## REPORT ON CHILD ACIIVITY SURVEY 2016 SRI LANKA



Department of Census \& Statistics Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs

# CHILD ACTIVITY SURVEY 2016 

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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.

The support provided by the ICT division of the Department is greatly appreciated. Mr. B.W.Wickramasinghe Assistant Director (ICT) developed the data entry program and Mr. P.D.D.Peris Assistant Director (ICT) developed the data-cleaning program. Mr. K. M. R. Wickramasinghe, Deputy Director (ICT), developed the sample selection programs. Data entry activities were done by Information and Communication Technology Assistants (ICT) staff of the SSD with the direction of Mr. S.A.S. Bandulasena, Former Aditional Director General ICT and then under direct supervision of Mrs. I.A.M. Fernando, Director (ICT).

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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 1214 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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## $\mathbb{H} \mathbb{I} \mathbb{G} \mathbb{H} \mathbb{I} \mathbb{I} \mathbb{G} \mathbb{H} \mathbb{T} \mathbb{S}$

| Main indicators | Survey Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1999* |  | 2008/09** |  | 2016 ${ }^{\text {\# }}$ |  |
|  | 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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.

[^0]
### 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 nonattendance, 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.

## 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 households ${ }^{2}$. 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

[^1]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 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | Urban | Rural | Estate |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 1}$ |
| 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 | 101 | 24 | 62 | $*$ |
| Ampara | 50 | 24 | 77 | $*$ |
| Trincomalee | 210 | 10 | 40 | $*$ |
| Kurunegala | 68 | 4 | 205 | 1 |
| Puttlam | 67 | 6 | 62 | $* *$ |
| Anuradhapura | 53 | 4 | 63 | $* *$ |
| Polonnaruwa | 89 | 53 | $* *$ |  |
| Badulla | 46 | 8 | 64 | 17 |
| Moneragala | 118 | 10 | 45 | 1 |
| Ratnapura | 116 | 2 | 106 | 11 |
| Kegalle |  | 24 | 8 |  |
| No Urban/ Estate areas in the district $* *$ Not got selected when PPS method 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 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | Urban | Rural | Estate |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 1}$ |
| 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

| District | Total | Sector |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | Urban | Rural | Estate |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 3 3 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 6 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 7}$ |
| 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 $\hat{\mathrm{X}}_{j}$ be the estimate of any given characteristic for $\mathrm{j}^{\text {th }}$ district

Then $\hat{\mathrm{X}}_{j}$ could be estimated using the formula below.

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

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

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

Where,
$m_{j(u)}=$ Number of census blocks selected from the Urban sector of the $\mathrm{j}^{\text {th }}$ district.
$P_{h(u)}=$ Selection probability of the $\mathrm{h}^{\text {th }}$ census block in the Urban sector, which can be given by,

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

$S_{j h(u)}=$ Measure of size (number of housing units) of the $h^{\text {th }}$ census block in the Urban sector of the $\mathrm{j}^{\text {th }}$ district.
$M_{j h(u)}=$ Total number of census blocks in Urban sector of the $\mathrm{j}^{\text {th }}$ district.
$N_{h(u)}=$ Total number of housing units listed in the $\mathrm{h}^{\text {th }}$ census block in the Urban sector.
$n_{h(u)}=$ Number of housing units selected from the $\mathrm{h}^{\text {th }}$ census block in the Urban sector.
$X_{h i(u)}=$ The observed value for the $\mathrm{i}^{\text {th }}$ sample household in the $\mathrm{h}^{\text {th }}$ census block in the Urban sector.
$\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{j}(\mathrm{r})}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{h}(\mathrm{r})}, \mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{jh}(\mathrm{r})}, \mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{jh}(\mathrm{r})}, \mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{h}(\mathrm{r})}, \mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{h}(\mathrm{r})}$, and $\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{hi}(\mathrm{r})}$ are corresponding terms for the Rural sector and $\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{j}}(\mathrm{e}), \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{h}}$ ${ }_{(e)}, \mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{jh}}(\mathrm{e}), \mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{jh}}(\mathrm{e}), \mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{h}}(\mathrm{e}), \mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{h}}(\mathrm{e})$, and $\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{hi}}(\mathrm{e})$ are corresponding terms for the Estate sector.

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

$$
\hat{X}=\sum^{\text {Alldistrias }} \hat{X}_{j}
$$

### 2.4.2. Sample weights

Let initial sample weighting factor for the $\mathrm{h}^{\text {th }}$ census block in a given sector is denoted by $\mathrm{W}^{1}{ }_{\mathrm{hj}}$ Then $W^{1}{ }_{h j}$ is computed by,

$$
W_{h j}^{1}=\frac{1}{m_{j}} \sum_{h=1}^{m j} \frac{1}{p_{h}} \frac{N_{h}}{n_{h}}
$$

### 2.4.3. Adjustment for unit non-response

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

| 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 $\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{hj} 11}$ and is computed by,
$\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{hj11}}=\quad \frac{\text { Number of schedules with Result code }(1-7)-\text { Number of schedules with Result code (6) }}{\text { Number of schedule with Result code (1) }}$
$\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{hj} 11}=$ Non response adjustment factor
$\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{h} 1111}=$ Population under coverage adjustment factor for District j

Then the final sample weighting factor for the $\mathrm{h}^{\text {th }}$ census block in $\mathrm{j}^{\text {th }}$ district denoted by $\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{hj}}$ (final) is computed by,
$\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{hj}(\text { Final })}=\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{hj} 1} \mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{hj} 11} \times \mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{j} 111}$

The final weights computed by, $\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{hj}(\text { Final), }}$, 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

| District | Total | Sector |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | Urban | Rural | Estate |
| Total | $\mathbf{9 3 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 8}$ |
| Colombo | 89.6 | 88.4 | 93.3 | 100.0 |
| Gampaha | 92.2 | 89.8 | 92.6 |  |
| Kalutara | 93.5 | 93.0 | 93.5 | 94.0 |
| Kandy | 92.5 | 92.7 | 92.6 | 91.9 |
| Matale | 96.5 | 96.7 | 97.3 | 83.3 |
| Nuwara-Eliya | 92.2 | 93.3 | 93.1 | 91.3 |
| Galle | 94.5 | 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 | 99.4 |
| Moneragala | 93.3 |  | 93.1 | 100.0 |
| Ratnapura |  |  | 97.1 | 96.4 |
| Kegalle | 95.0 | 93.7 | 93.8 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 9 |  |
|  |  |  | 9 |  |

Note : Vacant or demolished units were excluded from the survey

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

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

## Chíld 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 noneconomic 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

| Gender and sector | Estimated Population |  |  |  | Percentage Distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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. ( $\mathrm{O} / \mathrm{L}$ ) 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 universities ${ }^{3}$ 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 $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{L}$ 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.

[^2]Table 3.2: School attendance status of child population, aged 5-17 years, by age group, gender and sector - 2016

| Age group, <br> gender and sector | Number of children |  |  | Percentage of children |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Total | Attending <br> school |  | Not <br> attending <br> school | Total | Attending <br> school |
| Sri Lanka <br> attending <br> school |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $4,571,442$ | $4,118,781$ | 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

| Gender, <br> Sector and <br> Age Group | No. of children |  |  | Total not <br> attending |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Never <br> attended | Previously <br> attended | Total not <br> attending | Never <br> attended | Previously <br> attended |  |
|  | $\mathbf{4 5 2 , 6 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 , 2 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 1 , 4 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 7}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 attending school | Total |  | Boys |  | Girls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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" |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (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" |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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.

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 not attending school | Total |  | Urban |  | Rural |  | Estate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 education/Education 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 school(b) for a suitable | 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" |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (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" |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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.


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 reason for currently not attending school | Total |  | Age Group |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 5-11 |  | 12-14 |  | 15-17 |  |
|  | 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

Economic activities and schooling only $(2,179)$


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

| Activity status | Total |  | Boys |  | Girls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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: $\quad \square$ very small sampl | counts are r | orted |  |  |  |  |

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

| Nature of activity | Total |  | Urban |  | Rural |  | Estate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 economic 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: $\square$ very sm | very small sample counts are reported - No sample counts reported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| Distance to school |  |
| $<1 \mathrm{~km}$ | 31.2 |
| $1 \mathrm{~km}<3 \mathrm{~km}$ | 35.4 |
| $3 \mathrm{~km}<5 \mathrm{~km}$ | 13.6 |
| $5 \mathrm{~km}<10 \mathrm{~km}$ | 10.2 |
| $>=10 \mathrm{~km}$ | 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 | 94.3 |
| Satisfied | 4.6 |
| Somewhat satisfied | 1.1 |
| Not satisfied |  |
| Place usually a child stay after school | 92.8 |
| Home | 1.6 |
| Relative/friend's home | 0.6 |
| School | 4.7 |
| Tuition class | 0.1 |
| Day care centers | 0.3 |
| Other places | 1 |

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.

Working status of children

## 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 oneweek 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 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | 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 | 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 | 9,137 | 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 |
|  | Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 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 water ${ }^{4}$ 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

| Nature of activity | Total | Boys | Girls | Percentages |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 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 |

$\square$ Very small sample counts are reported

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

[^3]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

| Nature of activity | Number |  |  |  | Percentages |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 | Number |  |  |  | Percentages |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Total | $5-11$ | $12-14$ | $15-17$ | Total | $5-11$ | $12-14$ | $15-17$ |
| Total child population | $\mathbf{4 , 5 7 1 , 4 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 4 1 , 3 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 6 9 , 4 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 0 , 6 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| Children attending school | $\mathbf{4 , 1 1 8 , 7 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 4 8 7 , 1 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 5 2 , 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 9 , 6 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 . 3}$ |
| Attending school only | $1,085,908$ | 893,568 | 131,191 | 61,149 | 23.8 | 35.2 | 12.3 | 6.4 |
| Attending school and <br> economic activities | 2,179 | 1,031 | 760 | 389 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Attending school and <br> housekeeping activities | $2,992,582$ | $1,584,161$ | 903,494 | 504,928 | 65.5 | 62.3 | 84.5 | 52.6 |
| Attending school while doing <br> economic activities and <br> housekeeping activities | 38,111 | 8,363 | 16,566 | 13,182 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Children not attending <br> school | $\mathbf{4 5 2 , 6 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 , 2 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 , 4 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 0 , 9 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 . 7}$ |
| 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 <br> 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 |
| $\square$ Very small sample counts are reported | $-\quad$ No sample counts are reported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Sector, Gender and Age group | No of working children |  |  | Percentage of working children |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All | Attending school | Not attending school | All | Attending school | Not attending school |
| Sri Lanka | 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 counts are reported '-' No sample counts 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 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| 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

| Sector, Gender and Age group | Type of Occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & * \\ & \stackrel{*}{む} \\ & \text { \# } \end{aligned}$ | ゙¢ |  |  |
| Sri Lanka | 23.0 | 12.5 | 14.5 | 43.8 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 103,704 | 459 |
| Sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 professionals, technical and associate professionals and 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 Age group | Type of industry |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Agriculture | Industry | Services | Total |  |  |
| 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

| Sector, Gender and Age group | Employment status |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{\square} \\ & \tilde{y} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ज़゙ } \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Sri Lanka | 36.2 | 4.6 | 59.3 | 100 | 103,704 | 459 |
| Sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 56.2 | 7.9 | 35.9 | 100.0 | 13,529 | 58 |
| Rural | 31.7 | 4.2 | 64.1 | 100.0 | 87,854 | 391 |
| Estate | 87.0 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 2,321 | 10 |
| Gender |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boys | 40.4 | 5.4 | 54.3 | 100.0 | 69,210 | 307 |
| Girls | 27.8 | 3.0 | 69.3 | 100.0 | 34,494 | 152 |
| Age Group(years) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5-11 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 9,630 | 45 |
| 12-14 | 7.8 | 2.6 | 89.6 | 100.0 | 18,884 | 83 |
| 15-17 | 47.3 | 5.7 | 47.0 | 100.0 | 75,189 | 331 |

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 Age group | Total | Total number of hours worked |  |  |  |  | Average Hours worked (Hours) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $<5$ | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-43 | >43 |  |
| 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 |

[^4]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 wodd 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 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Boys |  |  |
| Total | 100.0 | Girls | Total |
| At (his/her) family dwelling | 35.9 | 100.0 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| Employer's house | 3.8 | 52.3 | $\mathbf{4 1 . 3}$ |
| Factory | 5.0 | 4.7 | $\mathbf{4 . 1}$ |
| Plantations /Farm /Garden | 10.8 | 11.3 | $\mathbf{7 . 1}$ |
| Constructions sites | 5.6 | 9.5 | $\mathbf{1 0 . 4}$ |
| Shops /Markets /Boutiques | 14.0 | 0.0 | $\mathbf{3 . 7}$ |
| Different places (Mobile) | 11.2 | 12.9 | $\mathbf{1 3 . 6}$ |
| Other | 13.7 | 0.7 | $\mathbf{7 . 7}$ |
| Estimate | $\mathbf{6 9 , 2 1 0}$ | 8.6 | $\mathbf{1 2 . 0}$ |
| Sample | $\mathbf{3 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 , 4 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 3 , 7 0 4}$ |

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

| Gender and Age group | Total |  |  | 0 8 0 $\stackrel{3}{2}$ $v$ 0 0 0 0 | $\circ$ $\circ$ 0 0 N 1 0 0 0 0 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 <br> group | Total | Method of payment/receiving income |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | Piece rate | Daily | Weekly | Monthly | Other |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sri Lanka | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |

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

| Sector, Gender and Age group | No. of hours spent per week on Family work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5-6 | 7-8 | $\begin{gathered} 9 \& \\ \text { above } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 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 housekeeping activities | Total |  |  | Attending school |  |  | Not attending school |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 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.
chíld 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 labour ${ }^{5}$

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]
## 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 nonhazardous 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 <br> 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 work ${ }^{6}$.

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]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

| Child population | Total | Gender |  | Ethnicity |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 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.

$$
■ \text { Non-hazardous child labour } \quad \text { Hazardous forms of child labour }
$$



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 population | Total | Age Group(Years) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 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: $\square$ very small sample counts are reported - No sample counts reported |  |  |  |  |

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

| Child population | Total | Sector |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 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 reported |  |  |  |  |

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 group | Child Labour |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total number of children |  |  | 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 Child 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: $\square$ very small sample counts are reported - No sample counts reported |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Gender, sector \& age group | Child Labour |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Major industrial group |  |  |  | Major industrial group |  |  |  |
|  | Total number of children |  |  |  | Percentage (\%) |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |
|  | Hazardous Child 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: $\square$ | very small sample counts are reported - No sample counts reported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

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

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 child labour by employment status, gender and sector -2016

| Gender and Sector | Child Labour (\%) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 and hazardous forms of child labour by gender, age group and sector - 2016

| Gender <br> Age and <br> Sector | Child labour |  |  | Hazardous forms of child labour |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average monthly income (Rs.) | Median monthly income (Rs.) | Average number of working (hours per week) | Average monthly income (Rs.) | 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 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

| Employment status | Child labour |  | Hazardous forms of childlabour |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 |

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.

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

|  |  |  | Working children |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gender | Total Children | Not working | Non child <br> labour | Child Labour |  |
|  |  |  |  | Hazardous |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 7}$ |  | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 9}$ |
| Boys | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | 97.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Girls | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | 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

| Gender | Total Children | Not working | Working children |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Non child labour | Child Labour |  |
|  |  |  |  | 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

| Status of living with <br> parents | Total <br> Children | Not working | Non <br> child <br> labour |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  | Norking children <br> hazardous |  | Hazardous |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| 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

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

| Level of education of <br> head of the household | Total <br> children |  | Not Engaged <br> in work | Working | Child labour <br> (non-hazardous) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Hazardous <br> child labour |  |  |  |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| 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 engagement for their working child | Total working children | Age group (years) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 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 511 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 engaged in economic activity | Total working children | Sector |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 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 <br> (parent's/ guardian's view) | Total <br> working <br> children |  | Sector |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | Urban | Rural | Estate |  |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |  |
| 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 <br> due to work in last 12 months | Total | Age group (years) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total |  | $5-11$ | $12-14$ | $15-17$ |
| Children not injured and/or fell ill | 97.2 | 98.1 | 97.9 | 96.9 |
| Children injured and/or fell ill | 2.8 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| Note: $\square$ 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 <br> injuries due to work in last 12 <br> months | Overall <br> Median <br> (Days per <br> year) | Age group (years) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 46 | $5-11$ | $12-14$ | $15-17$ |  |  |
| Children not injured or fell ill | 46 | 7 | 48 | 50 |  |  |
| Children injured or fell ill | 50 | 5 | 48 | 50 |  |  |
| Cannot provide reliable estimates due to small sample counts |  |  |  |  |  | 50 |

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

| Type of injury or illness | Total | Age group (years) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 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 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Boys | Girls |
| Faced at-least one listed below | $\mathbf{2 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 9}$ |
| 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 onetime 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 <br> suften | Total | Age group (years) |  |  | Gender |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | $5-11$ | $12-14$ | $15-17$ | Boys | Girls |
|  | percent | percent | percent | percent | percent | percent |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | .. | .. | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| 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 provide reliable estimates due to small sample 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 <br> illness suffered due to work | Total | Age group (years) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | $5-11$ | $12-14$ | $15-17$ |
| Total | percent | percent | percent | percent |
| Not serious and did not stop work/ Schooling | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | .. | .. | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| Serious enough to get medical treatments | 20.5 | .. | .. | 56.7 |
| Temporarily stopped Schooling | 8.5 | .. | .. | 15.7 |
| Temporarily stopped work | 21.4 | .. | .. | 5.5 |
| .. Cannot provide reliable estimates due to small sample counts | .. | 22.1 |  |  |

### 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.


- Not exposed to any condition
- Exposed to at least one condition

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

| Type of exposure | Total | Age group (years) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 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 small sample counts

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

| Problem faced due to working | Nature of employment |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Total usually <br> working <br> children | Non child <br> labour | Child labour |
|  | Percentage to cases reported |  |  |
| Any problem given below | $\mathbf{2 6 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 . 9}$ |
| 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 <br> working | Prevalence among <br> Non-Working |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Living in line room/row-house/slum/shanty | 5.3 | 4.7 |
| Housing condition |  | 13.2 |
| Temporary walls (improvised) | 8.7 | 9.0 |
| Improvised floor | 11.4 | 4.3 |
| Improvised roof | 44.0 | 9.9 |
| Total floor area < 500 (sq. Feet) |  | 32.7 |
| Principle source of lighting | 5.3 |  |
| Kerosene |  | 3.1 |
| Drinking water | 90.6 |  |
| Safe source of water | 9.4 | 92.1 |
| Unsafe source of water |  | 7.9 |
| Toilet facilities | 89.6 | 92.7 |
| Exclusively for the household | 7.3 | 5.5 |
| Share with another household | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Common toilet | 2.4 | 1.1 |
| No toilet |  |  |

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

| Ownership of Household durables | Prevalence <br> among <br> Children | Nature of employment |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | Prevalence <br> among child <br> 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 $\mathbf{1 7}$ years by General Household Affluence and Nature of employment in Sri Lanka - 2016

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

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 disability ${ }^{7}$.

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

| Gender, Sector and Age Group | Children aged 5-17 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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]
## Annexure Tables

## Annexure A

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

| Gender, Sector, Province and District | Age Group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Estimate | Sample |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ò | $\stackrel{\ddots}{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nे } \\ & \dot{N} \\ & \text { הे } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { m} \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { g } \\ & \text { ' } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { in } \\ & \dot{n} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 1 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{+}{\stackrel{+}{e}}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 픙 }}{6}$ |  |  |
| 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 | 17.2 | 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Gender, Sector, Province and District | Total | Age Group |  |  | Age Group (\%) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 5-11 | 12-14 | 15-17 | Total | 5-11 | 12-14 | 15-17 |
| Sri Lanka | 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 |
| Rural | 3,553,550 | 1,979,951 | 825,737 | 747,862 | 100.0 | 55.7 | 23.2 | 21.0 |
| Estate | 240,609 | 139,932 | 58,053 | 42,624 | 100.0 | 58.2 | 24.1 | 17.7 |
| 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 |
| Province |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western | 1,189,259 | 648,690 | 278,928 | 261,641 | 100.0 | 54.5 | 23.5 | 22.0 |
| Central | 774,201 | 418,838 | 189,586 | 165,777 | 100.0 | 54.1 | 24.5 | 21.4 |
| Southern | 377,496 | 216,366 | 84,720 | 76,410 | 100.0 | 57.3 | 22.4 | 20.2 |
| Nothern | 253,345 | 138,074 | 57,055 | 58,216 | 100.0 | 54.5 | 22.5 | 23.0 |
| Eastern | 441,366 | 242,650 | 100,558 | 98,158 | 100.0 | 55.0 | 22.8 | 22.2 |
| North Western | 516,120 | 292,349 | 116,441 | 107,330 | 100.0 | 56.6 | 22.6 | 20.8 |
| North Central | 284,109 | 172,271 | 64,040 | 47,798 | 100.0 | 60.6 | 22.5 | 16.8 |
| Uva | 309,115 | 174,257 | 75,280 | 59,578 | 100.0 | 56.4 | 24.4 | 19.3 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 426,432 | 237,842 | 102,870 | 85,720 | 100.0 | 55.8 | 24.1 | 20.1 |
| District |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombo | 450,096 | 249,598 | 104,949 | 95,549 | 100.0 | 55.5 | 23.3 | 21.2 |
| Gampaha | 470,444 | 253,661 | 108,338 | 108,445 | 100.0 | 53.9 | 23.0 | 23.1 |
| Kalutara | 268,719 | 145,431 | 65,641 | 57,647 | 100.0 | 54.1 | 24.4 | 21.5 |
| 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 | 41,528 | 36,456 | 100.0 | 55.3 | 23.8 | 20.9 |
| Galle | 237,564 | 130,345 | 57,241 | 49,978 | 100.0 | 54.9 | 24.1 | 21.0 |
| Matara | 177,378 | 95,910 | 44,151 | 37,317 | 100.0 | 54.1 | 24.9 | 21.0 |
| Hambantota | 139,932 | 86,021 | 27,479 | 26,432 | 100.0 | 61.5 | 19.6 | 18.9 |
| Jaffna | 129,073 | 67,083 | 29,625 | 32,365 | 100.0 | 52.0 | 23.0 | 25.1 |
| Mannar | 21,930 | 10,786 | 5,808 | 5,336 | 100.0 | 49.2 | 26.5 | 24.3 |
| Vavuniya | 44,890 | 25,270 | 9,155 | 10,465 | 100.0 | 56.3 | 20.4 | 23.3 |
| Mullaitivu | 26,721 | 16,361 | 5,601 | 4,759 | 100.0 | 61.2 | 21.0 | 17.8 |
| Kilinochchi | 30,730 | 18,574 | 6,866 | 5,290 | 100.0 | 60.4 | 22.3 | 17.2 |
| Batticaloa | 152,386 | 81,960 | 34,965 | 35,461 | 100.0 | 53.8 | 22.9 | 23.3 |
| Ampara | 179,604 | 101,234 | 42,454 | 35,916 | 100.0 | 56.4 | 23.6 | 20.0 |
| Trincomalee | 109,377 | 59,456 | 23,139 | 26,782 | 100.0 | 54.4 | 21.2 | 24.5 |
| Kurunegala | 336,443 | 190,673 | 74,213 | 71,557 | 100.0 | 56.7 | 22.1 | 21.3 |
| Puttalam | 179,676 | 101,675 | 42,228 | 35,773 | 100.0 | 56.6 | 23.5 | 19.9 |
| Anuradhapura | 200,458 | 122,593 | 43,757 | 34,108 | 100.0 | 61.2 | 21.8 | 17.0 |
| Polonnaruwa | 83,652 | 49,678 | 20,284 | 13,690 | 100.0 | 59.4 | 24.2 | 16.4 |
| Badulla | 203,399 | 115,050 | 49,667 | 38,682 | 100.0 | 56.6 | 24.4 | 19.0 |
| Monaragala | 105,716 | 59,207 | 25,613 | 20,896 | 100.0 | 56.0 | 24.2 | 19.8 |
| Rathnapura | 238,332 | 132,243 | 58,913 | 47,176 | 100.0 | 55.5 | 24.7 | 19.8 |
| Kegalle | 188,100 | 105,599 | 43,957 | 38,544 | 100.0 | 56.1 | 23.4 | 20.5 |

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

| Gender, Sector, Province and District | Level of education |  |  |  |  | Population $\geq$ Age 5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Below Grade 5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grade } \\ & 5-10 \end{aligned}$ | G.C.E.(O/L) <br> passed | $\underset{\text { above }}{\text { G.C.E.(A/L) \& }}$ | Total | Estimate | Sample |
| Sri Lanka | 20.5 | 50.2 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 19,057,932 | 82,649 |
| Sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Gender, Sector, Province and District | Marital status |  |  |  |  |  | Total population |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 | 0.2 | 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/ District | Total | Boys | Girls | Percentage |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 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, province and District | No of children |  |  | \% of children |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 province | No of working children |  |  | \% of working children |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All | Attending school | Not <br> Attending school | All | Attending school | Not <br> Attending 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 |

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

| Sector, Gender and province | No of child labour |  |  | \% of child labour |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All | Attending school | Not Attending school | All | Attending school | Not Attending school |
| Sri Lanka | 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 |

[^8]Table B2: Percentage distribution of school attending children by distance to school by sector, gender, age, province and district - 2016

| Sector, Gender, province and District | Distance to school |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 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

| Sector，Gender， province and District | Mode of travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O } \\ & \text { 菏 } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 00 \\ & \vec{B} \\ & \bar{n} \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{0}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ジ | $\frac{\dot{む}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}}$ | ت⿹\zh26灬 |  |  |
| 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 | 43.5 | 3.6 | 12.9 | 22.7 | 2.3 | 14.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 694，547 | 3，299 |
| Southern | 31.1 | 7.6 | 19.7 | 20.8 | 1.9 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 339，687 | 1，649 |
| Northern | 42.6 | 29.0 | 17.3 | 9.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 228，901 | 1，621 |
| Eastern | 57.4 | 17.2 | 15.5 | 7.9 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 393，139 | 2，104 |
| North Western | 23.2 | 17.0 | 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 | 69.0 | 1.1 | 6.5 | 18.1 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 158，008 | 473 |
| Galle | 31.7 | 7.9 | 20.0 | 18.9 | 3.0 | 18.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 214，643 | 938 |
| Matara | 30.0 | 6.1 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 2.0 | 23.8 | 0.2 | 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 | 52.0 | 20.7 | 12.1 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96，752 | 429 |
| Kurunegala | 19.7 | 18.7 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 1.5 | 15.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 304，832 | 1，346 |
| Puttalam | 29.8 | 13.7 | 30.6 | 10.2 | 0.6 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 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 District | No. of days missed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% of children missed any school day |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | $\stackrel{\text { ָ⿹\zh26灬 }}{-}$ |  |  |  |
| 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 |  | 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 |
| Kegalle | 82.5 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 172,688 | 834 | 17.5 |

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

| Sector, Gender and province | Main reason for not attending school during the last week |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Economic difficulties |  |  |  |  |  |  | Civil disturbance | $\begin{aligned} & \text { त } \\ & \text { 후 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 00 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \dot{む} \\ \frac{\square}{0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ज } \\ & 0 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \text { E } \\ \text { E } \\ \text { N } \end{gathered}$ |
| Sri Lanka | 9.2 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 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 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | .. | .. | 0.2 | .. | 42.5 | 0.2 | .. | 2.1 | 0.7 | 8.0 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 106,182 | 450 |
| Rural | 7.9 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 49.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 9.7 | 24.6 | 100.0 | 456,247 | 1,994 |
| Estate | .. | 6.3 | 4.0 | 2.8 | .. | .. | .. | 1.6 | 40.6 | .. | .. | .. | 2.4 | 15.3 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 16,795 | 72 |
| Gender |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boys | 8.5 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | .. | 0.6 | .. | 0.1 | 48.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 8.9 | 26.6 | 100.0 | 306,248 | 1,328 |
| Girls | 9.9 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | .. | 0.3 | 0.4 | 47.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 10.4 | 24.1 | 100.0 | 272,977 | 1,188 |
| Age Group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5-11 | 9.7 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | .. | 0.2 | 51.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | .. | 9.9 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 312,447 | 1,358 |
| 12-14 | 8.8 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 46.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 162,030 | 698 |
| 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 | 100.0 | 104,747 | 460 |
| Province |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western | 3.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | .. | .. | .. | - | 56.5 | 0.4 | .. | 2.4 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 28.1 | 100.0 | 160,489 | 589 |
| Central | 14.6 | 3.4 | 0.8 | .. | .. | 0.3 | .. | 0.6 | 45.0 | .. | .. | 0.8 | 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 | 35.5 | 100.0 | 68,027 | 352 |
| Northern | 1.4 | 0.9 | .. | 1.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55.3 | .. | 12.4 | .. | .. | 13.2 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 18,359 | 158 |
| Eastern | 22.4 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 2.5 | .. | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 42.1 | .. | 0.4 | 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 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 69,705 | 279 |
| North Central | .. | 3.5 | 1.4 | .. | .. | 0.7 | .. | .. | 51.5 | .. | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 9.7 | 29.0 | 100.0 | 33,749 | 113 |
| Uva | .. | 7.0 | 0.7 | .. | 0.6 | - | 0.7 | 1.8 | 39.5 | .. | .. | 1.2 | 0.7 | 30.3 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 39,526 | 143 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 36.3 | 0.7 | .. | 0.7 | .. | 0.8 | .. | .. | 33.1 | .. | .. | 1.8 | 0.8 | 7.7 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 66,818 | 285 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| District | Main reason for not attending school during the last week |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\mathrm{I}} \\ & \underset{\sim}{6} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U } \\ & 0 \\ & E \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 厄̄t } \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Sri Lanka | 9.2 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 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 |
| District |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombo | 9.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52.2 | 0.4 | .. | 1.9 | .. | 11.0 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 59,046 | 210 |
| Gampaha | 0.4 | .. | 0.4 | 0.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61.4 | .. | .. | 2.3 | .. | 2.2 | 32.8 | 100.0 | 58,018 | 219 |
| Kalutara | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55.8 | 1.0 | .. | 3.1 | 2.9 | 5.8 | 28.1 | 100.0 | 43,425 | 160 |
| Kandy | 23.6 | 2.3 | 0.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.5 | 38.4 | .. | .. | 1.3 | .. | 5.1 | 28.4 | 100.0 | 39,822 | 214 |
| Matale | 1.2 | 3.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.5 | 31.4 | 100.0 | 19,744 | 83 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 6.3 | 7.0 | 3.4 | .. | $\ldots$ | 1.8 | .. | 1.8 | 48.8 | .. | .. | .. | 7.8 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 11,533 | 36 |
| Galle | - | 1.2 | .. | 1.1 | .. | . | 1.2 | .. | 52.0 | .. | .. | 1.3 | .. | 11.7 | 31.4 | 100.0 | 19,601 | 86 |
| Matara | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.6 | .. | .. | 1.2 | .. | .. | 38.5 | .. | .. | 4.2 | 3.6 | 6.3 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 31,575 | 171 |
| Hambantota | 1.0 | 6.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45.0 | 1.2 | .. | 1.3 | 5.3 | 13.8 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 16,850 | 95 |
| Jaffna | 3.6 | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14.6 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 7,324 | 28 |
| Mannar | .. | .. | .. | 3.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28.5 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 2,363 | 32 |
| Vavuniya | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72.5 | .. | 6.9 | .. | .. | .. | 20.6 | 100.0 | 1,969 | 14 |
| Mullaitivu | .. | 3.9 | .. | 1.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19.5 | .. | 51.5 | .. | .. | 12.5 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 4,143 | 54 |
| Kilinochchi | .. | .. | .. | 4.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.1 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 2,560 | 30 |
| Batticaloa | .. | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18.6 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 9,844 | 58 |
| Ampara | 3.3 | 4.5 | .. | 2.3 | .. | 2.4 | .. | .. | 56.1 | .. | .. | 1.2 | 2.1 | 11.1 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 16,846 | 92 |
| Trincomalee | 44.3 | 1.5 | .. | 2.2 | .. | .. | 0.8 | 0.9 | 27.8 | .. | 0.9 | .. | .. | 9.2 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 24,763 | 114 |
| Kurunegala | 0.3 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 1.5 | .. | .. | .. | 0.6 | 56.3 | .. | .. | 1.9 | .. | 8.6 | 25.4 | 100.0 | 45,031 | 202 |
| Puttalam | .. | 7.7 | .. | .. | 1.4 | .. | .. | .. | 49.1 | .. | .. | . | 3.4 | 4.1 | 34.2 | 100.0 | 24,674 | 77 |
| Anuradhapura | .. | 2.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49.5 | .. | .. | 1.2 | 1.3 | 9.7 | 35.6 | 100.0 | 24,735 | 70 |
| Polonnaruwa | .. | 5.3 | 5.2 | .. | .. | 2.4 | .. | .. | 57.1 | .. | 4.4 | .. | 4.8 | 9.6 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 9,014 | 43 |
| Badulla | .. | 8.8 | 1.3 | .. | . | .. | 1.3 | 3.3 | 38.3 | .. | .. | 1.0 | .. | 29.3 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 21,688 | 81 |
| Monaragala | .. | 4.8 | .. | .. | 1.4 | . | .. | .. | 40.9 | .. | .. | 1.5 | 1.6 | 31.6 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 17,839 | 62 |
| Rathnapura | 38.2 | 1.3 | .. | 1.3 | .. | 1.5 | .. | .. | 33.0 | .. | .. | .. | 1.4 | 8.7 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 36,604 | 143 |
| Kegalle | 34.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33.1 | .. | .. | 3.9 | .. | 6.4 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 30,214 | 142 |

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

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

| Main Reason for leave or temporary stopped school | Age Group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5-11 |  |  | 12-14 |  |  | 15-17 |  |  | Total | Boys | Girls |
|  | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls |  |  |  |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| School 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 | 6.6 | 1.4 | 2.6 | .. | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| 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 | 9.8 | 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 | 0.6 | 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 | 0.9 | 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 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 | 67.9 | 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 | 0.6 | 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 | 809 | 1,741 | 887 | 854 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Skills Training | Age Group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5-11 |  |  | 12-14 |  |  | 15-17 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| None | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.2 | 99.4 | 99.1 | 91.3 | 91.1 | 91.6 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 |
| 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 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Other | . | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | . | 0 | . | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estimate | 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 B9: Percentage distribution of children by subject of training by age \& gender - 2016

| Skills Training | Age Group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5-11 |  |  | 12-14 |  |  | 15-17 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Production/ Repair | .. | .. | .. | 19.6 | 31.1 | 11.3 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 8.9 |
| Engineering/ Mechanical | .. | . | .. | 3.2 | 7.6 | . | 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 | .. | . | . | .. | .. | .. | 0.8 | .. | 1.6 | 0.7 | .. | 1.4 |
| Education sector | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Information technology | 81.3 | 81.8 | 80.9 | 72.1 | 61.3 | 79.9 | 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 |

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

| Time spent for leisure activities (hours per week) | Age Group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5-11 |  |  | 12-14 |  |  | 15-17 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| None | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 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 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 50 and above | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Estimate | 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 leisure activities (hours per week) | Age Group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5-11 |  |  | 12-14 |  |  | 15-17 |  |  | Total | Boys | Girls |
|  | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls |  |  |  |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| None | 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 | . | 0.8 | 1.1 | .. |
| 40-49 | .. | . | . | . | . | . | 0.8 | 1.0 | . | 0.6 | 0.8 |  |
| 50 and above | . | .. | . | . | . | . | 0.9 | 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 | 9 | 4 | 22 | 18 | 4 | 156 | 119 | 37 | 191 | 146 | 45 |

Note any activity = housekeeping activities or economic activities

Child Activity Survey 2016
Table B13－Percentage distribution of children engaged in housekeeping activities by type of activity and by gender and sector－ 2016

| Type of housekeeping activity | Sri Lanka |  |  | Urban |  |  | Rural |  |  | Estate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 픙 } \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | N | 퓬 | $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{3}$ | ⿹ㅡㅠㄴ | N. | $\stackrel{\sim}{\#}$ | ज | へ－ | 菏 |
| 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 |

## Annexure Tables

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

| Activity | Sri Lanka |  |  | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^9]
## Child Activity Survey 2016

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

| Age group | Economic activity |  |  |  | Non economic activity |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 0 , 2 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 , 6 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 , 6 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 9 2 , 5 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 4 5 6 , 7 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 3 5 , 8 4 9}$ |  |
| $5-11$ | 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 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |  |
| $5-11$ | 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 |  |

Table B16: Composition of children engaged in activity status by gender - 2016

| Nature of activity | Total |  | Gender |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Boys |  | Girls |  |
|  | No. | \% | No. | \% | No. | \% |
| Total no. of children | 4,571,442 | 100.0 | 2,307,805 | 50.5 | 2,263,637 | 49.5 |
| Total no. of working children | 103,704 | 100.0 | 69,210 | 66.7 | 34,494 | 33.3 |
| Total no. of child labour | 43,714 | 100.0 | 32,403 | 74.1 | 11,311 | 25.9 |
| Children not engaged in economic activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Schooling only | 1,085,908 | 100.0 | 596,762 | 55.0 | 489,146 | 45.0 |
| housekeeping activities only | 317,158 | 100.0 | 140,425 | 44.3 | 176,733 | 55.7 |
| Schooling and housekeeping activities | 2,992,583 | 100.0 | 1,456,734 | 48.7 | 1,535,849 | 51.3 |
| Idle | 72,090 | 100.0 | 44,675 | 62.0 | 27,415 | 38.0 |
| Working children |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Economic activity only | 6,580 | 100.0 | 5,790 | 88.0 | 790 | 12.0 |
| Economic activities and Housekeeping activities | 56,833 | 100.0 | 39,811 | 70.0 | 17,022 | 30.0 |
| Economic activities while Schooling | 2,179 | 100.0 | 1,924 | 88.3 | 255 | 11.7 |
| Economic activities and Housekeeping activities while schooling | 38,111 | 100.0 | 21,685 | 56.9 | 16,426 | 43.1 |
| Child labour |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Economic activity only | 5,481 | 100.0 | 4,691 | 85.6 | 790 | 14.4 |
| Economic activities and Housekeeping activities | 29,520 | 100.0 | 20,865 | 70.7 | 8,655 | 29.3 |
| Economic activities while Schooling | 768 | 100.0 | 513 | 66.8 | 255 | 33.2 |
| Economic activities and Housekeeping activities while schooling | 7,944 | 100.0 | 6,334 | 79.7 | 1,610 | 20.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Nature of activity | Total | 5-11 | 12-14 | 15-17 | Percentages |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 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 | - | 169 | 6,411 | 100.0 | - | 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 | 760 | 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 | - | 169 | 5,312 | 100.0 | - | 3.1 | 96.9 |
| Economic activities and Housekeeping activities | 29,520 | 236 | 1,190 | 28,094 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 95.2 |
| Economic activities while Schooling | 768 | 425 | 343 | - | 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 |  |  | 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 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 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 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Economically Inactive | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 91.1 | 87.6 | 94.7 | 97.5 | 96.7 | 98.3 |

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 | - | - | - |
| 12-14 | 18,884 | 10,393 | 8,491 | 2,015 | 1,379 | 636 | 16,869 | 9,014 | 7,855 | - | - | - |
| 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 | 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 | 68.4 | 31.6 | 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 |
| '-‘ No sample counts are reported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Child Activity Survey 2016
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 children |  |  | \% of working children |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 | 13,530 | 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 |  | 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 | 222 | 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Category | No of child labour |  |  | \% 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | - | 1,438 | 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 | - | 2,262 | 100.0 | 0 | 100.0 |
| Mannar | 414 | 115 | 299 | 100.0 | 27.8 | 72.2 |
| Vavuniya | 464 | - | 464 | 100.0 | - | 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 |
| Ampara | 1,718 | 218 | 1,500 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 87.3 |
| Trincomalee | 1,697 | 812 | 885 | 100.0 | 47.8 | 52.2 |
| Kurunegala | 4,094 | 479 | 3,615 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 88.3 |
| Puttalama | 2,765 | 551 | 2,214 | 100.0 | 19.9 | 80.1 |
| Anuradhapura | 1,883 | 1,117 | 766 | 100.0 | 59.3 | 40.7 |
| Polonnaruwa | 923 | 145 | 778 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 84.3 |
| Badulla | 681 | - | 681 | 100.0 | - | 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Category | Selected occupation group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 䔍 } \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { Hy } \\ & \text { ت } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Category | Selected occupation group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iた } \\ & \text {. } \\ & \text { U } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ⿹ㅛ } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Category | Selected industrial group |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Agriculture | Manufacturing | Services | Total |  |  |
| 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Category | Selected industrial group |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Agriculture | Manufacturing | Services | Total |  |  |
| 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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: $\quad$ Very small sample counts reported |  | No sample counts | orted |

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.

## Annexure Tables

Child Activity Survey 2016
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 <br> Children | Child <br> 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 | 2,119 | 404 | 235 |
| starch products | 1,803 | 1,803 | 1,803 |
| Fishing | 32,027 | 17,363 | 15,995 |
| Other |  |  |  |

Note: $\quad \square$ 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 | Working children |  |  | Child Labour |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| At (his/her) family dwelling | 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 | Employment status |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm \\ & 0.0 \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 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) | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { During } \\ \text { the } \\ \text { evening } \\ \text { (after } \end{array} \\ \text { 6:00 } \\ \text { P.M to } \\ \text { 8:00 } \\ \text { PM) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 8:00 } \\ \text { P.M } \\ \text { to } \\ \mathbf{6 : 0 0} \\ \text { AM } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { the } \\ & \text { Day } \end{aligned}$ | 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^10]Table B35: Percentage distribution of paid children by spending their earnings sector, gender and age group - 2016

| Category | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |

[^11]Table B37: Percentage distribution of usually working children by occupation by gender, sector, age group \& province - 2016

| Category | Selected occupation group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { تِ } \\ & \text {. } \\ & \text { U } \\ & H \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 플 } \\ & \text { COU } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 長 |  |  |
| 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Category |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Table B39: Percentage distribution of usually working children by employment status and age group - 2016

| Category | Employment status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{\#} \\ & 0_{0}^{0} \\ & 0 \\ & \tilde{U} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { 플 }}{0}$ |  |  |
| 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Number of months | Total |  | Urban | Rural |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | 12.4 | 84.9 | Estate |
| $01-03$ | 100.0 | 9.0 | 88.5 | 2.6 |
| $04-06$ | 100.0 | 14.6 | 81.8 | 2.6 |
| $07-09$ | 100.0 | 31.2 | 68.8 | 3.6 |
| $10-12$ | 100.0 | 22.1 | 73.3 | 4.6 |
| -‘ 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 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | 68.0 | Girls |  |
| $01-03$ | 100.0 | 68.2 | 32.0 |  |
| $04-06$ | 100.0 | 77.1 | 31.8 |  |
| $07-09$ | 100.0 | 63.3 | 22.9 |  |
| $10-12$ | 100.0 | 55.4 | 36.7 |  |

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

| Family work activities | All children | Working <br> children | Not working <br> Children | Child labour |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | $\mathbf{7 4 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 . 2}$ |
| 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 | 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 | 67.6 | 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 | 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 wool | 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 | 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 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 | 68.8 | 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 | 79.7 | 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 | 6.6 | 10.4 | 11.1 |
| Collecting tree wool | 4.3 | 8.9 | 11.0 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 4.3 | 9.7 | 12.8 |
| Fetching water from outside premises | 3.2 | 7.9 | 9.9 | 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 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| 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 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| -‘ No sample counts are reported |  |  |  |  |

-‘ 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 |  |  |  |
| Work for income only | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| Assist family business | 13.1 | 14.7 | 10.0 |
| Assist with housekeeping activities | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.7 |
| Attend school only | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| Attend school and assist with family business | 39.0 | 36.7 | 43.4 |
| Attend school and attend with housekeeping activities | 21.5 | 20.8 | 23.0 |
| Combine work for income and schooling | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| To obtain any skill training | 4.9 | 5.4 | 3.9 |
| Other | 8.2 | 11.1 | 2.3 |
|  | 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 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| 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 | - |

‘-‘ No sample counts are reported

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

| Problem Faced | Total |  |  | Boys |  |  | Girls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 |  |  |  |  |
| Supplement family income | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| Help pay family debt | 19.2 | 19.1 | 18.3 | 36.2 |
| Help in household enterprise | 1.0 | - | 1.2 | - |
| Schooling not useful for future | 36.3 | 22.1 | 40.3 | - |
| Child not interested in school | 2.2 | - | 2.7 | - |
| Difficulties to send child to school | 16.6 | 24.7 | 13.7 | 49.0 |
| Learn skills | 1.1 | 3.2 | 0.9 | - |
| To temporarily replace someone | 6.0 | 11.1 | 5.4 | 3.4 |
| Lack of safety at home | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | - |
| Other | 0.9 | - | 1.0 | - |
|  | 14.7 | 17.9 | 14.5 | 11.5 |
| (- 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 |  |  |  |
| Supplement family income | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| Help pay family debt | 19.2 | 19.9 | 17.8 |
| Help in household enterprise | 1.0 | 1.5 | - |
| Schooling not useful for future | 36.3 | 32.6 | 43.6 |
| Child not interested in school | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.4 |
| Difficulties to send child to school | 16.6 | 19.1 | 11.7 |
| Learn skills | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.8 |
| To temporarily replace someone | 6.0 | 5.5 | 7.0 |
| Lack of safety at home | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Other | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
|  | 14.7 | 15.3 | 13.5 |
| ' No sal |  |  |  |

‘-‘ 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 |  |  |  |  |
| Household living standard decline | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| Household cannot afford to live | 18.2 | 10.0 | 18.5 | 34.7 |
| Household enterprise cannot operate | 4.2 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 11.1 |
| Does not affect anyway | 3.8 | 6.3 | 3.7 | - |
| Other | 70.7 | 73.2 | 71.3 | 54.2 |
|  | 2.9 | 5.0 | 2.8 | - |
| -' 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 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| 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 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ |
| 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 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | - | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | - |
| 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 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| Wants to much work done | 57.4 | - | 83.4 |
| Pays poorly | 31.2 | 100.0 | - |
| Other | 11.5 | - | 16.6 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | r- 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 Children | Percentage |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 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 |

‘-‘ 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 <br> Children | Percentage |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 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

| Domain/ Characteristics | Type of Housing Structure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total \% | Estimate No. | Sample Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Single House Single Floor storied | Single <br> House - <br> Double storied | Single House More than 2 storied | Attached house / Annex | Flat | Twin houses | Line room / row house | Slum / <br> Shanty | Other |  |  |  |
| Sri Lanka | 84.4 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 20,580,517 | 89,273 |
| Children | 84.0 | 8.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4,571,442 | 20,026 |
| Working Children | 87.5 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | - | 3.6 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 103,704 | 459 |
| Child Labour | 90.2 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | - | - | 3.7 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 43,714 | 191 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 65.0 | 21.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 3,598,153 | 14,910 |
| Children | 65.4 | 21.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 777,283 | 3,282 |
| Working Children | 67.3 | 9.7 | 2.0 | - | 2.0 | - | 13.2 | 5.9 | - | 100.0 | 13,529 | 58 |
| Child Labour | 74.1 | 3.5 | 3.7 | - | - | - | 9.9 | 8.7 | - | 100.0 | 7,127 | 30 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural | 91.6 | 6.2 | 0.2 | 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 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,553,550 | 15,732 |
| Working Children | 92.0 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | - | - | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 87,854 | 391 |
| Child Labour | 95.7 | 1.5 | - | 0.8 | - | - | - | 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 | 0.6 | - | 1.1 | - | 3.2 | 56.6 | 0.3 | - | 100.0 | 240,608 | 1,012 |
| Working Children | 33.1 | 13.0 | - | - | - | - | 53.9 | - | - | 100.0 | 2,321 | 10 |
| Child Labour | 38.4 | - | - | - | - | - | 61.6 | - | - | 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/ Characteristics | *Household Dwelling |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total \% | Estimate No. | Sample <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 |  |  |  |
| 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 |

‘-' 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


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

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

| Domain/ Characteristics | Wall |  |  | Floor |  |  | Roof |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Semi Permanent | Permanent | Total | Semi Permanent | Permanent | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Semi } \\ \text { Permanent } \end{gathered}$ | 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 | 90.8 |
| 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 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 94.2 |
| Child Labour | 100.0 | 8.7 | 91.3 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 93.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural | 100.0 | 4.5 | 95.5 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 93.7 |
| Children | 100.0 | 4.6 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 93.2 |
| Working Children | 100.0 | 6.6 | 93.4 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 90.1 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 89.8 |
| Child Labour | 100.0 | 8.4 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 88.6 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 89.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estate | 100.0 | 7.9 | 92.1 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 92.5 | 100.0 | 66.0 | 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 | - | 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


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


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

| Domain/ Characteristics | *Safety of drinking water |  | Total \% | Estimate No. | Sample <br> 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

| Domain/ Characteristics | Toilet facilities |  |  |  | Total \% | 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 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 4,571,442 | 20,026 |
| Working Children | 89.6 | 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 | . 2 | 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 | - | 2.7 | 100.0 | 87,854 | 391 |
| Child Labour | 87.0 | 9.2 | - | 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 | - | - | 100.0 | 2,320 | 10 |
| Child Labour | 83.2 | 16.8 | - | - | 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

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

| Domain/ <br> Characteristics | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not } \\ \text { Owned } \end{gathered}$ | Total land area (purchases) |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | Estimate <br> No. | Sample <br> 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 | - | 14.8 | - | 14.9 | 17.0 | 53.3 | 100.0 | 3,755 | 14 |
| Child Labour | - | 23.4 | - | - | 32.3 | 44.3 | 100.0 | 1,090 | 4 |
| Sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Children | - | 47.5 | 19.7 | - | - | 32.8 | 100.0 | 8,828 | 42 |
| Working children | - | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | 100.0 | 299 | 1 |
| Child Labour | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rural |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Children | . 4 | 21.8 | 13.3 | 6.1 | 10.0 | 48.4 | 100.0 | 104,170 | 439 |
| Working Children | - | 7.4 | - | 16.1 | 18.5 | 58.0 | 100.0 | 3,456 | 13 |
| Child Labour | - | 23.4 | - | - | 32.3 | 44.3 | 100.0 | 1,090 | 4 |
| Estate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Children | - | - | 100.0 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 169 | 1 |
| Working Children | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100.0 | 26,031 | 108 |
| Child Labour | - | - | - | - | - | - | 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/ <br> Characteristics | Do not Obtain Loan | *Main reason for obtaining a loan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total \% | Estimate No. | Sample <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 |  |  |  |
| Children | 61.4 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 15.7 | . 6 | . 6 | 10.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 4,571,442 | 20,026 |
| Working Children | 52.4 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 13.7 | . 1 | . 6 | 22.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 103,704 | 459 |
| Child Labour | 57.7 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 10.9 | - | 1.0 | 19.2 | . 4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 43,714 | 191 |
| Sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Children | 67.2 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 11.8 | . 6 | . 5 | 8.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 777,283 | 3,282 |
| Working children | 73.2 | 1.8 | - | 6.1 | - | - | 10.7 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 13,529 | 58 |
| Child Labour | 78.1 | - | - | 4.1 | - | - | 17.8 | - | - | 100.0 | 7,127 | 30 |
| Rural |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Children | 59.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 17.1 | . 6 | . 6 | 11.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 3,553,550 | 15,732 |
| Working Children | 48.9 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 15.2 | . 1 | . 5 | 24.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 87,854 | 391 |
| Child Labour | 52.9 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 12.7 | - | . 6 | 20.3 | . 5 | 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 | - | - | - | 10.6 | 13.0 | - | - | 100.0 | 2,321 | 10 |
| Child Labour | 74.0 | 9.2 | - | - | - | 16.8 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 1,461 | 7 |
| - Not reported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1- To meet essential 2 - To buy vehicles 3-To purchase a land 4- To meet health rel | usehold expend <br> r construct/ rem d expenditure | res del / rep househ | / const | a hous |  |  | - To me - To op - To setter - Other | increa | g ritua | expenditu |  |  |

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

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

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

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

| Domain/ <br> Characteristics | Living Standard |  |  |  |  | Total \% | Estimate No. | Sample <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | V. Good | Good | Satisfy | Bad | V. Bad |  |  |  |
| 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 | - | 19.1 | 49.7 | 24.3 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 13,529 | 58 |
| Child Labour | - | 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 | - | - | 62.9 | 29.6 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 2,321 | 10 |
| Child Labour | - | - | 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


## Annexure A.1: Reliability statistics

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

| Domain | Estimate | Standard error | Coefficient of variation (\%) | 95\% confidence interval |  | Design effect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lower | Upper |  |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boys | 2,307,805 | 26,629 | 1.15 | 2,255,587 | 2,360,023 | 1.51 |
| Girls | 2,263,637 | 27,338 | 1.21 | 2,210,028 | 2,317,246 | 1.62 |
| Age Group |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5-11 | 2,541,337 | 27,755 | 1.09 | 2,486,910 | 2,595,764 | 3.00 |
| 12-14 | 1,069,478 | 16,729 | 1.56 | 1,036,675 | 1,102,282 | 1.50 |
| 15-17 | 960,627 | 16,063 | 1.67 | 929,128 | 992,126 | 1.50 |
| Province |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western | 1,189,259 | 24,028 | 2.02 | 1,142,142 | 1,236,375 | 2.24 |
| Central | 596,823 | 15,664 | 2.62 | 566,107 | 627,540 | 1.84 |
| Southern | 554,874 | 11,983 | 2.16 | 531,376 | 578,372 | 1.16 |
| Eastern | 253,345 | 8,480 | 3.35 | 236,716 | 269,973 | 1.25 |
| Northern | 441,367 | 11,370 | 2.58 | 419,072 | 463,662 | 1.30 |
| North Western | 516,120 | 15,853 | 3.07 | 485,033 | 547,206 | 2.18 |
| North Central | 284,109 | 10,423 | 3.67 | 263,669 | 304,549 | 1.69 |
| Uva | 309,114 | 11,409 | 3.69 | 286,743 | 331,486 | 1.86 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 426,431 | 12,195 | 2.86 | 402,519 | 450,344 | 1.55 |
| District |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombo | 450,096 | 16,395 | 3.64 | 417,946 | 482,246 | 2.66 |
| Gampaha | 470,444 | 13,489 | 2.87 | 443,992 | 496,896 | 1.72 |
| Kalutara | 268,719 | 11,250 | 4.19 | 246,659 | 290,779 | 2.08 |
| Kandy | 310,130 | 9,755 | 3.15 | 291,001 | 329,259 | 1.36 |
| Matale | 112,125 | 5,653 | 5.04 | 101,040 | 123,209 | 1.25 |
| Nuwara-Eliya | 174,569 | 10,874 | 6.23 | 153,245 | 195,893 | 2.98 |
| Galle | 237,565 | 8,619 | 3.63 | 220,663 | 254,466 | 1.38 |
| Matara | 177,378 | 6,018 | 3.39 | 165,577 | 189,179 | 0.90 |
| Hambantota | 139,931 | 5,753 | 4.11 | 128,651 | 151,212 | 1.04 |
| Jaffna | 129,073 | 7,220 | 5.59 | 114,916 | 143,230 | 1.77 |
| Mannar | 21,930 | 1,722 | 7.85 | 18,554 | 25,307 | 0.59 |
| Vavunia | 44,890 | 2,988 | 6.66 | 39,031 | 50,749 | 0.87 |
| Mullathivu | 26,721 | 1,996 | 7.47 | 22,806 | 30,636 | 0.65 |
| Kilinochchi | 30,730 | 1,978 | 6.44 | 26,851 | 34,608 | 0.56 |
| Batticaloa | 152,386 | 5,181 | 3.4 | 142,226 | 162,546 | 0.77 |
| Ampara | 179,605 | 6,203 | 3.45 | 167,440 | 191,769 | 0.94 |
| Trincomalee | 109,376 | 7,996 | 7.31 | 93,696 | 125,057 | 2.56 |
| Kurunegala | 336,444 | 9,662 | 2.87 | 317,498 | 355,389 | 1.23 |
| Puttlam | 179,676 | 12,569 | 7.0 | 155,030 | 204,322 | 3.86 |
| Anuradhapura | 200,458 | 9,169 | 4.57 | 182,478 | 218,437 | 1.85 |
| Polonnaruwa | 83,652 | 4,958 | 5.93 | 73,930 | 93,374 | 1.29 |
| Badulla | 203,398 | 10,150 | 4.99 | 183,495 | 223,302 | 2.23 |
| Moneragala | 105,716 | 5,209 | 4.93 | 95,502 | 115,930 | 1.12 |
| Ratnapura | 238,332 | 8,992 | 3.77 | 220,699 | 255,964 | 1.50 |
| Kegalle | 188,100 | 8,237 | 4.38 | 171,947 | 204,252 | 1.59 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Domain | Estimate | Standard error | Coefficient of variation (\%) | $\mathbf{9 5 \%}$ confidence interval |  | Design effect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lower | Upper |  |
| 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 sample 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 gazette ${ }^{8}$ 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

[^12]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 building frame and related trade worker 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 $\mathbf{2 8}$ 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.
$\square$

## *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 <br> Round | Survey <br> Month | District |  | PSU <br> Number |  | SSU <br> Number |  | Household <br> Number |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Survey Group Number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Child Activity Survey-2016 Sri Lanka 

## Survey Schedule

Department of Census \& Statistics
Ministry of Policy Planning \& Economic Affairs
Sri Lanka


## IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Address (Location) :- $\qquad$
2. Province:- $\qquad$
3. District:- $\qquad$
4. DS Division :- $\qquad$
5. GN Division : Number :- $\qquad$ Name :- $\qquad$
6. Sector :- $\qquad$
7. Name of MC / UC / PS :- $\qquad$
8. Ward / V illage / Estate :- $\qquad$
9. Census Block No. :-

## * Result Code

Completed
Deferred
Not competent respondant at home ........................... 3
Refused ................................................................ 4
Household is temporarily closed ............................. 5
Household is demolised / Vacant . 6
Other (Specify)

| Survey <br> Round | Survey <br> Month | District |  | Sector | DS Division |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



11 A MRCP Number $\left(\mathrm{A}_{0}\right)$ :-


12 Number of Households in this unit :-


13 Result :-


14 Name of the Head of the Household :- $\qquad$

14A Telephone Number:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

15 Interviewer's


Name :-
Signature : $\qquad$ Date :- $\qquad$
16 Supervising Officer's


Name :- $\qquad$
Signature :- $\qquad$ Date :-

## Codes for Section A

## Col. 3 - Relationship to head of the household

Head of the household----------- 1
Wife / Husband------------------- 2
Son / Daughter-------------------- 3
Son / Daughter in Law---------- 4
Grand Son / Daughter----------- 5
Parents------------------------------ 6
Other Relative--------------------- 7
Domestic Servants--------------- 8
Boarder------------------------------- 9
Other--------------------------------- 0

## Col. 4 - Gender

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Male------------------------------------------------------------- } 1 \\
& \text { Female----- }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Col. 7 -Ethnicity



## Col. 8 - Religion

Buddhist----------------------------1
Hindu----------------------------------
Islam-------------------------------- 3
Roman Catholic /
Other Christian-------------- 4
Other
Col. 11 - Attendance at School or Other Education Institution
Pre School- ..... - 1
School- ..... $-2$
University- ..... 3
Other educational institution ..... 4
Vocational / Technical Institution ..... - 5
Pending result (G.C.E O/L,A/L) ..... 6
Does not attend- ..... $-7$

## Col. 12 - Level of Education

Studing in Grade 1 ..... 00
Passed Grade 1 ..... 01
Passed Grade 2 ..... 02
Passed Grade 3 ..... 03
Passed Grade 4 ..... 04
Passed Grade 5 ..... 05
Passed Grade 6 ..... 06
Passed Grade ..... 07
Passed Grade 8 ..... 08
Passed Grade 9 ..... 09
Passed Grade 10 ..... 10
Passed G.C.E.(O/L) or equivalent ..... 11
Passed Grade 12 ..... 12
Passed G.C.E.(A/L) or equivalent- ..... 13
Passed GAQ/GSQ ..... 14
Passed Degree ..... 15
Passed Post Graduate Degree / Diploma ..... 16
Special Education received / receiving- ..... 17
No Schooling ..... 18

Col. 10 - Disability


## Col. 9 - Marital Status

| Never Married------------------ | 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Married (Registered)----------- | 2 |
| Married (Customary)---------- | 3 |
| Widowed---- | 4 |
| Divorced---- | 5 |
| Separated---- | 6 |

## Col. 13 - Current Activity

Salaried/wage employee(Regular) ..... 01
Wage employee (casual) ..... 02
Employer- ..... 03
Own account worker (self employed) ..... 04
Unpaid family worker ..... 05
Unemployed ..... 06
Student ..... 07
Household activities ..... 08
Recipients of rent/Pensioner/Remittance etc-- ..... 09
Unable to work (too old/ too young/disable)-- ..... 10
Expecting a training / higher education ..... 11
Other- ..... 12

## Col. 14 - Present Residence

In the country
1
Abroad 2

|  | Name of all persons who usually live in this household |  |  | Date of Birth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\tilde{0}} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { だ }}{\stackrel{y}{\sim}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 01 |  |  |  | ' | 1 | , |  |  |  |  |  | , | 1 |  |
| 02 |  |  |  | ' | ' | ' |  |  |  |  |  | ' | ' |  |
| 03 |  |  |  | ' | , | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | ' | ' |  |
| 04 |  |  |  | ! | ' | ! |  |  |  |  |  | ! | ' |  |
| 05 |  |  |  | ! | ! | ! |  |  |  |  |  | ! | i |  |
| 06 |  |  |  | ! | ' | , |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | ' |  |
| 07 |  |  |  | ' | ' | ! |  |  |  |  |  | , | ' |  |
| 08 |  |  |  | I | ' | ' |  |  |  |  |  | ' | ' |  |
| 09 |  |  |  | ! | ! | ! |  |  |  |  |  | ! | ' |  |
| 10 |  |  |  | , | ' | ' |  |  |  |  |  | ! | ! |  |
| 11 |  |  |  | , | , | I |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | ' |  |
| 12 |  |  |  | ! | ' | + |  |  |  |  |  | ' | ! |  |
| 13 |  |  |  | ! | ! | ! |  |  |  |  |  | , | ! |  |
| 14 |  |  |  | ! | ! | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | ' |  |
| 15 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |
|  | Name of the persons who are member of this household and usually living elsewhere in the country or abroad |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41 |  |  |  | ! | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | $\vdots$ | 1 |  |
| 42 |  |  |  | ! | , | ! |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | , |  |
| 43 |  |  |  | ' | + | + |  |  |  |  |  | , | , |  |
| 44 |  |  |  | I | ! | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | ' | ! |  |
| 45 |  |  |  | ! | , | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | ! | I |  |

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

| B1. Name of the child Serial Number |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { B2. Is he / she currently attending school? } & \text { 1. Yes } \\ & \text { 2.No }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | to B12 |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \rightarrow \text { Go to } \mathrm{B} 12$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \rightarrow \text { Go to B12 }$ | $\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text { Go to B12 }$ |
| B3. What Grade is he / she currently attending school? | Grade |  | Grade $\square$ | Grade $\square$ | Grade $\square$ | Grade $\square$ |
| B4. What is the distance to school which he / she currently attending? <br> 1. Less than 1 km $\qquad$ <br> 2.1 km to less than 3 km $\qquad$ <br> 3.3 km to less than 5 km . $\qquad$ <br> 4.5 km to less than 10 km $\qquad$ <br> 5.10 km and more than 10 km . $\qquad$ | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 |  | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 |
| B5. How does he / she go to school? <br> 1. Walking $\qquad$ <br> 2. Bicycle $\qquad$ <br> 3. Motor bicycle / Three wheeler $\qquad$ <br> 4. Car $\qquad$ <br> 5. Bus/Train $\qquad$ <br> 6. School Van $\qquad$ <br> 7. Other $\qquad$ | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 9 |  | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 9 | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 9 | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 9 | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 9 |
| B6. Are you satisfied with the security of your child who return home after the school? <br> 1. Satisfied $\qquad$ <br> 2. Somewhat satisfied $\qquad$ <br> 3. Not satisfied $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline 1 \\ 2 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \hline 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |


| Serial Number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B7. Usually, during a normal school week. where does your child stay after the school? <br> 1. Home $\qquad$ <br> 2. Relative's/Frend's house. $\qquad$ <br> 3. School $\qquad$ <br> 4. Tution $\qquad$ <br> 5. Day care centre. $\qquad$ <br> 6. Other place $\qquad$ | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 9 |  | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 9 |  | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 9 | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 9 | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 9 |  |
| B8. Did he $\cdot /$ she miss any sehool days during the last week? |  | Go to B16 |  | Go to B16 |  |  | $\square$ | $\rightarrow$ Go to B16 |
| B9. How many school days he / she miss during the last week? | Days | $\square$ | Days | $\mathrm{s}$ $\square$ | Days $\square$ | Days $\square$ | Day |  |
| B10. How many days school functioned during the last week? | Days | $\square$ | Days | s $\square$ | Days $\square$ | Days $\square$ | Days | s $\square$ |
| B11. What is the main reason he / she did not attend school during the reference week? <br> 1. School vacation period $\qquad$ <br> 2. Teacher was absent $\qquad$ <br> 3. Bad weather conditions $\qquad$ <br> 4. Economical difficulties $\qquad$ <br> 5. To help at home with housekeeping activities. <br> 6. To help day to day household activities $\qquad$ <br> 7. To help a disable at home $\qquad$ <br> 8. Caring small children $\qquad$ <br> 9. Illness / Injury $\qquad$ <br> 10. Been abused, harest or bulid by a teacher or student... <br> 11. Civil disturbance $\qquad$ <br> 12. To study $\qquad$ <br> 13. Going to Tution. $\qquad$ <br> 14. Temparary stayaway from home. $\qquad$ <br> 15. Other (Specify) $\qquad$ | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 7 <br> 8 <br> 9 <br> 10 <br> 11 <br> 12 <br> 13 <br> 14 <br> 99 |  | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 7 <br> 8 <br> 9 <br> 10 <br> 11 <br> 12 <br> 13 <br> 14 <br> 99 | Go to B16 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|\|c\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 11 \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline 13 \\ \hline 14 \\ \hline 99 \\ \hline \end{array}\right\} \text { Go to B16 }$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|\|c\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 11 \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline 13 \\ \hline 14 \\ \hline 99 \\ \hline \end{array}\right\} \text { Go to B16 }$ | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 7 <br> 8 <br> 9 <br> 10 <br> 11 <br> 12 <br> 13 <br> 14 <br> 99 | Go to B16 |


| Serial Number |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B12. Has he / she ever attended school? <br> 1. Yes <br> 2. No | $\frac{1}{2} \longrightarrow \text { Go to B14 }$ |  |  |  |  |
| B13. What is the main reason, why he / she has never attended school? <br> 1. Too young (not eligible to enter school) $\qquad$ <br> 2. Disabled $\qquad$ <br> 3. No school near the home. $\qquad$ <br> 4.No school with relavent language near the home <br> 5. Waiting for a suitable school $\qquad$ <br> 6. Chronic illness $\qquad$ <br> 7. Financial difficulties. $\qquad$ <br> 8. Not interested in educations. $\qquad$ <br> 9. Education not considered valuable $\qquad$ <br> 10. School not safe / Civil disturbance $\qquad$ <br> 11. Engage/ support in an economic activity <br> 12. Engage in housekeeping activities $\qquad$ <br> 13. Taking care of a diable person at home <br> 14. Taking care of a elderly/ younger person <br> 15. Other. $\qquad$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|}\hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 11 \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline 13 \\ \hline 14 \\ \hline 99 \\ \hline\end{array}\right\} \quad$ Go to B16 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|}\hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 11 \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline 13 \\ \hline 14 \\ \hline 99 \\ \hline\end{array}\right\} \quad$ Go to B16 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|}\hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 11 \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline 13 \\ \hline 14 \\ \hline 99 \\ \hline\end{array}\right\} \quad$ Go to B16 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|}\hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 11 \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline 13 \\ \hline 14 \\ \hline 99 \\ \hline\end{array}\right\} \quad$ Go to B16 |  |
| B14. At what age he / she left school or temporary stopped school? | Age $\square$ | Age $\square$ | Age $\square$ | Age $\square$ | Age $\square$ |



## 8 SECTION B1 : ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (FOR CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS OLD)



[^13]

( If B18=2 in SECTION B1 )

| Serial Number and Name of child |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B33. Was he / she seeking work during the last week? <br> 1. Yes <br> 2. No | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \rightarrow \text { Go to } 338$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \rightarrow \text { Go to } 338$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \rightarrow \text { Go to B38 }$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \longrightarrow \text { Go to } 338$ |
| B34. What is the main step he / she has taken for seeking work during the last 4 weeks? <br> (Circle the most suitable 3 codes) <br> 1. Registered at employment agencies $\qquad$ <br> 2. Applied to employment office/prospective employer . <br> 3. Placed/answered job advertisements $\qquad$ <br> 4. Sought help from friends/relatives . $\qquad$ <br> 5. Seeked at farms, factories, estates, markets, work sites, etc <br> 6. Tried to obtain equipment, credit and a workplace to establish his/her own business $\}$ <br> 7. Inquiring from third parties / broker $\qquad$ <br> 8. Other steps taken (specify). $\qquad$ | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 2 <br> 6 <br> 7 <br> 9 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 7 <br> 9 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| B35. How long has he / she been seeking work? <br> 1. Period less than 6 months $\qquad$ <br> 2. Period less than 6 to 12 months $\qquad$ <br> 3. Period to one year or more than that $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1 2 3 | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| B36. If opportunity to work has existed, does he / she want to work or able to start work during the next two week? <br> 1. Yes <br> 2. No |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \text { Go to B39 }$ |  |  |  |



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


* For office use

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

| Serial Number and Name of child |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B44. What were the housekeeping activities did he/ she engage during the last week? <br> 1. Cooking. $\qquad$ <br> 2. Shopping for household $\qquad$ <br> 3. Cleaning the hosehold $\qquad$ <br> 4. Washing clothes $\qquad$ <br> 5. Caring for children / old / sick $\qquad$ <br> 6. Collecting fire wood $\qquad$ <br> 7. Fetching water from outside premises $\qquad$ <br> 8. Watering flower beds $\qquad$ <br> 9. Other (specify) $\qquad$ | Yes | No  <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br> 2  <br> f all option circled to 2, Goto B46) | Yes | No  <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br> If all option circled to 2, Go to B46) | Yes | No  <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br> f all option circled <br> to 2, Go to B46) | Yes  <br> 1  <br> 1  <br> 1  <br> 1 2 <br> 1 2 <br> 1  <br> 1  <br> 1  <br> 1 2 <br> 1  | No  <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br>  2 <br> (If all option circled <br> to 2, Go to B46) | Yes  <br> 1  <br> 1  <br> 1  <br> 1 2 <br> 1 2 <br> 1 2 <br> 1  <br> 1  <br> 1 2 <br> 1  | No <br>  <br> 2 <br> 2 <br>  <br> If all option circled to 2, Go to B46) |
| B45. Time spent on housekeeping activities during the last week <br> (Yes (code 1) should be circled for atleast one option in B41) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B46. Main reason for not doing any housekeeping work <br> (No (code 2) should be circled for all options in B44) <br> 1. Engaged in studies $\qquad$ <br> 2. Infirm / disable $\qquad$ <br> 3. Dislike $\qquad$ <br> 4. Parents / Guardians do not allow $\qquad$ <br> 5. No need to do so $\qquad$ <br> 6. Other (specify) $\qquad$ | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 |  | 1 <br> 2 |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ <br> $\frac{3}{3}$ <br> $\frac{4}{5}$ <br> 6 |  | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 |  | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 |  |

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


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 <br> Put the most relevant codes given boxes according to series of accident/illness/ijuries Ii not goto C8 |  | Go to C8 | Go to C8 | Go to C8 |  |
| 1. Eye infection $\qquad$ <br> 2. Ear infection $\qquad$ <br> 3. Skin infection $\qquad$ <br> 4. Breathing problems $\qquad$ <br> 5. Stomach problems. $\qquad$ <br> 6. Sprain. $\qquad$ <br> 7. Back pains/muscle pains/ Body pains. $\qquad$ <br> 8. Body injuries (Fracture/wounds / deep cut) <br> 9. Loss of limbs $\qquad$ <br> 10. Headache / Fever $\qquad$ <br> 11. Burns $\qquad$ <br> 12. Faiting $\qquad$ <br> 99. Others (specify) $\qquad$ | Put the most releva <br> a | des given boxes acco <br> a | g to series of accid <br> a | s/injuries <br> a |  |
| C3. How often you hurt or did suffer from main illness / injuries <br> 1. Often / frequently $\qquad$ <br> 2. Occasionally $\qquad$ <br> 3. Seldom/rarely $\qquad$ <br> 4. Only one time |  | a  <br> b $\square$ <br> c $\square$ <br>  $\square$ | a  <br> b $\square$ <br> c $\square$ <br>  $\square$ |  |  |
| C4. Refering to the above main accident / illness / injuries, (for C2.a) how serious was it? (Can <br> select more than one when the result is not 1 or 2 ) <br> 1. Not serious - did not stop attending school/work <br> 2. Serious- Had to get medicine or treatment but did not stop attending school/work <br> 3. Stopped attending school temporarily $\qquad$ <br> 4. Stopped work temporarily $\qquad$ <br> 5. Could not attend school permanently $\qquad$ <br> 6. Could not work . $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \frac{3}{4} \\ \hline \frac{4}{5} \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |



[^14]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)


SECTION E: PERCEPTION OF PARENTS/GUARDIANS OR OTHER RELATIVES OF THE CURRENTLYWORKING CHILD (Excluding 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)



F1. Type of structure

| Single House - Single Floor storied.. | 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Single House - Double storied. | 2 |
| Single House - More than 2 storied.. | 3 |
| Attached house / Annex. | 4 |
| Flat. | 5 |
| Condominium Luxury apartments.. | 6 |
| Twin houses. | 7 |
| Line room / row house. | 8 |
| Slum/ Shanty.... | 9 |
| Other (Specify).. | 0 |

F2. Principal material used for the house F2.1 Wall

Brick.

F2.2 Floor
Terrazo / Tile /Granitte.
Cement.


F2.3 Roof
Tile ..............................................................
Asbestos
Concrete
Aluminiummixed sheetst.
Metal sheet
Cadjan / Palmyrah etc
Other (Specify)
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

F3. Tenureship status of household dwelling


Other(Specify)

$$
9
$$

$\begin{array}{lll} & \text { Total Rooms } & \text { Bed Rooms } \\ \text { F4. How many rooms does the household occupy } & \square & \square\end{array}$

F5. Total floor area use by household (sq.feet)

| Less than 100 ... | 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 100-250 ............................................. | 2 |
| 251-500 ............................................ | 3 |
| 501-750 ............................................ | 4 |
| 751 or more than 750 .... | 5 |

## F6. Principal Source of lighting

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



F13. Does the main household own any livestock?


F14. If yes, how many?

| In Number |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1. Cattle / Buffaloes |  |
| 2. Goats / Sheep |  |
| 3. Swine (Pigs) |  |
| 4. Poultry |  |
| 5. Other |  |

F15. Did your household members obtain a loan during the last $\mathbf{1 2}$ months?


F16. What was the main reason for obtaining a loan?


F17. Where did the household obtain the loan from?

| Banks (Government / Private).. | 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Money lenders... | 2 |
| Finance companies / Leasing companies. | 3 |
| Own place of work (Departments,Boards, Private companies etc).. | 4 |
| Friends/relatives (interest free loan only) | 5 |
| Supplies of merchandise, equipment or raw materials. | 6 |
| Other (Specify)..................................... | 9 |

F18. What is the household's average monthly expenditure?

Rs


F19. What is the household's average monthly income?

Rs.


F20. Do you receive any of the following subsities from the government?

1. Samurdhi
2. Poshna Malla
3. Elderly/dissability allowences
4. Health subsidy
5. Scholerships
6. Other (specify) ...

| Yes | No |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 2 |

## SECTION G: INFORMATION ABOUT MIGRATION OF HOUSEHOLD





[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ General Certificate in Education (Ordinary Level)

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ The 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.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ (Ministry of Education, 2013)

[^3]:    ${ }^{4}$ 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.

[^4]:    $\square$ Very small sample counts are reported '-‘ No sample counts are reported

[^5]:    ${ }^{5}$ Complete documentation on the defining criteria of hazardous activities is included in the annexure

[^6]:    ${ }^{6}$ Complete documentation on the defining criteria of hazardous activities is included in the annexure

[^7]:    ${ }^{7}$ Ministry of Social Welfare "NATIONAL POLICY ON DISABILITY FOR SRI LANKA"

[^8]:    Note : Reported child labour sample counts are small, therefore disaggregated estimates must treat carefully due to high cv values

[^9]:    ‘ ' No sample counts are reported

[^10]:    '-‘ No sample counts are reported

[^11]:    '-‘ No sample counts are reported

[^12]:    ${ }^{8}$ Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, 2010-08-20, No. 1667/41, pp. 1A-4

[^13]:    * For office use

[^14]:    * For office use

