by employer
- 3 Rented from private owner
- 4 Rented from Government/Public ownership
- 5 Subsidized by employer
- 6 Encroached
- 7 Free from rent or release
- 9 Other

 $Table\ F3:\ Percentage\ distribution\ of\ Children,\ Working\ Children\ \&\ Child\ Labour\ by\ occupied$ $rooms\ in\ household\ and\ sector\ (Usual\ Residence)\ -\ 2016$

Domain/ Characteristics		Nun	iber of Ro	ooms		Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	1	2	3	4	5 or more			
Sri Lanka	3.0	12.8	15.8	19.6	48.7	100.0	20,580,517	89,273
Children	3.3	15.0	16.8	19.4	45.5	100.0	4,571,442	20,026
Working Children	4.7	19.0	20.3	21.3	34.7	100.0	103,704	459
Child Labour	4.4	24.8	23.5	19.1	28.3	100.0	43,714	191
Sector								
Urban	3.9	14.3	16.4	21.0	44.3	100.0	3,598,153	14,910
Children	3.9	17.7	17.4	20.7	40.2	100.0	777,283	3,282
Working Children	10.5	18.1	26.3	13.2	31.9	100.0	13,529	58
Child Labour	5.1	22.4	36.1	11.5	24.8	100.0	7,127	30
Rural	2.7	11.8	15.1	19.0	51.3	100.0	16,062,455	70,556
Children	3.0	13.8	16.1	18.8	48.4	100.0	3,553,550	15,732
Working Children	4.0	19.2	19.3	21.9	35.7	100.0	87,854	391
Child Labour	4.4	25.1	20.4	20.0	30.2	100.0	35,126	154
Estate	5.1	24.1	26.6	24.5	19.7	100.0	919,910	3,807
Children	5.7	24.6	26.3	24.0	19.4	100.0	240,608	1,012
Working Children	_	18.1	22.0	46.8	13.0	100.0	2,321	10
Child Labour	_	28.8	35.0	36.2	_	100.0	1,461	7

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table F4: Percentage distribution of Children, Working Children & Child Labour by total floor area in household and sector (Usual Residence) - 2016

Domain/ Characteristics		Size of Fl	oor Area	(sq. feet)		Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	Less 100	101- 250	251- 500	501- 750	751 or more			
Sri Lanka	1.8	8.3	19.4	27.9	43.2	100.0	20,580,517	89,273
Children	1.9	10.6	20.4	27.5	39.5	100.0	4,571,442	20,026
Working Children	2.0	14.6	27.5	27.9	28.1	100.0	103,704	459
Child Labour	4.5	14.7	34.1	25.1	21.7	100.0	43,714	191
Sector								
Urban	1.2	8.3	19.4	27.9	43.2	100.0	3,598,153	14,910
Children	1.1	9.2	21.8	28.4	39.6	100.0	777,283	3,282
Working Children	1.3	18.3	34.8	22.7	22.9	100.0	13,529	58
Child Labour	2.5	18.8	44.2	17.7	16.8	100.0	7,127	30
Rural	1.2	7.8	18.4	28.0	44.6	100.0	16,062,455	70,556
Children	1.3	8.7	19.7	28.5	41.9	100.0	3,553,550	15,732
Working Children	2.1	12.4	26.7	29.2	29.6	100.0	87,854	391
Child Labour	5.1	11.9	32.4	27.1	23.6	100.0	35,126	154
Estate	13.6	44.6	27.3	10.0	4.4	100.0	919,910	3,807
Children	14.8	44.2	27.0	10.4	3.5	100.0	240,608	1,012
Working Children	_	76.1	16.2	7.7	_	100.0	2,321	10
Child Labour	_	62.0	25.8	12.2	_	100.0	1,461	7

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table F5: Percentage distribution of Children, Working Children & Child Labour by principle material of wall, floor and roof construction by sector (Usual Residence) - 2016

· ·		Wall			Floor			Roof	
Domain/ Characteristics	Total	Semi Permanent	Permanent	Total	Semi Permanent	Permanent	Total	Semi Permanent	Permanent
Sri Lanka	100.0	4.3	95.7	100.0	3.9	96.1	100.0	8.5	91.5
Children	100.0	4.5	95.5	100.0	4.4	95.6	100.0	9.2	8.06
Working Children	100.0	6.3	93.7	100.0	8.7	91.3	100.0	10.6	89.4
Child Labour	100.0	8.2	91.8	100.0	9.6	90.4	100.0	11.6	88.4
Sector									
Urban	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	0.7	99.3	100.0	3.6	96.4
Children	100.0	2.9	97.1	100.0	0.7	99.3	100.0	3.6	96.4
Working Children	100.0	5.9	94.1	100.0	1.3	7.86	100.0	5.8	94.2
Child Labour	100.0	8.7	91.3	100.0	I	100.0	100.0	6.3	93.7
Rural	100.0	4.5	95.5	100.0	4.4	92.6	100.0	6.3	93.7
Children	100.0	4.6	95.4	100.0	4.9	95.1	100.0	8.9	93.2
Working Children	100.0	9.9	93.4	100.0	6.6	90.1	100.0	10.2	8.68
Child Labour	100.0	8.4	91.6	100.0	11.4	9.88	100.0	10.7	89.3
Estate	100.0	7.9	92.1	100.0	7.5	92.5	100.0	0.99	34.0
Children	100.0	8.2	91.8	100.0	8.8	91.2	100.0	63.6	36.4
Working Children	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	7.6	92.4	100.0	51.6	48.4
Child Labour	100.0	I	100.0	100.0	12.0	88.0	100.0	58.0	42.0

Table F6: Percentage distribution of Children, Working Children & Child Labour by principle type of lighting and sector (Usual Residence) - 2016

Domain/ Characteristics	Sour	rce of Light	ing		Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	Electricity	Kerosene oil	Solar energy	Other			
Sri Lanka	96.7	3.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	20,580,517	89,273
Children	96.5	3.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	4,571,442	20,026
Working Children	94.3	5.3	0.4	_	100.0	103,704	459
Child Labour	93.6	6.4	_	_	100.0	43,714	191
Sector							
Urban	98.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,598,153	14,910
Children	98.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	777,283	3,282
Working Children	98.7	1.3	_	_	100.0	13,529	58
Child Labour	97.5	2.5	_	_	100.0	7,127	30
Rural	96.6	3.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	16,062,455	70,556
Children	96.5	3.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,553,550	15,732
Working Children	93.8	5.7	0.5	_	100.0	87,854	391
Child Labour	92.6	7.4	_	_	100.0	35,126	154
Estate	9.2	9.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	919,910	3,807
Children	89.5	10.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	240,608	1,012
Working Children	84.9	15.1	_	_	100.0	2,321	10
Child Labour	100.0	_	_	_	100.0	1,461	7

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table F7: Percentage distribution of Children, Working Children & Child Labour by principle type of cooking fuel and sector (Usual Residence) - 2016

Domain/ Characteristics			Cooki	ng Fuel			Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	Fire wood	Gas	Kerosene	Electricity	Saw Dust	Other			
Sri Lanka	71.9	26.4	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	20,580,517	89,273
Children	71.5	26.9	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	4,571,442	20,026
Working Children	81.1	16.5	1.6	_	0.4	0.5	100.0	103,703	459
Child Labour	80.8	16.2	2.5	_	_	0.5	100.0	43,714	191
Sector									
Urban	31.2	63.0	5.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	3,598,153	14,910
Children	31.2	63.2	5.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	777,283	3,282
Working Children	36.9	51.1	9.8	_	_	2.2	100.0	13,529	58
Child Labour	46.4	42.2	11.4	_	_	_	100.0	7,127	30
Rural	79.8	19.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	16,062,454	70,556
Children	78.9	20.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,553,550	15,732
Working Children	87.7	11.2	0.3	_	0.4	0.3	100.0	87,854	391
Child Labour	87.0	11.6	0.8	_	_	0.7	100.0	35,126	154
Estate	92.4	7.2	0.2	0.2	_	0.0	100.0	919,910	3,807
Children	91.9	7.5	0.3	0.3	_	_	100.0	240,609	1,012
Working Children	87.0	13.0	_	_	_	_	100.0	2,320	10
Child Labour	100.0	_	_	_	_	_	100.0	1,461	7

^{&#}x27;-' No sample counts are reported

Table F8: Percentage distribution of Children, Working Children & Child Labour by safety of drinking water and sector (Usual Residence) -2016

Domain/ Characteristics	*Safety of drii	nking water	Total %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	Safe Water	Unsafe Water			
Sri Lanka	86.2	13.8	100.0	20,580,517	89,273
Children	85.7	14.3	100.0	4,571,442	20,026
Working Children	82.0	18.0	100.0	103,703	459
Child Labour	86.4	13.6	100.0	43,714	191
Sector					
Urban	96.5	3.5	100.0	3,598,153	14,910
Children	96.7	3.3	100.0	777,283	3,282
Working Children	94.9	5.1	100.0	13,529	58
Child Labour	97.2	2.8	100.0	7,127	30
Rural	84.8	15.2	100.0	16,062,454	70,556
Children	84.5	15.5	100.0	3,553,550	15,732
Working Children	80.6	19.4	100.0	87,854	391
Child Labour	85.5	14.5	100.0	35,126	154
Estate	69.3	30.7	100.0	919,910	3,807
Children	67.8	32.2	100.0	240,609	1,012
Working Children	61.4	38.6	100.0	2,320	10
Child Labour	52.8	47.2	100.0	1,461	7

Table F9: Percentage distribution of Children, Working Children & Child Labour by availability of toilet by sector (Usual Residence) - 2016

		Toner facilities	can		10tal %	Estimate No.	Sample Number
	Exclusive for the household	Sharing with another household	Public convenience	None			
Sri Lanka	92.9	5.4	7.	1.0	100.0	20,580,517	89,273
Children	92.6	5.5	9.0	1.2	100.0	4,571,442	20,026
Working Children	9.68	7.3	0.7	2.4	100.0	103,703	459
Child Labour	86.6	9.6	0.4	3.4	100.0	43,714	191
Sector							
Urban	92.9	4.7	2.2	4	100.0	3,598,153	14,910
Children	93.1	4.8	2.0	0.1	100.0	777,283	3,282
Working Children	80.9	12.4	5.3	1.3	100.0	13,529	58
Child Labour	85.2	9.7	2.6	2.5	100.0	7,127	30
Rural	93.7	4.9	.2	1.2	100.0	16,062,454	70,556
Children	93.6	4.9	0.2	1.4	100.0	3,553,550	15,732
Working Children	91.0	6.4	I	2.7	100.0	87,854	391
Child Labour	87.0	9.2	I	3.8	100.0	35,126	154
Estate	78.7	16.6	3.5	1.2	100.0	919,910	3,807
Children	77.5	17.6	3.5	1.3	100.0	240,609	1,012
Working Children	89.4	10.6	1	ı	100.0	2,320	10
Child Labour	83.2	16.8	I	I	100.0	1,461	7

'-' No sample counts are reported

Table F10: Percentage distribution of children by durable goods/assets own by sector (Usual Residence) - 2016

							(i								
Domain/							*Own	*Own Item							Estimate	Sample
Characteristics	-	2	3	4	S	9	7	∞	6	10	=	12	13	14	Z	Number
Children	11.1	41.0	38.7	17.6	3.9	87.1	9.69	40.9	22.6	53.3	24.8	30.1	93.5	6.3	4,571,442	20,026
Working Children	5.5	35.5	51.3	14.7	6.5	6.62	68.7	31.2	13.6	39.9	18.7	23.3	9.06	56.0	103,704	459
Child Labour	3.7	34.2	55.3	11.9	5.2	74.1	67.4	22.5	8.4	34.0	14.1	14.9	88.7	55.2	43,714	191
Sector																
Urban																
Children	21.2	36.4	36.5	18.8	3.7	91.2	72.6	50.4	42.9	67.5	41.2	42.1	2.96	87.0	777,283	3,282
Working children	4.0	36.4	48.5	18.6	14.0	83.0	6.07	41.9	18.3	46.9	26.5	15.3	95.1	83.4	13,529	58
Child Labour	I	41.3	61.5	21.0	6.2	8.08	67.9	29.5	12.8	43.1	24.4	16.8	94.8	9.77	7,127	30
Rural																
Children	9.6	44.2	41.3	17.9	4.1	86.5	9.69	40.3	19.6	52.5	22.4	27.7	93.8	65.2	3,553,550	15,732
Working Children	5.9	36.0	52.8	14.0	5.5	9.62	68.4	30.2	13.3	39.1	18.0	25.2	90.4	53.0	87,854	391
Child Labour	4.6	33.5	56.3	10.0	5.2	72.4	68.2	21.5	7.9	32.8	12.6	15.1	87.9	52.2	35,126	154
Estate																
Children	1.1	9.8	7.0	10.6	1.2	81.9	60.2	18.4	2.5	20.2	6.3	26.5	79.4	15.5	240,608	1,012
Working Children	I	10.7	13.0	20.7	I	74.4	8.99	7.7	I	32.7	I	I	71.8	10.7	2,321	10
Child Labour	ı	17.0	ı	12.2	I	83.2	71.2	12.2	I	17.0	ı	I	79.2	17.0	1,461	7
- Not reported		ı	!									,	,		,	
1 - Motor car / Van		5-	5 - Bus / Lorry	orry				9 - Washing machine	ing mac	hine		13 - [13 - Telephone (Mobile)	ie (Mobi	le)	
2 - Motor cycle / Scooter	ter	- 9	6 - Television	ion				10 - Refrigerator	igerator			14 - Fan	Fan			
3 - Bicycle		7 -	7 - Cassette Player / DVD /Radio	Player.	/DAD/	Radio		11 - Pers	11 - Personal Computer	mputer						
4 - Three wheelers		~	8 - Sewing machine	machine	(D)			12 - Telephone (Domestic)	hone (I	Domestic	÷					

Table F11: Percentage distribution of children by total own land area and sector - 2016

Domain/	Not		Total la	Total land area (purchases)	hases)		Total	Estimate	Sample
Characteristics	Owned						%	No.	Number
		< 20	21-60	61-100	101-160	161 and			
						above			
Children	4.	23.8	13.9	5.6	9.2	47.1	100.0	113,167	482
Working Children	I	14.8	I	14.9	17.0	53.3	100.0	3,755	14
Child Labour	I	23.4	I	I	32.3	44.3	100.0	1,090	4
Sector									
Urban									
Children	I	47.5	19.7	I	I	32.8	100.0	8,828	42
Working children	I	100.0	I	I	I	I	100.0	299	1
Child Labour	ı	I	I	I	ı	I	I	I	I
Rural									
Children	4.	21.8	13.3	6.1	10.0	48.4	100.0	104,170	439
Working Children	I	7.4	I	16.1	18.5	58.0	100.0	3,456	13
Child Labour	I	23.4	I	I	32.3	44.3	100.0	1,090	4
Estate									
Children	I	I	100.0	1	I	I	100.0	169	1
Working Children	ı	ı	I	ı	I	I	100.0	26,031	108
Child Labour	ı	ı	I	I	ı	I	100.0	7,666	31

Not reported

Table F12: Percentage distribution of children by main reason for household obtaining a loan by sector - 2016

Domain/	Do not			*Main	*Main reason for obtaining a loan	· obtaining	g a loan			Total	Estimate	Sample
Characteristics	Obtain Loan									%	No.	Number
			2	3	4	5	9	7	6			
Children	61.4	4.0	3.9	15.7	9:	9:	10.5	1.8	1.5	100.0	4,571,442	20,026
Working Children	52.4	4.2	3.0	13.7	1.	9:	22.4	1.6	1.9	100.0	103,704	459
Child Labour	57.7	5.5	3.4	10.9	1	1.0	19.2	4.	1.7	100.0	43,714	191
Sector												
Urban												
Children	67.2	3.4	4.8	11.8	9:	3:	8.4	2.0	1.3	100.0	777,283	3,282
Working children	73.2	1.8	1	6.1	ı	1	10.7	0.9	2.2	100.0	13,529	58
Child Labour	78.1	1	1	4.1	1	1	17.8	1	1	100.0	7,127	30
Rural												
Children	59.2	4.1	3.9	17.1	9:	9:	11.3	1.7	1.5	100.0	3,553,550	15,732
Working Children	48.9	4.3	3.5	15.2	1.	S :	24.5	1.0	2.0	100.0	87,854	391
Child Labour	52.9	6.5	4.3	12.7	1	9:	20.3	3:	2.2	100.0	35,126	154
Estate												
Children	75.7	4.8	1.2	7.2	1.2	1.0	4.9	1.6	2.3	100.0	240,608	1,012
Working Children	61.7	14.7	1	1	1	9.01	13.0	1	1	100.0	2,321	10
Child Labour	74.0	9.2	1	1	1	16.8	ı	1	1	100.0	1,461	7

Not reported

1 - To meet essential household expenditures

2 - To buy vehicles

3 - To purchase a land or construct/ remodel / repair / construct a house

4 - To meet health related expenditure for household members

5 - To meet the following ritual expenditures

6 - To open / increase business / cultivation7 - To settle a previous loan9 - Other

Table F13: Percentage distribution of children by migration from one district to another district by sector - 2016

Domain/	Migrated	Not Migrated	Total	Estimate No.	Sample
Characteristics			%		Number
Children	10.1	6.68	100.0	4,571,442	20,026
Working Children	6.6	90.1	100.0	103,704	459
Child Labour	11.9	88.1	100.0	43,714	191
Sector					
Urban					
Children	11.8	88.2	100.0	777,283	3,282
Working children	4.1	6.56	100.0	13,529	58
Child Labour	7.8	92.2	100.0	7,127	30
Rural					
Children	10.1	6.68	100.0	3,553,550	15,732
Working Children	11.0	0.68	100.0	87,854	391
Child Labour	13.3	2.98	100.0	35,126	154
Estate					
Children	5.0	95.0	100.0	240,608	1,012
Working Children	ı	100.0	100.0	2,321	10
Child Labour	I	100.0	100.0	1,461	7
Not momented					

Not reported

Table F14: Percentage distribution of children by main reason for changing the place of residence by sector - 2016

Children 18.3 3.4 5 6 7 9.6 No. Number Children 18.3 18.7 7.1 7 6 11.3 29.5 13.7 100.0 462,097 2.523 Working Children 11.3 30.8 1.7 2 2.5 13.7 100.0 462,097 2.523 Working Children 11.1 34.4 2 2 7.7 40.2 8.3 100.0 10,218 59 Sector 11.1 34.4 2 2 7.7 40.2 8.3 100.0 6,213 24 Sector 11.0 34.4 2 2 2 9.3 10.0 5,213 24 Working Children 64.7 2 2 9.3 16.3 11.0 35.13 2 Child Labour 8.2 3.2 1.8 6.1 4.2 8.8 10.0 35.8 2 State 1.2 2.2 2.	Domain/			*Main re	ason for ch	*Main reason for changing to residence	esidence			Total	Estimate	Sample
n 18.3 18.7 7.1 7.6 11.3 29.5 13.7 100.0 462,097 about 11.3 30.8 1.7	Characteristics										No.	Number
en 18.3 18.7 7.1 7.6 11.3 29.5 13.7 100.0 462,097 ag Children 11.3 30.8 1.7 2 7.7 40.2 8.3 100.0 10,218 abour 11.7 34.4 2 2 11.6 37.8 4.6 100.0 5,213 ren 43.5 4.7 14.4 .5 2 9.3 16.3 11.1 100.0 92,039 ring children 64.7 2 2 9.3 16.3 11.1 100.0 92,039 ren 64.7 2 2 9.3 16.3 11.1 100.0 92,039 ren 64.7 2 2 2 9.3 16.3 11.1 100.0 92,039 ren 11.5 2 2 2 35.3 2 2 100.0 35.8 34.3 ren 11.5 2 2 2 2 2 2			2	3	4	5	9	7	6	%		
reg Children 11.3 30.8 1.7 — — 7.7 40.2 8.3 100.0 10,218 abour 11.3 30.8 1.7 — — 7.7 40.2 8.3 100.0 10,218 abour 11.1 34.4 — — — 11.6 37.8 4.6 100.0 5,213 abour 11.1 34.4 — 5 5.2 9.3 16.3 11.1 100.0 92,039 and children 64.7 — — — 35.3 — — 100.0 92,039 and children 64.7 — — — — 35.3 — — 100.0 558 abour 11.5 22.9 5.4 8 6.1 1.0 33.9 13.9 100.0 9,600 abour 26.3 1.7 2.0 — 4.3 36.5 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Children	18.3	18.7	7.1	7.	9.	11.3	29.5	13.7	100.0	462,097	2,523
abour 11.7 34.4 — — 11.6 37.8 4.6 100.0 5,213 ren 43.5 4.7 14.4 .5 2 9.3 16.3 11.1 100.0 92,039 ren 43.5 4.7 14.4 .5 2 9.3 16.3 11.1 100.0 92,039 ring children 64.7 — — — — — — 100.0 92,039 ren 64.7 — — — — — — — 100.0 92,039 ren 11.5 22.9 5.4 8 .6 11.0 33.9 13.9 100.0 95,039 ren 11.5 2.2 5.4 8 .6 11.0 33.9 13.9 100.0 95,039 ren 26.3 1.7 2.0 2.2 8.8 100.0 95,039 ren 26.3 1.7 2.0 4.2	Working Children	11.3	30.8	1.7	I	I	7.7	40.2	8.3	100.0	10,218	59
ren 43.5 4.7 14.4 .5 .2 9.3 16.3 11.1 100.0 92,039 ing children 64.7 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Child Labour	11.7	34.4	I	I	I	11.6	37.8	4.6	100.0	5,213	24
ren 43.5 4.7 14.4 .5 .2 9.3 16.3 11.1 100.0 92,039 ing children 64.7 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Sector											
ren 43.5 4.7 14.4 .5 2.2 9.3 16.3 11.1 100.0 92,039 ing children 64.7 - - - - - - 100.0 55.8 Labour 64.7 - - - - - - 100.0 55.8 ren 11.5 22.9 5.4 .8 .6 11.0 33.9 13.9 100.0 358,134 ren 21.5 5.4 .8 .6 11.0 33.9 13.9 100.0 9,660 Labour 5.3 1.8 . - - 8.7 42.3 8.8 100.0 9,660 Labour 5.3 1.7 2.0 - </td <td>Urban</td> <td></td>	Urban											
ing children 64.7 — — 35.3 — 100.0 558 Labour 64.7 — — 35.3 — — 100.0 558 Labour 64.7 — — 35.3 — — 100.0 558 ren 11.5 22.9 5.4 .8 .6 11.0 33.9 13.9 100.0 358,134 ren 8.2 32.6 1.8 .6 11.0 33.9 13.9 100.0 358,134 Labour 5.3 38.5 — — — 8.7 42.5 8.8 100.0 9,660 Labour 26.3 1.7 2.0 — 4.3 36.5 — — 9,660 11,924 ren 26.3 1.7 2.0 — 4.3 36.5 — 29.2 100.0 4,655 Labour — — — 4.3 36.5 — —	Children	43.5	4.7	14.4	3.	2.	9.3	16.3	11.1	100.0	92,039	395
Labour 64.7 —	Working children	64.7	I	I	I	I	35.3	I	I	100.0	558	2
ren 11.5 22.9 5.4 .8 .6 11.0 33.9 13.9 100.0 358,134 ing Children 8.2 32.6 1.8 .6 11.0 33.9 13.9 100.0 358,134 Labour 5.3 38.5 .	Child Labour	64.7	I	I	I	I	35.3	I	I	100.0	558	2
en 11.5 22.9 5.4 .8 .6 11.0 33.9 13.9 100.0 358,134 ning Children 8.2 32.6 1.8 .6 11.0 42.5 8.8 100.0 9,660 Labour 5.3 38.5 .	Rural											
ing Children 8.2 32.6 1.8 6.1 42.5 8.8 100.0 9,660 Labour 5.3 38.5 - - 8.7 42.3 5.2 100.0 4,655 en 26.3 1.7 2.0 - 4.3 36.5 - 29.2 100.0 11,924 ing Children - - - - - - - - - Labour - - - - - - - - - Labour - - - - - - - - -	Children	11.5	22.9	5.4	∞.	9.	11.0	33.9	13.9	100.0	358,134	2,085
Labour 5.3 38.5 - - 8.7 42.3 5.2 100.0 4,655 en 26.3 1.7 2.0 - 4.3 36.5 - 29.2 100.0 11,924 ing Children - - - - - - - - - Labour - - - - - - - - - -	Working Children	8.2	32.6	1.8			6.1	42.5	8.8	100.0	099,6	57
en 26.3 1.7 2.0	Child Labour	5.3	38.5	I	I	I	8.7	42.3	5.2	100.0	4,655	22
26.3 1.7 2.0 - 4.3 36.5 - 29.2 100.0 11,924 Children - - - - - - - - - - bour - - - - - - - - -	Estate											
	Children	26.3	1.7	2.0	I	4.3	36.5	I	29.2	100.0	11,924	43
	Working Children	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	Child Labour	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I

- Not reported

1 - For a job or work (transfer, promotion, to find a job, got a job)

2 - Looking for a better land (agricultural, homestead)

3 - Children education

4 - Natural disasters

5 - Development of infra-structure6 - Civil disturbance

tructure

7 – Resettlement 9 - Other

171

Table F15: Percentage distribution of children by household income group by sector - 2016

Domain/		Hou	Household Income (Rs)	ie (Rs)		Total	Estimate	Sample
Characteristics						%	No.	Number
	Less than	12001-	-100SZ	0000 <i>L</i> -1000 <i>S</i>	More than 70000			
Children	12.9	25.9	43.2	9.4	9.8	100.0	4,571,442	20,026
Working Children	19.0	27.4	42.5	8.2	2.8	100.0	103,704	459
Child Labour	19.3	25.4	44.7	7.7	2.9	100.0	43,714	191
Sector								
Urban								
Children	5.1	17.9	44.5	13.3	19.2	100.0	777,283	3,282
Working children	8.3	25.9	47.0	18.1	6.	100.0	13,529	58
Child Labour	5.8	20.7	57.5	15.9	1	100.0	7,127	30
Rural								
Children	13.5	26.5	44.0	9.1	6.9	100.0	3,553,550	15,732
Working Children	20.2	27.5	42.3	6.9	3.2	100.0	87,854	391
Child Labour	20.9	25.8	43.3	6.4	3.6	100.0	35,126	154
Estate								
Children	29.3	42.5	26.5	1.3	.3	100.0	240,608	1,012
Working Children	44.5	31.7	23.7	ı	•	100.0	2,321	10
Child Labour	46.8	36.2	17.0	1	ı	100.0	1,461	7
NI - 44 - II								

Not reported

Table F16: Percentage distribution of children by living standard and sector - 2016

Domain/			Living Standard	lard		Total	Estimate	Sample
Characteristics	V. Good	Good	Satisfy	Bad	V. Bad	%	No.	Number
Children	4.5	25.2	51.7	16.3	2.3	100.0	4,571,442	20,026
Working Children	2.2	16.2	50.2	26.8	4.6	100.0	103,704	459
Child Labour	1.5	11.8	48.2	32.9	5.5	100.0	43,714	191
Sector								
Urban								
Children	10.9	29.9	46.5	11.3	1.5	100.0	777,283	3,282
Working children	ı	19.1	49.7	24.3	6.9	100.0	13,529	58
Child Labour	ı	14.8	47.9	24.2	13.1	100.0	7,127	30
Rural								
Children	3.4	25.0	53.0	16.4	2.3	100.0	3,553,550	15,732
Working Children	2.6	16.2	50.0	27.1	4.1	100.0	87,854	391
Child Labour	1.9	11.7	46.9	35.7	3.7	100.0	35,126	154
Estate								
Children	4.	12.9	49.7	31.9	5.2	100.0	240,608	1,012
Working Children	ı	l	62.9	29.6	7.6	100.0	2,321	10
Child Labour	ı	l	79.1	8.8	12.0	100.0	1,461	7

Not reported

Table F17: Distribution of number of household and number of working children by household size and sector - 2016

Household size	\mathbf{T}_0	Total	Urban	an	Rural	ral	Est	Estate
	No. of households with working children	No. of working children	No. of households with working children	No. of working children	No. of households with working children	No. of working children	No. of households with working children	No. of working children
2	3,483	3,483	985	586	2,124	2,124	374	374
3	8,263	8,747	202	202	7,883	8,367	178	178
4	24,032	27,350	2,911	3,174	20,945	24,000	176	176
ક	30,163	34,426	3,676	3,853	25,538	29,624	949	949
9	14,959	17,609	1,759	2,373	12,859	14,895	341	341
7+	10,502	12,090	2,422	2,942	7,778	8,846	302	302

Annexure A.1: Reliability statistics

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

ъ.	T	Standard	Coefficient of	95% confider	ice interval	Design
Domain	Estimate	error	variation (%)	Lower	Upper	effect
Sri Lanka	4,571,442	42,500	0.93	4,488,101	4,654,783	2.21
Sector		,				
Urban	777,283	20,036	2.58	737,995	816,572	2.34
Rural	3,553,550	36,156	1.02	3,482,651	3,624,449	1.94
Estate	240,608	9,881	4.11	221,233	259,984	1.79
Gender	210,000	7,000			207,701	
Boys	2,307,805	26,629	1.15	2,255,587	2,360,023	1.5
Girls	2,263,637	27,338	1.21	2,210,028	2,317,246	1.6
Age Group				_,,	_,,	
5 – 11	2,541,337	27,755	1.09	2,486,910	2,595,764	3.0
12 – 14	1,069,478	16,729	1.56	1,036,675	1,102,282	1.5
15 – 17	960,627	16,063	1.67	929,128	992,126	1.5
Province	700,027	10,005	1.07	727,120	<i>772</i> ,120	1.5
Western	1,189,259	24,028	2.02	1,142,142	1,236,375	2.2
Central	596,823	15,664	2.62	566,107	627,540	1.8
Southern	554,874	11,983	2.16	531,376	578,372	1.1
Eastern	253,345	8,480	3.35	236,716	269,973	1.1
Northern	441,367	11,370	2.58	419,072	463,662	1.3
North Western	516,120	15,853	3.07	485,033	547,206	2.1
North Central	284,109	10,423	3.67	263,669	304,549	1.6
Uva	309,114	11,409	3.69		331,486	1.8
				286,743		
Sabaragamuwa	426,431	12,195	2.86	402,519	450,344	1.5
District	450.006	16 205	2.64	417.046	402.246	2.6
Colombo	450,096	16,395	3.64	417,946	482,246	2.6
Gampaha	470,444	13,489	2.87	443,992	496,896	1.7
Kalutara	268,719	11,250	4.19	246,659	290,779	2.0
Kandy	310,130	9,755	3.15	291,001	329,259	1.3
Matale	112,125	5,653	5.04	101,040	123,209	1.2
Nuwara-Eliya	174,569	10,874	6.23	153,245	195,893	2.9
Galle	237,565	8,619	3.63	220,663	254,466	1.3
Matara	177,378	6,018	3.39	165,577	189,179	0.9
Hambantota	139,931	5,753	4.11	128,651	151,212	1.0
Jaffna	129,073	7,220	5.59	114,916	143,230	1.7
Mannar	21,930	1,722	7.85	18,554	25,307	0.5
Vavunia	44,890	2,988	6.66	39,031	50,749	0.8
Mullathivu	26,721	1,996	7.47	22,806	30,636	0.6
Kilinochchi	30,730	1,978	6.44	26,851	34,608	0.5
Batticaloa	152,386	5,181	3.4	142,226	162,546	0.7
Ampara	179,605	6,203	3.45	167,440	191,769	0.9
Trincomalee	109,376	7,996	7.31	93,696	125,057	2.5
Kurunegala	336,444	9,662	2.87	317,498	355,389	1.2
Puttlam	179,676	12,569	7.0	155,030	204,322	3.8
Anuradhapura	200,458	9,169	4.57	182,478	218,437	1.8
Polonnaruwa	83,652	4,958	5.93	73,930	93,374	1.2
Badulla	203,398	10,150	4.99	183,495	223,302	2.2
Moneragala	105,716	5,209	4.93	95,502	115,930	1.1
Ratnapura	238,332	8,992	3.77	220,699	255,964	1.5
Kegalle	188,100	8,237	4.38	171,947	204,252	1.5
		, , ,		, ,	, , -	

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

ъ .	E 4	Standard	Coefficient of	95% confid	ence interval	Design
Domain	Estimate	error	variation (%)	Lower	Upper	effect
Sri Lanka	43,714	3,549	8.12	36,755	50,673	1.26
Sector						
Urban	7,127	1,512	21.21	4,162	10,092	1.40
Rural	35,126	3,167	9.02	28,915	41,337	1.25
Estate	1,461	525	35.96	431	2,491	0.82
Gender						
Boys	32,402	2,950	9.10	26,617	38,188	1.17
Girls	11,311	1,901	16.81	7,583	15,039	1.39
Age Group						
5 – 11	3,002	935	31.15	1,169	4,836	1.28
12 – 14	5,264	1,166	22.16	2,977	7,552	1.14
15 – 17	35,447	3,024	8.53	29,518	41,376	1.14
Province						
Western	9,371	1,729	18.45	5,981	12,760	1.39
Central	4,834	1,225	25.35	2,431	7,237	1.35
Southern	4,147	870	20.97	2,442	5,852	0.79
Northern	3,586	859	23.95	1,902	5,270	0.90
Eastern	6,184	1,185	19.16	3,861	8,508	0.99
North Western	6,860	1,449	21.12	4,019	9,700	1.33
North Central	2,806	1,068	38.05	713	4,900	1.77
Uva	3,747	1,203	32.09	1,389	6,106	1.68
Sabaragamuwa	2,179	722	33.16	762	3,595	1.04
Small sar	mple counts	reported				

Annexure B

Identification of hazardous form of child labour

Reported number of working children of the survey is 459 out of the total sample of 20,026 children (usually living in households) reported at the survey. Following criteria are used to identify the hazardous form of child labour, for this each case reported was checked by considering the type of occupation, type of industry, vulnerable conditions and other exposure conditions.

Step -1 Identified direct hazardous industries

The Government gazette⁸ identifies number of industries as hazardous activities where any activity within the industry is hazardous and those were classified within the ISIC Rev.4. The reported industries at the survey were coded using ISIC Rev. 4 and if any of those fits to identified hazardous activities then directly identified the child engage in hazardous work. Ten such industries were reported.

Industries directly identified as hazardous within reported industries

ISIC Industry 03111 Fishing in offshore waters 03112 Fishing in coastal waters (including Lagoons) 03121 Fishing on a commercial basis in inland waters 08101 Quarrying of rock stone/Granite 08105 Quarrying of sand (Inland) 16101 Slicing peeling or chipping logs; sawing, planning machining of wood 27401 Manufacture of electric lighting equipment 43304 Painting of buildings and civil engineering Structures 80100 Private security activities 97001 Babysitting of a household

Step -2 Identified direct hazardous Occupations

The same gazette identifies some occupations as hazardous activities and those were classified within the SLSCO 08 (Based on ISCO 08). The reported occupations at the survey were coded using SLSCO 08 and if any of those fits to identified hazardous activities then

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⁸ Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, 2010-08-20, No. 1667/41, pp. 1A-4

directly identified the child engage in hazardous work. Twelve such occupations were identified.

Occupations directly identified as hazardous within reported occupations

SLISCO Occupation

- 5414 Security Guards
- 6223 Inland Water Fishery Workers (Market -oriented)
- 6224 Coastal Water Fishery Workers (Market -oriented)
- 6225 Deep-sea Fishery Workers (Market -oriented)
- 7131 Painters and Related Workers
- 7212 Welders and Flame Cutters
- 7223 Metal Working Machine Tool Setters and Operators
- 8332 Heavy Truck and Lorry Drivers
- 8341 Mobile Farm and Forestry Plant Operators
- 8344 Lifting Truck Operators
- 9219 Fishery and Aquaculture Labourers
- 9311 Mining and Quarrying Labourers

Step -3 Some industries/ occupations which can be potentially hazardous were checked with vulnerable conditions or health risk exposure conditions

In the survey questionnaire Section C collects information on health and safety of working children. This also includes some vulnerable conditions, such as lifting heavy weight, operation of machines or heavy instruments and some other health risk exposure conditions. However, these exposure conditions only cannot be used to identify hazardous form of child labour due to their reported level of severity is unknown. Therefore, following method was applied.

i) Potential hazardous industries and occupations were identified and to identify whether the children work under hazardous condition their exposure conditions were checked considering each activity separately.

Following are some examples,

- a. If a child works with chemicals and his/her industry is
- Growing of non-perennial/perennial crops, Animal production, Mixed farming, Fishing, Aquaculture
- Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles, Manufacture of other textiles

- Printing and service activities related to printing
- Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilizers and nitrogen compounds, plastics, synthetic rubber in primary forms
- Manufacture of furniture
- Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco, Wholesale of household goods, Other specialized wholesale

Then they were identified as engage in hazardous activities. Carrying heavy loads, operate machinery or heavy equipment, and other exposure conditions were checked. In this way with all potential hazardous industries eighty three hazardous cases were identified.

- b. If a child work as a <u>building frame and related trade worker</u> and
- Lifts heavy loads then he/she is identified as engage in hazardous activity.
- c. If a child work as a textile, fur and leather products machine operator and
- Operate machinery or heavy equipment then he/she is identified as engage in hazardous activity.

In this way with all potential hazardous occupations forty two hazardous cases were identified

Step - 4 For any industry/ occupation if the child lifts heavy workloads and if he/she works more than 28 hours per week then they are identified as engage in hazardous form of child labour. Twenty five such hazardous cases were identified.

Step -5 For any industry/ occupation if the child has to work between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. or over full day then they are identified as engage in hazardous form of child labour. Twenty one such hazardous cases were identified.

Step -6 For any industry/ occupation if the child worked more than 43 hours per week then they are identified as engage in hazardous form of child labour. One hundred and four such hazardous cases were identified.

Finally 171 sample cases were identified as hazardous type of labour by considering above conditions that the children engage in. One child can be classified under one or more above condition. Then by considering the definition mentioned in Chapter 4, the Child Labour was identified.



No	of schedules filled	
for	Household	

Confidential

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

Survey Round	Survey Month		District		PSU Number			SS Nui	U nber	Household Number
	Survey Group Number									

Child Activity Survey - 2016 Sri Lanka

Survey Schedule

Department of Census & Statistics

Ministry of Policy Planning & Economic Affairs

Sri Lanka



Sponsored by:- International Labour Organisation

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Address (Location) :-	. 10	Survey Round	Survey Month	District	Sector	DSD	ivision
		Round	Monu				
2. Province :-							
3. District :	11	PSU	т	SSU	Housel	old	
4. DS Division :		Numl		Number	Numb	I	
5. GN Division : Number : Name :							
6. Sector :	11A	MRCP Nun	nber (A ₀):	-			
7. Name of MC / UC / PS :	12	Number of H	louseholds	s in this unit :-			
8. Ward / Village / Estate:-	13	Result :-				*	
9. Census Block No. :-	14 N	Name of the I	Head of th	e Household	:		
	 14A	Telephone N	umber :-				
* Result Code Completed1		1	L				
Deferred	15 I	Interviewer's	1				
Not competent respondant at home 3	N	Name :					
Refused	S	Signature :			Date :-		
Household is temporarily closed	16 S	upervising O	fficer's				
Other (Specify)	N	ame :					
·	S	ignature ·-			Date:	_	

Other Christian-----4 Other-----5

Codes for Section A	Col. 11 - Attendance at School or	Col. 10 - Disability
Col. 3 - Relationship to head of	Other Education Institution	
the household	Other Education Institution	Disable 1
the nousehold	Pre School 1	Not disable 2
Head of the household1	School2	
Wife / Husband 2	University 3	
	Other educational institution 4	Col. 9 - Marital Status
Son / Daughter in Law		
Son / Daughter in Law 4	Vocational / Technical Institution5	Never Married 1
Grand Son / Daughter 5	Pending result (GC.E O/L,A/L)6	Married (Registered)2
Parents 6	Does not attend7	Married (Customary) 3
Other Relative 7		Widowed 4
Domestic Servants 8		Divorced 5
Boarder 9	Col. 12 - Level of Education	Separated 6
Other 0		
ol. 4 - Gender		
	Studing in Grade 1 00	Col. 13 - Current Activity
Male1	Passed Grade 1 01	
Female2	Passed Grade 2 02	Salaried/wage employee(Regular)
ol.7 - Ethnicity	Passed Grade 3 03	Wage employee (casual)
•	Passed Grade 4 04	Employer
Sinhala1	Passed Grade 5 05	Own account worker (self employed)
Sri Lanka Tamil2	Passed Grade 6 06	Unpaid family worker
Indian Tamil3	Passed Grade 7 07	Unemployed
Sri Lanka Moors4	Passed Grade 8 08	Student
Malay5	Passed Grade 9 09	Household activities
Burgher6	Passed Grade 10 10	Recipients of rent/Pensioner/Remittance etc
Other7	Passed GC.E.(O/L) or equivalent 11	Unable to work (too old/ too young/disable)
Ottlet/	Passed Grade 12 12	Expecting a training / higher education
ol. 8 - Religion	Passed GC.E.(A/L) or equivalent 13	Other
	Passed GAQ/GSQ 14	Other
Buddhist1	Passed Degree 15	Col. 14 - Present Residence
Hindu2	Passed Post Graduate Degree / Diploma 16	Coi. 14 - Fresent Residence
Islam3	Special Education received / receiving 17	In the country
Roman Catholic /	No Schooling 18	1 A1 1
Other Christian4		Abroad 2

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

nber	N	to head sehold		Date o	fBirth	st birth ears)	7		Status	,	school cational on	cation Over)	ivity Over)	dence
Serial Number	Name of all persons who usually live in this household	Relationship to head of the household	Gender	year	Month	Age as at last birth day (Years)	Ethnicity	Religion	Marital Status	Disability	Attendance at school or other Educational institution (3 Years and over)	Level of Education (5 Years and Over)	Current Activity (SYears and Over)	Present Residence
1	2	3	4	:	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
01					! !] [!	
02				i	i							1		
03				I I	- !							i	!	
04												1 1	 	
05				i	i							i	<u> </u>	
06		-		!								1 1	!	
07				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-						!	-	
08				i	i	 						<u> </u>	i	
09 10				<u> </u>	!	l I						I I	<u> </u>	
11				!								1		
12												 		
13				I 		!						!	I 	
14				i	<u> </u>							l I I	<u>'</u>	
15				i	i i	-						l I	I I	
	Name of the persons who are member of this household and usually living elsewhere in the country or abroad													
41					I I	I I						 	I 	
42		_	_	!	l I	-] 	l I	
43				1	-							!	i	
44				I I	1							! !	-	
45]]]	 							 		

B1. Name of the child					
Serial Number					
B2. Is he / she currently attending school? 1. Yes 2. No	1 2 → Go to B12	1 2 → Go to B12	1 2 → Go to B12	1 2 → Go to B12	1 2 → Go to B12
B3. What Grade is he / she currently attending school?	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade
B4. What is the distance to school which he / she currently attending? 1. Less than 1 km 2. 1 km to less than 3 km 3. 3 km to less than 5 km 4. 5 km to less than 10 km 5. 10 km and more than 10 km	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
B5. How does he / she go to school? 1. Walking 2. Bicycle 3. Motor bicycle / Three wheeler 4. Car 5. Bus / Train 6. School Van 7. Other	2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
B6. Are you satisfied with the security of your child who return home after the school? 1. Satisfied	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3

Serial Number					
B7. Usually, during a normal school week. where does your child stay after the school? 1. Home 2. Relative's/Frend's house	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9
the last week? 2. No	Go to B16				
B9. How many school days he / she miss during the last week?	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days
B10. How many days school functioned during the last week?	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days
B11. What is the main reason he / she did not attend school during the reference week? 1. School vacation period	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 99

Serial Number					
B12. Has he / she ever attended school? 1. Yes 2. No	H	1 Go to B14	1 Go to B14	1 Go to B14	1 Go to B14
B13. What is the main reason ,why he / she has never attended school?					
1. Too young (not eligible to enter school)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Go to B16 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 99
B14. At what age he / she left school or temporary stopped school?	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age

Serial Number											
B15. What is the main reason for leaving school?											_
1. School is too far away for further schooling	. 1			l		1		1		1	
2. Disabled	2			2		2		2		2	
3. Chronic illness				3		3		3		3	
4. Financial difficulties	4	•		1		4		4		4	
5. Poor in studies / Not interested in school	. 5			5		5		5		5	
6. Education not considered valuable	. 6			5		6		6		6	
7. School not safe / Civil disturbance	7			7		7		7		7	
8. The way to school is not safe	8			3		8		8		8	
9. To get a job training / vocational training	9)		9		9		9	
10. Engage/ help in an economic activities	10		1	0		10		10		10	
11. Help at home with housekeeping activities	11		1	1		11		11		11	
12. To help disable at home	12		1	2		12		12		12	
13. Taking care of a elderly/ younger person	. 13		1	3		13		13		13	
14. Awaiting GC.E. (O/L) results/ Awaiting until starting GC.E (A/L) class	r II 14		1	4		14		14		14	
15. Studying GC.E. (O/L) at home	1.7		_1	5		15		15		15	
16.Been abused, harshed or bulid by a teacher or stude			1	6		16		16		16	
17. Other (specify)	99		Ģ	9		99		99		99	
For all children aged 5-17 years B16. Has he / she ever received or are receiving a	ny										
skills training?	Ĺ			_							
1. None	1	→ Go to B18	3 1	Ϳ━	Go to B18	1	➤ Go to B18		Go to B18	1	Go to B18
2. Formal apprenticeship	2		2			2		2		2	
3. Informal apprenticeship	3		3	1		3		3		3	
4. Other (specify)	9		9	┥		9		9		9	
B17. Describe the subject of training]*	 	*		*		*		*
B18. Did he / she spend leisure activities 1. Ye	s 1		1	1		1				1	
during the last week? 2. No	_	→ Go to B20	2	_	Go to B20	2	Go to B20	2	Go to B20	2	Go to B20
B19. Time spent on leisure activities during the last week	I	Hours		Hou	rs	Hou	ırs 📗	Hour	s	Hour	rs
	_				T 001						

Serial Number and Name of child									
(As paid employee, own account worker,	Yes 1 - 2	→ Go to B22	1 2	→ Go to B22	1 2	→ Go to B22	1 2	→ Go to B22	1 Go to B22
B21. 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. Ye 2. No.		→ Go to B33	1 2	Go to B33	1 2	Go to B33	1 2	Go to B33	1 2 Go to B33
B22. State the main occupation (job) / economic activity	 <u> </u>	*	 <u>[</u>	*	 [*	 	*	*
B23. State the main industry including that job	 	*	 <u>[</u>	*	 [*	 	*	
B24. Where did he / she carryout his / her main job	?								
1. At (his / her) family dwelling	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Employer's house	2		2]	2]	2]	2
3. Formal office	3		3]	3]	3]	3
4. Factory	4		4		4]	4]	4
5. Farm/Garden	5		5		5]	5]	5
6. Construction sites	6		6		6		6		6
7 Quarring sites	7		7		7		7]	7
7. Quarrying sites			8		8		8		8
8. Shops / Markets / Boutiques	8		0	_					
Shops / Markets / Boutiques Different places (Mobile)	9		9]	9		9		9
8. Shops / Markets / Boutiques 9. Different places (Mobile) 10. On the street (fixed place)	9 10		Ť		9 10	_	9	_	9 10
8. Shops / Markets / Boutiques 9. Different places (Mobile) 10. On the street (fixed place) 11. Restaurants / Hotels	9 10 11		9				ŕ		
8. Shops / Markets / Boutiques	9 10 11 12		9		10 11 12		10		10
8. Shops / Markets / Boutiques	9 10 11 12 13		9 10 11		10 11 12 13		10 11		10 11
8. Shops / Markets / Boutiques	9 10 11 12 13 14		9 10 11 12		10 11 12		10 11 12		10 11 12

^{*} For office use

Serial Number					
B25. What is his / her employment status? 1. Employee	1 2 3 Go to B27 4 → Go to B28	1 2 3 Go to B27 4 Go to B28	$ \begin{array}{c c} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \end{array} $ Go to B27 $ 4 $ $ 4 \longrightarrow Go to B28$	1 2 3 Go to B27 4 → Go to B28	1 2 3 Go to B27 4 Go to B28
B26. What are the benefits he / she received his / her main work other than salary / wages etc? 1. Daily rest hours 2. Weekly rest days 3. Leave with pay 4. Leave encashment 5. Medical expenses 6. Assistance to education 7. Free accommodation 8. Food / Meal 9. Getting cloths 10. Transportation 99. Other	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	Yes No 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	Yes No 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	Yes No 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	Yes No 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
B27. What is his / her average monthly income from the main work? (Wages and salaries, income inkind, profits, etc)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
B28. Number of hours work during the last week	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours

Serial Number					
B29. During the last week when did he / she mostly carry out these activities? 1. During the day (between 6:00 A.M and 6:00 P.M). 2. During the evening (after 6:00 P.M to 8:00 PM) 3. 8:00 P.M to 6:00 AM 4. All the Day 5. Only Weekends 6. Before schooling morning 7. After schooling until 6.00 P.M	. 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
B30. What is the mode of payment? (Not relevant for unpaid family workers) (Only for children who crcle 1-3 for question B23) 1. Piecerate	. 2	1 2 3 4 9	1 2 3 4 9	1 2 3 4 9	1 2 3 4 9
B31. What did he / she do with his/her earnings? (Not relevant for unpaid family workers) (Circle the most suitable code)					
1. Give to the parents or guardians 2. Spend by him/her self 3. Give part of it to parents 4. Still not earning 5. Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
B32. In addition his / her main work did he / she do other economic activities? 1. Yes 2. No	1 Go to B39	1 Go to B39	1 Go to B39	1 Go to B39	1 Go to B39

SECTION B2: UNEMPLOYMENT (FOR CHILDREN AGED 5 - 17 YEARS OLD)

(If B18=2 in SECTION B1)

		T	1	1	1
Serial Number and Name of child					
B33. Was he / she seeking work during the last					
week?	1	1	1	1	1
2. No	2 Go to B38	2 Go to B38	2 Go to B38	2 → Go to B38	2 Go to B38
	2 G0 t0 B36	2 00 10 1536	2 00 10 638	2 00 10 638	2 00 10 638
B34. What is the main step he / she has taken for seeking work during the last 4 weeks? (Circle the most suitable 3 codes)					
1. Registered at employment agencies	1		1		
2. Applied to employment office/prospective employer	2	2	2	2	2
3. Placed/answered job advertisements	3	3	3	3	3
4. Sought help from friends/relatives	4	4	4	4	4
5. Seeked at farms, factories, estates, markets,			H	H	H
work sites, etc	5	5	5	5	5
6. Tried to obtain equipment, credit and a					
workplace to establish his/her own business	0	6	6	6	6
7. Inquiring from third parties / broker	7	7	7	7	7
8. Other steps taken (specify)	9	9	9	9	9
B35. How long has he / she been seeking work?					
1. Period less than 6 months	1	1	1		1
2. Period less than 6 to 12 months	2	2	2	2	2
3. Period to one year or more than that	3	3	3	3	3
,			-		
B36. If opportunity to work has existed, does he / she want to work or able to start work during the					
next two week?					
1. Yes	1 Go to B39	1 → Go to B39	1 → Go to B39	1 → Go to B39	1 Go to B39
2. No	2	2	2	2	2
		l	l	I	

Serial Number					
B37. What is the main reason why he / she not available or did not want to work?					
Educational activities / Vocational training	$\frac{2}{3}$ > Go to B39	1 2 3 4 9	1 2 3 4 9	1 2 3 4 9	1 2 3 4 9
B38. What is the main reason why he / she not avail able or did not want to work?					
1. Found a job but waiting to call or reply	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 99

SECTION B3: USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS (FOR CHILDREN AGED 5 - 17 YEARS OLD)

Serial Number and Name of child					
B39. During the last 12 months did he / she engage in considerable time in any work? (As paid employee, own account worker, employer or unpaid family worker) 1. Yes 2. No		1 2 → Go to B44	1 2 → Go to B44	1 2 → Go to B44	1 2 Go to B44
B40. Number of days worked during the last 12 months	days	days	days	days	days
	Jan Jul				
	Feb Aug				
	Mar Sep				
	Apr Oct	Apr Oct	Apr	Apr	Apr Oct
	May Nov				
	Jun Dec				
B41. Among the work what is the main activity / occupation	*	*	*	*	*
B42. Industry	*	*	*	*	*
B43. What is his / her employment status? 1. Regular employee	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5

^{*} For office use

SECTION B4: CHILDREN'S HOUSEKEEPING ACTIVITIES (EXCEPT DOMESTRIC SERVENT)
(FOR CHILDREN AGED 5 - 17 YEARS OLD)

				<u> </u>							
Serial Number and Name of child]								
B44. What were the housekeeping activities did he/she engage during the last week?											
1. Cooking	1 1 1 1 1 1	No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Yes No 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2		Yes No 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2		Yes No	-
	·		ption circled Go to B46)	(If all option circled to 2, Go to B46)	1	option circled , Go to B46)	,	ll option circled 2, Go to B46)	1	all option circled
B45. Time spent on housekeeping activities during the last week (Yes (code 1) should be circled for atleast one option in B41)	Ho	urs	→ Go to B47	Н	ours → Go to B47	Hours	6 → Go to B47	Hours	5 → Go to B47	Hour	s □ Go to B47
B46. Main reason for not doing any housekeeping work (No (code 2) should be circled for all options in B44)			- 00101547		P G0 t0 B47				J - 00101547		<u> </u>
Engaged in studies Infirm/disable Dislike Parents / Guardians do not allow	2			1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4	
5. No need to do so	5			5		5		5		5	

SECTION B5: USUAL RESIDENCE OF CHILD'S PARENTS (FOR CHILDREN AGED 5 - 17 YEARS OLD)

Serial Number and Name of child				 		 			
B47. Where does his / her father live? 1. Among the household 2. Away from the household (Living elsewhere in the country) 3. Away from the household (Living outside the country) 4. Dead 5. Not known	Н		1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	
B48. Where does his / her mother live? 1. Among the household 2. Away from the household (Living elsewhere in the country) 3. Away from the household (Living outside the country) 4. Dead 5. Not known	1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	

SECTION C: HEALTH AND SAFETY (All children who have worked at any work during the last 12 months) (FOR CHILDREN AGED 5 - 17 YEARS OLD)

C1. Name of the child					
Serial Number					
C2. Did you have any of the following that was related to work in during the last 12 months Put the most relevant codes given boxes according to series of accident/illness/ijuries li not goto C8	1. Yes 1 2. No 2 Go to C8	1 2 Go to C8	1 2 Go to C8	1 2 Go to C8	1 2 Go to C8
1. Eye infection			ding to series of accident		
2. Ear infection		codes given boxes accord		miless/injuries	
3. Skin infection					
4. Breathing problems	a	a	a	a	
5. Stomach problems] _"		i -	. —	
6. Sprain	b	b	b —	b	b
7. Back pains/ muscle pains/ Body pains		c	c	c	c
8. Body injuries (Fracture/wounds / deep cut)					
9. Loss of limbs					
10. Headache / Fever					
11. Burns					
12. Faiting					
99. Others (specify)					
C3. How often you hurt or did suffer from main					
illness / injuries					
1. Often / frequently	I —	a	a	a	a
2. Occasionally	I "	b	b	b	b
4. Only one time	с	c	c	c	с
C4. Refering to the above main accident / illness /					
injuries, (for C2.a) how serious was it? (Can					
select more than one when the result is not 1 or 2) 1. Not serious - did not stop attending school/work	1 → Go to C8	1 → Go to C8	1 → Go to C8	1 → Go to C8	1 → Go to C8
2. Serious- Had to get medicine or treatment	. 2	2	2	2	2
but did not stop attending school/work		3	3	3	3
3. Stopped attending school temporarily	3 1	4	4	4	4
4. Stopped work temporarily 5. Could not attend school permanently	3 4 5	5	5	5 6	5
6. Could not work	$\frac{3}{6}$	6	6	6	6

Serial Number					
C5. Which economic activity did you engage when you met with most serious accident / illness / injuries?	Occupation	Occupation	Occupation	Occupation	Occupation
C6. Have you been admitted to hospital due to your injuries / accident / illness? 1. Yes 2. No	1 2 Go to C8	1 2 Go to C8	1 2 Go to C8	1 2 Go to C8	1 2 Go to C8
C7. If hospitalized number of days spent at the hospital	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days
C8. Do / did you carry heavy loads at work? 1. Yes 2. No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
C9. Do / did you operate any machine / heavy equipment at work? 1. Yes 2. No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
C10. Are / were you exposed in any of the following? 1. Dust / Fumes	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	Yes No 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	Yes No 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	Yes No 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	Yes No 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
14. Drugs	1 2	1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2

SECTION D: All children who are living away from household / family

(If Serial Number >= 41 in SECTION A) (FOR CHILDREN AGED 5 - 17 YEARS OLD) **D1.** Name of the child Serial Number **D2.** Where is he / she is living away? 1. Other house 2. Hostal (School/Education)..... 3. Children 's home/Rehabilitation/Probational care 4. Institutions for dissables 5. Religious places 6. Don't know 7 Other (Specify) 9 9 9 **D3.** What is the main reason he / she is living away? 1. Due to work 2. Looking / Searching for a job 3. Cannot bear his/her expenditure..... 4. Attend school 5. Attend training / Other Education activity 5 6. Run away from home 7. Rehabilitation / Probational care..... 8. Being dissable.... 9. Don't know 9 10. Other (Specify) **D4.** How long ago did he / she leave this Months **Months** Months **Months** Months household? **D5.** Does he / she send cash remittance to this 1. Yes household? → Go to F1 2 → Go to F1 **→** Go to F1 → Go to F1 **→** Go to F1 2. No **D6.** If "Yes" what is the amount he / she send to the household? (Last 12 Months)

(Rs.)

(Rs.)

(Rs.)

(Rs.)

(Rs.)

$\textbf{SECTION E: PERCEPTION OF PARENTS}/ \textbf{GUARDIANS OR OTHER RELATIVES OF THE CURRENTLY WORKING CHILD (Excluding the perception of parents) and the perception of parents and the perception of parents and the perception of parents are also as a perception of parents and the perception of parents are also as a perception of parents and the perception of parents are also as a perception of parents and the perception of parents are also as a perception of parents and the perception of parents are also as a perception of parents and the perception of parents are also as a perception of parents are also as$

Domestic Servants) (If circle B20=1 or B21=1 in Section B1 or If serial number>=41 in SECTIONA) (FOR CHILDREN AGED 5 - 17 YEARS OLD)

E1. Name of the child Serial Number					
E2. Who is answering the questions?	Mother Father Guardians				
E3. What do you prefer the child to be done at his age?					
1. Work for income only	1	1	1	1	
2. Assist family business	2	2	2	2	2
3. Assist with housekeeping activities	3	3	3	3	3
4. Attend school only	4	4	4	4	4
5. Attend school and assist with family business	5	5	5	5	5
6. Attend school and assist with house keeping activities	6	6	6	6	6
7. Combine work for income and schooling	7	7	7	7	7
8. Getting vocational training		8	8	8	8
9. Other (Specify)	9	9	9	9	9
E4. What problems have the child faced of his / her work?					
1. Injuries / illness / poor health	Yes No 1 2	Yes No 1 2	Yes No 1 2	Yes No	Yes No 1 2
Poor grades in school		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
3. Physical abuse		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
4. Emotional abuse	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
5. Sexual abuse	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
6. Fatigue	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
7. No play time	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
8. No time to go to school	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
9. Other (Specify)	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

Serial	Number						
E5. W	hat is the main reason for letting the child work?		<u>. </u>				
	1. Suppliment family income	1		1	1	1	1
	2. Lack of safety at home	2		2	2	2	2
	3. Help pay family debt	3		3	3	3	3
	4. Help in household enterprise	4		4	4	4	4
	5. Schooling not useful for future	5		5	5	5	5
	6. Cannot efford to pay school fees / education	6		6	6	6	6
	7. Child not interested in school			7	7	7	7
	8. Difficulties to send child to school			8	8	8	8
	9. Getting skills			9	9	9	9
	10. To temporarily replace someone unable to work			10	10	10	10
	11. Other (Specify)	99		99	99	99	99
E6. If	the child stops working what will happen mainly?						
	Household living standard decline				1	1	1
	2. To get the basic needs household cannot afford to live	2		2	2	2	2
	3. Household enterprise cannot operate	3		3	3	3	3
	4. Does not affect anyway			1 1			4
	5. Other (Specify)			9	5	9	9
E7. If 1	the child is working for someone how was				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	s / her relationship with the employer						
	1. Good	1)	1	1	1	1
	2. Indifferent	2	→ Go to E1	$2 \rightarrow Go \text{ to } E1$	$2 \rightarrow Go to E1$	$2 \rightarrow Go to E1$	$2 \rightarrow Go$
	3. Not relevant/ Not known	3	J	3	3	3	3
	4. Bad	4		4	4	4	4
E8. If '	Bad" give the main reason						
	1. Heavy work	1		1	1	1	1
	2. Wants work done for long hours	2		2	2	2	2
	3. Pays poorly	3		3	3	3	3
	4. Does not pay in time	4		4	4	4	4
	5. Abuse physically	5		5	5	5	5
	6. Abuse verbally / Emotionally			6	6	6	6
	7. Sexualy abuse			7	7	7	7
	8. Other (Specify)				<u> </u>	\longrightarrow	9

SECTION F: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

F1. Type of structure	F3. Tenureship status of household dwelling
Single House - Single Floor storied	Owned
Single House - Double storied	Provide free by employer
Single House - More than 2 storied	
Attached house / Annex	Rented from private owner
Flat5	Rented from Government/Public ownership 4 Monthly Rental Value
Condominium Luxury apartments 6	Subsidized by employer
Twin houses	Encroched6
Line room / row house	Free from rent or release 7
Slum/Shanty9	Other (Specify) 9
Other (Specify)	Outer (specify)
F2. Principal material used for the house	
F2.1 Wall	Total Rooms Bed Rooms
Brick 1	
Cabook 2	F4. How many rooms does the household occupy
Cement block	
Pressed soil blocks	
Mud 5	
Plank / Metal sheet	F5. Total floor area use by household (sq.feet)
Cadjan / Palmyrah 7	
Other (Specify)	Less than 100
F2.2 Floor	100 - 250
	251 - 500
Terrazo/Tile/Granitte 1	501 - 750
Cement 2	751 or more than 750
Concrete	751 of fixed didit 750
Wood	
Mud	
Other (Specify)9	
F2.3 Roof	F6. Principal Source of lighting
Tile 1	Electricity
Asbestos	Kerosene oil
Concrete	
Aluminium mixed sheetst	Solar energy 3
Metal sheet	Other (Specify)9
Cadjan / Palmyrah etc	
Other (Specify)	
Outer (Specify)	

F7. Principal Source of Cooking fuel	F10. Does the main household own any of the following items?
Fire wood 1 Gas 2 Kerosene 3 Electricity 4 Saw dust / Paddy husk 5 Other (Specify) 9	Yes No 1 Motor car / Van 1 2 2 Motor cycle / Scooter 1 2 3 Bicycle 1 2 4 Three wheelers 1 2 5 Bus / Lorry 1 2 6 Television 1 2 7 Cassette Player / DVD / Radio 1 2
Protected well within premises	8 Sewing machine
F9. Toilet facilities Exclusive for the household	F12. How much land area does the household own? A R P 1. Land area with occupied household 2. Paddy land 3. High land

F13. Does the main household own any livestock?	F17. Where did the household obtain the loan from?
Yes 1	Banks (Government / Private)
No 2 Go to F15	Money lenders
	Finance companies / Leasing companies
F14. If yes, how many?	Own place of work (Departments, Boards, Private companies etc) 4
In Number	Friends/relatives (interest free loan only)
1. Cattle / Buffaloes	Supplies of merchandise, equipment or raw materials
2. Goats / Sheep	Other (Specify)
3. Swine (Pigs)	
4. Poultry	F18. What is the household's average monthly expenditure?
5. Other	
	_ []
F15. Did your household members obtain a loan	Rs.
during the last 12 months?	
Yes	F19. What is the household's average monthly income?
No	
2 G0 t0 F18	Rs.
F16. What was the main reason for obtaining a loan?	
To meet essential household expenditures	
(buying foods, child education, etc)	F20. Do you receive any of the following subsities from the government?
To buy vehicles	Yes No
To purchase a land or construct/ remodel / repair / construct a house 3	1. Samurdhi 1 2
To meet health related expenditure for household members	2. Poshna Malla 1 2
(medicine,doctor or hospital fees)	3. Elderly/dissability allowences 1 2
To meet the following ritual expenditures	
(birth, funeral wedding, etc)	4. Health subsidy 1 2
To open / increase business / cultivation	5. Scholerships 1 2
To settle a previous loan	6. Other (specify) 1 2
Other (specify)	

24 SECTION G: INFORMATION ABOUT MIGRATION OF HOUSEHOLD

	H1. State the living standard of the household
G1. If this household ever migrated (Between Districts / Countries)?	according to the enumerator
Yes	Very good 1 Good 2 Satisfactory 3 Bad 4
G2. If yes, state district/country of previous residence before came this district District Code Country Code	Very bad5 1. Manual Eding Officer's Name :-
G3. When did you migrate to this district? Year	Signature : Date :
	2. Coding Officer's
G4. What was the main reason for coming or changing (to migration) to the present place of residence?	Name :
For a job or work (transfer, promotion, to find a job, got a job)	Signature
Natural disasters	3. Supervising Officer's
Civil disterbance 6 Resettlement 7	Name:
Other (Specify)9	Signature : Date :

